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TRUMAN AGAIN URGES CONGRESS TO ACT

Paralyzing Steel Strike On

750,000 Out In Greatest U. S. Dispute

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21.—(AP)—The strike of 750,000 CIO United Steel Workers for higher pay—the greatest strike in American history—started today in grim quietness.

The strike hit the nation. About 1,300 plants, ranging from the mills which make the steel to the shops which turn it into useful things like railroad rails or can openers—shut down in 30 states.

In Pennsylvania, which produces one-third of the nation's steel, the strikers in snowy darkness and freezing cold set in motion around the shutdown plants the slow low march of their picket lines. Lives were also set on elsewhere across the country.

No one here could guess how long the march of the pickets—to keep out of the plants anyone who might seek to take their jobs—would continue.

It was a showdown fight between steel workers and steel makers. This country's hopes for a prosperous reversion were involved critically because so many American manufacturers use steel and steel products.

A long drawn out strike could break the back of reversion.

The steel industry, according to a steel industry authority, will lose through the strike about \$10,000,000 a day in gross revenue it would have received on its steel sales if there had been no strike.

\$6,517,000 Lost Daily.

The industry's average daily wage has been estimated at \$8.69. At that rate, 750,000 workers will lose \$6,517,500 each day they remain idle. The picketing started quietly. The strikers had had plenty of time to get ready for this day. Their wage negotiations with the steel industry had gone on for months and finally had broken down Friday, despite the intervention of the President, who suggested a compromise. The union accepted Mr. Truman's proposal for a wage increase of 18.5 cents an hour. The U. S. Steel Corp., the giant which is the guiding star for most of the industry, rejected this figure and said it could not grant an increase of more than 15 cents an hour.

Murray's Views

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21.—(AP)—President Philip Murray of the CIO United Steel Workers declared today that the steel strike will continue "until this industry accepts the decision of the President of the United States."

He referred to President Truman's recommendation that the steel workers' wage dispute be settled with an increase of 18.5 cents an hour which was rejected by the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Murray said at a press conference: "If reversion has been hindered and thousands of people have been thrown out of work—if disaster overtakes our nation—it is not because the steel workers called a strike. It is because industry has said 'no' to the President of the United States."

Lint Futures Up 20 Cents A Bale

New York, Jan. 21.—(AP)—Cotton futures opened five to 20 cents a bale higher.

	Pv.	Close	Open
March	24.64	24.67	
May	24.64	24.65	
July	24.50	24.52	
October	23.97	24.00	
December	23.93	23.94	
March 1946	23.84	23.83	

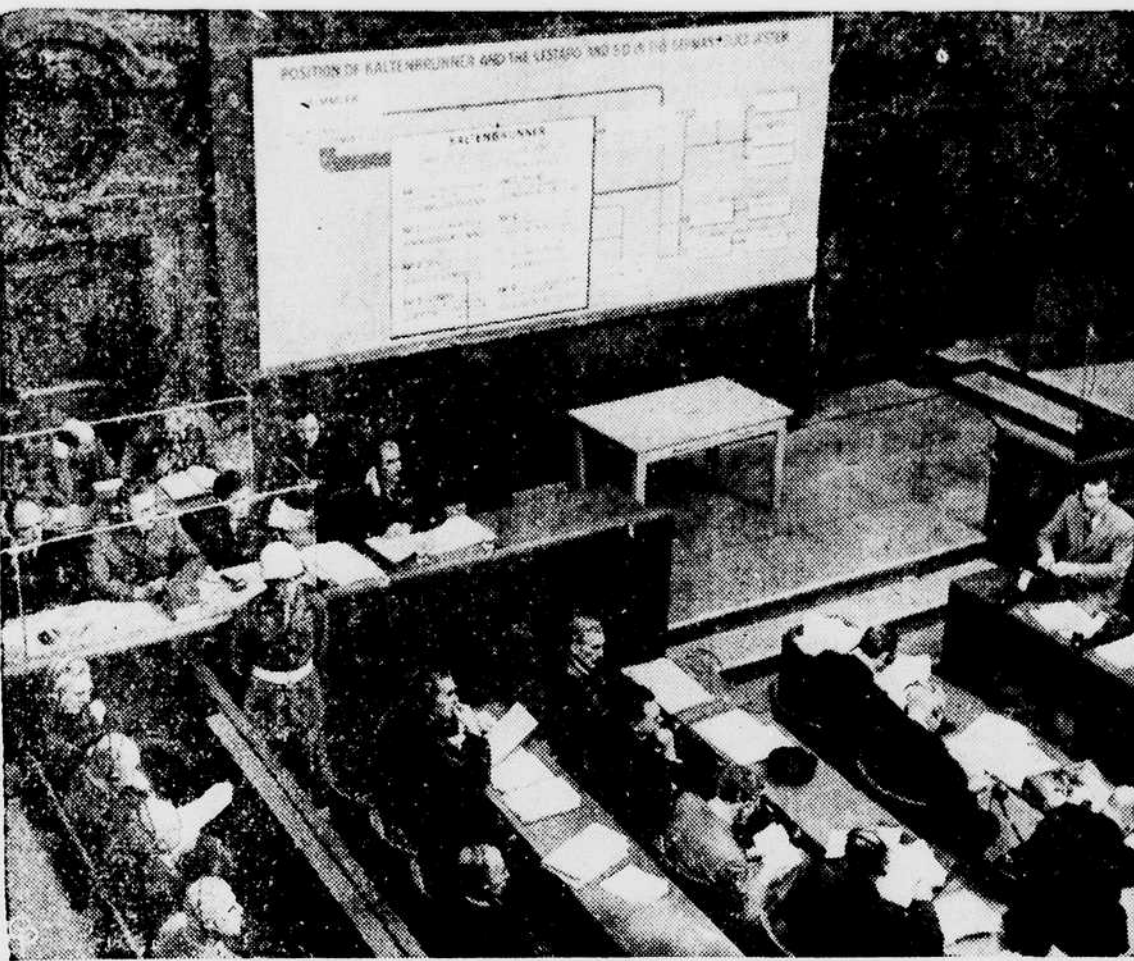
None There Either?

