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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Impending Menace of Allied Invasion Postpones German Spring Offensive; Army Adds New Draft Classification; Hero of Philippines Stages Repeat Role

EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper. (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

JITTERS:

Hit Japs, Nazis

Both Japan and Nazi Germany were reported to be suffering bad attacks of the jitters, the former because of air raid expectations in a country badly equipped to withstand them, the latter because of the impending menace of an American-British invasion of Europe.

Reports had reached Norwegian circles in London that several divisions of new troops had been rushed to Norway. It was known that vast labor battalions were engaged feverishly in building defenses along the channel coast.

As to the Japs, they were said to be having air raid alarms constantly, even when no enemy planes were in sight. Many of these reportedly had been caused by their own planes in practice or patrol flights.

Believing the American ships which raided the Jap mainland had come from Eastern China, Japanese planes had lashed out at various towns there which might have harbored American bombers.

Unquestionably the raids upon Nipponese cities were a serious blow to Japanese morale. Their "sacred soil" was not immune to outside attack.

The worriment believed to be suffered by Hitler over possible invasion thrusts was such, London had said, to have caused a practical abandonment of any offensive in Libya or the Mediterranean front.

It was possible, he had declared, that the German spring offensive might be forced to be a spring defensive, and that the offensive might be postponed until summer if put on at all.

Many believed that if Hitler was to win the war at all, it must be in 1942, and that the practical abandonment of a grand-scale offensive on all fronts at once was really a confession of defeat.

GOP:

Comity, Co-operation

Following their Chicago convention, the Republicans had gone back to their homes somewhat surprised to find themselves with a platform of internationalism, to find that they had abandoned isolationism and that this program was written and put over by Willkie, an ex-Democrat.

However, they went back resolved to try their utmost to win a few elections this year, and some of the leaders were frank in saying they hoped for new life for the party from the change of heart.

The national committee chairman Joseph W. Martin Jr. said: "The Republican party may well be proud of its accomplishment. It was a great day for the party when the Willkie resolution was adopted."

Some observers had felt during the battle against it that Mr. Martin wasn't so pleased as he expressed himself afterward. But in the main the GOP was confident and lively about it all.

The big paragraph in the platform was number three, which read: "We realize that after this war the responsibility of the nation will not be circumscribed within the territorial limits of the United States, that our nation has an obligation to assist in the bringing about of an understanding, comity and co-operation among the nations of the world in order that our own liberty may be preserved and that the blighting and destructive processes of war may not again be forced upon us and upon the free and peace-loving peoples of the earth."

Outside of this, the party pledged itself chiefly to an attempt to hold down non-war expenditures.



MARTIN AND WILKIE
"A great day for the party."

DRAFT:

Has New Class

Instead of classifying men as either physically fit or unfit for military service along certain rigid standards, the army had worked out a new class, men who, if certain defects were corrected, would be marked fit for duty.

This was a new designation under the Class I-A grouping. It will be called "Suspended I-A."

In it will go men who have been declared unfit for dental reasons because of nasal obstructions, hernias which can be repaired, or stomach troubles correctable by dieting.

The new draft rules also called for men to be sent to hospitals for three-day periods if there was real doubt about their physical ability. There more detailed study could be made, and perhaps some minor repair work done.

Once these men have been corrected physically, they will be subject to re-examination by the army medical staffs, and if marked O.K. would be taken out of the suspended list and put in full Class I-A.

BULKELEY:

Hero Repeats

Not often is it in the cards for a hero to stage a return engagement on the field of valor, but this has happened for Lieut. John D. Bulkeley and his squadron of motor torpedo boats operating in the waters of the Philippines.

In January Bulkeley's men had daringly entered Subic bay and



LIEUT. JOHN D. BULKELEY
Return engagement of a hero.

sunk a 5,000-ton enemy warship. They returned the following day and did it again.

This time Bulkeley's squadron had darted by night in between a flotilla of destroyers and discharged their lethal torpedoes at a Japanese light cruiser, which had been reported badly damaged and probably sunk.

In this later foray he had had the misfortune to lose two of his boats, the PT 34 and the PT 35. The former was forced ashore on the island of Cebu and the crew presumably made prisoner. The other was destroyed when trapped in the harbor of Cebu to prevent its falling into enemy hands.

Bulkeley, already holder of the Navy Cross, was in line for more honors. At the very time the report came through, from his home in New York came word that he was the father of a baby son, a brother for the Bulkeley's 18-month-old daughter Joan.

LUEBECK:

Blown to Atoms

Neutral sources had reported in Sweden the effect of the Royal Air force's non-stop blitz in the form of day and night bombings on one important German port, the city of Luebeck on the Baltic.

Swedes returning to Sweden from this port described it as blown to atoms. They said the people of Luebeck had told of "torpedo bombs" landing in the city, and literally flattening whole blocks of buildings.

