

Henderson Daily Dispatch

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

LEASED WIRE SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HENDERSON, N. C.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 24, 1946

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY

FIVE CENTS COPY

GENERAL IKE BESIEGED AT LAST—BY WIVES OF GIs



A SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIST many times over, General Dwight D. Eisenhower learns what it feels like to be himself besieged. The Chief of Staff is cornered here by a group of servicemen's wives in the offices of the House Military Affairs Committee, where he was about to testify. While the ladies had their say about getting their husbands back home, the committee hearing was delayed about ten minutes. The General courteously explained why all husbands cannot be discharged immediately. (International Soundphoto)

Atomic Board Set Up

Vinson Sees Balancing Of Budget

But "Labor Pains" Could Upset Hopes Of Federal Income

Raleigh, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson said today in an interview that the nation's budget can be balanced in 1948, possibly sooner, if "labor pains" now being felt throughout the United States do not cause an appreciable decline in the national income.

En route to Chapel Hill to address the North Carolina Press Association tonight, Vinson said that "of course, the Treasury Department is affected by all economic problems, and in full time production lies our main hope of speedily balancing the budget."

He said that President Truman was doing all in his power to help relieve the housing shortage. "If it were possible for the administration to remedy the conditions, so that all pending construction projects could be immediately undertaken, the boom in employment and production would help us tremendously toward getting our budget in shape," he said.

Vinson was breakfast guest this morning with Josephus Daniels.

Ship Trade Is Offered To Britain

Washington, Jan. 24.—(AP)—The United States has offered Britain the use of eleven Liberty ships as a substitute for the arrangement under which American troops are ferried home aboard the Queen Mary at a tentative charge of \$100 each.

Government officials said the offer has not yet been accepted. Presumably the British are weighing the need for troop carriers for their own Tommies and colonialists against that of reaching a settlement which would supplement their dollar credit in this country.

Shidehara Sees Gen. Mac: Prostitution Is Abolished

Tokyo, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Premier Shidehara conferred with General MacArthur today for more than an hour on undisclosed matters.

There was no announcement from MacArthur's headquarters concerning the meeting with the aged nobleman who carries out his directives. However, Kyodo news agency said Shidehara discussed the political situation since the recent cabinet shake-up in compliance with Allied orders to rid the government of men who helped plan and wage the Pacific war.

Byrnes Proposal Adopted By UNO; He Is Returning

London, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes left London for Washington today by plane.

London, Jan. 24.—(AP)—The United Nations general assembly voted unanimously today for Byrnes' proposal to set up an energy commission to save the world from an atomic armament race.

The action came after little more than an hour of discussion, during which both Byrnes and chief Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko urged prompt action. The vote was 47 to 0, with four nations abstaining.

Almost simultaneously the world security council announced that it would meet tomorrow to consider complaints involving Iran, Greece, and Indonesia.

The complaints, providing the basis for the first major test of the UNO's machinery to settle disputes, will be considered at 10 a. m. EST.

Byrnes, who came to the meeting primarily to work on creation of the atomic commission, planned to leave within a matter of hours, probably today, and certainly tomorrow, American officials said.

The commission would have no power to compel the United States or any other country to disclose any of its atomic energy production secrets or disclose how the bomb is made, according to interpretation given by Byrnes. Its responsibility will be to work out ways of keeping atomic energy from being used destructively.

It will be composed of representatives of the eleven nations on the security council and Canada, and will be responsible to the council for its work and policies.

Shortly before the assembly session, Byrnes told reporters that he had not been urging the security council to delay consideration of the complaints brought to it by Iran against Russia, and by Russia against Britain in Greece and Indonesia.

Most of the London press has been reporting for two days that Byrnes was bringing pressure for delay, that Russia was supporting his views, and that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would try to obtain immediate action. Byrnes said today that he had never mentioned the matter to any individual and that the subject had never come up in any meeting of the five powers.

The press also said the premier sought MacArthur's views on a number of urgent measures. Among these possibly were the forthcoming elections, proposed importation of food and other basic commodities, economic reforms, and prosecution of Japanese war criminal suspects.

MacArthur today ended a centuries-old custom under which Japanese families sold their daughters into the slavery of prostitution. The general ordered the government to obey that section of the Potsdam declaration which guarantees respect for the fundamental human rights.

Was "Scapegoat"



GIVEN HIS FIRST CHANCE to tell his story in public, as was Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel recently, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short is shown as he told the Pearl Harbor Joint Investigating Committee in Washington that he had been "singled out as a scapegoat for the disaster." Gen. Short, who was in command of the Army forces in Hawaii when the Japs struck, declared his superiors had "passed the buck." (International)

Power Too Great, Says Mr. Truman

Washington, Jan. 24.—(AP)—President Truman said today much current industrial strife was a contest for power between management and labor, both of which, he said, have too much power.

