

# This Is America

## Fort Worth: Where B-36 and West Begin

By Ronald Stead  
 Roving Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
 Fort Worth

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## Germans Assess Talk of Bid To Europe Council

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 Central European Correspondent of  
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 Bonn, Germany

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These questions are now being discussed among politicians here. The answer from the federal government is not yet known, though majority opinion inclines to the view that if the Strasbourg committee does issue an invitation following the March 30 meeting, it will be accepted here.

The main stumbling block, of course, is whether the Saar territory is to become a member at the same time. Three of the five hours which Chancellor Konrad Adenauer spent with the Allied High Commission March 22 are understood to have been given over to the Saar issue.

There are two solutions which the federal republic would consider satisfactory and which would win support of all parties except the Communists and a few of the extreme rightists. One is that West Germany should be admitted to membership of the European Council first and that the Saar's entry should be decided later. Failing that, West Germany's admission should be postponed until later and so should that of the Saar.

### Opinion Divided

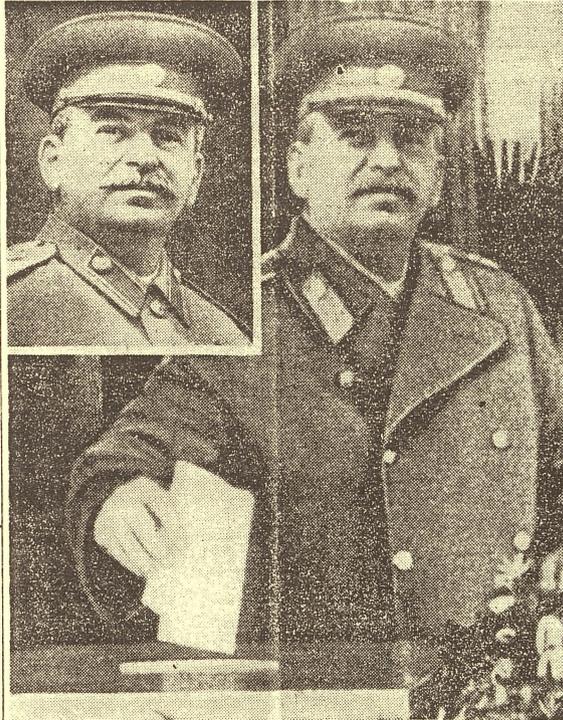
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If Dr. Adenauer should decide to support entry into the European Council, even though the Saar were to be admitted simultaneously, he probably could get a small majority in Parliament. It would, however, be dangerous for developments both inside the federal republic and inside the Council of Europe for the western democracies to conclude from this that the majority of West Germans would genuinely accept such a decision.

### Opposition Voiced

The opposition Social Democratic Party already has stated definitely that it will not approve the federal republic's entry into the council if the Saar is accepted at the same time and if separate Saar membership is interpreted as meaning that the region ceases to be part of Germany. Such rejection by a party with a strong following in the country would make later cooperation difficult.

## Stalin Photo 'Rejuvenated'?



Associated Press

Newsweek magazine says this picture of Prime Minister Joseph Stalin, described as showing him at the ballot box for the March 12 election, was a paste-up job, with the head taken from a picture "several years older." Ballot-box picture (right) as received by radiophoto from Moscow was distributed in New York by Sovfoto, agency distributing pictures of official Russian origin. Sovfoto said it had not yet received any original print of the balloting picture. Newsweek ran a close-up of Stalin (upper left) in this manner for comparison. This Stalin close-up became available from Sovfoto in August, 1948. Neither picture has been retouched.

## Czech Communists Find Strikes Can Upset Their Apple Cart

By the Associated Press

Prague slowdowns have been reported, usually in the Kladno district or the industrial area west of Pilsen.

Communist leaders here are learning that the weapon of the strike, which they used to ride into power two years ago, can be a double-edged sword.

And right now the sword is aimed at them.

Although they will not confirm it officially, government leaders have their hands full at the moment trying to cope with a series of strikes and slowdowns in coal mines and factories in Moravia and Bohemia which have made a dent in Czech industrial production.

This is where the government can least afford it, since it has counted on a huge industrial output to increase its exports, raise the standard of living here, and fulfill its various trade commitments to Russia and East Europe's "people's democracies."

