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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Truman Pushes Unification of Armed Forces; U.S. Moves for Active Participation in UNO

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GENERAL'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.



Composed of war widows and children and men needed to care for their families in Japan, first batch of Nipponese repatriates are shown aboard small steamer leaving Shanghai. In all, some 300,000 Japanese, including troops, will be evacuated from the greater Shanghai area.

SERVICE MERGER:

On Way

With President Truman throwing his full weight behind a merger of the fighting services, early congressional action on unification of the army, navy and air forces was foreseen.

Meanwhile, rougher sailing loomed on the chief executive's proposal for compulsory military training for youths 18 to 20 years of age to build up an experienced reserve adequate to meet future emergencies.

In casting his lot for the merger of the armed forces after strenuous naval objections to unification, Mr. Truman called for a single department of national defense under a civilian head, with assistants for the various branches, and a military chief of staff, with commanders from the three services. The military leaders would join with the President in an advisory council.

Maximum efficiency would result from unification, the President declared, because close co-ordination would acquaint each branch of the armed forces with the capabilities and limitations of the others, and economy would be achieved by eliminating a duplication of effort and supply.

FARM BUREAU:

Discuss Parity

Despite imperfections in the present parity formula, American farmers were urged to retain the system by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson addressing the annual convention of the Farm Bureau in Chicago, Ill. Referring specifically to the government program for price support at 90 per cent of parity, Anderson said varying conditions for different crops might fail to promote maximum production. Even with milk at 100 per cent of parity at the 1910-14 base, output is below requirements, he said, while eggs at 90 per cent might lead to plentiful production.

Declaring that the parity formula should be based upon the 10 years preceding the present program rather than on the 1910-14 level, Edward A. O'Neal, farm bureau president, called for all agricultural groups to unite on an over-all plan rather than insist on a separate system for each commodity.

Pointing up the need for additional rural health and education facilities, Senator Hill (Dem., Ala.) said that with millions of farm dollars ending up as profits in industrial districts after consumer purchases, only federal taxation and expenditures for social service could assure the return of some of the money back to agricultural areas for public purposes.

UNO:

U. S. In

With house passage of enabling legislation, congress joined in making the U. S. a full-fledged member of the United Nations organization, conceived out of the welter of war to preserve future peace by co-

TELEVISION:

Charge Restriction

Accusing Scophony, Ltd., of Great Britain and Television Productions Inc. and General Precision Equipment Corporation of America of retarding development of television in the U. S. through a cartel agreement dividing markets between Europe and the western hemisphere, the government filed anti-trust charges in New York City.

In stating that the companies had agreed to stay out of competing areas, the government declared that the American firms had obtained exclusive rights to an advanced television set controlled by Scophony, but had done nothing to either develop and exploit the apparatus here or promote its sale and use.

Employing an independent light along the principle of the motion picture projector, the British product is capable of transmitting images 20 by 24 inches on home sets, 3 by 4 feet on school and club sets and 12 by 15 feet on theater screens, the government said. In contrast, American sets are limited to reproductions of 4 by 6 inches and 6 by 8 inches.

JAPAN:

Tells Secret

In guarded memoirs left after his suicide to prevent arrest as a war criminal, former Jap Premier Prince Konoye left some glimpses of the behind-the-scenes maneuvering that marked his country's diplomacy before the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

One of the top disclosures was Konoye's report on the evolution of a peace plan covering the Far East after unofficial negotiations in which former Postmaster General Walker and Bishop Walsh of the Catholic Maryknoll missionaries figured with government knowledge. Sabotaged by Ultra-Nationalist Japanese officials, the plan called for Jap withdrawal from China, restriction of immigration thereto, and co-operation in the restoration of the open-door trade policy. In return the U. S. was to recognize Manchuria.

In another revelation, Konoye reported Russia's tentative agreement to join the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis in 1940 under inclusion of Iran and India in her sphere of influence. No concrete alliance developed, however, because of the failure of the Nazis and Reds to work out details, and the whole plan collapsed with Germany's drive to the East in 1941.

Frontier Figure Dies

Death of Moman Pruiett, 73, in Oklahoma City, Okla., from pneumonia recalled his one-time eminence as a frontier attorney, with a record of acquittals for 303 accused slayers. Having studied the law in an attorney's office, where he was employed as a shoe shine boy and janitor, Pruiett, a colorful figure with long, black hair falling below his shoulders, was among the first to introduce emotion in court practice in the Southwest.

On one occasion when the prosecution sneered at his plea of self-defense for a client accused of killing a man who threatened him with a pencil, "Old Moman" suddenly seized a juror by the collar—thrust a pencil at his breast and secured an admission that the pencil resembled a knife under the circumstances.

