

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LXXII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1946

No. 14

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Crack Down on G. Is in Europe; UNRRA Aid Falls Short of Needs; U. S. Sets Foreign Loan Terms

Released by Western Newspaper Union.
(EDITOR'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.)



Pointing up Herbert Hoover's statement that 30 million European children are in need of extra food, these Italian youngsters beg photographer for bread. Boy at left tries to sell peanuts to obtain money for purchasing cereals.

ARMY: Tighten Discipline

With the low state of discipline leading to loss of respect for American authority by the enemy and injury to our reputation among the Allies, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. commander in Europe, ordered all unit commanders to jack up on personnel.

Citing the rapid demobilization and dissolution of tried battle groups, McNarney declared that makeshift units possess none of the pride of the veteran outfits and officers do not have the same traditional attachment to their men as they would have for those regularly under them.

McNarney listed six indications of a deterioration of army discipline in Europe, including participation in black markets and drunkenness; high absence without leave; the imposing automobile accident rate; excessive venereal disease infection; lack of smartness in appearance and conscientious observance of military courtesy, and complaining attitudes toward top authority.

OVERSEAS RELIEF: UNRRA Aid

Set up to provide relief for war-stricken areas, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration furnished 4 million tons of supplies costing almost 700 million dollars up to December 31, 1945, but help extended constitutes only a drop in the bucket compared to over-all requirements.

President Truman's release of a report of UNRRA's activities came as the combined U. S., British and Canadian food board allotted the international agency 460,000 tons of cereals for its grain pool. While UNRRA Director La Guardia had asked for 700,000 tons, Allied food experts were unable to grant his requests in view of the needs of other people not fed by his organization.

With the U. S. and Britain providing the bulk of the funds, UNRRA's distributions to December 31, 1945, included:

Country	Tons	Value, dollars
Greece	1,738,067	206,107,000
Yugoslavia	976,223	190,057,000
Czechoslovakia	606,457	87,575,000
Poland	348,219	113,212,000
China	197,112	23,237,000
Italy	134,917	24,128,000
Albania	67,175	13,000,000
Ukrainian S.S.R.	44,136	10,454,000
Byelorussian S.S.R.	22,228	4,667,000
Dodecanese Islands	1,588	123,000
Others	30,467	8,962,000
Totals	3,959,257	661,553,000

Concern over the feeding of the world's hunger hit areas was heightened by a U. S. weather bureau report that rain was sorely needed in some sections of the great plains wheat growing states if the department of agriculture's forecasts of another bumper crop were to materialize.

U. S. CREDIT: Name Conditions

While the U. S. was determined to demand free trade in eastern Europe as a condition for granting Russia a one-billion dollar loan, a 90 million dollar advance was made to Soviet-dominated Poland on the stipulation that free and unhampered elections would be held to name a representative democrati-

ic government for the country.

Of the 90 million dollar loan to Poland, 40 million will be used for the purchase of American coal cars and locomotives to facilitate the movement of fuel to western Europe and the Balkans, the U. S. state department disclosed. The remainder of the credit will be applied against Poland's acquisition of surplus property in Europe.

Besides requiring the conduct of free elections, the U. S. obtained Poland's agreement not to discriminate against American nationals and trade and to properly compensate U. S. citizens and corporations whose property has been taken over or nationalized.

U. S. demands on Russia for free trade in eastern Europe in exchange for a one billion dollar loan followed the Soviets' quick postwar maneuvering to bring the region under their economic domination.

Under a five-year pact with Hungary, joint Russo-Hungarian navigation, oil, aviation, bauxite and aluminum companies were set up, while a similar deal with Romania resulted in formation of Russo-Romanian bank, oil, navigation and aviation enterprises. In some instances, the Soviets' equities consist of concessions or Axis property claimed as reparations.

Short term barter agreements also were negotiated with Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, involving substantial amounts of raw and finished material.

Ripping into the Soviets' eastern European deals, the U. S. has protested on the grounds that no permanent peace treaties have yet been drawn as a basis of negotiations; the major allies pledged themselves to work together for rebuilding ex-enemy countries, and composition of joint companies can be implemented to exclude other nations from participating in economic enterprises.

ITALY: Fascist Underground

Theft of the remains of Benito Mussolini from a potter's field near Milan pointed up the undercover activities of fascist forces in Italy. Bitter foes of the communist-socialist bloc, Il Duce's followers have been working quietly in the immediate postwar period, seeking to capitalize on complaints of cumbersome democratic processes and foster sentiment for renewed authoritarian rule.

