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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Internal Reform Faces Britain, But Diplomacy to Remain Same; Allies Give Japs Peace Terms

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With the war in the Pacific in the decisive stage, map shows disposition of Japanese forces throughout Asiatic theater.

GREAT BRITAIN: Future Outlook

Though profoundly affecting Great Britain's internal economy, the sweeping victory of the Laborites in the first general election since 1935 is not expected to appreciably alter the country's foreign policy based on maintenance of the empire to assure comparatively high living standards.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Laborite triumph represented the ascendancy of leftism in the United Kingdom, the fact remains that the country is so dependent upon the empire for raw materials and markets to support its industrial struc-



Laborites Attlee, Morrison, Bevin.

ture that retention of ties abroad, strength on the seas and control over vital bases undoubtedly will remain the substance of its foreign policy.

With Laborites ruling, concessions may be made to Leftist elements in Europe and elsewhere, but in overall policy, Great Britain's historic diplomacy will remain essentially British.

At home, however, tradition-bound old Britain may be in for a radical remodeling, with the Laborites' platform for nationalization of industry tempered by the amount of private management that will be tolerated. Under Prime Minister Clement Attlee, former Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin and ex-Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison, goals of the Laborites include:

Consolidation of all railroads, commercial carriers on highways and coastal shipping into one transportation unit under government control; nationalization and mechanization of all coal mines and improvement of working conditions by increasing production; socialization of the iron and steel industry and the Bank of England.

SECURITY CHARTER: Fight Ahead

With only a scorching address by Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) marring the even temper of the debate, the United Nations security charter headed for quick senate ratification, with indications that the big battle lies ahead when the upper chamber will consider the power of the U. S. delegate and the contribution of armed forces.

Declaring that like President Wilson the late Mr. Roosevelt had jeopardized the prospects for successful postwar collaboration by concessions to the major European powers, Wheeler himself foreshadowed an impending fight over details of U. S. participation. Though he would vote for ratification, he said, he would do so only on the strength of statements that the senate would later work out operational arrangements.

Prior to Wheeler's speech, Senators Connally (Dem., Texas) and Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) advocated ratification, stressing that the security pact in no way affected

U. S. sovereignty but did provide the country with an opportunity to exercise its self-determination for effective international co-operation to prevent future warfare.

PACIFIC: Allied Terms

Trembling under the bombardment of Allied air and naval forces, Japan was threatened with even greater catastrophe by U. S., British and Chinese chiefs unless the nation gave up the hopeless fight and set about the establishment of a peaceful and democratic rule.

The Allied answer to rampant peace talk, the U. S., British and Chinese declaration issued in Potsdam where the Big Three met, called upon the enemy to rout its militaristic leadership, relinquish control of conquered territory, and submit to occupation for fulfillment of terms. In return, political and religious thought would be respected, and Japan eventually permitted to resume its place in foreign trade.

Though issued from Potsdam, Russia conspicuously refrained from joining in the declaration, lending credence to reports that the Soviets had acted as middlemen in a Jap peace overture, expressing willingness to comply with major Allied terms, but asking for exemption from occupation of the home islands.

Even as the Allies called upon Japan for unconditional surrender, Admiral "Bull" Halsey's mixed U. S. and British aircraft carrier force continued its heavy attacks on Nippon, with one great 1,200-plane strike further battering the enemy's already stricken navy.

Sweeping in against minor opposition, Halsey's Hellcats ripped up 20 Japanese warships in the Inland sea, with three battleships, six aircraft carriers and five cruisers damaged. As a result of the attack, the enemy reportedly has few warships in commission, with most of these being cruisers and destroyers.

In addition to hammering the Japanese fleet units, Allied carrier pilots continued to whittle down enemy air strength, and also further disrupted coastal shipping linking the home islands by firing cargo vessels and small barges.

FRANCE: Petain Accused

As the dramatic trial of Marshal Henri Petain moved smoothly following a stormy outburst on the opening day over a barb by Prosecutor Andre Morneret that there were too many German-minded spectators present, none of the principal witnesses against the old soldier openly accused him of betraying his country. They charged he failed in his duties as a Frenchman. Nevertheless, former Premier Paul Reynaud and Eduard Daladier and ex-President Albert Lebrun rapped Petain unmercifully for negotiating an armistice with the Germans while an effort was made to keep up the fight; assuming supreme power and virtually ruling by decree, and according to Nazi requests for manpower and material.