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## Australia Pushes Drive for Dollars

By Albert E. Norman  
 Chief of the Australasian News Bureau of  
 The Christian Science Monitor  
 Canberra

From Australia, the faraway American dollar looks greener than ever—so much so that the new federal Liberal government has ordered a speed-up in the dollar-earning drive.

Australia needs much heavy industrial equipment that local factories are not able or ready as yet to produce and which still is scarce on nondollar world markets.

That is why John McEwan, Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, told newsmen here that "the prospect of getting greater imports from the United States would remain bleak unless present dollar earnings substantially improved."

Being a "free enterprise" government, the administration, he said, would welcome ideas and cooperation from private industry in getting more dollars per day out of the country's dollar-earning capacity.

One bright red spot in this dollar shortage is Australian crayfish tails. Last season Americans cleared 1,320,671 pounds of these off United States menus and made this into a new million-dollar industry.

### Exports Grow

Australians still eat most of the cray catch but since this industry has been rated "nationally important" the trend is to feed the biggest portion to Americans.

Swimming neck and neck with the crays for high dollar honors are delectable Australian tuna. Tuna fishing is a very new dollar industry. Experimental packs have been very favorably received in the United States. In fact, according to Australian official sources, American canners "will buy every blue-fin tuna Australians can catch."

For years vast shoals of these big fish appeared regularly within a few miles of Australian coasts, but have been left untouched, Australians preferring other varieties. But now those days are over.

Australia's search for more dollars includes also apples, pears,

orchids, and wool. Wool continues to be a strong dollar earner, America alone taking in the single month of January (latest available figure) over \$13,000,000 worth.

### Wool Producer

Australia is the only major wool producer that continues to increase its international sales. In the first four months of the present season, Argentine exports fell 61 per cent from last season's comparative, South Africa 19 per cent, and New Zealand 25 per cent.

Of the total world wool imports, Britain topped the list with 33 per cent, France 18 per cent, and the United States 14 per cent.

The Australian Government wants to see the American figure pushed up. But official American views here show that the continuing high level of Australian wool prices, which have risen by as much as 15 per cent since December, tends to hold back American demand. This in spite of last year's devaluation of the Australian pound from \$3.20 to \$2.24.

### Aid Misunderstood

Although Australia's trade with the United States has increased 100 per cent in the past 10 years, it still has a long way to go to secure a direct dollar for dollar balance.

Some circles close to the new Liberal government feel that this country's contribution to the common British Commonwealth dollar pool is not properly assessed by Whitehall. Britain still takes most of Australia's very large exports, and much of this, particularly in metals and food, would otherwise cost the British Treasury precious dollars to buy.

Nobody seems to have calculated just what Australia's dollar position would be if it sold these commodities on American markets. It probably would be well in the clear.

The problem of the American dollar simply has provided means for putting an economic value on the complex political relations of the British Commonwealth partners.

Some notable British sources have even suggested that Australia should, in its own long-term interests, link itself with the North American economy of which Canada already is a unit.

But nobody here has taken that advice seriously. Instead, there is the conviction that it is in both Australian and American interests that this country should continue to support the general British economy, with all its vital abilities and great potentialities.

## Paper Firm in New Jersey Reopens After Union Agrees to Unusual Pact

By the United Press

Ridgefield Park, N.J.

The multimillion-dollar Continental Paper Company has reopened under an unusual union agreement ending an 8½-month strike just two weeks before the plant was to be dismantled and sold.

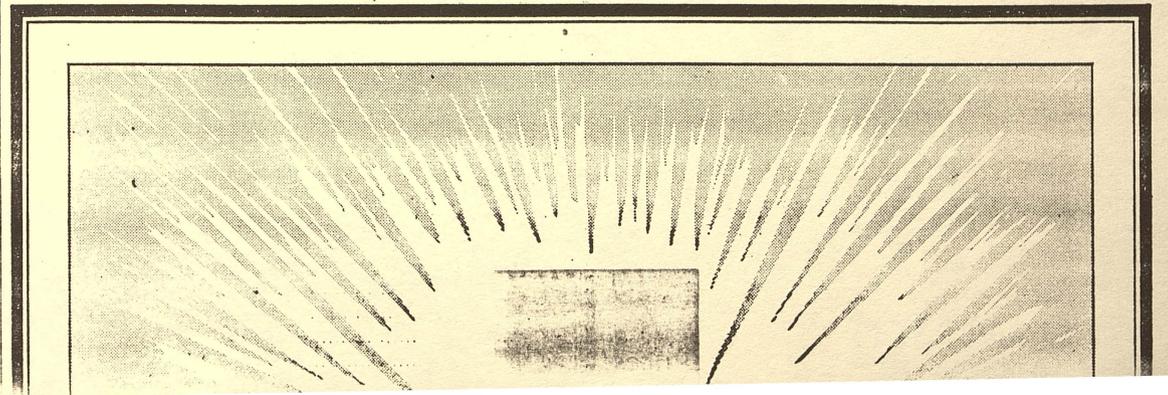
The strikers, members of Local 299, CIO United Paper Workers of America agreed to return under a lower wage scale than that in effect before the strike and to oust all the local officers.