When Mussolini's body was dug up from an unmarked grave and carried off, with a boot with part of a rotted leg left to lie behind, a note extolling Il Duce and signed "Democratic Fascist party" was placed near the burial plot. In lyrical style the note read: "The time will come in which Benito Mussolini in his coffin, kissed by our sun, will parade through the streets of Italy and all the roses of the world and all the tears of our women will not be enough to give extreme greetings of the country to this great son."

According to some estimates, no less than 200,000 Italians are said to be members of the secret S.A.M. (Squadre d'Azione Mussolini) organization, which has been most active in the northern section of the country. Consisting of personnel of former fascist military units, the S.A.M. work in units of from 25 to 50 persons, with instructions to check political activity and infiltrate into parties and foment discord.

RYE: Futures Soar

With May rye hovering at the \$2.63 a bushel mark and daily future transactions running far above prewar levels, the Chicago Board of Trade was scheduled to undertake its second investigation of dealings in the commodity to ascertain if any operator or group possessed a corner.

Having failed to uncover a "corner" after a probe several months ago, the board renewed its investigation by ordering all members to report accounts with open positions.

Because May rye carries no ceiling, observers said that the high prices the grain commands reflect supply and demand. Against the \$2.63 a bushel figure in the open market, the new crop was selling around the \$1.48 a bushel ceiling.

RAIL WRECK: Big Toll

In the worst train wreck since 1944, when two sections of the Southern Pacific collided near Great Salt Lake, Utah, and 48 persons were killed, the Burlington's Exposition Flyer plowed into the rear of the stalled Advance Flyer in Naperville, Ill., to take a toll of approximately 48 dead.

Running on the same track three minutes apart, the two crack trains crashed when the Advance Flyer pulled up to a stop for its crew to investigate a flash of flame from beneath one of the coaches. Though an automatic caution signal went on 7,784 feet to the east and a danger signal beamed 1,100 feet from the stalled train, the engineer of the Exposition Flyer was unable to brake his charging Diesel in time to avoid the crash.

Though Engineer W. W. Blaine, 68, of Galesburg, Ill., himself suffered only a face cut, many passengers were killed when his big locomotive ripped into the last steel coach on the Advance Flyer and the impact buckled the diner ahead of it and overturned two other cars. In all, six coaches were upset or derailed and lay strewn over the twisted track like toys. In addition to the 48 killed, over 100 were injured.

DIPLOMACY: Four-Power Meet

Settlement of the ticklish Yugoslav claims to Italian Trieste loomed as the foreign ministers of the U. S., Britain, Russia and France met in Paris in an attempt to iron out complex political and economic questions holding up the formulation of peace treaties for former Axis satellites.

As Byrnes, Bevin, Molotov and Bidault met to speed up the con-



Bevin, Byrnes and Molotov.

clusion of terms, their deputy foreign ministers who had foundered over a majority of the issues happily advanced a solution to the Trieste problem: Agreeing to settle the territorial claims on the basis of residential nationalities, the deputies recommended Italy's retention of Italian-populated Trieste and surrender to Yugoslavia of Yugoslav-settled land nearby the vital port.

Disposition of Trieste was only one of the knotty problems facing the Big Four in drawing terms for Italy. One of the principal bones of contention centered in Russia's demands for trusteeships over Italy's North African colonies situated along Britain's Mediterranean lifeline to the Far East. With Britain resisting the Reds' claims out of an unwillingness to establish the Soviets in a strategic position along the imperial lifeline, the U. S. advanced a compromise under which the colonies would be placed under a United Nations trusteeship.

CIGARETTES: Hike Prices

In granting increases in the price of cigarettes, OPA declared that rising manufacturing costs necessitated the boosts to assure producers of earnings equal to prewar levels.

While manufacturers were allowed a 25 cent raise per 1,000 cigarettes, retailers were permitted to hike the prices a half cent a pack on multiple sales of two, four, six, etc., packs and five cents on a carton of 10 packs. Where sale of cigarettes through vending machines is permissible, an increase of one cent a pack was granted.

Allowed primarily on sales of multiple packs offered at cut-rates, the price increases were not extended to single packs.



Cast of Characters:

Midnight Susie, the hag who haunts the Main Stem. . . . She claims she was one of Broadway's glamour gals decades ago. . . . The hefty lady-bouncer in a 3rd Avenue gin-mill, who tames the toughest bores by merely talking to them. . . . Tin-Pan Alley's song-scribbling cynics, who grind out America's most tender romantic ballads. . . . The 52nd Street barkeep who entertains barflies with sleight-of-hand card tricks. . . . The two bartenders at the Stork Club, whose tips were so plentiful they've just bought their own joynt. . . . The gambler who carries past-performance records of the racetracks in a brief case. . . . The pretty red-haired shoe-shine gal near Grand Central Station.

