

### Goodwill Spring Musical Presidents to Meet with Ministerial Committee

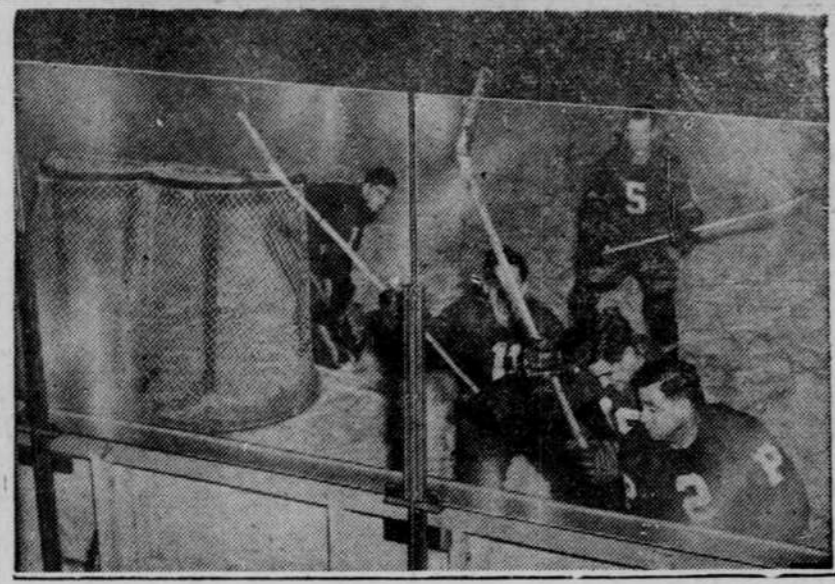
## CITIES NEED FOR NEGRO PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

Hampton Institute, Va.—The urgent need for Negro physical therapists was cited at Hampton Institute recently by Dr. Frances A. Helebrandt, acting director of the Branch Center of Physical Medicine in Richmond, who spoke at the Thursday all-campus assembly of the college in Ogden Hall.

In her address, Dr. Helebrandt also spoke of the million and a half dollar scholarship fund which the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has allocated for the education of physical therapy technicians. Any student, irrespective of race, possess the proper credentials, is eligible for this type of subsidy, which provides not only tuition and books, but also makes available a modest sum sufficient to cover the living expenses of the 12 months required for certification.

Negro men wounded overseas, workers who have suffered from industrial accidents, and the innocent victims of infantile paralysis have been the recipients of the benefits which accrue from modern, intelligently conceived and executed convalescent training and rehabilitation, declared Dr. Helebrandt, who has seen in St. Philip hospital in Richmond an unparalleled opportunity for Negro technicians to do pioneer service in the rural communities of the Richmond area. At the present time, she stated, there is no one available to assume responsibility, for the care of our Negro children, stricken by poliomyelitis, and only small unit reaches only a fraction of those crippled by accidental injuries or disease.

However, according to Dr. Helebrandt, months of searching has failed to locate one Negro technician, male or female, willing to accept the challenge of establishing the service envisioned at St. Philip, where the establishment of an all-Negro Therapy technician training program was proposed in November, 1944. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which had been approached for grant in aid, recommended against the establishment of such a school primarily because of the critical shortage of suitable teaching per-



GLASS PROTECTS HOCKEY FANS

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Perfect vision with absolute safety is assured for hockey fans with use of panels of the remarkably strong hercynite-tempered plate glass. Able to withstand the terrific blows of hockey sticks as the players swing them in jams against the sideboard, the glass panels replace the old heavy wire screening which often made it difficult for spectators to follow the fast action of the team.

This installation was made at the Gardens and show members of the Pittsburgh Hornets, American League entry.

The presidents of the choirs are asked to bring one or two members of his or her respective choir to this meeting so that we may draw ideas from a larger committee than just the presidents.

We are sure with the cooperation of the Ministerial Alliance we will be able to make a realistic report of goodwill and Christian fellowship.

L. L. McVay

The presidents of the choirs are asked to bring one or two members of his or her respective choir to this meeting so that we may draw ideas from a larger committee than just the presidents.

We are sure with the cooperation of the Ministerial Alliance we will be able to make a realistic report of goodwill and Christian fellowship.

