

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXXI

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1946

No. 52

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Settlement of Steel Strike Basic to Industry; Plan to Revive Essential German Output

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



On picket line at General Electric plant in Erie, Pa., with dad, this youngster joined CIO for a \$2 a day wage increase.

LABOR:

Basic Dispute

A settlement of the steel case portended early solution to a whole string of major strikes affecting basic industries and promised speedy resumption of large-scale production since reconversion has been reported as already 90 per cent completed.

In stepping into the steel dispute to prevent a shutdown of the nation's mills supplying vital material to American industry, President Truman proposed a settlement on the basis of a wage increase approximating 16 per cent and a price boost to operators in the neighborhood of \$4 a ton. Though representing a compromise between the two parties, the offer fell below the CIO-United Steel Workers' minimum demands and also ignored their position that price raises were unnecessary.

Because solution of the steel controversy would enable industry to accurately estimate costs partly based on steel prices, an early settlement of the automobile and electrical appliance walkouts was expected to follow.

Meanwhile, government conciliators worked feverishly for a settlement of the CIO and AFL strike against the big packers as the nation's meat supply diminished.

While the packers resisted pressure to increase their offer of a 7 1/2 cent hourly boost under present price ceilings, the CIO cut its demands from 25 cents per hour to 17 1/2 cents and the AFL to 15 cents. A number of smaller operators signed with both unions at the latter figure, with the promise of additional increases to cover higher wages agreed to by Wilson, Armour, Swift and Cudahy.

Though the government gave in to the packers' demands for higher ceilings in an effort to avert a walkout threatening the nation's meat supply, its original offer of raising the price on semi-processed meat sold to the U. S. was rejected on the grounds that there was no assurance of a large volume of purchases.

DEMobilIZATION:

How 'He'

Calling himself "only a G.I." although he officially was "of the brass," bald, boyish-looking Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, appeared before a joint congressional committee to personally report on the demobilization slowdown, which has aroused troop demonstrations the world over.

Declaring that the new program was adopted to brake an excess of discharges over the original schedule, "He" said that we would have "run-out of army" by April unless the slowdown was put into effect. As it is, he said, 1,805,000 more men have been released than planned and another 2,000,000 will be separated within the next five months.

Vigorously denying that the slowdown was prompted by the desire of high officers to retain their rank, or by efforts to push military construction through congress, Eisenhower said that sufficient men were required to occupy enemy territory

in Europe and the Pacific, guard seven billion dollars worth of surplus equipment overseas, administer the Philippines, and arrange for withdrawal from Pacific bases.

Declaring that men would be kept no longer than necessary, "Ike" disclosed that all major commanders have been informed that by April 30 all enlisted men with 45 points or 30 months of service on that date were to be released or aboard ship, while requirements were to be further cut by June 30 to 40 points or 24 months of service.

Following his exposition of the new demobilization program, Eisenhower announced that he had banned further overseas demonstrations by troops on the question, though protests from G.I.s were to be passed on to the top. Both enlisted men and officers will be permitted to express their views in the determination of their essential status.

For continuing agitation, several G.I.s were ordered confined to quarters in Hawaii.

GERMANY:

Map Production

Even as church leaders besought President Truman's approval for providing Germany with private relief to avert privation this winter, the war, state and agriculture departments conferred on plans for furnishing material for the revival of essential civilian industry within the reich.

Under the program contemplated, the army would be placed in direction of production on the theory that the provision of vital commodities is necessary to maintain order and health within the occupation zone. The undertaking would represent the second step in occupation policy, the first dealing with prevention of chaos in the immediate wake of war and resurgence of organized opposition.

In supplying Germany with raw materials for essential output, the U. S. proposes to be careful not to stock such heavy industries as iron and steel which might be reconverted to war purposes, or to re-establish any plants that might be earmarked for removal for reparations.

Further, in permitting a resumption of essential production, the U. S. plans to retain close control over the distribution. Sufficient supplies would be allocated for the civilian population while exports of the remainder would be allowed for re-paying America and building up overseas balances for purchase of raw materials for industries re-established under Allied agreement.

