SCANNING THE WEEK'S NEWS
of Main Street and the World

Average Citizen Is Saving More, Sales and Profit Survey Reveals

PEACE TALKS—As home towners had expected, the 30-day provisional cease-fire-line agreement in Korea expired without final agreement between the Communists and the United Nations in their peace talks. As a result, it will be necessary to redraw the cease-fire line whenever all other armistice points are settled.

Although progress in the talks has been slow, the over-all picture is encouraging. Results are beginning to show.

First, and possibly most important, is the slackening of fighting, resulting in a great drop in the number of casualties on both sides. This policy is likely to continue as long as the talks are in progress, because, as Gen. James A. Van Fleet told correspondents: "We will not sacrifice our men needlessly. What is the use of thousands of casualties if it is questionable what good they would do?"

Second, the United States and its allies have a general idea, although somewhat inaccurate, of the number of fighting men held by the Communists in their prisoner-of-war camps. United Nations negotiators, however, are still pressing for a full accounting of more than 50,000 unlisted Allied prisoners. The U.S. has asked specifically what has become of 1,058 Americans not on the official Red prisoner-of-war list.

How soon a final agreement can be reached in the talks is anyone's guess, but distrust on the part of both sides will not hasten it. As an example, the Reds charge the lack of agreement due to "extraordinary antics . . . colossal bungling, criminal negligence, and master-race arrogance" by the Americans.

On the other hand, the Allies charge the "Communists have run true to form . . . With few exceptions the talks have been marked by the familiar Red pattern of delay, deceit, and diversionary tactics."

PRICE CUTS—Rural and small town families, by far the largest group of mail order patrons in the country, are wondering if the announced price cuts on thousands of items by the firms located in Chicago is an indication of things to come during 1952.

Midwinter sales catalogues of the four biggest mail order houses in the business list lower prices on thousands of items. It is the biggest cut in years.

One form cut the price on an 11-cubic-foot refrigerator from $262.72 to $212.75, a 25 per cent mark down on men's shirts, and price reductions ranging from 80 cents to $2.30 on tires from last fall's levels. The firm also listed 400 price cuts on both wood and metal furniture.

SALES SAG—The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, in a report of business conditions during the last quarter of 1951, said sales in the nation dropped under the previous quarter's level for the first time since 1949. The report also said the profit sag, which began at the end of 1950, continued with manufacturers returns amounting to 15 per cent before taxes and 23 per cent after taxes. Sales fell off $2,600,000,000 during the period.

Only four of the 22 industries covered in the report recorded an increase of profits before taxes in the third quarter of last year. They were petroleum, food, tobacco, and apparel and finished textiles.

The commissions did not attempt to interpret the general decline in business. It was obvious, however, that decline was due to a consumer buying lull that started early in 1950, sharp increases in defense taxes, shortages of materials and controls on scarce metals. Most observers believe the trend can be expected to continue during the early part of this year.

THE OLD SOCK—According to Secretary of Commerce Sawyer the average citizen in the home towns of the nation are putting more and more of their money in the old sock and keeping it there. He says savings are greater now than at any time in the last five years.

Sawyer is all for this saving spree of Americans—amounting to an annual rate of $22,000,000,000—because he believes it has helped turn the tide against rampant inflation. He warned, however, that if Americans spend these savings in a new wave of buying, inflatary pressures will surge up again.

Personal incomes rose from $225,000,000,000 in 1950 to $251,000,000,000 in 1951. Now, in the early days of 1952, the rate is about $260,000,000,000.

GOP CIRCUS—The race of Republicans to secure the GOP president nomination is taking on the atmosphere of a circus—so many are joining the show that spectators are going to miss some of the acts. The latest is Harold E. Stassen. Already active are Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio and Gov. Earl Warren of California. Remaining to join the big show is Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, considered by many the white hope of the Republican party.

The other candidates had this to say of Stassen's announcement: "Every American has a right to run for President and it's well that the Republicans should have a wide choice."—Taft. "His (Stassen's) candidacy should stimulate discussion of national issues and he will undoubtedly be an important factor in the Republican convention."—Warren.

THE SUMMARY—Secretary of State Dean Acheson, whose popularity with the American people has increased since the Japanese peace conference in San Francisco, recently summed up the American foreign policy for 1951. Dividing the global picture into four sections, he had this to say:

Europe and the North Atlantic—The year 1951 was a period of progress and growth . . . The North Atlantic Treaty organization's military command has gone forward . . . The important decisions that must be made early in 1952 have to do with the quantity and quality of European military forces, German participation in the defense of Europe, and creation of a European defense community and a European army.

The Near and Middle East—We lost some ground. The Suez waterway and Iranian oil crises offer dangerous opportunities for exploitation by the Kremlin. On the other hand, Greece and Turkey are bright spots.

The Far East—In Korea, the UN must guard against a renewal of Communist treachery, even if an armistice is signed.

The Pacific—The past year was one in which progress was made toward building a structure of peace through a series of treaties with Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Japan.