L. L. McVay

### TAKES OVER PACKING PLANTS



Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

While interviewing celebrities covering political rallies and some 3 alarm fires, and reporting on murders and all other forms of sudden death, she acquired an intimate and disturbing knowledge of Harlem and its ancient, crowded housing; its tragic, broken families; its high death rate.

She spent nine months working on an experiment in education that was being conducted in one of the city's elementary schools and was observed at firsthand the toll that segregated areas like Harlem exact in the twisting and warping of the lives of children.

In addition to working on newspapers she has taught salesmanship, written children's plays, acted with an amateur theatrical group. She is a former member of the new famous American Negro Theatre. She has studied painting, and plays the piano for her own amusement, claiming to be the least promising pupil of a well-known composer and artist. At present she is executive secretary of Negro Women Incorporated, a civic minded organization which keeps a watchful eye on local national legislation.

Her first story to be published appeared in the November, 1943 issue of "The Crisis," a magazine published monthly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This story was read by one of the editors of Houghton Mifflin who then wrote asking if Mrs. Petry were working on a novel.

The following year she submitted the first five chapters and a complete synopsis of "The Street" and was awarded the \$2400 Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship for 1945. This enabled her to devote the next ten months to finishing the novel.

Ann Petry's own explanation of how she came to write "The Street" her first novel, is as follows:

"I wrote THE STREET in an effort to show why the Negro was instrumental in having a high rate of crime, a high death rate and little or no chance of keeping his family unit intact in large Northern cities. There are no statistics in THE STREET though they are present in the background but in terms of what life is like for people who live in over-crowded tenements.

I tried to write a story that does move swiftly so that it would hold the attention of people who might ordinarily shy away from a so-called problem novel. And I hope that I have created characters who are real, believable, alive. For I am of the opinion that most Americans regard Negroes as types—not quite human—who fit into a special category and I wanted to show them as people with the very same capacity for love and hate, for grief and laughter, and the same instincts for survival possessed by all men."

Reflecting this demand, manufacturers are stepping up output over prewar levels, it is reported. A shortage of some materials and labor difficulties have retarded production somewhat, but a sharp upturn in volume is expected in 1946.

The desire for automatic devices goes hand in hand with the general movement to modernize which Haines said was expected to result in an estimated annual expenditure of \$250,000,000 for farm home remodeling in the United States for the next five years. Based on the valuation of farm land, buildings and equipment in Nebraska as \$1,197,357,000, the annual outlay for remodeling is expected to total \$8,457,500 for the next five years.

Dr. Samuel Green, Grand Dragon, claims a Georgia membership of 20,000 for the Klan. Although since the beginning of the year, Green had been working secretly at reorganizing the Klan as a nationwide "Invisible Empire," he now publicly announces that the Klan is no longer on a national basis, but consists of voluntary state groups.

Atlanta (L. R.)—A fiery cross, visible for many miles, was planted atop Stone Mountain, Georgia, on October 20, 1945, heralding the emergence of the Ku Klux Klan into the open.

A gain in the annual gross income of the average Nebraska farm family from \$2,136 in 1940 to \$5,867 in 1944, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, has created a powerful buyer's market for home labor saving devices, according to a manufacturers' survey of this market since V-J Day.

Spokesman for industry visualizes a vast new outlet in rural areas for equipment such as washing machines, electric refrigerators, automatically controlled central heating systems, kitchen stoves and vacuum cleaners, according to John E. Haines, vice president of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, manufacturer of auto-

matic heating controls, who has just completed an analysis of the farm market.

ChungKing, Chi a—(Special photo)—Signing the cease fire pact is pictured above in the Chungking home of General George C. Marshall, US Presidential envoy as mediator. Left to right are Governor Chang Chun, representing the Nationalists, and General Chow En-Lai, representative of the Chinese Communist faction. General Marshall shows General Chow En-Lai where to affix signature.

Paris, France, Radiophoto.—Felix Gouin, 61 year old Socialist leader of the Constituent Assembly accepts formal notice of his election as interim President of France, from Andre Mercier, vice chairman of the Assembly (left)

as others look on. Gouin who had been President of the Assembly succeeds Gen. Charles De Gaulle. He received 497 votes out of a possible 535. In his first speech as President, Gouin said "I accept the burden as a duty not only toward the Republic but toward all France."

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.



ANN PETRY, author of "THE STREET," Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship Winner.

