

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXVII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1941

No. 8

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

### War Action Shifted to Balkan States As Hitler Moves Toward Dardanelles; British Forces Sweep On in Africa; Churchill Plea: Send 'Tools, Not Men'

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.)

#### APPEAL:

##### But Not for Men

Winston Churchill in an address to the empire, but phrased also for U. S. consumption, said the British did not need American armies—this year, next year or ever as far as he could foresee. But England does need munitions, he said. "Give us the tools, we'll finish the job," he appealed.

There was indication that the tools were arriving. In January U. S. factories had a quota of 700 war-planes and at midmonth expectations were that the quota would not be met by 30 per cent. But this was an error. Survey showed 1,000 planes were produced. If half of them went to England, as the President promised, England was getting what it needed. The amounts will increase.

But Adolf Hitler was carrying out his threat to "torpedo" American help to Britain. The planes are being flown to England, via Iceland. German bombers raided Iceland and bombed the airfield there. Iceland is 1,000 miles from the closest German air base. In four more hours the swastika-embellished craft could reach the North American continent.

##### Senate Goes On

In Washington the house passed the lease-lend bill for aid to Britain. The senate began discussion with the expectation that talk would not cease before the end of February. "If this keeps up," said Senator Glass, "the Germans will be here before we get done debating."

Home from a survey of war-torn Britain came Wendell Willkie to ap-

pear before the senators. He said Britain can halt an invasion. But he urged that the U. S. send them more destroyers. He said five to ten a month will be necessary to keep the sealanes open.

#### WINSTON CHURCHILL

"... Not this year, next year, or ever."

pear before the senators. He said Britain can halt an invasion. But he urged that the U. S. send them more destroyers. He said five to ten a month will be necessary to keep the sealanes open.

#### SPRING:

##### In the Balkans

Spring and Adolf Hitler came to the Balkans. The Fuehrer's great criticism of World war tactics was that Germany permitted itself to become involved on two fronts at the same time. He has always avoided this.

Whether his movement into Bulgaria and toward the Dardanelles was an indication that he did not intend to move against England immediately was not clear. But it seemed apparent that Germany's next campaign would be toward the Mediterranean.

For months hundreds of thousands of German troops have been moved into Rumania. The revolution that ousted King Carol put Nazis in control of the government. These native Nazis quickly put themselves under order of Germany. Rumanian oilfields and railroads became subject to their direction.

First news of the infiltration of German soldiers into Rumania came in a speech by Winston Churchill. Sofia denied it, but within 24 hours neutral sources made it known that thousands of German soldiers in uniform, but wearing civilian overcoats, were passing the border into Bulgaria. Then came swarms of Nazi transport planes with parachute troops. Bulgarian railroads suddenly restricted civilian traffic.

Bulgaria had depended upon Russia for protection. It was a false hope. Moscow sent an envoy to tell Bulgarian ministers not to expect them to fight. Bulgaria and Turkey, who had spoken big but not mobilized their troops, suddenly began to talk

out of the other side of their mouth. King Boris, who had ridiculed the German army, was silent.

##### Across the Waters

On the other side of the Mediterranean, in Africa, the British were sweeping the Italian troops before them. It appeared as though the rival armies would hold securely the opposite shores of the great inland sea.

Marshall Graziani and his Fascist legions were retreating so fast that British armies had chased them out of virtually all of Libya and were faced with the question of pursuit



FULGENCIO BATISTA

For him, two events—one blessed. Fulgencio Batista, president of Cuba, is a study in contrasts. In 1933, he organized a revolution, squashed the rule of aristocrats. At any time thereafter he could have become president. He chose instead, to accept promotion from army sergeant to colonel and head the army. But under his behind-the-scenes dictatorial regime, Cuban citizens had their civil rights extended, schools were built, peons given land and the national administration put on a business basis. Last year Batista decided to seek the presidency. He could have seized the office with little trouble. Instead he resigned from the army, campaigned in American style and gave the island its quietest election in history.

But there has been unrest in Cuba, and the crop of rumors of new revolutions have been on the usual weekly quota. Last summer when Rotary International held its convention in Cuba, many delegates were so impressed by the rumors that they went to bed each night with trepidation. Many of the delegates from the United States came home alarmed. They told of Nazi penetration in the island, how newspapers openly confessed German subsidy, how German lotteries were being operated, with the winners impressed the largest came from the German government. They said German U-boats were being supplied along isolated spots of Cuban territory. The facts may be true or otherwise, but many delegates were impressed.