Portland, Ore., Jan. 21.—(AP)—Customers softened their gripes somewhat as they cued up before butter counters here at week's end. It seemed worth the trouble. Police Officer Harry Ludington reported a woman telephoned from Tacoma, Wash., asking if police thought she would have any chance buying butter if she drove the 160 miles to Portland.

CARPENTER INQUEST

Gastonia, Jan. 21.—(AP)—A coroner's investigation was continuing today in the death of John G. Carpenter, 69, solicitor of the 14th judicial district for the past 24 years, who was found dead at his home yesterday.

NUREMBERG CHART SHOWS NAZI TERROR CHIEFS



THE INTRICATE NAZI POLICE CHAIN that began with Himmler and included the Security Police system and the Gestapo is revealed in an elaborate chart, shown in the above photo, which keeps the Nuremberg courtroom informed concerning the "Who's who" of German terrorists. Prominently displayed is the name of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, head of the Security Police, who is among those for whom the French have demanded the death penalty. He is charged with many atrocities in occupied areas. (International)

UNO Committee Votes To Set-Up New Atomic Group

Commission Won't Have Any Power But To Recommend

London, Jan. 21.—(AP)—Creation of a special commission to advise on atomic energy was approved by the political and security committee of the United Nations Assembly today after only 30 minutes discussion.

The action was taken after Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.) of the American delegation said the commission will not have power to make any country give up any atomic secrets or take any other action. The commission will be able only to make recommendations, he explained.

Forty-six votes were cast for the resolution approving creation of the commission. Chairman Djalil Ma-

lumisky of the Ukraine delegation said the action was unanimous. However, the delegate from the Philippines, Tomas Cabili, abstained after he had protested against what he called an effort "to railroad" the resolution through the committee.

Strike-Depressed Stocks Fall Back

New York, Jan. 21.—(AP)—Strike-depressed stocks retreated over a broad front in today's market although pressure was not pronounced and many leaders attracted support after falling to more than four points.

Prominent on the downside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, and American Telephone.

War Plants In Japan Are Seized

Factories Placed Under Guard By Allied Command

Tokyo, Jan. 21.—(AP)—War plants which equipped Japan's losing bid for conquest were seized and placed under guard today by General Douglas MacArthur who indicated many of the factories would go to Allied nations as reparations.

The Allied command took over 294 Japanese aircraft plants, army and navy arsenals and war laboratories. Among these were 265 aircraft and parts plants, listed by Allied reparations commission as first priority material for removal to other nations.

Permits Cancelled

Mr. Arthur ordered cancellation of any previous permits to the designated installations for conversion to peacetime production, unless the installations were immediately and absolutely essential to civilian economy.

Commander given custody of the installations were told to consider the probability that these plants will be taken as reparations and "consequently should not be allowed to acquire importance."

The directive disclosed that some instances the Japanese had removed machinery from plants and that equipment valued at millions of dollars had been allowed to rust. The Japanese government was ordered to cease removals immediately and place guards around the buildings.