The Union Square soap-boxer who peddles carrot juice as a health-giver. . . . The uptight Park Avenue bookie who accepts bets only from the snobbish set. . . . The poet who squats near the East River in the 50s all day — composing verses which he gives to children. . . . Crowds of do-nothings huddled near corner cigar stores tensely watching a nickel-matching contest. . . . The exclusive tailor in the New York Stock Exchange. . . . The Mulberry Street puppeteers—one of the city's most arresting free shows. . . . Workers in subway change booths who rarely take their orbs off books they read, while mechanically dishing out jitneys.

The miserable matinee idol who totes a torch for a famed actress, usually mobbed by clavigraphers. . . . The peanut stand man whose stand is covered with photos of celebs — autographed! . . . The prune-faced lady (in the Fifties) handing out slips of paper with Scriptural passages on them. . . . Sidewalk hawkers who sell books, mags, ties and kitchen utensils. . . . One-man department stores. . . . Sleuths in railroad terminals keeping their eyes peeled for mugs with police records arriving from the hinterland. . . . Ladies who put a coat over their nighties and take their pups for an airing every dawning along Madison Ave.

Quitso, Quitso: Ted Breton reminds us that Maurice Barrymore loaned his presence to vaudeville for one consecutive 3-day run. It was at the Olympic in Chicago. . . . One matinee Maurice dashed off the stage and into the manager's office. . . . "See here!" Maurice see-her-d. "I cannot continue. They just don't get me. I cannot please your audience!"

Manager George Castle calmly comforted: "Don't try. Just draw 'em in. The nobodies on the program always give the show."

Worse'n the Electric Chair: Jack Haley was listening to a newcomer in Movietown, who was discussing international events. . . . "The worst moment I ever had," he said, "was when I saw Gromyko walk out on the U. N." . . . "Then," said Haley, "you haven't really lived. Wait'll you see Louella Parsons walking out in the middle of the preview of your first picture!"

Bob Benchley was also irked by literary pirates who aped his yarns. He brushed them off this way: "Anyone who is stupid enough to steal ideas—isn't smart enough to steal the good ones!"

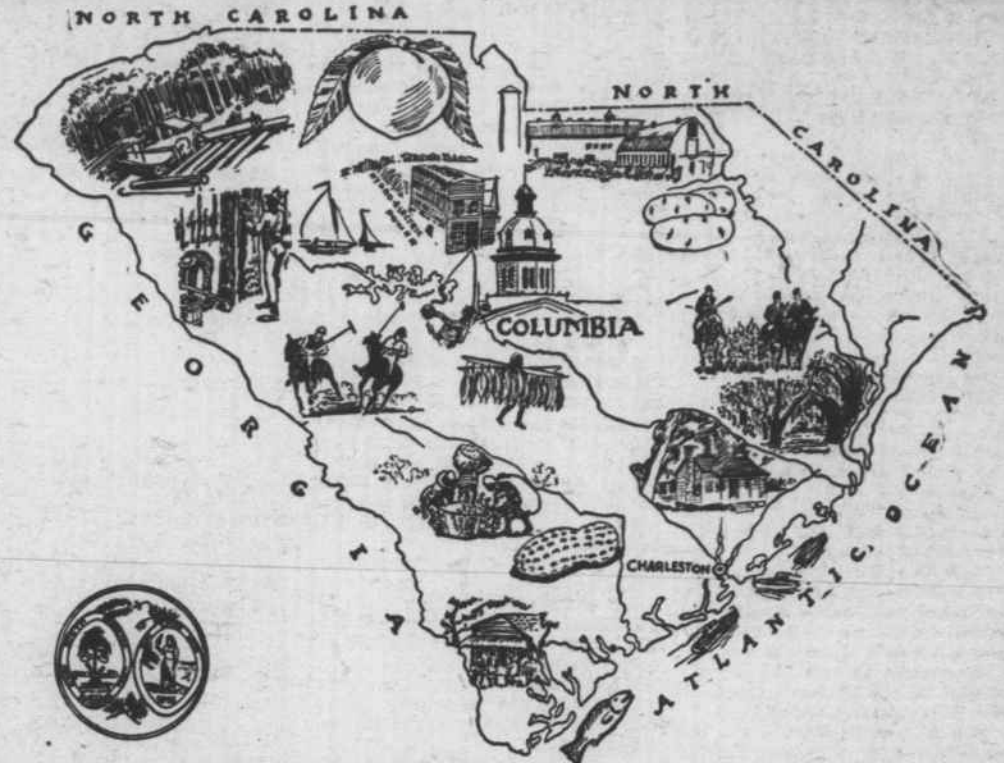
Americans who have recently returned from Spain inform us that the Spanish undergrounders have launched a campaign of ridicule similar to the one that flourished in Germany when Hitler was in power. Frixample: Night after night the walls in an industrial section of Madrid are daubed with anti-fascist inscriptions. In vain the Spanish soldiers hunted for the authors of this outrage. One day, a tired and enraged soldier wrote under one of the slogans on the wall: "Why don't you do it in broad daylight, you cowards?"