Disclosure of the government plan for reviving vital German industry coincided with Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam's appeal to President Truman to permit Protestant churches of this country to ship clothing to the reich this winter. President of the Federal Council of Churches, Bishop Oxnam revealed that congregations throughout the country had thousands of bales of wear packed and only awaited permission to send it.

Having just returned from a tour of Europe with other church officials, Bishop Oxnam joined in a report commending the government decision to supply the reich with 500,000 tons of food to help relieve an ill-balanced and inadequate diet. Because of the lack of heat and the wear of irreplaceable clothing, however, a serious need exists for apparel, it was said.

VETS:

Buck Outsiders

Carrying banners proclaiming that "We Can't Live on Promises," "We Fought for the U. S. A. and Now We're Discarded," and "Welcome Home for What?" World War II vets picketed every mine about Lansford, Pa., in a drive for jobs held by outsiders who accepted employment in the pits during the war years.

While thousands of United Mine Workers in the area refused to cross the ex-G.I.'s picket lines, officials of the Edison Anthracite Coal company refused to discharge outsiders just because they were not born in the district, claiming that it would be liable to lawsuit. Many of the demonstrators had never been previously employed, Edison having rehired all old employees discharged from service.

Despite UMW admonitions against acting against union members, various locals in the area passed resolutions that all outsiders who accepted employment in the mines since January, 1940, or opened businesses in the district were to leave. In formulating their demands, miners declared that since the pits were the principal source of employment about Lansford, hiring of outsiders seriously cramped job opportunities for town residents.

UNO:

Faces Test

No sooner had the United Nations organization to preserve postwar peace gotten underway than it appeared headed for its first substantial test over Iran's appeal for security against alleged Russian designs on the middle-eastern state.

At the same time, Indonesian natives were to call on UNO for support in their fight against the re-establishment of Dutch colonial rule in the East Indies, but since no member nation was expected to sponsor their plea, they could not hope for a hearing.

Iran's determination to push for a showdown, even against British persuasion to defer discussion at this time in the interests of unity, posed a delicate problem, since Iranian delegates could take the issue before the general assembly if the security council which includes Russia vetoed action.

Oil-rich and occupying a strategic gateway to southern Russia, Iran has been under heavy Red pressure

U. S. Aid Needed Abroad

In the U. S. for a vacation, blunt and rugged Winston Churchill told newspaper reporters that he hoped America would not pull out of Europe and jeopardize the fruits of victory. Britain was not strong enough to handle the job alone, he said. Declaring that he favored the partition of Germany, Churchill said that has never occurred except through rough and ready military occupation.

ever since the development of the movement of the northern province of Azerbaijan for self-rule with Moscow's support. Efforts to stem the uprising were crippled by the refusal of Russian troops occupying that section of the country to permit Iranian forces to re-establish governmental authority.

Meanwhile, President Truman supported the position of this country's military advisers to the UNO meeting in demanding U. S. control of strategic Pacific islands instead of submitting them to an international trusteeship as favored by America's civilian delegates.

Declaring that the islands should be kept under U. S. control, Mr. Truman disclosed that this country would ask UNO for sole trusteeship. Other islands captured by American forces during the Pacific campaign, but not needed for our security, will be turned over to UNO, he said.

CHINA:

Plot Development

Work of China's national resources commission, charged with developing the country's key industries and administering other enterprises assigned to it, promises to be greatly enhanced with political unification under discussion of party leaders in Chungking.

With the commission presently operating about 30 mines, 30 power plants and 40 factories, American consultants have been called in to help with the improvement, rehabilitation and expansion of the country's youthful oil industry in one phase of postwar development. Discovered in 1939 on the southern edge of the Gobi desert, the Yumen field has been especially marked for extensive exploitation. Seepages were known in the area for 2,000 years before drilling operations were undertaken and oil struck at 500 feet. Developed to provide China with petroleum after the Japanese had blockaded the seaports, the Yumen field currently is producing 4,000 barrels a day from 25 wells to supply a small refinery.