Truman Nominates Naval Aide For Top Banking Post

Washington, Jan. 21.—(AP)—President Truman today nominated his naval aide, Comdr. James K. Vardman, Jr., to be a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 14 years beginning January 1.

He also sent to the Senate the nomination of Vice Adm. Alan Kirk to be ambassador to Belgium as well as minister to Luxembourg.

VIOLENCE FATAL TO 13 IN CAROLINAS

By The Associated Press. At least 13 deaths attributed to violence were reported during the past week end in the two Carolinas—one in the South Carolina. Traffic accidents led with seven gun shot wounds accounted for four and drownings for two.

Increase In Production Is Reported

Snyder Makes Plea For Extension Of Price Control Law

BY STURLING F. GREEN.

Washington, Jan. 21.—(AP)—Reconversion Director John W. Snyder declared today the threat of inflation must be met by price controls and rising production to head off an "economic Pearl Harbor."

Production for civilian use already is at an annual rate of \$22,000,000,000 greater than four months ago, Snyder said in a year end report to the President and Congress. But the time cannot be foretold now when prices will come abreast of the soaring public demand for goods, he added.

Price Law Extension.

Snyder urged strongly that the Price Control Act be extended beyond its scheduled mid-year expiration date, saying:

"It would be fool hardy not to recognize that the excess of demand over supply throughout the economic system may continue far beyond June 30."

Unemployment and inflationary pressure may hit their peak simultaneously early this spring, Snyder said. However, joblessness will be below former estimates. It now is around 3,000,000 compared with the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 government agencies had expected.

More Production Needed.

"The basis need at this particular time to meet both situations is more production," the reconversion director declared.

Labor strife delayed the start of some important production lines, he said, but high output of cars, refrigerators, washing machines and other durable goods "could not have been achieved by this time, in any case."

Forecast For 1946.

Food: Americans may eat more than in the record year 1944, when consumption was 11 per cent above the pre-war average.

Housing—"Our most serious shortage." Private building will start "the fastest building in its history," but demand will be several times greater than the new construction supplied.

Jobs—"Business cannot expand quickly enough to absorb in the near future the 4,500,000 veterans to be freed in the next half-year, along with newly discharged government and war plant workers."

Clothing—"Supply prospects are fair." Demand for cotton goods will top supply by 20 to 50 per cent.

Trade—"May double the 1939 total of \$40,000,000,000 in sales, and thus far exceed the 1945 record."

Automobiles—"The industry expected 'before the strike' to make 4 million cars this year and has laid the physical basis for such volume. Topped only in 1939."

Direct Farm Payments.

Agriculture—"To safeguard farm income, Congress should authorize 'direct payments to farmers where necessary' instead of the present method of supporting prices."

More food will be available this year than last, but shortages will persist through the early months at least on butter, sugar, pork, canned fish and the better grades of beef and veal.

Snyder plumped strongly for the so-called "Full employment" bill extension of the Second War Powers Act.

Unless the war powers legislation is prolonged beyond June 30, he asserted, the Government will be stripped of its ability to break industrial bottlenecks, fight shortages and speed construction.

And, he added, "the priorities we have established for veterans on housing will become meaningless at the very time they are most urgently needed."

Solon Offers New Plan Which Might Speed Discharges

Washington, Jan. 21.—(AP)—A proposal that Congress use its money-granting power to speed army mobilization bobbed up today.

It came from Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill.) who said in an interview that the army did not have enough money to feed and house troops, it would have no alternative but to ring them home and discharge them.

Accordingly, Dirksen wants to "sole out" army funds between now and June 30 on a month by month basis pegged on the number of men scheduled to be released each month.

Hawaii Statehood Asked by Truman

Washington, Jan. 21.—(AP)—Immediate congressional action to make Hawaii the 49th state of the Union was urged today by President Truman.

In his message to the nation's lawmakers, the Chief Executive asked also that Alaska be admitted as a state as soon as it is certain the people there desire it.

Mr. Truman said the people of the Virgin Islands should be given an increasing measure of self-government, and he calls for legislation to speed the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines.

Here's What Mr. Truman Is Seeking

Says Program To Promote Greater Output Of Goods

Washington, Jan. 21.—(AP)—President Truman asked Congress today to act on a revised 21-point legislative program, all of which he had recommended on various dates since last September.

In addition, he recommended these additional measures:

1. Extension of the price control act for one year from next June 30.

2. Extension of the Second War Powers Act, including priority and inventory controls, beyond June 30 presumably another six months.

3. Continuation of food subsidies beyond June 30 with the proviso that they step if the cost of living declines below present levels.