The next day there was an answer: "Sorry, but in the daytime we are too busy parading with you fellows!"

Heywood Brown was an optimist who believed that men of good will would some day build a world of peace and prosperity. But there were times when tragic news left him glum.

A friend who was with Brown when he was depressed heard him mutter: "This world started from chaos and it will end in chaos. What happens in between does not seem to matter very much."

South Carolina The Palmetto State



By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features.

"WHY not enjoy living? We do!"

Backed by over 400 years of history, tradition and romance, soft-spoken South Carolina is still glamorous and appealing. Consider for a moment that 90 per cent of the South Carolinians in the armed forces, when polled, indicated their intention of returning to their native state when they got out of uniform! Though they had seen the world, they found nothing to lure them away from the Low country, the Up country, and the Piedmont in between.

South Carolina has had a glorious past. But also it has a future! It endured terrible years of Reconstruction following the War Between the States, and it was not until the turn of the century that order came out of chaos. Then South Carolina was aware of itself again, ready to cope with its problems in the light of progress.

Each decade has seen improvement, and a further step toward the fulfillment of its destiny. South Carolina is vibrant with new life, new energies, and a will to progress. Wealth has been introduced by textile and other industries, including

plastics and chemicals. Soil reclamation, reforestation, flood control, hydro-electric development—these are the projects of today. Agriculture has been spurred to new heights by scientific aids. Fields of cotton, corn, tobacco and peanuts still remain; but new crops have been added and more will come. And new industries too, for South Carolina is rich in natural resources, many of them as yet undeveloped.

"Open for business," South Carolina advertises, and points to excellent highways, rail and water transportation, and main routes of airplane travel. Favored by a mild all-year climate, it beckons to those who want a home, pleasure, jobs, business, manufacturing, farming and a good life.

More than 80 years before Virginia was founded and over 90 years before the Puritans reached Massachusetts, a white settlement was founded on what is now Winyah bay

self-government. They overthrew the proprietary government and became a royal province under the king's charter. They finally revolted against the king himself, and became one of the 13 original American colonies. They reasserted themselves again in 1860, and there followed the Civil War.

Through all the years, in massacre and war, through storm and fire, despite earthquake and pestilence, the people of South Carolina struggled on. They explored the wilderness and located new towns and more plantations. They built roads through forests and swamps, and threw bridges across rivers and streams. They built houses of "tabby"—a composition of crushed oyster shell—and of thick hardwood logs. They spread out from the Low country to the Up country. They built for beauty and utility and discovered the dignity of life.



RANSOME J. WILLIAMS
Governor of South Carolina

in the Low country. It was the ill-fated Spanish settlement of San Miguel de Gualdape.

Other Spaniards came, De Soto and Juan Pardo, to explore the interior about the Savannah river. Competing with the Spaniards were the French, who in 1562 briefly settled a body of Huguenots at Port Royal. None of these ventures endured, however, and it was left to the English to establish permanent settlements.

Charles I in 1629 granted to Sir Robert Heath "all America from sea to sea between the 36th and 31st parallels of latitude under the name of Carolina." Even then the country remained unexplored until 1663 when Charles II chartered the same territory to eight of his loyal friends. They became lord proprietors of the province of Carolina. In March, 1670, the first settlement, consisting of 148 persons, was made at Albemarle Point and named Charles Town, the Charleston of today.

Cavaliers and Puritans came from England to swell the population. The fame of Carolina sunshine spread, and the story of its fertile soil was repeated in many lands. From across the sea and from other American colonies they came, until there were Cavaliers, Puritans, French Huguenots, Irish, Dutch and Germans. Many Quakers arrived early, and one of them, John Arch-lade, served as governor of the province. Later more than a thousand suffering Acadians found a refuge and a home. Added to all these were the Negroes, bringing an unsuspected gift of rhythm, and furnishing the sinews for the struggle to build a new land.

Like all colonists they brought with them old hatreds and differences of class and creed. Some came for riches, some for adventure, others sought relief from religious persecution. They quarreled often among themselves, but stood together against any common enemy. They repulsed the attacking Indians and they fought off pirates from the coast. In 1718 at Charleston, 49 pirates swung from the gallows in one month, with 23 of them dangling there one day. They fought for the right of local

Edisto Island.

Typical Low Country road.

They fought for the right of local

Edisto Island.

Edisto Island.

Edisto Island.

Edisto Island.