In testifying for the state, Daladier declared that France was not as weak materially at the time of her defeat as generally suspected, but fell because of errors in conception on the part of the general staff. Declaring the Germans were amazed to find huge quantities of equipment on hand, he said France possessed 3,600 tanks at the time of the invasion of Holland and Belgium to the enemy's 3,200.

PRICE CONTROL: To Stick

Despite the impending relaxation of price control over minor items, firm regulation will be maintained over principal products and services until supply balances demand so as to avert postwar inflation, OPA administrator Chester Bowles declared.

In loosening up on price control on minor items, OPA will take action when the commodity or service is not essential; continued regulation involves difficulties out of proportion to the importance of the product, and no materials, facilities or manpower will be diverted from more necessary industries.

Because various manufacturers will be in the market for vast quantities of raw materials to fill orders, and civilian demand for essential goods, food and many services will far exceed supply, maintenance of price control in the immediate postwar period will be required for curbing runaway prices, Bowles said.

WAR CONTRACTS: Keep Cutting

With war production down 9 per cent from the peak level of March, the impact on the economy will grow as more reductions are made on actual work rather than on paper commitments. By the end of the year, munitions output is expected to drop 32 per cent below the March figure.

Whereas cancellations of paper commitments comprised 31 per cent of the cutbacks in April and 14 per cent in May, such reductions made up only 5 per cent of the total in June.

Reflecting cutbacks, aircraft production was down 10 per cent in June under May; ships, including maintenance and repair, down 5 per cent; guns and fire control, down 13 per cent; ammunition and bombs, down 16 per cent; combat and motor vehicles, down 8 per cent; communications and electronic equipment, down 5 per cent, and other material and supplies up 1 per cent.

Matador Up in Air



Unusual photo shows Matador Canitas tossed into air off of bull's head during fight in Madrid ring. But slightly hurt, the dashing Canitas resumed the duel to ultimately thrust his sword through animal's heart and win the match.

UNITED NATIONS: Relief Requests

Having already distributed \$296,563,000 worth of relief to Greece, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, China and Albania, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) has been asked for \$700,000,000 of assistance by Russia.

At the same time, Deputy UNRRA Administrator Roy F. Hendrickson revealed that trucks constituted the No. 1 priority for relief shipments to facilitate the movement of European goods.

Under UNRRA regulations, uninhabited nations are supposed to contribute both toward the relief and administrative expenses of the project, with the invaded countries chipping in only for running the organization. Of the \$1,862,788,348 of authorized contributions of participating nations, it was revealed, the U. S. share amounts to \$1,350,000,000.

SUEZ TOLLS: U. S. Balks

With U. S. troops pouring through the Suez canal en route to the Pacific, and with toll payments already mounting to over \$11,000,000, the government again pressed the British to absorb such charges under reverse lend-lease.

In pressing the British, American authorities pointed out that the U. S. defrays the cost of British ships passing through the Panama canal, with such payments already past the \$9,000,000 mark.

Because the lend-lease act provides that a country can supply aid from purchases with its own money, the British say they are not obliged to pay the canal tolls, since they must be made in Egyptian currency. As it is, the British declare, they already owe Egypt large sums for wartime purchases.



Newspaperman Staff:

Add Things I Never Knew Till Now: In 1812 a newspaperman named Nathaniel Raunsvet was taken into custody for refusing to divulge the source of his information about the secret activities of some politicians. . . . He was threatened and cajoled but stood firm. . . . Thus was established the principle of the reporter's duty to protect his news source. . . . The first American newspaper was discontinued by authorities because it published some gossip about the family troubles of the King of France.

Heywood Brown was a skilled exponent of the rapier retort. He directed some of his most devastating arguments against Huey Long. . . . He once accused Huey of "murdering the truth." Long promptly shrieked for a retraction. . . . Brown replied: "Huey says that he never murdered the truth. That's because he never gets near enough to do it any bodily harm."

