

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Settlement of Oil Workers' Pay May Set Reconversion Pattern; Ease Curbs on Consumer Credit

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(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.)



Their guns taken away, Jap naval shore patrolmen walk streets with wooden staves to maintain order among disarmed sailors in Tokyo.

#### LABOR:

##### U. S. Acts

Acting energetically, Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach took the all-important oil workers' wage dispute virtually in his own hands by transferring negotiations to Washington, D. C., in an effort to effect a settlement that was expected to set a pattern for the reconversion period.

With the Oil Workers' union demand for a 30 per cent wage increase embodying the program of other powerful CIO organizations, and with the oil companies' offer of a 15 per cent boost representing the usual compromise, final disposition of the case would go far toward determining the amount of "take-home" pay for employees during the ensuing months.

Schwellenbach's decision to shift the parley to Washington, D. C., from Chicago, Ill., followed upon an early deadlock in the bargaining over the union's insistence that the dispute be settled on an industry-wide basis and the companies' stand that contracts should be signed by individual plants.

Meanwhile, over 1,500,000 persons were affected by the strike of AFL elevator operators and building service employees in New York, with business losses running over \$1,000,000 a day and production of winter and summer garments virtually stopped. Balking at a war labor board award of \$28.05 for a 44 hour week, the union asked \$30.15 for a 40 hour week.

#### JAPAN:

##### Historic Precedent

September 27, 1945, went down in history as the red-letter day on which a Japanese emperor, unbending himself in defeat, made a personal call upon a victorious U. S. commander to break all precedent.

God to his people, small, wiry Hirohito, in formal morning clothes and high silk top hat, was very much man to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who, steeped in occupational duties, met him in informal military attire and without a tie.

Motoring to the American embassy in Tokyo for the visit, Hirohito made his call just as MacArthur set about shaping plans for the re-education of the Japanese people and stripping Nippon of all its war-making potentialities by an economic reformation.

In recasting the Japanese mind, MacArthur chose to pursue the present policy of working through native personnel. Japanese press, radio, movies, government information bureaus, schools and various social groups would be used as mediums for the dissemination of democratic principles and ideals for world co-operation.

In Japan's economic reformation, the U. S. will strive for the eradication of all potential war industry, confining the Nipponese merely to civilian production. At the same time, efforts will be made to break up the business monopoly of the four great houses of Mitsubishi, Fuyo, Sanwa, and Sumitomo, and promote widespread ownership and trade. Organization of labor and agricultural organizations also will be encouraged.

Meanwhile, Japanese economic experts called for a resumption of trade with the U. S. to speed Nippon's postwar recovery and stave off impending starvation. In return for American cotton, wool, salt, oil, iron, sugar and leather the Japanese proposed exports of silk, gold, porcelain ware and lacquer goods.

#### CREDIT:

##### Ease Controls

In a move hit by OPA because of inflationary possibilities, but rapped by finance companies because of its restricted scope, the government removed all credit controls over building renovation and eased regulations on loans for services or non-essential purchases.

Remaining unchanged in view of popular demand and limited supply was the 12 month credit repayment for washing machines, vacuum cleaners, bed linen, mattresses, boats, watches, cameras, automobiles, pianos and furniture.

Though OPA resisted the restricted easing of credit regulations for fear of a scaling of prices upward in face of heavy buying, certain financing groups declared that continuing restrictions placed low income classes at a disadvantage and price control and rationing assured market stabilization.

#### ARGENTINA:

##### Buck Change

Problem center of South America, Argentina was under another state of siege as the government of Pres. Edelmiro Farrell, controlled by Col. Juan Peron, rounded up economic, political and labor leaders following an ill-fated attempt to overthrow the present regime.

In extending military rule and suspending constitutional guarantees of speech, press and assembly, the government declared that it was forced to move to stem "a growing campaign aimed at alteration of the (existing) order and conducted by the oligarchy (powerful interests)." Liberty would be restored when the various groups would know how to use it, Farrell added.

The abortive revolutionary attempt by two top Argentine generals followed close upon the heels of widespread demonstrations of democratic elements against the pro-military Farrell-Peron regime, maintaining the present economic and social setup in the face of persistent demands for its liberalization.

#### JOBLESS BENEFITS:

##### Shelve Bill

Declaring that the current wave of strikes has confused the question of whether a real need exists for the lengthening of unemployment compensation payments up to 26 weeks, the powerful house ways and means committee held up a senate bill providing federal aid for extension of benefits.

By its action, the house group dealt a body blow to President Truman's program for jobless aid, since the senate in passing a modified bill previously had refused to boost unemployment compensation up to a maximum of \$25 weekly. The senate measure would have permitted the federal government to advance sufficient sums to the states to spread jobless payments over 26 weeks.