The public interest, he added, demanded settlement of the steel strike on the basis of his 13-1-2 cents wage increase proposal.

Mr. Truman said, however, that he did not intend to seize the steel industry at this time, although he did not rule out that future possibility. It was necessary for the government, Mr. Truman said, to assert the power of the people in preventing strikes against the public interest.

The President disclosed that consideration is being given to Federal operation of a government-built steel plant in Utah.

The government built a plant at Geneva, Utah, Mr. Truman's own views were expressed at a news conference.

Asked about a proposal by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of United States Steel that he call an all-management conference on wages, Mr. Truman said he was always ready to talk to business leaders. However, he added, the best thing Fairless can do is send word that he accepts the White House proposal for settling the steel strike.

Mr. Truman said he thought it was not practical to seize the steel industry at the present time. He also said that the striking meat workers will go back to work at their old wages when the government seizes the plants Saturday. If steels are eventually seized, the President added, the steel workers, too, will have to go back at current wages.

MANAGEMENT ATTACKED BOMB TESTS ARRANGED

Experiment Is Planned In Marshalls

97 Vessels Will Be Included In Fleet To Be Bomb Target

Washington, Jan. 24.—(AP)—The Navy raised the curtain today on its plans for testing the atomic bomb against a great armada of fighting ships—an experiment expected to revolutionize sea warfare.

A miniature fleet of 97 vessels, ranging from carriers and battleships, submarines and transports to an assortment of smaller craft, such as landing ships, will be the atomic targets in the vast operations starting in May.

The Laboratory selected is the anchorage of Bikini atoll, one of the northernmost of the Marshall islands, which were wrested from Japan by amphibious assault two years ago.

Vice Admiral Blagoy, head of the Navy's division on special weapons, ticked off for the Senate atomic energy committee these details of the epochal experiment, known by the code word "operations cross roads":

1. In the target fleet will be fifty operating ships—two aircraft carriers, four battleships, two cruisers, sixteen destroyers, eight submarines, and fifteen transports from the United States fleet, plus a German navy cruiser, a Japanese battleship and light cruiser, and 47 other craft such as landing ships.

2. The undertaking "is not a combined or international operation, but rather a scientific experiment by the United States government alone." The question of permitting foreign observers has not yet been decided.

3. The unnamed target ships "will be anchored and placed in a manner calculated to give effects varying from probable destruction to negligible damage in each type."

4. The first test, early in May, calls for detonating an atomic bomb at an altitude of several hundred feet above the

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Ceiling Prices Continue In Federal Meat Seizure

Filibuster Tryout



READY, says he, to talk for 30 days if necessary, Sen. Theodore ("The Man") Bilbo is shown in a Senate room at the Capitol in Washington getting tuned up for a filibuster intended to halt action on the Fair Employment Bill which President Truman endorsed. (International)

Meat Union Is Alerted For Orders

All Locals Advised To Stand By To Get New Instructions

Chicago, Jan. 24.—(AP)—The striking AFL meat packers union today telegraphed all locals to "stand by for instructions from our general office."

The union, with 70,000 members on strike in the meat packing industry, yesterday had ordered its membership to resume work Saturday, when the government is to seize the strike-bound properties.

The telegram, signed by Earl Thompson, president of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, and other international officers of the union, said: "Do not be misled by any news items you may hear on the radio or see in the newspapers regarding government seizure of meat packing plants and the action of the Amalgamated regarding returning to work."

"Disregard all the above (such news items), and stand by for instruction from our general office," it said. "Our organization has the pledge of high government officials that the government will not interfere with any wage increase determined by the meat fact-finding commission retroactive from the date of government seizure. Up to the present time we have not received the official seizure order. Therefore, stand by for further instructions."

COTTON PRICES ON UPSIDE DURING DAY

New York, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Cotton futures opened ten to 50 cent a bale higher. Noon prices were 10 to 40 cents a bale higher. March 25-11, May 25-07, July 24-99.

	Pv. Close	Open
March	25.03	25.10-13
May	25.00	25.05
July	24.94	24.98
October	24.89	24.85
December	24.59	24.61
March 1946	24.50	23.52

WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA. Mostly cloudy with occasional light rain tonight; followed by clearing Friday. Clearing over west portion tonight; not so cold tonight; moderately cold Friday.

Assurances Given To All Housewives; CIO May Hold Out

Washington, Jan. 24.—(AP)—The government promised the nation's housewives today that Federal seizure of meat packing plants will not move the ceiling prices for steaks and chops.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said all meat products will continue to be sold under present meat ceilings after his department takes over the struck meat plants Saturday.

President Truman's decision to seize the meat plants, where 260,000 CIO and AFL workers have been made idle by a wage dispute, stirred speculation whether the administration might resort to similar action in other major strikes. The White House had nothing to say on that subject.

