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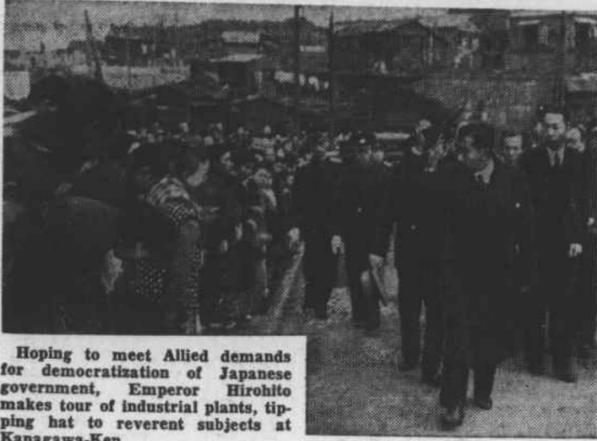
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Rip Franco Rule; U. S. Stiffens Foreign Policy; Readjust Crop Goals to Meet Emergency Needs

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (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.)



Hoping to meet Allied demands for democratization of Japanese government, Emperor Hirohito makes tour of industrial plants, tipping hat to reverent subjects at Kanagawa-Ken.

SPAIN: Hot Spot

With leftist elements in France pressing the issue, a new government loomed in Franco Spain, long under fire for Fascist connections but reportedly countenanced by Britain because of its neutrality during World War II, which diverted direct attack on Gibraltar.

The Allies' first major step in seeking to supplant Franco came with France's closure of its border against Spain. Prodded by French proposals to take up the matter with the United Nations organization, the U. S. and Britain then reportedly agreed to form a common front to apply pressure for Franco's removal.

While renouncing intentions to meddle with Spain's internal affairs, the U. S. and Britain moved to denounce the continued existence of Franco's regime and proclaim their willingness to recognize an interim representative government if he were ousted. Awaiting resolution of the situation, the U. S. and Britain would not break off economic ties or diplomatic relations, leaving the road open for negotiations for creation of a democratic government.

FOREIGN POLICY: U. S. Stiffens

Answering demands of Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) for a firmer foreign policy in reaching an understanding with Russia, Secretary of State Byrnes declared the U. S. would go to war to curb future aggressors and peace and reparations settlements must be reached speedily and equitably to permit the economic revival of the world.



Vandenberg

Byrnes' enunciation of the administration's foreign policy followed Vandenberg's charge upon returning from the United Nations Organization sessions in London that the American representatives sat back with compromising attitudes while Russia and Britain pressed their political ambitions. Unless the U. S. pushes its ideals, Vandenberg said, Russia will continue to press ahead in the Far East, eastern Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor where continued aggressiveness may set off a powder keg.

In reaffirming U. S. determination to check future aggression, Byrnes declared that the present arrangement of the three great powers precluded world domination by any one of them, but that efforts to upset the balance would imperil peace. In calling for early peace treaties, he asked for an ending of the draining of occupied countries. Demanding equitable reparations agreements, Byrnes said the U. S. would not tolerate any power deciding for itself what to take.

STRIKES: Costly Walkout

The General Motors and CIO-United Automobile Workers pitched battle over wages ranks as one of the costliest industrial disputes in U. S. history, with financial losses of over 800 million dollars to company, union, dealers and other producers dependent on G. M. for parts.

With its plants closed as tight as a drum throughout the country, G. M. was estimated to have lost 800 million dollars in unfilled orders

while 175,000 production employees missed 113 million dollars in wages. Dealers and salesmen were said to have lost another 100 million dollars in commissions.

Because of G. M.'s production of parts, other manufacturers have been forced to curtail assemblies, increasing profit and wage losses. At the Packard Motor Car company, 8,000 production workers have been off more than a month because of the shortage of G. M. supplies.

Of 50,000 G. M. employees in Flint, Mich., over 2,000 strike-bound workers are receiving welfare relief at a rate of \$38.06 weekly.

GERMANY: Ration Cut

Reduction of the food ration to 1,000 calories daily in the British occupation zone in Germany, and need for substantial imports into the American-held sector if the present level of 1,500 calories is to be maintained, pointed up the critical situation in the fallen Reich.

Seeking to alleviate the new hardship imposed by the ration slash and head off possible rioting, Field Marshal Montgomery flew to London to discuss ways of providing additional food for the 20 million German residents in the highly industrialized northwestern region held by the British. Because a division of British food supplies would not furnish substantial relief, however, authorities appealed to the U. S. and Russia for food shipments.

While Germans in the U. S. occupation zone are receiving a subsistence ration of 1,500 calories daily, two-thirds of the food eaten is coming from local stocks. If the present allotment is to be maintained, imports soon will have to be upped and a total of 700,000 tons shipped in during the first nine months of 1946. Because of scarcities of fertilizer, seeds, tools and farm machinery, fall crops may be appreciably curtailed.