House committee rejection of the bill stirred labor's wrath, AFL Pres. William Green accusing the congressmen of "callous disregard of human needs," and CIO Chief Philip Murray calling upon the CIO and its Political Action Committee for an all-out drive to "secure reversal of this shameful act."

#### OIL:

##### U. S.-British Pact

Virtual monopolists in oil, the U. S. and Britain came to an understanding for the orderly development of petroleum trade in the post-war world in a pact fashioned in London by Secretary of the Interior Ickes and British officials and subject to senate ratification.

Removing vigorous opposition to any control over domestic production as envisaged in a previous agreement later repudiated by the U. S., the new pact only provides for advisory regulation of American and British operations overseas. Both countries have extensive oil holdings in foreign lands, notably in the middle east, where deposits are reportedly as great as in the U. S.

In drawing up the agreement, Ickes and British Fuel Administrator Shinwell provided for mutual respect of all concessions and rights obtained by either country, and also pledged non-interference with operations.

#### MEAT:

##### More Available

Because of the seasonal increase in the marketings of range fed cattle, OPA removed point requirements for lower grades of beef, veal and lamb through most of October, and also made hamburger, lamb and veal patties, short ribs and brisket of beef, breast and flank of lamb and shank of veal ration-free.

In addition, points were lifted from such low-grade meat products as sausage, frankfurters, luncheon variety and canned meats.

In contrast, however, the continued tight supply of hogs and finished cattle necessitated the retention of current point values on pork cuts, bacon and other cured meats, and choice selections of beef, veal and lamb. Though fats and oils were kept on the rationing list, point removal on cheaper meat will furnish additional stamps for these items.

#### Henry II Takes Over

To husky, 28-year-old Henry Ford II, who in college displayed more of a penchant for sociology than engineering, went the presidency of the huge Ford Motor company, following the retirement of his famed grandfather from active service with the firm.

Upon assuming his post, Henry II declared his ambition was to return Ford to leadership in sales again, the company having trailed Chevrolet throughout most of the decade preceding the war. On his toes, young Ford had shown the new 1946 model last July, only two days after government authorization for resuming civilian production, and the firm was well off to postwar output when impeded by strikes.

Retiring at 82 after having resumed the presidency of his famed company in June of 1943 upon the death of his son, Edsel, Ford declared that he would devote most of his energies to his outside interests, chief of which have been utilization of farm products in industry.

#### EUROPE:

##### Occupation Problem

In war or in peace, old General Patton, with a mind of his own continued to make news, the latest occasion being his clash with General Eisenhower over the use of competent former Nazi civil servants for a restoration of German economy to head off threatened chaos this winter.

Besides being asked for an immediate report on the number of former Nazis still holding office in 3rd army territory, Patton also was directed to give Eisenhower a personal accounting of his control over the Bavarian region. For a hard peace, Eisenhower favors a ruthless denazification of Germany's political, educational and economic life, and an early establishment of a Reich living standard no higher than surrounding countries.

Though the first to be called on the carpet, Patton's attitude is known to be shared by other U. S. officers seeking to avert starvation, frost suffering and epidemics this winter in the shattered nation.

#### FAR EAST:

##### Native Uprising

Even as Chinese and British forces took over Indo-China, native Annamites rose in rebellion at the prospect of a return of French rule, terrorizing the European population of the state, which normally exports much rice, rubber, high-grade coal, spices and tin.

Frenchmen were the principal targets of native wrath, since many, under protection of Chinese and British guns, have displaced Annamites holding public offices preliminary to re-establishment of French colonial rule.

Strangely enough, the Japanese, who promised Indo-Chinese independence during their military occupation of the country and still remain in force prior to their complete demobilization, have been called upon to help assist undermanned Allied units re-establish peace.

## Camp Fire Girls Inviting All Jills Between 7 and 18 Years Old

### Fun-Filled Program Aims At Development of Abilities And Rounded Personality

By MARY E. PENNOCK

"So you're a Camp Fire executive," people say to me when I answer their "what do you do" query. "Let's see, aren't they the little girls who light fires with only one match and fry eggs on hot rocks?" And I smile indulgently and have to admit that they have been known to do both things, but that those two examples hardly typify Camp Fire's activities. It's like saying that the Red Cross has "something to do with bandages, doesn't it?"