Officers at the Army post office in Tokyo are pictured as they started sorting some 800 letters from Red held Allied prisoners-of-war in Korea to their families. The letters were flown to the United States and then sent to families in all parts of the nation by airmail-special delivery.

EMPLOYMENT IN 1952

All-Time Peak of 63 Million Seen

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the employment security in the Labor department, has predicted that 63,000,000 Americans will have jobs during 1952, an all-time peak in the nation's history. The record now stands at 62,600,000, set in August, 1951.

Goodwin said 1951 was a year "with full employment, the highest standard of living in history, and the greatest industrial strength and capacity on record."

As for 1952 he forecast emp[illegible] ment expansion by mass hirin[illegible] heavy industry as many indus[illegible] with big defense ord[illegible] tooling and designin[illegible] aratory to volume p[illegible]

He said these d[illegible] demands of agri[illegible] cause the peak [illegible]

THE WASHINGTON Merry-Go-Round
BY...DREW PEARSON

Mystery Man

ONE of the most amazing things about "mystery man" Henry Grunewald is the way he has been able to ingratiate himself with those in high places.

Henry is able to slip in to see the Vice President, has a letter of thanks from President Truman for a campaign contribution, drops in to see GOP Senator Brewster of Maine who calls him "Henry," and got GOP Senator Bridges of New Hampshire to help him pull wires on a tax fraud case. He has three limousines, a winter house in Miami Beach, a summer house at Spring Lake, N.J., and uses the Washington hotel apartment of former Secretary of War Harry Woodring.

How he manages all these contacts no one exactly knows, especially in view of the fact that he was unwilling to answer any questions about himself before the King committee.

However, strangest of all connections was with the former alien property custodian, Leo Crowley—despite Crowley's denials. Grunewald had such a close friendship with Crowley that he was actually authorized to speak for him at stockholders' meetings of the big alien corporations in wartime.

Crowley now says: "I don't remember Grunewald." However, at the time he was hired, Crowley's office put a memo in the files showing his astonishing trust in "The Dutchman" by stopping any investigation of Grunewald's past.

Grunewald's Past

"The office of the custodian has investigated Mr. Grunewald," Crowley's office stated on Aug. 25. '42, "and because of the nature of the work to be performed by this man for the custodian, it is requested that the Civil Service Commission refrain from making any investigation of Mr. Grunewald. His record is entirely satisfactory to the custodian."

Perhaps what Crowley wanted to cover up was Grunewald's record as a government prohibition agent. This showed he was demoted from $4,000 to $1,800 a year on January 12, 1922, and finally was kicked out of the government on October 3, 1922, after being indicted by a New York grand jury in connection with the "illegal removal and disposition of liquor."

Later, in a job application, Grunewald gave this version of his indictment: "In October, 1922, while I was a general agent assigned to the New York prohibition office, I was indicted by a federal grand jury in the southern district of New York for conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law. The indictment named a number of individuals, including Mr. Roswell A. Saver and myself. The case against me was dismissed after a verdict was indicated to the jury by Federal Judge Winslow. . . ."

50 Years an Alien

Here are some more things which the mystery man might have told the King committee but didn't:

Grunewald was born May 19, 1892, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, but neglected to become naturalized as an American citizen until February 3, 1942. This was two months after Pearl Harbor and after he went to work for the alien property custodian.

For years, as an alien, Grunewald worked for various branches of the government. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1909 to 1914, worked as a desk clerk at the Naval Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn, got a job in 1915 as a bookkeeper for Western Electric in New York city.

His first job as an investigator came in 1917, when he secured a temporary appointment with the old FBI. In 1919, he served as confidential investigator for the Republican National Committee at $6,000. In 1921 he got a $4,000-a-year job with the Commissioner of Prohibition which, ironically, came under the Internal Revenue Bureau. It was his relations with ex-Commissioner Schoeneman and ex-Counsel Oliphant of Internal Revenue which recently brought Grunewald into the limelight.

Grunewald has also developed some interesting contacts in the liquor business, and as late as 1944 he was under investigation by the alcohol tax unit for alleged black-marketing in liquor.

Grunewald also spent from 1928 to 1942 as a personal, confidential investigator for Henry W. Marsh.

Merry-Go-Round

Holid[illegible] going the [illegible] ed Bureau [illegible] Em[illegible]

Illinois and Iowa Kiwanians Planning $75,000 Program

CHICAGO—A unique $75,000, five year research program on the "forgotten child," the victim of spastic paralysis, has been undertaken by the Illinois and Eastern Iowa district of Kiwanis International.

The program, as announced by Harry S. Himmel of Chicago, chairman of the district's spastic child committee, was approved at a recent meeting of the trustees of the district in the Edgewater Beach Hotel and presented to a leader training conference of presidents and secretaries of local Kiwanis Clubs.

The money will be raised at the rate of $15,000 a year by voluntary contributions from the more than 10,000 members in 171 clubs in Illinois and eastern Iowa, Himmel said.