Otherwise, the nation's critical labor situation showed little important changes. However, the effort to resolve the wage dispute of 650,000 shipyard workers by means of a compromise proposal were being studied, with the possibility of a decision during the day.

The most important question for the women who do the country's marketing and cook its meals still was whether Federal operation of the nation's meat plants would restore a normal flow of meat to the markets. No one knew the answer to that one.

The reason was that approximately two-thirds of the striking meat men—some 193,000 CIO unionists—withheld any pledge to the government that they would return to work once the plants are in Federal hands. AFL strikers, numbering 70,000, have promised to be back on their jobs Saturday "as loyal Americans."

Some CIO men were against resuming work unless their wage demands were met, or unless their national leaders ordered them back. One of the latter said "present policy" dictated continuance of the strike, regardless of Federal seizure.

In the shipbuilding wage case, the CIO cut its demands from original 36 cents an hour to 20 cents an hour. This countered the 13 cents an hour proposal offered for standard mechanics Tuesday by government procurement agencies.

SGT. WM. ROBERTS GIVEN DISCHARGE

Kessler Field, Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 24.—Sgt. William T. Roberts, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Roberts, route 1, Henderson, N. C., has been honorably discharged from the AAF after more than three years in service.

Sgt. Roberts received his basic training at the AAF Training Command base at Kessler Field, Miss., where he was stationed at the time of his discharge. He arrived at Kessler March 1945, and was also stationed at the Gulfport AAF, Miss., while in service.

Before entering the Army Air Forces, Sgt. Roberts was engaged in farming.

Congress Is To Put Heat On Business

Truman Sympathy For Movement Is Now Being Talked

Washington, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Congressional efforts to put the heat on management instead of workers in the current strike epidemic began to take shape today.

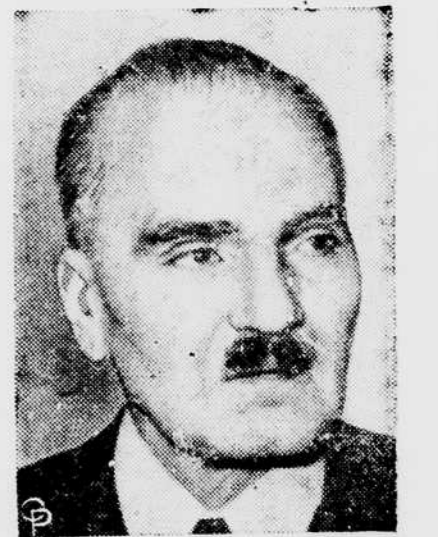
The drive is being sparked by foes of proposals for stern regulation of industrial strikes, and some of these law-makers claimed the White House is not adverse to at least one turn on the griddle for struck employees.

This new task developed as several senators and representatives advocated speedy abolition or modification of present laws giving the rebates to corporations whose 1946 taxes drop below pre-war levels.

Sponsors of this plan, including one congressman with reported White House backing, disclosed a program for frequent floor speeches upholding labor and criticizing employers for their position in the present strife.

Presidential support was claimed for a House address in which Representative Bicmillier, Democrat, Wisconsin, asserted that the U. S. Steel company would have "made money if it had accepted the wage compromise advanced by Mr. Truman."

Big Test for UNO



IRANIAN AMBASSADOR to Great Britain, Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh (above)—who heads his country's delegation to the UNO General Assembly in London—is pictured as he expressed his determination to bring the Russo-Iranian crisis before the UNO. He charged Russian interference in the internal affairs of his country. (International)

National Wage Policy Is Proposed By Steel Chief

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 24.—(AP)—A national wage policy was urged today by President B. F. Fairless, of the U. S. Steel Corporation as the steel companies and CIO United Steel Workers turned anew to President Truman for a solution of their four-day-old strike.

Termining wages "a national problem," Fairless offered a "proposal which I believe might open the way to a solution not only of the steel strike but for the other strikes that now plague the country."

In a nationwide radio address last night, he asked the President to summon immediately leaders of industry for their advice on what wage "increase this country 'can endure without the danger of an inflationary spiral.'"

The 175-member USW wage committee, on the other hand, asked Mr. Truman to turn over a "billion dol-

lars' worth" of government-owned steel plants for operation by individuals willing to accept "in the interest of the nation" his 13-1-2 cent an hour pay increase suggestion.

There was no immediate comment from the White House on either proposals as the walkout of 750,000 steel workers threatened a paralyzing tentacle toward other industries.

Already the 29 states steel strike had forced 15,000 coal miners into idleness. Fabricating plants were curtailing hours and working forces.

Milk deliveries were jeopardized in New York and on the west coast by container shortages.

There were no new peace movements to contradict the forecast of a long and bitter strife made by the trade magazine Iron Age.

CIO President Philip Murray told a news conference he saw no reason for efforts to try to bring management and labor together again.