Along similar lines there's the classic about the small town gazette which conducted a vigorous campaign against the town council. . . . One of their yarns was headlined: "Half the Town Council Are Crooks." . . . The outraged politicians demanded an apology, and the editor promised to run one. . . . Next day the daily carried this headline: "Half the Town Council Are Not Crooks."

About a century ago the press was in its Mother Hubbard stage. . . . Namy-pamyism was rampant. Editors took a long-term view of the news. This sidelight illustrates their ultra fuddy-duddy attitude: One gazette front-paged an apology to its subscribers because a reporter had used the word "trousers" in a yarn when he should have used the word "unmentionables"!

Tiffs among newsboys nowadays belong in the taffy-pull category when compared with the journalistic slug-fests during the James Gordon Bennett era. . . . Bennett was physically assaulted a half-dozen times by opposition editors who had been clawed by his barbed-wire editorials. . . . But Bennett refused to dilute his potent attacks against competitors. He merely reported the brawls on his gazette's front page and reaped added circulation. . . . The anti-Bennett journalistic barrage also blasted his family. The slanders finally drove his wife and children out of the country. They moved to Europe and made infrequent visits to America, while Bennett continued his free-swinging style of journalism.

Joseph Pulitzer's N. Y. World set journalistic standards few newspapers have equalled. Yet Pulitzer arrived in America a poor, friendless, semi-literate immigrant. He spent all his spare time educating himself. . . . His enlightened opinions on the subject of newspapers are always worth absorbing. . . . Frix-ample: "What is everybody's business is nobody's business—except the journalist's." It is his by adoption. But for his care every reform would be stillborn. He holds officials to their duties. He exposes secret schemes of plunder. He promotes every hopeful plan of progress. Without him public opinion would be shapeless and dumb. Our Republic and its press will rise or fall together. An able, disinterested, public-spirited press, with trained intelligence to know the right and courage to do it, can preserve that public virtue without which popular government is a sham and mockery."

Hollywood has depleted foreign correspondents as overgrown Rover Boys. . . . It has created the impression that these newsboys have a glamorous occupation. Actually they have a difficult, perilous task with few rewards. . . . O. D. Gallagher, a British correspondent, dodged bombs and bullets, and traveled 100,000 miles in three years for his news stories, which readers forget five minutes after reading.

This is the wisest counsel for columnists we have come across: "Get around town—find out what people are talking about. Give your readers a little daily jolt on something they are gabbing about at home, perhaps, and can gab about some more. Controversial stuff—so they can argue. The big idea is this: Make half of them happy and half of them sore."

Uncle Sam Reports on His Real Estate Deals With His Red Children; He Bought 2,600,000 Square Miles at Average of 48 Cents an Acre

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

RECENTLY the department of the interior issued a new colored map, the first of its kind, which shows how Uncle Sam since 1790 has acquired the nation's public domain from 66 principal Indian tribes by some 389 treaties and numerous acts of congress. A study of this map shows that these sessions by the red man constitute about 95 per cent of the public domain, or something like 2,600,000 square miles. In so far as the aggregate cost of this land was approximately \$800,000,000—that means a little more than \$307 a square mile or approximately 48 cents an acre—it would seem that Uncle Sam certainly got a bargain in these dealings with his red children.

In a statement issued at the time the map was released, Secretary Harold Ickes of the department of the interior declared that "while questions are still frequently raised as to whether the Indians received fair prices for their land, the records show that, except in a very few cases where military duress was present, the prices were such as to satisfy the Indians. Discussions of enhancement of land prices from original costs to the present estimated value of nearly 40 billion dollars only lead to idle speculation. There is no equitable basis of value comparison then and now.

"Some Black Pages."

"While the history of our dealings with the Indians contains some black pages, since the days of the early settlers there has been a fixed policy based upon the principle of free purchase and sale in dealings between the native inhabitants of the land and the white immigrants. In no other continent has any serious attempt ever been made to deal with a weak aboriginal population on these terms.

"While the 15 million dollars that we paid to Napoleon in the Louisiana Purchase was merely in compensation for his cession of political authority, we proceeded to pay the Indian tribes of the ceded territory more than 20 times this sum for such lands as they were willing to sell. Moreover, the Indian tribes were wise enough to reserve from their cessions sufficient land to bring them an income that each year exceeds the amount of our payment to Napoleon."