Camp Fire's field of activity is broad, seeking to give a girl an opportunity to try many things and so to find herself. The philosophy of the program is that girls "learn by doing," and if you were to glance through the "Book of the Camp Fire Girls," you would notice the long list (1,300) of things that girls may do to earn honors—notice

#### MEMBERSHIP DRIVE SEPT. 15 TO NOV. 30

Annual membership drive of the Camp Fire Girls extends from Sept. 15 to Nov. 30. Slogan this year is "There's Fun for Everyone in Camp Fire." A summary of the organization's aims: "Camp Fire Girls work for World Friendship. Their program is based on democratic ideals. It builds for happy home life, community service and better citizenship. Through seven lively crafts, Camp Fire Girls have fun, make friends, and develop their skills and talents."

the word "do" not "know." These honors are grouped in seven different fields: home craft, health, camp, nature, business, hand craft and citizenship. Exploration into these fields has meant the discovery of a vocation to many girls. A star study session of her nature group at camp started one Minneapolis girl on a hobby that finally led her to the position of curator at New York's Hayden Planetarium.

We have no promises, take no oaths in Camp Fire, because we know that promises are sometimes broken. A girl expresses her desire to follow the Camp Fire Law, which is:

Worship God  
Seek Beauty  
Give Service  
Pursue Knowledge  
Be Trustworthy  
Hold on to Health  
Glorify Work  
Be Happy

The Camp Fire Law is really a philosophy of life, and a beautiful one, I think you will agree. A Camp Fire Girl said to me recently, "Miss Pennock, the Camp Fire Law is so lovely it is almost like poetry."

#### They Join for the Fun.

Girls, of course, do not join Camp Fire because it is good for them—a "character building" agency. They join because it is fun, because it fills for them a need of belonging to a group. Together with from 6 to 20 other girls, they have an opportunity to do things which they cannot do alone. They make their own plans, run their own meetings. I have seen more than one president of an adult group who could learn something from a Camp Fire group president about parliamentary procedure.

These days, when we are all thinking so seriously about making democracy work, Camp Fire groups

#### Minute Make-Ups

By GABRIELLE



Rolling your eyes is excellent to strengthen the eye muscles. Look straight ahead. Now lower and raise the upper lids ten times. Then close the eyes and count ten. Then do it all over again.

Ledges Syndicate.—WNU Features.



A Camp Fire Girl (left) is from 10 to 15. Through the seven lively crafts she becomes well equipped to handle varied situations. A Blue Bird is a junior member between 7 and 10 years old. Through a program of games, story-telling, simple hand craft and war service, Blue Birds learn to work and play with other children. They become reliable while having fun. Horizon Clubbers (right), are of senior high and junior college age. Personality development, vocational study and community service prepare Horizon Clubbers for adult society.

are getting a first hand experience in democracy. "Workshops of Democracy"—is a term that has been given to Camp Fire groups. Girls are not dictated to by their leader. They learn to examine suggestions and ideas critically, to think things through sensibly, to make their own decisions.

#### Credit to Volunteer Leaders.

We who work professionally in Camp Fire take little credit for its accomplishments. All credit is due to the tireless and loyal devotion of its thousands of volunteer leaders and the men and women in each community who make up its local councils. They serve the girls of their community through the Camp Fire program because they believe in youth and because they, too, have fun. Do not think that all the benefits revert to the girls. A Minnesota guardian, telling what grand times she was having working with her group of Camp Fire Girls wrote, "My former classmates, now grown

heavy and dull, look at me and say, 'My, but you get younger and nicer looking all the time.' I never have time to wonder about whether or not it is true that 'Life Begins at 40'." Sometimes, the old woman that I really am stands aside and looks at me that is guardian of Camp Fire, and I laugh until my sides ache to think how Camp Fire has cheated old age."

It sounds like fun, doesn't it? It is fun, and there is a place for you in the Camp Fire picture if you love and understand girls. Youth needs you now, and Camp Fire can give you the tools with which to serve. Your opportunity is as close as your telephone—to call your local Camp Fire office—or your paper and pen, to write National Headquarters at 88 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, New York.

And about those eggs fried on hot rocks—you can be associated with Camp Fire a long time and never learn that trick. I never have.

## Common Sense Will Kill the Common Cold

"It takes a week to cure a cold, but it cures itself in seven days," runs an old saw. Though medical research is finding effective anti-cold drugs, a cold is self-limiting and unless complications set in, the sufferer gets well anyway.

We know that the cause of the common cold is a filtrable virus, and that the virus is highly contagious. Theoretically, the fellow with a cold should isolate himself during the acute two-day incubation period. But most cold carriers consider themselves too "indispensable" to stay home, and consequently the rest of us are doomed to inherit the virus and catch cold.