Scarcely one stone was left on another, they had reported. One big shipping firm had written to a Swedish correspondent on a plain piece of paper, saying their company's building and docks had been totally destroyed. Not even a letterhead remained intact.

Seamen returning to Stockholm reported to newsmen that very little, if any of the port installations were left, and that the destruction in the town itself was "beyond description."

LABOR:

Peace Is Hailed



WILLIAM H. DAVIS
He points with pride.

The chairman of the War Labor board, a division of the production board, William H. Davis, had issued a report hailing with pleasure the figures on labor troubles since the first of the year.

He cited the fact that strike stoppages in war production had been only 0.06 of 1 per cent, practically a negligible amount.

Strikes during the first quarter of 1942, he said, had been only one-fifth of those during the same period of 1941.

He said that the "no-strike" policy of the board, which had been sold to the major union leaders, had worked out beautifully and that there was no doubt about the success of the war production as long as this condition was maintained.

At the same time, however, the only rift in the peaceful lull of labor was the issuing of joint statements by Presidents Green and Murray of the AFL and CIO, now themselves at peace, attacking the National Association of Manufacturers.

Both Green and Murray accused the NAM of making disparaging statements concerning the War Labor board in a series of newspaper advertisements.

This, they felt, was distinctly a blow aimed at the solidarity of labor in the production setup.

FLEET:

Of France

Interesting discussions, most of them theoretical, over the possible future activity of the French fleet, assuming that Laval was turning it over to German uses either directly or through Vichy, had reached the press, some figuring the fleet an important addition to Nazi might, others saying it would be of little help if any.

British naval authorities, pointing to the experiences of their own handling of war vessels during wartime said that when a ship was put in fighting trim it could move 200 miles or more with only minor re-fitting.

But, they said, when ships have been demilitarized—that is, laid up as have the French ships for extended periods of time, refitting them for war duty is a big task.

This, they said, was especially true of huge battlewagons like the Dunquerque, giving the opinion that it would take months, perhaps a year, before she could be put in true fighting condition.

PATENTS:

Formal Seizure

President Roosevelt had ordered formal seizure of all enemy-owned patents in the United States whether they had been directly or indirectly owned.

This was a climatic step following the revelations of a series of poolings of foreign patents by American large business concerns.

It had been revealed that a Philadelphia concern, merely identified by the state department as a "German National," had been shipping chemicals from the United States to South American blacklisted firms as late as February, 1941.

That this company had paid out a large sum in royalties to Germany last year, and that this year, although no more had been paid, the company was holding its royalties, later to be sent to Germans.

That about half of the 1940 royalties were on a product indispensable for the use of this country in building planes to fight the Nazis.

This sort of activity was what actuated the President in having ordered the seizure of such patents.

Oddly enough, however, at the same time as the facts about this company were coming out, it was stated that much more information on the product had come from Germany to this country than had gone the other way. One official said: "I don't know what we would have done about producing it for American planes without this information."

Washington Digest

U. S. Dairymen Aroused By Unionization Threat

New Farm Organization Protests Against Mine Workers' Attempt to 'Wed Pick-Axe And Milk Pail.'

By BAUKHAGE

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John Llewellyn Lewis, one-time American labor czar, still head of the powerful United Mine Workers union but otherwise pretty much of a lone wolf, is trying to unite the farmers and miners in one big union, controlling all that rests beneath the earth and all that blooms above it. A sort of marriage of the pick-axe and the milk pail. Both honorable emblems but never seen in the same shield before.

A lot of dairymen in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Michigan and Minnesota are pretty much excited about it.

They say that the attempt to organize the "United Dairy Farmers" division of the United Mine Workers is threatening the safety of the nation, to say nothing of their own safety and their own property. Some of them are worried enough to incorporate as the "Free Farmers, Inc." and subscribe money to "fight to the end" against Mr. Lewis' efforts.

A number of the leading farm organizations thought enough of the matter to hold a series of meetings to discuss it in Washington and to prepare to testify before a congressional committee on the matter.

At the headquarters of the United Mine Workers they will tell you that all these unpleasant remarks are inspired by the milk trust. That



Herbert W. Voorhees, president of the New Jersey Farm bureau, who was elected president of the Free Farmers, Inc., an organization formed by farm leaders in the New York milkshed to combat the UMW in its attempt to organize milk farmers.

there is a no-strike agreement for the duration so there is no danger of strikes. That they are simply fighting "big business" in the form of the milk trust.

Three things are being attempted by this expansive "District 50" of the United Mine Workers union. They are organizing first, the dairy workers; second, the country truckers (who carry the milk and other supplies to market) and, third, such farm owners as will join.