Notes of a Newspaper Man:

Some of the Broadway brain-trusters were "solving" the world's problems. The gab switched to the re-emergence of Joe Stalin.

"I don't get it," said one. "So-called reliable sources reported Joe was very sick—some said dying or dead. Now he turns up, and they say he's in the best of health and was merely enjoying a vacation."

"Oh, I dunno," observed another Thinker. "I hear Stalin is far from well—and right now is suffering from a terrific gripe."

"Yeh-yeh," interrupted a third who made the most sense. "The same terrific grip he's always had on everything."

Mayor O'Dwyer's two-cent sales-tax plan to help finance the subway recalls the time Jimmy Walker was a State Senator and the legislature at Albany was arguing a raise in subway tariff. . . . State Senator Nichol was against raising the fare.

"Don't you think," orated Senator Nichol, "that the people of New York City go too far for a nickel?" Walker's retort: "You've gone pretty far—for a Nichol!"

The elder Edison hated wearing a dress suit. Mrs. Edison, however, talked him into putting one on for a reception. . . . The affair was stuffy and Edison squirmed in discomfort. . . . He finally told Mrs. Edison he was going home. "I can't stand this doggone straitjacket!" he groaned as he left.

At home, to make sure the soup-and-fish apparel would never bother him again, Edison took hammer and nails and nailed the suit to the wall. . . . "There," he said when finished, "I hope you suffer as much as I did!"

It Could Happen: A group of brass hats gathered to consider the formation of a Society for American Participation in World War III and IV. . . . The first speaker keynoted the meeting by declaring: "Regardless of the so-called agreements made by the Big Three, we know sooner or later we will have to fight another war! We will have to fight Russia over many things—or Britain over markets! And—"

From the audience a voice hesitantly inquired: "But, gentlemen, isn't there something we can do to PREVENT another war?" "What!" roared the chairman. "Throw that un-American out!"

The mail brought this unsigned contrib. A poet was irked by a pest who told him he could spend his time more usefully cooking. . . . The poet ignored him. . . . "Well," continued the bore, "don't you think a cook is more important than a poet?"

The poet pondered and then said: "I'm sure there isn't a dog in town who wouldn't agree with you."

"Well, it looks like the honeymoon between Truman and Congress is over."

"Yeah, now he has good reason for going home to mother."

Sounds in the Night: At the Diamond Horseshoe: "Relax, dearie, or that halo will choke you to death."

. . . At the Embassy: "They wrote a song about her, 'O, What a Beautiful Moron!'" . . . At the Zanzibar: "Dull! They named a butter-knife after him!" . . . At Versailles: "He'll do anything for me, and I for him. But I'm running out of right arms!"

. . . At the Golden Fiddle: "George Jean Nathan doesn't dislike actors. Only those he sees in shows." . . . At Ciro's: "She was in a terrible accident. She was having her face lifted and the derrick broke."

Wilson Mismar's balm to newcomers in the theater: "Remember this—most of the time the stumbling blocks which get in your way—will merely be the dust you leave behind tomorrow."

Faces About Town: Elliott Roosevelt being mobbed by admirers while leaving the "Show Boat" premiere at the Ziegfeld Theater. . . . James Stewart introducing Marie McDonald to Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. . . . George Jean Nathan with a padre in the Cub Room of the Stork. Reforming? . . . Former Sec'y of War Henry Stimson unrecognized by the Pierre passersby. . . . Damon Runyon putting down candidates for a column about celebs who talk about themselves. . . . Marion Murray, whose betrothal to a General was cancelled suddenly, trying to be gay about it. . . . Candy Jones, who has a cold, at the Zanzibar ringside, wearing (among other things) a baby's teething ring, the inscription on which reads: "Don't Kiss Me!"



Nebraska "The Cornhusker State"

By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features.

ATOP the magnificent Nebraska capitol stands a figure in bronze, The Sower. It is the symbol of Nebraska and its faith—faith in the plains, in the soil, in nature.