4. Legislation creating a permanent housing agency.

Here are the 21 measures Mr. Truman listed in numbers:

1. A law to give fact-finding boards greater powers in labor disputes.

2. A so-called "full employment" bill such as that passed by the Senate.

3. Supplementing unemployment insurance benefits.

4. A permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

5. Raising the statutory minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour, now to 70 cents after one year, and to 75 after two years.

6. A scientific research agency.

7. A health and pre-paid medical care program.

8. Universal military training.

9. Increased Federal salaries.

10. Presidential succession legislation.

11. Unification of the armed services.

12. A law to cover domestic use and control of atomic energy.

13. Retention of Federal control over U. S. employment service at least until June 30, 1947.

14. Increased unemployment allowances for veterans.

15. Social security coverage for veterans for their term of military service.

16. Extension of crop insurance.

17. Authority to sell surplus merchant ships and to charter vessels both here and abroad.

18. Stock-piling of strategic materials.

19. Federal airport legislation.

20. Repeal of the Johnson act barring private loans to nations in default on their world war I debts to U. S.

21. Development of the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence seaway.

Sees Slash In U. S. Debt During Year

By Harold Oliver. Washington, Jan. 21.—(AP)—President Harry Truman asked Congress today to get behind a sweeping program he said will promote greater output of lower cost goods by higher paid workers.

And he cautioned that "voices of disunity which" are beginning to cry aloud again "x x x must not prevail."

In a 25,000-word document combining for the first time both law-making and budget recommendations, the Chief Executive mixed expressions of optimism over business and job potentialities with fresh warnings against inflation and concern over "major strikes."

In his budget, Mr. Truman pegged Government expenditures during the fiscal year beginning next July at \$35,860,000,000—only \$4,347,000,000 above anticipated income.

And, by drawing on the treasury's cash balance, he said the national debt actually will be reduced for the first time in 17 years—from an expected \$275,000,000,000 next July to \$271,000,000,000 a year later.

He added, however, that he can recommend no further tax cuts at this time.

Wage Plan Difficult. In the "State of the Union" portion of his message, Mr. Truman termed establishment of a "fair wage structure" the "most serious difficulty" in the path of reversion and expansion, adding:

"The ability of labor and management to work together, and the wage and price policies which they develop, are crucial and economic issues of first importance."

He said labor and management must establish "better human relationships," and—apparently mindful of his recent fruitless efforts to avert the nation-wide steel strike—declared:

"Government can help. No Government policy can make men understand each other, agree, and get along unless they conduct themselves in a way to foster mutual respect and good will."

"The Government can, however, help to develop machinery which, with the backing of public opinion, will assist labor and management to resolve their disagreements in a peaceful manner and reduce the number and duration of strikes."

Mr. Truman said most industries and most companies "have adequate leeway within which to grant substantial wage increases."

Speaking again of the strike situation, the Chief Executive asserted: "Within the framework of the wage-price policy there has been definite success, and it is expected that this success will continue in a vast majority of the cases arising in the months ahead."

Program Is Needed. "However, everyone who realizes the extreme need for a swift and orderly reversion must feel a deep concern about the number of major strikes now in progress. It

(Continued on Page Three)

\$35,860,000,000 Budget Is Given To Congress

Washington, Jan. 21.—(AP)—Budget at a glance:	
Outgo	\$ 35,860,000,000
Income	\$ 31,513,000,000
Deficit	\$ 4,347,000,000
Present debt	\$278,000,000,000
Debt June 30, 1947	\$271,000,000,000
Reduction (By drawing on Treasury Balance)	\$ 7,000,000,000

President Truman presented a \$35,860,000,000 Federal budget to Congress today with his assurance that for the first time in 17 years no increase in the national debt will take place.

Military expenditures and the aftermath of war account for almost three-fourths of the budget total.

He estimated that the Government can raise \$31,513,000,000 toward meeting the bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, thus leaving a deficit of \$4,347,000,000.

The deficit, however, will be taken care of, he said, "by a reduction in the very substantial balance which will be in the treasury during the next fiscal year." In fact the debt itself will be pared from its present \$278,000,000,000 to \$271,000,000,000 in 18 months hence.

Mr. Truman, however, called for taxes to be held at present levels.

"Inflationary pressures still appear dangerously powerful," he told Congress, "and ill-advised tax reduction would operate to strengthen them still further. This is not the time for tax reductions."

WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA. Cloudy with occasional light rain in east this afternoon followed by mostly cloudy Tuesday. Continued rather cold through Tuesday beginning to turn colder tonight.