Through it all, Fulgencio Batista showed no signs of being alarmed. Then suddenly as this winter's tourists were at their height, one night they saw sandbags being erected around the presidential palace and machine guns being mounted on public buildings. Batista was holding conference with his leading military commanders. Batista announced that all civil rights were suspended.

The following day a Cuban army plane landed at Miami, Fla., and there alighted Col. Jose E. Pedraza, chief of the Cuban army; Lieut. Col. Angel A. Gonzalez, commander-in-chief of the navy, and Col. Bernardo Garcia, chief of the national police. With them were their families.

Back in Havana, Batista announced they had resigned after he caught them in certain unnamed seditious acts. Civil rights were returned to the people. Cuba was quiet again.

There was still more rejoicing the following day. Senora Eliza Godinez de Batista, wife of the president, gave birth to a daughter in the presidential palace. President Batista announced immediately that every child born on the island that day would receive a ten-peso note, and a five-peso savings account in the Cuban Postal Savings. An average of 350 babies are born each day in Cuba.

But it wasn't that easy. The hotel guest was identified as Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, former high ranking authority in the Soviet secret service. An early Communist, General Krivitsky had taken part in many secret negotiations. Once he was chief of the Communist party's secret police in western Europe.

General Krivitsky had incurred the displeasure of the Stalin regime. When his associates went before the firing squad he fled to America. Here in a series of magazine articles he began to expose what he said were the plans of the Communist Internationale for world revolution. He foretold the agreement that later was signed by Stalin and Hitler, he said the American Communist party was under orders from Moscow, he named some of their followers in the U. S. army and navy.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

## SEDITION: Dictator in Democracy



FULGENCIO BATISTA

For him, two events—one blessed. Fulgencio Batista, president of Cuba, is a study in contrasts. In 1933, he organized a revolution, squashed the rule of aristocrats. At any time thereafter he could have become president. He chose instead, to accept promotion from army sergeant to colonel and head the army. But under his behind-the-scenes dictatorial regime, Cuban citizens had their civil rights extended, schools were built, peons given land and the national administration put on a business basis. Last year Batista decided to seek the presidency. He could have seized the office with little trouble. Instead he resigned from the army, campaigned in American style and gave the island its quietest election in history.

But there has been unrest in Cuba, and the crop of rumors of new revolutions have been on the usual weekly quota. Last summer when Rotary International held its convention in Cuba, many delegates were so impressed by the rumors that they went to bed each night with trepidation. Many of the delegates from the United States came home alarmed. They told of Nazi penetration in the island, how newspapers openly confessed German subsidy, how German lotteries were being operated, with the winners impressed the largest came from the German government. They said German U-boats were being supplied along isolated spots of Cuban territory. The facts may be true or otherwise, but many delegates were impressed.

Through it all, Fulgencio Batista showed no signs of being alarmed. Then suddenly as this winter's tourists were at their height, one night they saw sandbags being erected around the presidential palace and machine guns being mounted on public buildings. Batista was holding conference with his leading military commanders. Batista announced that all civil rights were suspended.

The following day a Cuban army plane landed at Miami, Fla., and there alighted Col. Jose E. Pedraza, chief of the Cuban army; Lieut. Col. Angel A. Gonzalez, commander-in-chief of the navy, and Col. Bernardo Garcia, chief of the national police. With them were their families.

Back in Havana, Batista announced they had resigned after he caught them in certain unnamed seditious acts. Civil rights were returned to the people. Cuba was quiet again.

There was still more rejoicing the following day. Senora Eliza Godinez de Batista, wife of the president, gave birth to a daughter in the presidential palace. President Batista announced immediately that every child born on the island that day would receive a ten-peso note, and a five-peso savings account in the Cuban Postal Savings. An average of 350 babies are born each day in Cuba.

But it wasn't that easy. The hotel guest was identified as Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, former high ranking authority in the Soviet secret service. An early Communist, General Krivitsky had taken part in many secret negotiations. Once he was chief of the Communist party's secret police in western Europe.

General Krivitsky had incurred the displeasure of the Stalin regime. When his associates went before the firing squad he fled to America. Here in a series of magazine articles he began to expose what he said were the plans of the Communist Internationale for world revolution. He foretold the agreement that later was signed by Stalin and Hitler, he said the American Communist party was under orders from Moscow, he named some of their followers in the U. S. army and navy.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

## Washington Digest

### Reciprocal Trade Plans Have Role in 'Next Peace'

Hull May Have Answer to Totalitarianism; British Farming Program Greatly Changed by War Demands.