FOOD: Crop Readjustments

In readjusting 1946 crop goals, the department of agriculture sought to assure a greater supply of edible grain, nutritious relief fare, fats and oils and animal feed to meet not only U. S. needs but growing European emergency requirements.

Because winter wheat already has been planted, the additional 1,000,000 acres asked will have to be seeded in the spring wheat area, the department declared. While North and South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota are expected to plant the bulk of the extra acreage, other spring wheat areas were called upon to increase their crop.

Since smooth dry edible peas constitute a good protein relief food and ship well, the department planned for a 100,000-acre boost in plantings, principally in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington.

With small world supplies of fats and oils in the face of the slow movement of shipments from the Pacific and heavy overseas relief needs, soybean goals were boosted by 1,100,000 acres. Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri were asked for the greatest increase.

Faced with the need for high meat and dairy output with feed stocks dwindling, farmers were asked to increase corn production over 1,000,000 acres and also step up roughage cultivation. At the same time, producers were told to maintain the flow of cattle to market, ship hogs at lighter weights and cull poultry flocks.

STATE BANKS: Ship-Shape

With government bond holdings, loans and discounts and other assets showing substantial increases, the nation's 9,538 state banks boosted their total resources to almost 87 1/2 billion dollars in 1945.

A breakdown of assets showed government bonds, totaling 50 billion dollars, made up 57.4 per cent of resources at the year end, with loans and discounts, approximating 16 1/2 billion dollars, next at 18.8 per cent. Cash and balances with other banks amounted to over 15 billion dollars to constitute 17.6 per cent of assets while state, municipal and private securities and other resources approximating 5 billion dollars rounded out the holdings.

The 9,538 state banks had capital stock totaling 1 1/2 billion dollars, surplus of 3 billion dollars, undivided profits of 1 billion dollars and reserves of 365 million dollars.

Ready Credit

Alive to the growing volume of installment financing, over 12,000 state and national banks will extend consumer credit in the postwar years, greatly expanding their prewar operations when they supplied 46 per cent of such loans in the country.

While not all of the banks intend to extend all types of consumer credit, 10,500 plan to make personal loans. By buying dealer paper or advancing money directly to consumers, 9,400 banks will finance sales of automobiles and 8,000 will back purchases of such goods as home appliances, farm equipment and airplanes.

Over 5,000 banks will make FHA loans covering home repairs while 7,900 will extend credit for modernization plans of small businesses or residential owners.

Fritz Finds Heavy Going



Deported in September of 1945 as dangerous alien after he had been deprived of U. S. citizenship, former Bund Chief Fritz Kuhn is now baggage smasher in Hohenasberg castle in Stuttgart, Germany.

BIG MAN: Grows Bigger

One of the biggest of the wartime entrepreneurs, Henry J. Kaiser continued his postwar growth with the leasing of two huge government aluminum mills at Spokane, Wash., with options to buy.

In granting Kaiser companies use of the plants, the government announced that it sought to increase competition in the industry presently dominated by two companies. Because Kaiser plans to extensively employ the metal in his automobiles, the government also said, he might open a new field for use of the material and thus open a market for other U. S.-owned aluminum plants.

In leasing the \$47,630,000 Trentwood aluminum rolling mill, Kaiser-Frazier agreed to pay a yearly rental amounting to 5 per cent of gross sales or fixed sums, running up to \$2,667,000 in 1951. In obtaining the \$22,270,000 Mead aluminum reduction plant, Kaiser Cargo, Inc., will pay annual charges up to \$1,248,000 in the fifth year.

MEAT: Consumer Costs

Though consumers will have to pay the full cost of the packing companies' 16 cent an hour wage boost to employees, the actual outlay will approximate only 81 cents a year per person on the basis of record consumption, the department of agriculture reported.

In arriving at the figure, department economists divided the 1 1/2 per cent price increase allowed packers into anticipated consumption of 155 pounds of meat per person in 1946 at an average of 35 cents a pound. However, the actual cost might be less since the estimated consumption of 155 pounds per person reflects a peak and is far above the average prawn level.

Despite the 1 1/2 per cent price boost granted packers to offset the wage increase, the American Meat Institute termed OPA's relief entirely inadequate if livestock is to flow to legitimate channels. Even with the new price increase, the institute said, legal operators would be pressed to compete with black marketeers in bidding for cattle.