Specialists say that during the first stage of an acute cold local nasal treatment is of no value and may produce uncomfortable secondary reaction. The medical profession is anxious to help the layman choose proper medication; because of the hundreds available, most do more harm than good. It is unfortunate that the alkalinity of certain nasal preparations has been so extolled over the radio. It is now known that nosedrops should be slightly acid. Of the available liquid nasal preparations, antiseptics and silvers are often more irritating than helpful, while gargles are usually ineffective in killing or even inhibiting bacteria, according to an article in Coronet magazine.

#### Sulfa Drugs Useless.

While the sulfas have little or no effect on the common cold virus, they are effective against many types of bacteria and consequently may—when sprayed or dropped into the nose—serve a useful purpose in preventing the spread and shortening the duration of infection after the first acute stage of the cold. But there's danger as well as miracle in the sulfas and even these preparations should be used by the layman only on the advice of physician.

There are also a great many nasal inhalers on sale. Yet, only three of them contain a therapeutic ingredient which actually shrinks the nasal mucous membrane and promotes ventilation and drainage. Those inhalers which are advertised to the public often claim to make

the nose feel clear in seconds. Because of cooling menthol, they do make the nose feel clearer, but that's all. Actually, they irritate the nasal membrane and are of no medicinal value whatsoever.

The common cold must run its course. But its course can be shortened and its potential dangers can be minimized, and here's how: Make the first sign of a cold a slow down signal. If you can't spend a day or so in bed, get extra sleep. Keep warm and dry. Don't over-indulge. If the air in your house is too dry, a copious jet of steam flowing from the kitchen kettle will help moisten the dry mucous membrane.

Only when the later symptoms are in evidence has the time come for medication. Then it is important to get the right medication. It's easy to telephone your doctor for advice.

## "GAY GADGETS"

Associated Newspapers—WNU Features.

By NANCY PEPPER

CASBAH CUISINE

What's your favorite dish when you're cutting up at the Casbah—when you're making talk at the marble slab? What we mean is, what do you order at the corner soda fountain? Do you whistle your waistline with a lemon fizz or do you crave these cataclysmic calories?

Triple Threat—Three balls of assorted ice cream each one dripping with another kind of goo. The combinations are gruesome.

Horse's Neck—That's what you ask for when you want a coke with ice cream. Ever try root beer with ice cream? Lush Mushi!

Maiden's Delight or Epicure Special—You have two names for this concoction, but we call it "Anything Goes." The idea is for the soda fountain jerker to use his own imagination.

Dusty Miller—Chocolate marshmallow sundae with malt sprinkled on the top.

Telephone Special—That's one name for vanilla cream, chocolate syrup, marshmallow and peanuts.

Forbidden Fruit—Balls of ice cream with different kinds of fruit syrup.

#### MORNING AFTER

When she telephones you early—As soon as it is light—And cannot wait to ask you, "Did you have fun last night?" (SHE DID!)

If you try to change the subject With "Oh, it was all right," And don't even want to know If she had fun last night—(YOU DIDN'T!)

#### SPREADING CHEERS

As far as we know this is the only newspaper reportage on high school cheers. If we'd known better, we probably wouldn't have done it either—but it's too late now. Our soda fountain FBI is sending in cheers like mad, and we're honor bound to report them to you. Sorry—no sound effects!

#### Nice Spirit

I'm a raindrop, I'm a raindrop, I'm a raindrop  
Till I die—  
But I'd rather be a raindrop  
Than a drip from Central High.

#### For Blue Mondays

Wash 'em out!  
Wring 'em out!  
Hang 'em up to dry!  
Yeh, Central High!

#### Don't Get Dizzy Now

When you're up, you're up,  
When you're down, you're down  
When you're up against Central  
You're upside down.  
Stand 'em on their heads,  
Stand 'em on their feet,  
Central, Central  
Can't be beat.

#### TRIXIE TEEN SAYS—

Don't think you're the only teen who's nursing ambitions to be a movie star, a radio actress or a singer with a band. No harm building castles in the air. But, just in case those castles never come down to earth, you'd better be digging the foundation now for a more practical foundation. Clicking a typewriter or selling behind the counter may not be your idea of glamour, but they'll certainly tide you over until the Talent Scout finds you. And—find you, he will—providing, of course, you have the Talent.

## Redhead Is Much Esteemed by Hunters



One of the most widely distributed of American wild ducks is the Redhead. It closely resembles the canvasback, and is distinguished chiefly by its chestnut red head. It is abundant excepting on the north Atlantic coast. At this season, millions of these handsome birds are moving from Canadian breeding grounds to the southlands, where they spend the winter from Virginia to the Bahamas.