Ann Petry, who was born in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, comes from a New England family that has specialized in some branch of chemistry for three generations. Her grandfather was a chemist; her father, an aunt and an uncle are druggists.

She is a graduate of the college of Pharmacy of the University of Connecticut. While working as a registered pharmacist in the drug stores owned by her family in Old Saybrook and Old Lyme, she did her first short stories.

If she had not married and gone to New York City to live she would have undoubtedly continued her career as a pharmacist. Instead she sought and found jobs in New York that would give her an opportunity to write—jobs that ranged from selling advertising space and writing advertising copy for a Harlem weekly to editing the women's page and covering general news stories for a rival newspaper.

While interviewing celebrities covering political rallies and some 3 alarm fires, and reporting on murders and all other forms of sudden death, she acquired an intimate and disturbing knowledge of Harlem and its ancient, crowded housing; its tragic, broken families; its high death rate.

She spent nine months working on an experiment in education that was being conducted in one of the city's elementary schools and was observed at firsthand the toll that segregated areas like Harlem exact in the twisting and warping of the lives of children.

In addition to working on newspapers she has taught salesmanship, written children's plays, acted with an amateur theatrical group. She is a former member of the new famous American Negro Theatre. She has studied painting, and plays the piano for her own amusement, claiming to be the least promising pupil of a well-known composer and artist. At present she is executive secretary of Negro Women Incorporated, a civic minded organization which keeps a watchful eye on local national legislation.

Her first story to be published appeared in the November, 1943 issue of "The Crisis," a magazine published monthly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This story was read by one of the editors of Houghton Mifflin who then wrote asking if Mrs. Petry were working on a novel.

The following year she submitted the first five chapters and a complete synopsis of "The Street" and was awarded the \$2400 Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship for 1945. This enabled her to devote the next ten months to finishing the novel.

Ann Petry's own explanation of how she came to write "The Street" her first novel, is as follows:

"I wrote THE STREET in an effort to show why the Negro was instrumental in having a high rate of crime, a high death rate and little or no chance of keeping his family unit intact in large Northern cities. There are no statistics in THE STREET though they are present in the background but in terms of what life is like for people who live in over-crowded tenements.

I tried to write a story that does move swiftly so that it would hold the attention of people who might ordinarily shy away from a so-called problem novel. And I hope that I have created characters who are real, believable, alive. For I am of the opinion that most Americans regard Negroes as types—not quite human—who fit into a special category and I wanted to show them as people with the very same capacity for love and hate, for grief and laughter, and the same instincts for survival possessed by all men."

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

Washington, D. C.—(Special photo)—Gayle G. Armstrong, Assistant Administrator of the Department of Agriculture who took over the strike-bound meat packing plants at the order of President Truman.

### WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

## Radar Opens Way for Scientific Exploration of Stratosphere; Filibuster Fair Employment Bill

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.

### REACH MOON

With U. S. army radar contact with the moon, vast possibilities confronted a rapidly developing scientific world, which had record of the explosive use of atomic energy only a short six months ago.

Having sent radio waves 238,875 miles up to the moon at the rate of 186,000 miles a second and registered echoes 2 1/2 seconds later, army physicists working on the project at the Evans Signal Laboratory in Belmar, N. J., saw these possible revolutionary wartime and peacetime uses of the new technique:

- Radio control of long-range jet or rocket-propelled missiles, circling the earth above the atmosphere.
- Study of effects of upper layers of atmosphere on radio waves.
- Drawing of detailed topographical maps of distant planets and determine the composition of other celestial bodies.
- Radio control of strato-ships sent aloft to record astronomical data computed aboard such craft by electronic devices.

### PEARL HARBOR: Short's Turn

In telling the Pearl Harbor investigating committee that the war department's withholding of intercepted Japanese messages prior to the fatal attack on the naval base had not permitted him to make adequate preparations against assault, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short took the same position as Admiral Kimmel.

Lashing the war department for having made him the "scapegoat" for the disaster, Short declared that had he been furnished the gist of intercepted Japanese messages pointing toward imminent war, he would have girded his Hawaiian command for an all-out alert. As it was, he said, he only ordered a watch against sabotage and presumed it was satisfactory since Chief of Staff Marshall had not countermanded the step.

Discussing the intercept of enemy message of December 6, indicating a break in diplomatic relations, and the concluding part of the dispatch December 7, specifying the exact time for the rupture, Short asserted that had the war department sent him the information promptly, he would have had four hours in which to prepare for an attack. A telephone call to Hawaii would have taken a few minutes, Short stated.