New York Newsboy

Frenchmen here insist DeGaulle is being held prisoner in his own house in Paris by order of the com-munity high command. . . . Rep. Rankin's report on Hollywood (to his Un-American Committee) has been sent back for re-writing. So poorly presented, etc. . . . Sumner Welles, former Ass't Sec'y of State, has an old farm near Babylon (L. I.) for sale. A home is on the grounds. . . . Interesting observation: That big page ad in which the N.A.M. attacked Bowles was prepared by the Benton & Bowles advert agency, of which he is vice-chairman. . . . One of the best informed State Dept. officials complains that too many of the top men in Washington are fiddling while the world burns—that World War III has already started in the Eastern Hemisphere! . . . Mr. Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court can, if he likes, be Assistant President of the United States.

Nylons are no longer the top black market item. A \$5 white shirt in many spots brings 20 bux. . . . Lill St. Cyr of the night clubs can't wear nylons. Allergic! . . . W. Z. Foster, chief of the U. S. Communist Party, issued a rebuke to a headline writer on the local com-mony paper for "stupid journalism." . . . Doris Lilly (no dunce, she) inserted a classified ad in a paper advertising for an apartment and got 30 replies next day. And an apt! . . . Sgt. Chet Skreen observes that the legend about British women having no sex appeal took a terrible debunking when H'wood hired two British actresses to film the most amorous women — Amber and Scarlett!

Theodore Dreiser's "The Bulwark" (his testament novel on the decline of 20th Century morals) will be published by Doubleday next month. Original publication date was the fall of 1917. It will be the April Book Find Club selection. . . . Fred Allen and his agent are making a money settlement after a long time romance. . . . Republicans who planned spending oodles for radio time have held up their plans since the Demmys started slugging each other. Lucky stiff. . . . Some hotels are offering permanents as high as \$500 to move out. . . . Black market butter is selling at \$1.10 the lb. . . . Three-fourths of the people in the world could not read the Atlantic Charter if written in their own language—that's how much illiteracy there is!

Backstage Vignette: It happened in Tallulah Bankhead's undressing room. . . . An old bore got by the doorman and found Talu's retreat. . . . Before she could say: "Now looka here!" he brought forth one of those spellbinding ant villages in which the ants build tunnels and whatnot. . . . The star was fascinated by them. . . . "They are wonderful little things," he kept saying, "they really are. They never stop working, always doing something—always keeping busy. They have their own police force and their own army, too!" . . . "Hm-m-m-m-m," hmmm'd Talu with her straightest face, "no navy, I suppose."

Sgt. Stanley Volehek forwards the U. S. Army paper (The Ludwigsburg Sentinel) from Germany in which Fritz Kuhn was interviewed. They quote him as finally admitting: "All the reporters started muckraking me. They wanted to build me and the German-American Bund into something sensational so that their papers would sell! Even my good friend Walter Winchell spoke against me, and then the Dies committee investigated me." Investigated him? He advertised him as a good American and denounced me as "the leader of a sinister propaganda band!" Ach, Fritz! How times change since 1933, no? You are back home in your beloved Germany undt Herr Dies is back home in oblivion.

Sounds in the Night: At Leone's: "I love to stand at 42nd Street and Broadway and watch the frauds go by!" . . . At the Blue Angel: "They have a lot in common—they are hated by the same people." . . . At the Latin Quarter: "Charming" is a word that means the joke was lousy but told by a very dear friend." . . . At the Penthouse: "Whata snob! Holds her nose so high she nearly drowns when it rains!" . . . At WJZ: "Like all bigots, that Congressman has yet to learn you can't lynch the truth!" . . . At Club 78: "That Runyon is a Damon in the rough" . . . At the Club Room: "The feller. He'd give you a bottle of milk for a cow."

Carry Me Back To Old Virginia

The Old Dominion



NICKNAME: The Old Dominion
STATE FLOWER: American Dogwood
MOTTO: Sic Semper Tyranni
CAPITAL: Richmond



By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features

The roses nowhere
Bloom so white,
As in Virginia;
The sunshine nowhere
Seems so bright,
As in Virginia.

WITH traditional leisure, charm and graciousness, Virginia proudly upholds its titles of "Old Dominion," "Cradle of a Nation," and "Birthplace of Presidents." Rich in historical associations, the romance of Virginia is interwoven in warp and woof of a nation, its traditions and lore deep in the fibre of its people.

A part of old England was transplanted across the wide Atlantic, its laws and standards set up in a rich, new land. Through hardships, wars and trials, those principles took on new growth, the virgin soil added new strength and new meaning. They blossomed in George Washington's wisdom and talent, in the magic of Thomas Jefferson's pen, in the rousing voice of Patrick Henry, and in the genius and understanding of Robert E. Lee.

At Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America was made in 1607. At Yorktown in 1781 the American Revolution ended with the surrender of Cornwallis and the British army. Williamsburg, settled in 1632, is said to be the oldest incorporated town in America, and was the capital of Virginia from 1699 to 1780. The Commonwealth was the scene of many campaigns in the Civil War which closed with the surrender of Lee's army, April, 1865, at Appomattox court house near Lynchburg.