The first of some 140 production workers were recalled to ready the plant for a half-production

basis which will be continued until the company determines how much of its former \$10,000,000-a-year business it can recapture.

The plant, which normally employs 500, ceased production last July when 385 production workers walked out in protest over the discharge of one man.

Deadlocked for months in negotiations with the local, the company had announced in February that it was quitting for good. The 11th hour agreement was negotiated under the pressure of public opinion to save the plant because the long shutdown had affected the economy of the entire town.



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Fort Worth is also the place where the B-36 begins. Making that fast-ranging bomber, the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, with nearly 13,000 employees in its big plant, engages more workers today than does the meat-packing industry, which long has been the backbone of Fort Worth's economy.

But to test for yourself the city's claim to be the leading cowntown, all you need to do is to sprinkle a little eau de cologne on the handkerchief and visit the 100 acres of stockyards, where nearly all the cattle, sheep, and hogs raised in west Texas pour in for marketing.

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The picture of a small area with less than 1,000,000 population, and completely dominated by France, entering the council and West Germany remaining outside offends the sense of proportion of even nonnationalistic Germans. It also may be noted that certain French public leaders at a recent "closed" international conference admitted their uneasiness about France's claims that the Saar elections of 1947 were either democratic or could be interpreted as the Saarlanders' opinion on the future of their little territory.

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Approximately 75 per cent of all the wheat grown in Texas is also handled through Fort Worth, which stands in north central Texas on the Trinity River, just where the crop farms and cotton fields of the eastern prairie merge with the ranch country.

Founded as a log barracks (not a fort) for United States cavalymen in 1849, it became a trading post and halting place in the classic days of the Texas cattle trails. Those sent immense herds of cattle plodding, with their cowboy escorts, all the way from Texas ranches to the railheads in Kansas.

In due course the dollars this trade brought into Texas pulled the railroads down to where the Texas ranches were. Then the farmers, in the face of cattlemen's hostility, acquired large acreages and put them under grain, and later oilmen struck sudden fortunes. The imprint of the three is clear upon Fort Worth today.

### Fort Worth Pours Millions Into Competition With Dallas

But one thinks of Fort Worth as a new and developing city—as one does of its great rival, Dallas, and of Houston, the industrial capital of Texas. All show a spectacularly increasing diversification of industry, and Fort Worth now has some 650 different industries, while its population within the city limits has risen to more than a quarter of a million. The 178 wholesale firms there did \$446,618,000 worth of business last year, and retail sales totaled \$401,260,000.

Preliminary construction is well along with what is to be termed the Greater Fort Worth International Airport. The airport is a significant by-product of the Carter-led feud with Dallas.

There used to be an airfield, appropriately called Midway, that could have been developed into an airport mutually convenient to and serving both cities. But the location of administration buildings came into dispute, so each city acquired and maintained its own field, and the transcontinental airlines landed half their planes at Dallas, half at Fort Worth.

Dallas had the better field. To remedy that impossible situation, Fort Worth acquired Midway and is now pouring millions of dollars into making it better than the airport Dallas has.

### The Carter Touch: Everything in the Grand Manner

It's all of a piece, though, with what happened when Dallas was given state authority to stage the Texas Centennial Exposition in 1936. Amon G. Carter offered Billy Rose, the New York impresario, a thousand dollars a day to put on a show in Fort Worth, which would take the shine out of the Dallas enterprise.

I was struck particularly by the difference in atmosphere here, where most of the watching public knows its stuff, and that in other places, where a rodeo is just another sort of show. I was also struck by the dynamic freshness of the bucking broncos and bulls. So were numerous cowboy participants. After a time on the road, they all get to know one another somewhat.

