

JUNE 27, 1940

# 60 Pilots A Year Is Training Program Aim

To keep pace with the military aircraft the Civil Aeronautics will teach the rudiments of 45,000 new pilots and 45,000 rusty fliers by June 30.

For the vast training program already laid by the civilian pilot-training which will have turned college and non-college students into pilots by June 30.

Training approximately 60 pilots in a college year is being done, the CAA will have courses to 15,000 on a three-month course of the first group of way by June 15 and the second will finish by July.

Hinckley, chairman of the authority would have the program imbedded into the program on an additional \$32,000,000 requested.

**MAY BE ADMITTED**—As announced, will be admitted to the program and 26, though Mr. Hinckley indicated a possibility that 300 and 400 women might be admitted under this year's program.

"If the situation as it could, women pilots and do many other things," Mr. Hinckley stated, "to initiating 45,000 pilots into the program and an additional \$32,000,000 requested."

The secondary instruction of flying hours to pilots who already have had at least 3,000 new in-

struction courses of 25 hours active and inactive commercial ratings, and some 7,000 inactive pilots with 15-hour ratings, available 25-hour ratings to approximately 15,000 pilots.

**SPECIAL COURSE**—A special 15-hour course will be given to 25,000 students who have qualified as pilots under the civilian program but who are not selected for secondary training.

Mr. Hinckley said that 90 per cent of the students already in secondary training in 1939 have expressed the desire to enter military aviation, and they will require still more training before they are ready for combat flying.

**FIFTH COLUMN**—The loyal force within the enemy citadel, of the spies, traitors and alien element, depending on viewpoint. When General Franco marched on Madrid he had four columns. His sympathizers within the capital were termed "the fifth column."

Since then, use of the term has spread. Germany perfected the device for use in Norway.

**ERSATZ**—German for substitute. There are many in the German wehrwirtschaft, which means the science of organizing a nation's economy for military purposes.

**Munitions Cost Much, President Points Out**  
Washington.—Modern weapons of war cost a lot of money, President Roosevelt said in his radio address Sunday night. He gave these prices as samples:

Four-engine long-range bombing plane, \$350,000.  
Interceptor pursuit plane, \$133,000.  
Medium bomber, \$160,000.  
Three-inch anti-aircraft gun, \$40,000, without fire control equipment.  
Heavy tanks, \$46,000.

**Household Hint**  
Good care of paint brushes after each using will enable one to use the same brush for many paint jobs. Wash the brush in turpentine to remove all paint, then wash it thoroughly in warm water and soap suds. Rinse in warm water, dry, and then wrap in paper.

**VARIABLE NATURE**  
There is a mutable cloud which is and never the same.

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# Hazelwood Will Play Two League Games This Week

The Hazelwood Manufacturers will play two games in the Industrial League this week when they meet Sayles Bleachery on the local diamond on Saturday afternoon and Canton on Sunday afternoon.

The Sayles contest is a regular scheduled game, but due to the Fourth of July program the regular schedule which called for two games between Hazelwood and Canton will be scattered to other dates one of which falls for Sunday on the local diamond.

The Manufacturers will return the game at some later date.

# Beef Producers Will Hold Meet Here On Saturday

All Haywood County beef cattle producers are invited to a meeting to be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the court house.

The purpose of the meeting is to complete the organization of the Haywood County Beef Cattle Association and to discuss some of the plans of the group. Consideration will be given to the beef cattle show which will be held this fall, a consignment sale that is under contemplation, and plans to take a carload of cattle to the State Fair.

# New Words Brought Into Public Use By War

The war has brought these words into general use:

**BLITZKREIG**—the technique of "lightning war" preferred by Germany. Progress in tank construction and massed motor transport helped make it possible. Used by Italy in Ethiopia, but the word did not get into wide circulation until the Polish campaign by Germany.

**PARASHOOTIST**—One who arms to repel parachute invaders. Grew out of the organization of volunteers in England to guard against German influx from the sky.

**STUKAS**—Dive bombers. The German Stuka bomber was used with great success in a diving technique. The word is now used to describe all dive bombers.

**PANZER TROOPS**—"Armored" soldiers. A specialized term that has now attained broader meaning. Now used to describe motorized and other fast-moving armored troops.

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## Grilled Dinner Today's Menu

By BETSY NEWMAN

IF YOU don't want to bother with dinner preparations until the last minute, try this bacon grill. You can have all vegetables cooked and everything ready for a quick meal. The shortcake dough may be prepared hours before, kept in the refrigerator and baked when the grill is done.

Bacon Grill—One pound slice bacon, one bunch asparagus, 1/2 tablespoons butter, six slices pineapple, three large cooked potatoes, one-fourth cup grated cheese.