The Commonwealth of Virginia was named for Elizabeth, England's virgin queen. "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for a man's habitation," Capt. John Smith declared. It was he who claimed this new land for his queen. Virginia's territory once included Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. When Charles II was crowned he wore a robe of Virginia silk, and had engraved on coins that the English kingdom should consist of "England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia."

Virginia has been the birthplace of eight Presidents, including Harrison, Taylor and Wilson, who were elected from other states. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and John Tyler were residents of Virginia when they took office. The names of other Virginians, however, sprinkle the pages of history, literature, art and science. Included among them are Princess Pocahontas, George Rogers Clark, Meriwether Lewis, John Randolph, John Marshall, Stonewall Jackson, Henry Clay. But the list of Virginia's great is too long to name here!

The topography of Virginia is a varied one. The coastal plain, known

NATURAL BRIDGE . . . One of Virginia's scenic wonders, it is 215 feet high and 90 feet across the top.



WILLIAM M. TUCK
Governor of Virginia
Former marine, school teacher, lawyer, legislator and lieutenant-governor, Gov. William Munford Tuck is Virginia's 61st chief executive.

as the Tidewater, was the first settled. The colonists planted tobacco there and watched its green leaves turn to gold. Cornfields were resplendent in the sun, and gardens gave generously of food for the table. The Tidewater consists of low-lying lands intersected by numerous tidal estuaries and rivers. The central part of the state is known as the Piedmont, which rises to the Blue Ridge mountains. The Piedmont is noted for thoroughbred horses, and is the fox-hunting and



BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS . . . Overlooking the Shenandoah valley. This scene is from a bridge path in the Shenandoah National park. A section of the 107-mile-long Skyline drive is at the right.

horse-racing country which perpetuates the sporting tradition of Old Virginia. It was Lord Fairfax who introduced fox-hunting to Virginia. Between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies lies the Shenandoah valley, once known as the "granary of the Confederacy." Its climate is varied, and so are its crops. It presents a picture of wooded mountain slopes, well-kept farms and cattle, fields of corn and wheat, and fruit-laden trees.

Shenandoah valley, unlike the Tidewater and Piedmont, was not settled by English colonists, but by sturdy Germans from Pennsylvania and pioneering Scotch-Irish. They knew the long rifle, the coonskin cap, the log cabin and all the adventures of the frontier. It was the northern part of Shenandoah valley that felt the ravages of war, not only in colonial days but later when there was war between the states. Few scars remain, for the luxuriant grass and honeysuckle vines have erased the physical wounds. Hundreds of markers along the highways alone remain to remind the traveler of the terrors and hardships of another day. Virginia molded its men into a pattern, whether they lived in the

Tidewater, the Piedmont or the valley. Theirs was a government founded upon a constitution that guaranteed individual liberty. They defended their beliefs; they fought for their rights. The Tobacco rebellion of 1676 antedated the Boston Tea party by a century! "Give me liberty or give me death," spoken by Patrick Henry, was the clarion call to independence, and Thomas Jefferson set down on paper our American bill of rights.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, the great westward movement came as men sought even newer lands. There were hundreds of Virginians among them, in wide-tented wagons, dragged by horses and oxen. Three great gateways opened from Virginia to the frontier. To the northeast was the channel of the Potomac river, the gateway known to Washington. In the center was the gateway of Buffalo Gap and Goshen Pass. The third was Cumberland Gap, known to Daniel Boone, and opening the towering Cumberland mountains to Kentucky.

While there were Virginians on every frontier, ready to pioneer and build America, most of the old stock remained close to their native soil. The Commonwealth of Virginia has never stopped producing. Its soil has always been productive. Its mines and factories yield their wealth.

Agriculture is constantly expanding. Corn and tobacco and garden truck are still grown in eastern Virginia. Cotton is raised along the southern border, and peanuts are a valuable crop. Smithfield hams, from hogs fattened on peanuts, are



famous the world over. The livestock industry exists on a large scale in the Southwest. Virginia produces bituminous coal and limestone as well as cement, clay, feldspar, gypsum, lead, manganese, mica, pyrite, salt, sand, slate, soapstone, zinc — and even gold!

Richmond is the largest cigarette-making center in the world. At Hopewell and elsewhere are chemical plants. Furniture-making, lumbering and cotton textile manufacturing are also extensive. At Newport News is one of the largest ship-building plants in the United States.

But leisure and good living, more than creating great fortunes, are the traditions of Virginia. Its people know the ocean front, Chesapeake bay and the rivers. There are hundreds of miles of beaches for bathing. Fishing in the bay and rivers is good. Channel bass fishing is fine! Virginians know the trout, spot, croaker, bass, rock, blue fish and many others.

The days are never
Quite so long,
As in Virginia;
Nor near so full
Of happy song,
As in Virginia.