### CONGRESS: Seek Labor Curb

Despite the general congressional tendency to give the administration wide latitude in handling the strike situation, especially in an election year, southern senators led by Representatives Smith (Dem., Va.) and Cox (Dem., Ga.) have prodded cautious legislators toward consideration of anti-strike measures.

Hitting congressional timidity for taking the teeth out of the President's proposed fact-finding legislation, Smith declared his intentions to restore the right of federal officials to look into disputants' books in studying issues and establish a 30-day anti-strike period.

In addition, Smith joined with other congressmen in calling for legislation which would make unions as well as companies equally responsible for observing contracts, and went even further in demanding the prohibition of sympathy strikes and the organization of supervisory and management employees.

### Crippling Strike

As the far-flung steel strike involving upwards of 800,000 workers took effect, government officials looked to a widespread closing of many plants dependent upon the vital material for peacetime products.

Ordinarily, the big auto manufacturers hold only a 10-day inventory of sheet steel, while producers of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and similar items build up 30 to 40 day stocks. Anticipating a walkout, however, many companies ordered heavily in preceding weeks, though the government restricted permissible inventories of sheet steel to 45 days and other steel to 60 days.

In evaluating the situation, government officials declared that the volume of production would be partly influenced by the amount of material manufacturers may decide to draw on from stocks. Though many of the bigger companies in the auto and appliance industries have been struck, smaller plants and parts suppliers have been free to work.

Rescinding all priorities after the CIO-United Steel Workers left their jobs, the government directed warehouses to channel stocks to utility, fire, police, hospital, railroad, food processing and other outlets serving the public needs.

### Plant Seizures

In taking over struck packing plants, the government declared that meat was a vital product, necessary for the maintenance of American strength in securing the peace during the continuing postwar emergency, differentiating it from goods of a civilian nature.

Though AFL members agreed to return to their jobs, the CIO packinghouse workers rebelled at going back in U. S. controlled plants under old pay rates. By taking over the plants and re-establishing old conditions, they said, the government had robbed them of their one weapon for enforcing higher wage demands.

While the government took over the plants of Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson, Morril and others, with company officials conducting the business under U. S. supervision, federal conciliators maintained efforts to bring the disputants together on the wage issue. Increased price ceilings were proposed to offset higher pay advances.

### GRAIN: Big Demand

With the government planning to export between 200 and 225 million bushels of wheat during the first half of 1946, and with livestock producers and distillers scrambling for grain to meet heavy feed and processing needs, farmers were assured strong and steady markets through the year.

Because of the government's export program and feed and processing needs, the nation's supply of wheat was expected to dip to around 200 million bushels by July 1, with some sources predicting even less. With one to two months supply on hand, many mills already are beginning to feel the pinch, and distillers have been forced to use hulled oats for alcohol despite smaller gallonage per 100 bushels.

Though the department of agriculture considered limiting the use of wheat for feed, it reportedly was reluctant to act because of a shortage of feed in the poultry producing New England states.

### South America May Be Rich Oil Source

Some of the world's greatest deposits of oil may be found locked in or beyond the forbidding Andes mountains of South America, says Ethyl News magazine. South America already is the second largest oil producer in the world, and evidences of the presence of petroleum are found the full length of the Andes, giving foundation to the belief that some of the world's major deposits may be located there, it is declared.

Wartime depletion of oil reserves makes the discovery of new deposits all the more imperative, according to the publication, adding that part of the answer may lie in the snow-clad, towering Andes running 4,500 miles from Tierra del Fuego up to the Caribbean coast of Venezuela.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

## Radar Opens Way for Scientific Exploration of Stratosphere; Filibuster Fair Employment Bill

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.

### REACH MOON

With U. S. army radar contact with the moon, vast possibilities confronted a rapidly developing scientific world, which had record of the explosive use of atomic energy only a short six months ago.

Having sent radio waves 238,875 miles up to the moon at the rate of 186,000 miles a second and registered echoes 2 1/2 seconds later, army physicists working on the project at the Evans Signal Laboratory in Belmar, N. J., saw these possible revolutionary wartime and peacetime uses of the new technique:

- Radio control of long-range jet or rocket-propelled missiles, circling the earth above the atmosphere.
- Study of effects of upper layers of atmosphere on radio waves.
- Drawing of detailed topographical maps of distant planets and determine the composition of other celestial bodies.
- Radio control of strato-ships sent aloft to record astronomical data computed aboard such craft by electronic devices.