Arrange all ingredients individually on the broiler rack. Dot asparagus and potatoes with butter and sprinkle with grated cheese. Broil at a moderate temperature until bacon is done and the fruit and vegetables heated through and browned. Turn bacon so that it will be evenly cooked. To serve, arrange fruits and vegetables in center with bacon as a border.

The broiler rack should be placed about three inches from the source of heat to give the best results. Broiled bacon should be crisp, but not brittle. Bacon slices which have been placed cold on a cool broiler rack will usually lie flat and can be attractively served.

Bacon Grill Watercress Salad Strawberry Shortcake Coffee

# Nazis Capture a French Tank



German censor-approved caption says this picture shows Nazi soldiers capturing a French medium tank. A member of the French tank crew, hands aloft, is leaving his stranded vehicle. The photo was made by one of Germany's soldier-photographers.

# Supreme Court Makes History While Its Philosophy Shifts

Washington.—The Supreme court has made history in the present term.

The term has included the 150th anniversary of the court. It has marked the advent of the fifth Roosevelt appointee to the body, giving the president a "majority" in the nine-man tribunal.

Above all, it has marked sweeping government victories and a broad extension of federal power in a series of historic decisions. Nearly all of these decisions have been, in one way or another, favorable to the government's arguments.

Before winding up its affairs the court sustained the validity of the oil production orders issued by the Texas Railroad commission, upheld by 8 to 1 (Justice Stone dissenting), the action of a Pennsylvania school board in expelling two pupils for refusing to salute the flag, and completed other cases.

The big cases of the year were generally those which broadened and defined the government's authority in such matters as anti-trust legislation and the regulatory power of agencies like the National Labor Relations board. Contrary to reports, the presence of a majority of New Deal justices was not decisive in most cases and in only one or two minor instances was there an absolute cleavage between them and the four other court members. However, there was a distinct tendency for the five newcomers to adopt the same approach.

## SIX-TO-THREE DECISION

In the Apex Hosiery case, for example, May 27, which established the government's power to sue trade unions under the anti-trust act but in the specific case exempted a union from triple damages in a sit-down strike, the court divided on the latter issue 6 to 3. The five "New Deal" justices were joined by Mr. Justice Stone, a former Republican attorney general and Coolidge appointee. The dissenting minority of three was composed of the chief justice and Justices McReynolds and Roberts.

On the same day, in two minor cases dealing with army re-enlistments and working hours of certain trucking company employees, the five "New Deal judges," Black, Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas and Murphy, delivered majority rulings over the dissent of the four other court members. These were almost the only instances in which the five "New Dealers" have completely broken with the other members.

Wendell Wilkie, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post of March 9, "The Court Is Now His," charged that the remodeled court had substantially changed the American form of government. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, replying to the article in his Boston college speech, April 9, recalled that in the 14 cases cited by Mr. Wilkie, six were decided by the court before any appointment by Mr. Roosevelt, in three others only one Roosevelt vote had been appointed, whose vote did not affect the result; in four others, the result would have been the same if the votes of all those appointed by the president had been excluded, and in the final case alone, the United States vs. Rock Royal Co-operative, a relatively minor case in 1939, were the Roosevelt appointees decisive, joined by Mr. Justice Stone (as again in the Apex case).

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# Nation's Beauty Bill Is Set At \$142,000,000

Chicago.—About this business of being beautiful:  
The American Hairdresser, beauticians' trade paper, reported that 40,000,000 women spend \$142,000,000 annually in beauty salons. Of this amount, approximately \$6,000,000 is spent for scalp treatments; \$13,000,000 for cosmetics; \$15,000,000 for manicures; \$17,000,000 for dyeing and bleaching hair; \$18,000,000 for facials; \$73,000,000 for permanent waves.

the Sherman act and Patent law did not permit price regulation; in the Madison case it found 12 big midwestern oil companies guilty of conspiracy to raise prices. The anti-trust drive of Thurman Arnold in the justice department has been upheld at many points by the court. In sustaining the government's 1937 Bituminous Coal act, the court agreed that the federal and state governments could use price-fixing to aid an ailing industry.

## COURT UPHOLDS NLRB

The Apex case defined the relation of the Sherman act to labor, while it ruled in another case that the 1937 agricultural marketing act did not bar prosecution under anti-trust laws of a group of Chicago milk dealers.

The court in the past term continued its succession of decisions upholding authority of the National Labor Relations board. Other decisions upheld federal administrative agencies in acting without lower court interference. In a number of such decisions the high court placed responsibility on congress for the agencies' power.

No man has a right to do as he pleases except when he pleases to do right.—J. C. Simmons.

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