I left the Star-Telegram office carrying the Fort Worth 1949 centennial edition, which weighs seven pounds, has 480 pages, and carries 61,811 inches of advertising. As I chatted with friends at the corner of the street, a passer-by came up and said, "Paper, please." I had to admit that I merely looked as though I were selling them. Not that it's a bad business. Mr. Carter sold newspapers out of his hand, once, he told me. And he seems to have done all right.

From this outline of his doings that constitutes my self-portrait of Mr. Carter can be measured his stature and the force of his impact upon Texan affairs—especially those connected with air development, in which he always has taken a powerful interest at a national as well as a state level.

His well-known generosity has made many people grateful to him for many things. In my case, it was for a much-appreciated seat in his box at the annual rodeo, which accentuates the traditional characteristics of Fort Worth by greatly increasing the number of Stetson hats and richly ornamented cowboy boots on view.

Mr. Stead's next article will appear Monday

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It should be emphasized, so that misconceptions may not be harbored abroad, that the federal republic is not opposed to European unity. In no country of western Europe may this conception be more strongly held, especially among the youth. In fact, it probably is the only one of the few ideas they hold onto with any conviction nowadays.

## Two A-Scientists In Britain Label H-Bomb Disgusting

By the United Press

London

Two British atomic scientists report they would refuse to help develop a hydrogen bomb because it is "too disgusting." One was a woman.

Another called on Britain and western Europe to withdraw from the North Atlantic Pact and demand universal disarmament.

A fourth said the world's brightest hope is that the H-bomb will very nearly, but not quite, work. Then, he said, everybody should be satisfied.

The four statements were among 13 issued on March 23 by the Atomic Scientists' Association of Britain. The association includes atomic scientists who had worked with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, formerly Britain's fourth-ranking atomic scientist, who is serving a 14-year prison sentence for betraying Anglo-American A-bomb secrets to Russia.

In an editorial accompanying the statements, the Atomic Scientists' News said it was difficult to see what would be gained from a military standpoint by developing the H-bomb because the atomic bomb can destroy almost any strategic target.

Prof. Kathleen Lonsdale of University College, London, and Dr. G. O. Jones of Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, said flatly in their statements they would not work on a hydrogen bomb.

"If I, personally, am asked to help in developing a superbomb," Dr. Jones said, "I shall say, 'No, I am sorry, it is too disgusting.'"

### Cincinnati in Future To Demand Loyalty Oath

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati

All future new city employees in Cincinnati will be required to give a loyalty oath.

The City Council has passed, 6 to 3, an ordinance requiring all new employees to swear to uphold the constitution.

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But the men who run the country were dissatisfied with these low quotas and raised them this year. In many cases this meant a smaller pay check since much work is done on a piecework basis.

In other cases, however, across the board 10 per cent wage slices were instituted in mines and factories.

Many miners and factory hands are also bitter about the government's failure to provide them with new housing as promised several years ago.

The miners have been the darlings of the Communist-led regime and have received benefits and privileges not given to other workers.

But since the new norms were instituted and the wage cuts put into effect, strikes have broken out in various pits and steel factories.

Absenteeism is reportedly at new heights and general job malingering is the rule.

### Facts Hidden in Maze

Thus far the strikes have been of short duration, usually settled by promises of trade-union leaders to discuss the wage issue.

But they have been effective in cutting down production. Even the government has admitted this—in its usual roundabout way of hiding facts in a maze of figures.

For instance, the official news agency said recently that the first month—January—of the second year of the five year plan was a flop, with only five industrial branches exceeding the goal, and 10 others, among them the mining industry, falling below.

### Quotas Lag

The heavy machine and metal industry also failed to fulfill the first month's plan. The heavy machine industry reached only 95.8 of the plan, while the metal industry came up to 96.1 of plan.

In recent weeks the news agency has sporadically named certain mines which have failed to come up to expectation. In nearly every instance they have been mines where strikes and

## Seven Bulgarians Get Spy Sentences

By the Associated Press

Sofia, Bulgaria

A district court here has sentenced seven Bulgarians, described as "Trotskyites," to prison terms ranging from eight years to life for spying against the country.

The chief defendant, Stefan Manov, got life. The other six were given sentences ranging from 8 to 15 years.