By BAUKHAGE

National Farm and Home Hour Commentator.

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

WASHINGTON.—There is a peace-machine in Washington, all oiled and ready to start the moment the last gun is silenced in Europe. From it may come a plan which the democracies can offer the world as an alternative to the totalitarian way of life.

This peace-machine is not new, but it has never been given a fair trial. Cordell Hull has the patent.

It may never be allowed to function, but it is a cheering thing, to know that it is there.

It is simply reciprocal trade agreement machinery which Secretary Hull is insisting shall be kept as nearly intact as possible, ready to be put into operation the moment the tanks are moved out of the way. For Mr. Hull believes firmly that out of all the uncertainties which surround this uncertain world, when the war is over one thing is going to happen: Either the system of free intercourse among nations is going to exist in the world, or the totalitarian system will dominate.

Changing Viewpoint. More and more, people are coming to feel that there cannot be a world economically half-slave and half-free. Unless all nations can be united under a system of mutually profitable trade, totalitarian methods will be forced upon all nations and it is axiomatic that when a government begins to create artificial restraints in the field of business, gradually you will be forced to curtail political and social freedom, too.

The Nazis know their system is not the best system, though they don't admit it to the people. Germany's great economist, Hjalmar Schacht, admitted as much before the war. The system of free enterprise, he said, was the best system, but Germany, because of her "emergency" had to adopt its own system.

He did not say that this emergency was created because Hitler, in order to carry out his theory of domination, had to spend the nation's wealth, its goods and its labor, on a huge unproductive armament industry. Of course, lack of free trade intercourse before Hitler's advent had helped to impoverish Germany.

Hull's Theory. Secretary Hull believes that the roots of war grow in the soil of evil economic conditions, that war cannot be prevented unless nations indulge in mutually profitable trade.

He says that today, as he has always said it, although his reciprocal trade agreement program has been burned to ashes in the flames of war. But he is keeping his machinery oiled and is ready to start it again if he gets the chance. It may well be the foundation-stone of the peace to come, if his policies are permitted to dominate that peace.

The story of Mr. Hull's battle for his beliefs is a fascinating one. It was the result of a lifetime of study. Because of his knowledge of economics, which has astounded foreign statesmen with whom he has come in contact, he was chosen for the post he holds. His first effort and his first failure took place when the London economic conference, called shortly after he came into office, broke down. He took that defeat in his stride, eliminated from the government Raymond Moley who opposed him at the conference and packed his bag for South America. The result was the first reciprocal trade treaties with our southern sister nations. Slowly he built on until finally came the agreement with Great Britain, taking in a huge area of the English-speaking world. Then, just as he was winning supporters to his cause, war came and the structure was smashed. But it did not smash the faith of Cordell Hull, and it is on this faith that he is building the hope for a better world to come, a faith and a hope that is refreshing amidst the gloom of the pessimists who refuse to see any light beyond the battle clouds that today cloak all the far horizons.

British Farm Program Undergoes Changes "Farming as usual" in Great Britain.

We think of the British Isles these days as one great fortress, a tangle of barbed wire, of trenches, tank-traps and pill-boxes. As a matter of fact, it is still a place where

there is seed-time and harvest, where fields are tilled and cattle are fed. For the farmer in those beleaguered islands, is as important as the soldier.

However, while I was informed by a man who has been in England since the war started that air-raids had not affected agriculture at all, there are some exceptions to be noted. And the war has to some degree changed the farmer's program.

In normal times the crowded islands depend largely on other lands for their food. Now the rich meat and dairy products of Scandinavia are cut off, there are not enough ships to spare from the war supply trade to permit much shipment of foodstuffs. But since wheat is vital, animals must give place to grain.

As a result, millions of acres of grassland in Britain are being turned into wheatfields. In normal times, live stock was the chief agricultural product, but, according to recent reports to the department of agriculture, Britain is fast becoming a wheat-growing nation. As the "Wiltshire farmer," whom I quoted recently in these columns, said, "farming goes on much as usual except that the harvests are heavier and the city youths are called in to help in the fields, replacing the men of military age who have been called to the colors. And meat is scarce."

Of course, air raids have affected the farmer little because the attacks are concentrated on cities and factories. Live-stock losses, according to a recent report to the foreign relations division of the department of agriculture, have been less than were expected. Sheep and cattle, because they have a tendency to herd, have been killed in greatest numbers. Horses and hogs, being greater individualists, have suffered least. Cattle in barns are safest.