### PEARL HARBOR: Short's Turn

In telling the Pearl Harbor investigating committee that the war department's withholding of intercepted Japanese messages prior to the fatal attack on the naval base had not permitted him to make adequate preparations against assault, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short took the same position as Admiral Kimmel.

Lashing the war department for having made him the "scapegoat" for the disaster, Short declared that had he been furnished the gist of intercepted Japanese messages pointing toward imminent war, he would have girded his Hawaiian command for an all-out alert. As it was, he said, he only ordered a watch against sabotage and presumed it was satisfactory since Chief of Staff Marshall had not countermanded the step.

Discussing the intercept of enemy message of December 6, indicating a break in diplomatic relations, and the concluding part of the dispatch December 7, specifying the exact time for the rupture, Short asserted that had the war department sent him the information promptly, he would have had four hours in which to prepare for an attack. A telephone call to Hawaii would have taken a few minutes, Short stated.

### CONGRESS: Seek Labor Curb

Despite the general congressional tendency to give the administration wide latitude in handling the strike situation, especially in an election year, southern senators led by Representatives Smith (Dem., Va.) and Cox (Dem., Ga.) have prodded cautious legislators toward consideration of anti-strike measures.

Hitting congressional timidity for taking the teeth out of the President's proposed fact-finding legislation, Smith declared his intentions to restore the right of federal officials to look into disputants' books in studying issues and establish a 30-day anti-strike period.

In addition, Smith joined with other congressmen in calling for legislation which would make unions as well as companies equally responsible for observing contracts, and went even further in demanding the prohibition of sympathy strikes and the organization of supervisory and management employees.

### Crippling Strike

As the far-flung steel strike involving upwards of 800,000 workers took effect, government officials looked to a widespread closing of many plants dependent upon the vital material for peacetime products.

Ordinarily, the big auto manufacturers hold only a 10-day inventory of sheet steel, while producers of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and similar items build up 30 to 40 day stocks. Anticipating a walkout, however, many companies ordered heavily in preceding weeks, though the government restricted permissible inventories of sheet steel to 45 days and other steel to 60 days.

In evaluating the situation, government officials declared that the volume of production would be partly influenced by the amount of material manufacturers may decide to draw on from stocks. Though many of the bigger companies in the auto and appliance industries have been struck, smaller plants and parts suppliers have been free to work.

Rescinding all priorities after the CIO-United Steel Workers left their jobs, the government directed warehouses to channel stocks to utility, fire, police, hospital, railroad, food processing and other outlets serving the public needs.

### GRAIN: Big Demand

With the government planning to export between 200 and 225 million bushels of wheat during the first half of 1946, and with livestock producers and distillers scrambling for grain to meet heavy feed and processing needs, farmers were assured strong and steady markets through the year.

Because of the government's export program and feed and processing needs, the nation's supply of wheat was expected to dip to around 200 million bushels by July 1, with some sources predicting even less. With one to two months supply on hand, many mills already are beginning to feel the pinch, and distillers have been forced to use hulled oats for alcohol despite smaller gallonage per 100 bushels.

Though the department of agriculture considered limiting the use of wheat for feed, it reportedly was reluctant to act because of a shortage of feed in the poultry producing New England states.

### South America May Be Rich Oil Source

Some of the world's greatest deposits of oil may be found locked in or beyond the forbidding Andes mountains of South America, says Ethyl News magazine. South America already is the second largest oil producer in the world, and evidences of the presence of petroleum are found the full length of the Andes, giving foundation to the belief that some of the world's major deposits may be located there, it is declared.

Wartime depletion of oil reserves makes the discovery of new deposits all the more imperative, according to the publication, adding that part of the answer may lie in the snow-clad, towering Andes running 4,500 miles from Tierra del Fuego up to the Caribbean coast of Venezuela.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes, stockings, nicely dressed. Price \$4.98 and \$6.59. If C. O. D. postage extra. Dealers—Agents wanted. Write National Co., 254 West 135th St., New York, 30.

### NEGRO DOLLS

Every home should have a Colored Doll. We offer in this sale two flashy numbers. With hair, moving eyes, shoes,