It will be used to maintain a specially trained physician at one of the medical schools in the Chicago area to devote his full time and energy to research into the cause, prevention and treatment of spastic paralysis. No action will be taken, either to seek the physician or to make a contract with the medical school and hospitals involved, until the entire sum is pledged, Himmel said.

The program is the culmination of a ten-year interest on the part of the Illinois-Iowa district of Kiwanis in spastic paralysis. It was developed by a committee headed by Himmel and including: E. J. Ballweg of Edwardsville, Bryant E. Hadley of Springfield, Dr. H. I. Conn of Newman, Ill., Dr. C. Paul White of Kewanee, president of the Illinois State Medical Society; Dr. Harry R. Keiser and Dr. Frank P. Hammond of Chicago. Many specialists in the spastic field were consulted.

When the funds are pledged, Himmel said, the district will set up a Foundation for Research for Spastic Paralysis to carry out the program.

It is estimated that 300 to 500 spastic children are born in Illinois and eastern Iowa each year. About half of them recover spontaneously, while another group improves with care, but there is a substantial number which remains seriously handicapped.

Queer Duck, Third Reported, Turns Up in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It was undertermined whether he was a vacationist or political refugee, but Roland C. Clement, Executive Director of the Audubon Society of Rhode Island announced that a European duck was found off the shores of the state.

The bird, a ruddy sheld-duck, is native to Eastern Europe and Asia. It is a rarity in the United States, only two previous specimens having been recorded. One was found in North Carolina, the other in New Jersey.

The duck was shot by a hunter at Brock Island, 14 miles off shore.

Key Substances In Diet Affect Healing of Wounds

CHICAGO — Wounds heal faster when certain key substances are present in the diet, Dr. Martin B. Williamson, associate professor of biochemistry in the Loyola University School of Medicine, told the American Chemical Society's Chicago Section at an all-day chemical conference.

Although war wounds, accidental injuries, and surgical incisions are matters of everyday occurrence—and have been throughout history—little is known of the basic aspects of wound healing, Dr. Williamson declared.

Periodic measurements of the strength of tissue in healing wounds under conditions of controlled diet, have shown that certain sulfur compounds in food are necessary for healing at a maximum rate, Dr. Williamson reported. The compounds are sulfur amino acids, which occur in the proteins of eggs, milk, wheat, corn and some other foods, he said.

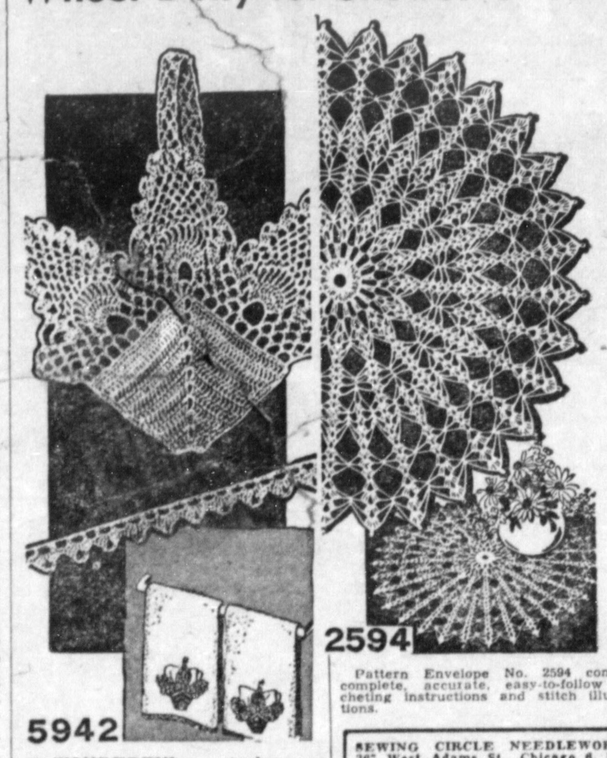
The "healing index"—a number which expresses the rate of healing as measured in Dr. Williamson's research—was much greater on high protein diets than on low protein diets in tests conducted on experimental animals. The obvious explanation is that the protein is necessary for the rebuilding of the wounded area.

Flying Leathernecks Land To 'Cry of the Wild Goose'

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—New arrivals to this station are a bit startled, and hurriedly scan the skies the first time they hear the cry of the "wild goose."

This is not a natural phenom[illegible] non, just the newest innovati[illegible] be used by flying Leathern[illegible]

Basket Makes a Towel Pocket Wheel Doily for Shower Gift



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½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
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Butter or margarine
Prepared mustard
6 frankfurters

Sift flour, baking powder and salt into mixing bowl. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles corn meal. Add milk and stir to make soft dough that can be handled. Scrape ball of dough onto lightly floured board. Knead slighty, then roll into circle a little less than one-fourth inch thick. Cut dough into six pie-shaped wedges. Spread each wedge with butter or margarine and prepared mustard. Lay frankfurter on end of dough opposite point. Roll up and press point to seal dough. Place point-side down on cookie sheet. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in a very hot oven (450° F.). Serve hot with catsup or chili sauce.

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