When an animal is killed by bombs, the farmer is compensated by the food ministry only in proportion as the carcass is valuable as food. There is no compensation for unedible casualties.

Canada's Wheat Problem. Meanwhile inability to ship her wheat to the mother country is providing a serious problem for the Canadian farmer. By the time this reaches print, the Ottawa government may have provided an arrangement for paying farmers for storing surplus wheat such as we have in this country. Temporary storehouses are being used and church basements in some cases have been used. Government fees for storage may soon take the place of church suppers for raising funds, and already basements and church parlors are being converted into temporary granaries. The Canadian government is contemplating the erection of four 50,000,000-bushel terminals.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

## QUOTES...

### Cheering Theory

A profitable agriculture invariably means prosperity in other industries.

—Elmer Saxauer, Brookings Institution.

### Any Takers?

The coming session of congress is not only a crucial opportunity for the farm organization—it is a challenge.

—Representative Cannon of Missouri.

### Don't Boof

Men, keep your heads up, the hog is the only animal that always looks down.

—Judge Muse of Dallas.

### They Know the Rules

The British may be tough business competitors if they win the war, but at least they shoot the same kind of crap we do. Hitler doesn't.

—Theodore Goldsmith, financial writer.



GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON

Says:

Washington, D. C.

'FOR WHAT'

What is needed by our war-minded men is some slogan of high purpose like "Make the world safe for democracy." That one is just a little like offering cheese to the mouse caught in a cheese baited trap. He doesn't want any more cheese. So the trial balloons are going up on another one—"Union Now."

I wrote a piece on the ballyhoo for a federation of English speaking peoples. In it I used the expression "Union Now" and said that what is now proposed is to unite us with the British empire under something like the Articles of Confederation under which the 13 Colonies fought the Revolution—which means, of course, in addition to "Union Now," "War Now." I argued that all the "Articles" made was a league of nations proved by both of them and the later international league to be futile and unworkable.

That column drew indignant denials including one from Clarence Strait, the author of "Union Now." These denials complained that the proposal is not to entangle ours with the destiny of other nations in any futile league. No, sir. We are going all the way into an United States of Earth, in which America is to be only one state among many bound, not by weak articles of confederation, but by a document like the Constitution of the United States.

The distinguishing features of that Constitution are—no secession; control in a superstate of interstate commerce, all foreign relations, taxation and spending, the right to make war, to keep troops and ships of war and the denial of those rights and controls to the several states—including the U. S. A.

All right. If I misconstrued Mr. Strait, I am sorry. But I didn't misconstrue the others and I didn't misconstrue Mr. Strait very much. They say, and so I think does he, that this is only an eventual result. Right now all we need is "articles of confederation" with these other nations put (as in and after our Revolution) "as soon as the war is won" under the new confederation, we shall create with them a real federation, on the plan of the American Constitution and rub Uncle Sam out as an independent entity.

It is all consistent. First these people sell us into a war when it isn't necessary and, without waiting for Mr. Hitler to sell our country down the river, they want us to do it ourselves. We commit national hari-kari, dilute our strength with the weakness of the world and dissipate the wealth and advantage our fathers fought and labored to create here, to the four winds of heaven and the five continents of earth.

Canada's Wheat Problem. Meanwhile inability to ship her wheat to the mother country is providing a serious problem for the Canadian farmer. By the time this reaches print, the Ottawa government may have provided an arrangement for paying farmers for storing surplus wheat such as we have in this country. Temporary storehouses are being used and church basements in some cases have been used. Government fees for storage may soon take the place of church suppers for raising funds, and already basements and church parlors are being converted into temporary granaries. The Canadian government is contemplating the erection of four 50,000,000-bushel terminals.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

Under normal conditions, if the British used their grazing lands for wheat raising, it is said the islands could probably become self-sufficient as far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is some talk of pursuing such a policy in Britain after the war. But no one can tell what policies any country will follow when the world has finally struggled back to peace. But for the British and Scotch farmer, the transition is not difficult for he has been accustomed to alternating plowed land and meadow in the past.

## Speaking of SPORTS

By ROBERT McSHANE

Released by Western Newspaper Union

THIS winter upwards of 11,000,000 Americans are enjoying a game which was once outlawed both in Europe and the United States. Several other sports have been venerated at one time or another in this country and abroad, but none of them has as pious a background. This particular sport traces its origin not to an English barroom but to the ancient cathedrals of Germany where, in the Middle ages, the canons encouraged their parishioners to play the game.