It is true, as Secretary Ickes says, that in the majority of cases the Indians probably received a fair price for their lands since there is no equitable basis of value comparison, but it is doubtful if the Sioux, the Nez Percés, the Modocs and the Poncas—to name only a few—would agree with Mr. Ickes that the "principle of free purchase and sale" had been observed in their dealings with the Great White Father. Certainly they have reason to regard his treatment of them as some of the "black pages" which the secretary mentions, in which "military duress" was very definitely present.

Louisiana Territory.

Since Mr. Ickes mentions the Louisiana Purchase, it might be well to examine briefly the record of our government's dealings with one of the aboriginal occupants of that region, the Sioux. For generations these Dakotas had occupied a vast empire along the Missouri river, including most of the present states of North and South Dakota and parts of Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana. Gradually their territory had been reduced by a series of treaties until they held only their choicest hunting grounds in the Black Hills, the Powder river country and the Big Horn mountains.

That was guaranteed to them, by the Fort Laramie treaty of 1868, as a "permanent reservation" and, besides, they were granted, for as long as there were buffalo on the plains, "the right to hunt on any land north of the Platte." This reservation was to be considered "unceded Indian territory" in which "no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle or occupy any portion of the same or, without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained, to pass through the same." Moreover, it was agreed that no subsequent treaty should be considered valid "unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying and interested in the same."

The government kept its promise

less than a year. Four months after the President had proclaimed the Fort Laramie treaty, General Sherman (noted for his only-good-Indian-is-a-dead-Indian philosophy) issued an order that all Indians not actually on their reservations were to be under the jurisdiction of the army and "as a rule will be considered hostile." Then came the announcement that the Northern Pacific railroad was to be built across the northern part of the Sioux hunting lands and soon afterwards the Great White Father sent surveyors, protected by soldiers, into this region without taking the trouble to ask the Sioux for permission to "pass through the same."

In 1874 Gen. George A. Custer and his Seventh cavalry were sent to explore the Black Hills—again without asking permission of the Sioux to



CALICO IN PERPETUITY—An important provision of the treaty of 1794 whereby the United States acquired lands from the Iroquois Confederacy was that there should be an annual distribution of calico among 5,000 members of the Six Nations. This provision is still carried out each year with appropriate ceremonies in observance of perpetual "peace and friendship" with the Iroquois. Shown here at a typical ceremony is Florence Printup, a descendant of old Iroquois chiefs, who received the rolls of calico for distribution.

whom Pah-sah-pah (the Black Hills) was almost sacred soil. Then a newspaper man who accompanied Custer flashed to the world the electrifying news that gold had been discovered in the Hills and Custer's official report not only confirmed this but it was also an ecstatic description of the beauties of that region. The result was inevitable.

'Justified' Treaty Breach.

Prospectors and miners flocked to the new El Dorado. For a time the government went through the motions of expelling the intruders, then gave it up as a hopeless job. Having failed to keep the whites out of the Black Hills, the government's next step was to find some way to justify this violation of the Laramie treaty. A good excuse came when several bands of the Sioux, notably Sitting Bull's Hunkpapas and Crazy Horse's Oglalas, who were hunting in the Powder river country (as they had a perfect right to do) failed to return to their reservations within the time limit set by the Indian bureau January 31, 1876. (The fact that it was almost physically impossible for the Sioux to obey this order within the time allowed didn't make any difference to the Indian bureau!)

On February 1 the Indian commissioner proclaimed all Sioux who were not on the reservation "hostiles" and called on the army to round them up. Then followed the campaigns of Generals Crook, Terry, Gibbon and Miles against these "hostile" Sioux and Cheyennes in 1876-77 which either compelled the surrender of the Indians or drove them across the border into Canada. Even before the campaign was over, a commission was sent to treat with the Sioux and arrange for the cession of lands which the Fort Laramie treaty had guaranteed to them "forever."