Nebraska is the abode of the sower. The seeds are sown, the plants nurtured, the harvest garnered. In war or peace, food is first on Nebraska's long production line from Wyoming in the west, to the Missouri river on the east. Its corn fields, its grain lands, its rows of sugar beets, its ranges where cattle feed on native grasses—from these come the foods that add to this nation's greatness and the welfare of men everywhere. Orchards, gardens, fields and ranges are Nebraska's wealth and the top soil its source of well-being.

The plains, with nature as the sower, were the camping and hunting grounds of seven tribes of Indians. The Otoes, the Omahas, the Pawnees, the Poncas, the Sioux, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes hunted the shaggy buffalo, the fleet antelope, the deer and other game which had grown fat on the abundant fare provided by the prairies and streams. The Otoe Indians called the region "Nebathka," which means "flat water" and referred to the long, wide and shallow Platte river.

Battleground of Indians.

Tribe attacked tribe, fighting for this greatest of hunting grounds. The last great battle was fought between the Sioux and the Pawnees at Massacre canyon, near Stanton, in 1873. There were around 40,000 Indians living in Nebraska, and their chief occupation was hunting. Some of them, however, practiced

of Columbus. The Mallet brothers, with a party of eight Frenchmen, named the Platte river and traveled nearly the entire length of the state in 1839.

Spain, France and England all claimed the Nebraska plains at different times. In 1769 France ceded all of her claims to the area west of the Mississippi to Spain, but in



NEBRASKA SOD HOUSE . . . This picture, taken in 1886, shows how a typical homesteader west of Broken Bow solved his housing problem. The modern, electrified farm homes now found in Nebraska contrast strangely with this primitive structure.

primitive agriculture between wars. Many Indian graves, including Spotted Horse, are buried in Fort McPherson cemetery, while others lie in Pawnee battlefield. The names of Yellow Hand, Crazy Horse, Red Cloud, Sitting Bull and others remain a part of Nebraska's tradition and lore.

Francesco Vasquez Coronado and his party of 30 Spanish cavalry were the first white men to visit Nebraska. That was in 1541. French fur traders and trappers began to venture up the Missouri river about 1700. A Spanish expedition under Capt. Pedro de Villasur reached the region about 1720 and was promptly massacred near the present site



GOV. DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD
Gov. Dwight Palmer Griswold was born at Harrison, Sioux Co., Neb., in 1893. His parents were pioneers there. He graduated from Nebraska university in 1914. He served on the Mexican border as a sergeant in 1916, and as a first lieutenant and captain in World War I. He was first a banker, then newspaper publisher, before becoming governor in 1940. He has been re-elected twice. His home is Gordon, Neb.

Spain, France and England all claimed the Nebraska plains at different times. In 1769 France ceded all of her claims to the area west of the Mississippi to Spain, but in

riders lashed their horses from St. Joseph to Sacramento and the Pony Express was born, with 500 of its weary miles through Nebraska. Stage coaches traveled the Overland Trail through Nebraska, and the Union Pacific struck out boldly from Omaha toward the Pacific in 1865. The Western Union's telegraph poles were often cut down by Nebraska Indians.

The Sower beckoned, and men came with plows that bit into the grassroots. Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854 and became a state on March 1, 1867. Lincoln, named for the Great Emancipator, was made the capital. Nebraska became known as the "Tree Planter's State," for those hardy pioneers soon set out windbreaks, shade trees and orchards. The home of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor day, stands today as a monument to his outstanding work in Nebraska's early home-making days.

Cattle Raising Comes.

The buffalo were replaced by cattle, and on the open range thousands of cattle from Texas were fed and fattened. One of the most picturesque periods of Nebraska history was that of the cowboy, from 1867 to 1887. Enclosed ranches and mixed farming came next, but the famous old cow towns of Schuyler, North Platte, Kearney and Ogallala will never be forgotten. Their modern equivalents are Broken Bow, Burwell, Alliance and Valentine. The epic struggle between the cattlemen and the homesteaders is recorded in "Old Jules" by Mari Sandoz.

The Sower planted good seed in good earth. From that day in 1833 when Moses Merrill and his wife settled at Bellvue and established the first mission school, The Sower has blessed Nebraska.