There was a religious significance to it then. Each member of the church would place his pin at one end of the church choir, the pin representing "Heide," meaning "heaven." The parishioner was then given a ball and asked to throw it at the "Heide." If a hit was scored it indicated that the thrower was leading a clean, pure life; if he missed, it meant that he was more or less a heathen.

The bad reputation under which bowling once suffered got its start not from a pool-hall environment as popularly supposed, but from an English ruler's desire to maintain a fervent military spirit. King Edward, disgruntled when his soldiers found themselves so attracted by the game of "bowls" that they neglected their archery practice, had parliament pass a law banning it.

To America in 1623 The Knickerbocker bowlers who brought the Dutch game of ninepins to Manhattan Island in 1623 are responsible for our modern sport, which is not only enjoyed by millions of Americans for personal relaxation, but which has been adopted by business men throughout the nation as a means of constructing a more closely knit pattern of relationship between employer and employee.

The American Bowling congress estimates that more than 400,000 men now belong to bowling leagues sponsored by their employers. Schenley Distillers corporation, which maintains plants and branch offices throughout the country, encourages bowling competition for its employees throughout the winter, the season being climaxed by telegraphic matches each spring. Pan-American Airways claims the record for long distance competition, with teams located in Buenos Aires, Cristobal, Mexico City, Miami, San Francisco, New York and other key cities.

The first American bowling alley was located outdoors, on a pier of ground in front of the Battery Fort on Manhattan Island, New York. Today a small park called "Bowling Green" is still maintained on this spot.

The New England Puritans forbade bowling, but the British were too fond of the sport to leave it behind when they came to America. Ninepins were popular in America for a great many years until the game fell under the control of gamblers, and this proved its temporary undoing. But a nation of bowlers in 1941 can be thankful this happened, for the present game of ten pins was started as a means of circumventing the laws which were passed to make bowling illegal.

9 Pins vs. 10 Pins It happened this way: When ninepins became the rage of sporting men the Connecticut legislature passed an act prohibiting the game. New York soon followed suit, but the real devotees of bowling would not be discouraged. Why, someone asked, can't we get around the anti-ninepin law by bowling with tenpins? And the lawmakers, who by this time were themselves yearning for a chance to bowl again, dropped the fight entirely.

Bowling in America experienced one more setback when New Yorkers, who were the game's staunchest supporters, found tenpins becoming monotonous after a few years. Because of the great size of the pins at that time, they were placed so close together that even a fair toss of the ball would result in a "strike," that much-coveted stroke in which all ten pins are knocked down at once.

But in its dark days bowling never lost favor among the Germans on the east side of New York. In the 1860s, through their efforts, interest in the game was revived. The size of the pins was reduced and someone invented a ball in which holes had been drilled to facilitate handling. A few years later, in 1875, the National Bowling association was organized by 27 delegates from Manhattan and Brooklyn, meeting at Germania hall in the Bowery. This group established rules for the game which were later adapted by the American Bowling congress, established in 1895.

But in its dark days bowling never lost favor among the Germans on the east side of New York. In the 1860s, through their efforts, interest in the game was revived. The size of the pins was reduced and someone invented a ball in which holes had been drilled to facilitate handling. A few years later, in 1875, the National Bowling association was organized by 27 delegates from Manhattan and Brooklyn, meeting at Germania hall in the Bowery. This group established rules for the game which were later adapted by the American Bowling congress, established in 1895.

But in its dark days bowling never lost favor among the Germans on the east side of New York. In the 1860s, through their efforts, interest in the game was revived. The size of the pins was reduced and someone invented a ball in which holes had been drilled to facilitate handling. A few years later, in 1875, the National Bowling association was organized by 27 delegates from Manhattan and Brooklyn, meeting at Germania hall in the Bowery. This group established rules for the game which were later adapted by the American Bowling congress, established in 1895.

But in its dark days bowling never lost favor among the Germans on the east side of New York. In the 1860s, through their efforts, interest in the game was revived. The size of the pins was reduced and someone invented a ball in which holes had been drilled to facilitate handling. A few years later, in 1875, the National Bowling association was organized by 27 delegates from Manhattan and Brooklyn, meeting at Germania hall in the Bowery. This group established rules for the game which were later adapted by the American Bowling congress, established in 1895.

But in its dark days bowling never lost favor among the Germans on the east side of New York. In the 1860s, through their efforts, interest in