Concerning this commission, which began its work in August, 1876, Doane Robinson in his "History of the Sioux Indians" (South Dakota Historical Collections) writes:

The commission says: "While the Indians received us as friends and listened with kind attention to our proposition, we were painfully impressed with their lack of confidence in the pledges of the government. At times they told their story of wrongs with such impressive earnestness that our cheeks crimsoned with shame. In their speeches and recitals of wrongs which their people had suffered at the hands of the whites, the arraignment for gross acts of injustice and fraud, the description of treaties made only to be broken, the doubts

and distrust of our present profession of friendship and good will, were portrayed in colors so vivid and language so terse that admiration and surprise would have kept us silent had not shame and humiliation come so. That which made this arraignment more telling was that it often came from the lips of men who are our friends and who had hoped against hope that the day might come when their wrongs would be redressed.

Sioux Had to Like It. Since the Sioux didn't have much choice in the matter, they signed the treaty offered them. Here's what another historian says about it (not an Indian historian, but a white historian). George E. Hyde, author of "Red Cloud's Folk—A History of the Oglala Sioux Indians," writes:

But the object had been attained at last, and under the cloud of war the government had taken the Black Hills, the Powder River lands and the Big Horn country. The pretense of formal agreement and fair payment which congress had devised to veil this act of robbery did not even deceive the Indians. The chiefs knew that they were being robbed and that they were forced to sign away their lands. Here are beef, flour and blankets (said the United States) for your lands in Laramie Plains and between the forks of the Platte, which we took from you before 1868; and here (said the United States) are the same beef, flour and blankets for your lands in Nebraska which we took before 1870; and (said the United States, with an air of vast generosity) here are the same beef, flour and blankets for the Black Hills, the Powder River, and the Big Horn lands which we are now taking from you. In all fairness, that is very near the true meaning of the "agreement" of 1876, by means of which these last lands were taken from the Sioux.

So the Sioux were finally settled on a greatly reduced reservation within the present states of North and South Dakota. But even then the Great White Father wasn't through with them. In 1888 another commission went to the Standing Rock reservation to swing the cession of 11 million acres of Sioux lands at a fixed price of 50 cents an acre ("an outrageous robbery," Stanley Vestal, biographer of Sitting Bull, calls it) and break up the great Sioux reservation into smaller ones. Sitting Bull lined up the chiefs against it, then went to Washington where he succeeded in getting the price raised to \$1.25 an acre.

The next year another commission came to Standing Rock to bargain with the Sioux at the new price but found themselves blocked at every turn by Sitting Bull. Finally by making various promises (many of which were never kept, incidentally) they managed to get enough chiefs to agree to the sale. So, in the words of Vestal, "the Sioux Reservation was only a memory. It was the death of a nation." Among the promises that were not kept was one about supplying rations to the Sioux, penned up on their reduced reservations, and in the winter of 1890-91 that broken promise bore bitter fruit. For the Sioux, suffering from hunger and disillusionment, became easy victims to the apostles of the Ghost Dance and before that excitement was over the shameful story of the massacre at Wounded Knee had been written on one of the "black pages" which Secretary Ickes mentions.

As indicated previously some of the other "black pages" bear the stories of our dealings with the Nez Percés, the Modocs and the Poncas. That is why it is likely that any member of those tribes, as well as the Sioux, who reads the secretary's statement about "a fixed policy based upon the principle of free purchase and sale in dealings between the native inhabitants of the land and the white immigrants" will probably smile—and there won't be much humor in that smile!

Forty Tribes Celebrate Festival at Gallup, N. M. Indian drums are sounding in the far places of the Southwest, and the Navajos, Zunis, Hopis, Utes, Apaches, Lagunas, Acomas and a score of other tribesmen and their families are trekking to "the place by the bridge," Gallup, N. M. Here each year 7,000 Indians from nearly 40 different tribes join forces to produce America's most colorful and spectacular Indian show, the annual Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial. For four days they dance, chant, compete in sports and engage in weird pagan rites before capacity audiences made up of their white brothers. The Gallup Ceremonial is the largest and most authentic Indian spectacle of its kind in the country. Usually the Ceremonial is held the last part of August.

A special attraction each year is the unusual display of Indian arts and crafts in the Exhibit Hall where thousands of articles are shown. A score of native craftsmen will be at work showing the technique of Indian handicraft.