After being convicted as a boy of a robbery—which he said he did not commit, Pruiett resolved to study law. Addressing the judge, he roared: "I'll turn murderers and thieves loose in your midst."

FARM CROPS:

Year's Review

With a New Year ringing in, American farmers could look back on the old as marking the best in food grain production on record with an all-time wheat crop of 1,123,143,000 bushels featuring the harvest.

At the same time, the department of agriculture reported that feed grains were the third largest on record, though corn fell off slightly to 3,018,410,000 bushels from the 1944 figure. As a result, huge quantities of feed will be available for fattening livestock and assuring the country of banner meat supplies through 1946.

Along with wheat, new records were established for oats, tobacco, rice, popcorn, hops, peaches, pears, grapefruit, almonds and fresh truck crops, while new records were set for hay, soybeans, flaxseed, potatoes, sugar cane, oranges, grapes and pecans.

Despite the general banner production, the cotton harvest fell to its lowest figure since 1896, while apples, barley, rye, dry beans, buckwheat, sorghum silage and forage, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, apricots and sour cherries were also below average output.

With a decrease of 4,000,000 acres from 1944, production of all crops in 1945 was only 1.5 per cent off. Output was 2 per cent below the peak of 1942.



Memos to the Editor:

The War Dept. phoned our Girl Friday regarding some unhappy letters from G.I.s in Europe. Gen. Eisenhower personally was contacted, said the caller, and "couldn't believe anyone would say or write it." The letters, it appears, dealt with a "rumor" that this column allegedly published—but we never said it or broadcast it or wrote it or anything! . . . The grievance was over a report that G.I.s in the European zone "with 70 points or more" couldn't come home to the U. S. because they had criminal records or v.d. . . . Drew Pearson finally revealed that it originated in London recently over the British Broadcasting System. . . . We have since been told that Gen. Eisenhower is so informing all concerned among our troops abroad.

A news weekly recently reported that two of the eight saboteurs who were landed by Nazi sub at Long Island and Florida) had tipped the FBI of the landings and that these two men were promised "a break" and didn't get it. . . . These two are named Dasch and Burger. . . . The military tribunal decided all eight be put to death, but J. Edgar Hoover told FDR that Dasch and Burger had helped considerably, and it was FDR who commuted their death sentences to 30 years for one and life for the other. . . . Dasch, it appears, is "almost a mental case," and Burger "still is helpful to our gov't as a witness against former enemies." . . . When the war is officially declared ended by Congress they'll prob'ly be deported to Germany.

The late Blaise, owned by the Elliott Roosevelts, continues to wield influence on air travel, Gen. Hap Arnold and his wife are flying to the Coast about New Year's when the General steps into a top job in non-military aviation. They hoped to take along (by plane) their cocker spaniel, but Mrs. Arnold was worried there'd be another newspaper controversy. She didn't worry long—every company on the West Coast offered to send a plane. . . . Ex-Cong. Maury Maverick, now in Japan, says: "Not enough news or broadcasts about the Pacific. Gen. MacArthur is the right man for holding down the Japs, and we are demobilizing in the U. S. A. too fast!"

President Truman stepped in and prevented the budget director from shaving FBI appropriations. Truman is giving the G-Men the same support they got from Roosevelt. . . . Our recent fact that J. Edgar Hoover (after 24 years' service to the U. S.) is broke, brought him several offers from big firms to take executive posts at fancy wages, but he is staying in Washington indefinitely. . . . His former special agent in charge of the Detroit office (John Bugas), who resigned to become Henry Ford's public relations chief, is said to be getting \$65,000 per annum. Another report is \$50,000. . . . Mr. Hoover gets \$10,000. . . . At one time he got \$9,000 while the Dept. of Justice press agent got 10 Gs. . . . Incidentally, the various reports on LaGuardia's salary as a commentator are said to be exaggerated. . . . The report that "\$100,000 is low" does not jell with what insiders claim—that it is \$50,000.

Bigtown Vignette: Reporters tell it about one of the craft who was assigned down the bay to meet a liner bringing home troops. . . . He was to particularly interview one of the heroes. . . . The reporter was armed with copy paper and pencils, but when he sat at his typewriter he couldn't do the story. . . . "I'm sorry," he told his city editor, "I can't even figure how to get two paragraphs out of it. I told him we wanted to do a nice piece about him being a hero, and this is all I could get out of him. He said: 'First we stood and shivered in the wet. Then we ran like the devil. There was a heluva noise and then I heard a nurse say: 'Drink this, please!'"

The Big Parade: Wally and Noah, the cheery Beerys, looking like Waldorphanes as they waited for cabs in front of that hotel. . . . Ella Raines, the Hollywood eyeful, crossing 51st and L'Avenue des Ameriques. . . . Walter Abel raising Cain with a Sardi's waiter. . . . Bing Crosby at the Jerome Kern memorial rehearsal as the rumor spread that Bing had suddenly passed away. . . . Hattie Carnegie, the fashionist, looking very chic in creations of her own. . . . Nancy Carroll and her former groom, producer Jack Kirkland, still the best of pals.



By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features

The first settlers in Ohio, remembering the nation which had materially assisted the cause of the American Revolution, named their settlement Marietta, in honor of Queen Marie Antoinette of France. That was in 1786, during the stirring years of expansion and growth following the birth of the new republic. It was a group of New Englanders, led by Manasseh Cutler and Gen. Rufus Putnam, that founded the frontier town at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers.

The story of Ohio might be told in the study of names. The word Ohio, from the Indian, means "Beautiful River," but the names of Ohio's sons are known around the world. Seven United States Presidents were born in that state: Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft and Harding. Howard Chandler Christy, the artist, was born in Morgan county. Buckeye state authors, teachers, lawyers and doctors are known around the world.

Thomas A. Edison and Orville and Wilbur Wright are examples of Ohio names in invention. Others now household words include Van Sweringen, Goodrich, Firestone, Seiberling, Willys, Proctor, Gamble,



Paint Creek Gorge

Kroger, Olds, Patterson and Kettering. The list is too long to publish here.

Rich in Resources.

There are many empires in the state of Ohio, for it is rich in its natural resources as well as in men. The farmer's Ohio is 22 million acres of agriculture. The business



Boat on the Muskingum River.

man's Ohio is the fourth wealthiest state in the Union. The manufacturer's Ohio is the factories, the mines, the products shipped around the world. The homemaker's Ohio is blessed with an abundance of human and material resources for wholesome, happy living for typical Americans, urban or rural. The vacationist's Ohio provides parks, game preserves, smooth highways, 110 lakes, many rivers, good fishing, deer and small game, rugged hill country, archaeological relics such as Indian mounds, and caves, geological formations, etc.

Ohio is largely a manufacturing state, deserving this industrial prominence mainly because of its natural resources. The advantages afforded for transportation by water as well as by rail cannot be overestimated. Lake Erie and the New York state barge canal make a direct outlet to the Atlantic, while the Ohio and the Muskingum rivers



offer communication with Pennsylvania and the Mississippi basin.

The manufacture of iron and steel and their products constitutes the most important industry in Ohio and entitles the state to a place only below Pennsylvania. It includes the work of the blast furnaces, rolling mills and steel plants. Pig iron production in Ohio represents approximately one-fourth of the nation's total.

World Rubber Capital.

Akron is the rubber manufacturing center of the world. Cleveland and Cincinnati are the centers of the state's clothing industry. East Liverpool has one of the world's most extensive pottery works and together with other nearby towns produces about half of the nation's pottery.

Ohio ranks first in the production of tires and tubes, machine tools, stoves, ranges, furnaces, electrical appliances, printing and publishing of periodicals, soap, matches, pottery and porcelain ware, pumps and pumping equipment, coffins and steam shovels.

The state ranks second in the production of motor vehicles, bodies

made from ocean to ocean by English kings to various colonies along the Atlantic seaboard.

After the settlement of Marietta, a considerable migration from Virginia was directed to the southern part of Ohio. A great impetus was given to settlement when Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians of the Northwest in the Battle of Fallen Timbers near the Maumee River.

By an act of congress of April 30, 1802, the territory was authorized to draft a constitution; and on February 19, 1803, Ohio was declared a state.

Edward Tiffin was elected the first governor. Chillicothe became the first capital and Lancaster, Newark and Zanesville each shared the honor of being the seat of state government before it was permanently located in Columbus in 1816.

Mysterious Mounds.

Even back in prehistoric days, men must have found Ohio a good land in which to live. The Mound Builders, whose origin is as mysterious as their destiny, devoted an estimated 100,000 man-years of labor to the building of 10,000 mounds and earthworks. These village sites, fortifications and burial places remain in Ohio as the record of these ancient people.

Intermingled in the fabric of Ohio's history and romantic heritage are the French explorers, Jesuit priests, British officers, French traders and Colonial frontiersmen. George Rogers Clark, "Mad" Anthony Wayne, Ebenezer Zane and "Johnny Applesseed" march across its pages of history, for Ohio was once the wild frontier, the unconquered Northwest.

Ohio's governor was born in Cleveland in 1895, the son of Slovenian parents. On Cleveland's sandlots he became a star third



FRANK J. LAUSCHE
Governor

baseman, and was playing professional ball for Duluth when World War I broke out. He served as a second lieutenant, and when the war was over, studied law. He served as a judge in Cleveland and was elected mayor of his home town in 1941 and 1943. In 1944 he was elected governor of Ohio.