Remedial Legislation Sought

I have talked with "District 50" headquarters of the UMW; I have talked with members of the department of agriculture; I have talked with a former dairy farmer no longer on the farm; I have talked with a member of one of the farm groups which have held a series of meetings here in Washington who are seeking "remedial legislation to cure the ills of the union movement."

At District 50 they merely say the movement is a great success: that 33 district leaders representing 10 states who met here in Washington to plan their intensive campaign are enthusiastic. I was told that already 30,000 dairy farmers or farm workers had been signed up. That headquarters was getting inquiries at the rate of a thousand a week.

Members of the department of agriculture are staying out of this whole business officially. But most of them have farm backgrounds themselves and I imagine they don't feel very differently from other farmers who are not directly affected. The ones who look on the thing as a theory rather than a fact—and it still is a theory at this writing.

And these farmers simply say: well, farmers and workers just never seem to be able to work together. They look at things differently. And this applies to farm help as well as farm owners. Because farm help

is farm bred, mostly. They are sons or cousins or friends of farm owners. They just don't look at things the way city folks do, who never worked a farm or never cared much about owning one.

And then they point to the efforts of the farm-labor party and the non-partisan league. Both just fell apart.

Farmer Steamed Up

The one man whom I talked to who was really steamed up about Mr. Lewis' new venture and actually felt that the movement he was starting was dangerous had been a farmer, too. He may be right.

He said to me:

"Farmers don't like this thing but there are some discontented farmers who will sign anything if they are mad. They feel that the state or the federal government is against them. Pushing down prices. And if this man Lewis could get them to sign a union card, promising them higher prices, and then force them to deal only with help that had signed up and ship their milk only with truckers who had signed up, then all the rest of the milk would be 'hot milk' and it would be destroyed. And if Lewis got control of the CIO again and got a few rich people that thought they would get a break out of the combination, they might push him for election in 1942. Remember the CIO contributed \$500,000 to the Democratic campaign fund in 1936."

He was worried.

Somehow I am not. I am not a farmer but I know that nobody who works close to the ground feels he has to join up and borrow help from an organization. He is a lone fighter. He is independent. The only union that he believes in is the union of hard work and the co-operation of nature if she's willing. If she isn't—spit on your hands and try again.

I think Mr. Lewis is hollering down the wrong rain barrel.

Economic Warfare Board Goes on Warpath

The Board of Economic Warfare is on the warpath at last.

About a year ago I wrote in this column about economic warfare. I said it was a very hush-hush proposition but plans of importance were under way. It was being handled then by the department of commerce.

Later a Board of Economic Warfare was formed. Vice President Wallace was put at its head. That is about all most people heard about it until Rep. Martin Dies charged that a number of communists and one nudist worked for it. The "nudeist" proved to be a solemn economist who, once wrote a book on that intriguing subject which a high court said was scientific and unobjectionable even if the pictures were a little bit Police Gazetteish.

Then suddenly came a sweeping order which turned over to these gentlemen, who had been working without any publicity, complete power over raw materials. Just preceding this order Secretary Jesse Jones of the department of commerce who had a great deal to do with raw materials was questioned sharply in congress as to just what his progress had been.

The gist of the order was that the Board of Economic Warfare had the complete say as to what raw materials were acquired by this country, how they were to be acquired and what essential materials, raw or otherwise (excluding guns, munitions and planes) went out of the country.

The policy of the acquisition of raw materials is not, however, based entirely on what we need. It is partly based on what the Axis powers need. And so these materials will be bought, begged or seized whenever and wherever necessary, to keep them out of enemy hands.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse—the well, you know what happened. For want of oil, or magnesium or aluminum, or rubber, the most powerful armies can fail.

And so we have at last consolidated under one head, in one compact body, the effort which is just as important as the effort of men and guns and planes and ships. The Board of Economic Warfare is on the warpath.

95 Per Cent of 'Waste' Useful

72 Household Items Listed As Valuable to U. S. in Fighting Foo.

CHICAGO.—Uncle Sam, in his war-time role of junk collector, can use just about 95 per cent of the stuff people are throwing away.

Some field workers of the federal bureau of industrial conservation regard this estimate as conservative in the light of industry's enormous appetite for old rags, waste paper, old rubber and scrap metals.

In every state and almost every community they have begun campaigns to convince householders that they can contribute far more to the "salvage for victory" program than a stack of newspapers or the wad of tinfoil Junior has been saving since he was six.

They want last year's license plates and your old tableware. They'll be just as pleased to get a pair of worn-out galoshes or a second-hand bird cage. Grease from the kitchen is on the conservation list, and next it may be old bones.

Scrap Drives Successful.

Tin cans are about the only trash that the bureau hasn't been able to work into the program. They may find a use for them before the war's much older.

Slowly but steadily the campaigns are showing results. In Illinois, where State Salvage Director Nathaniel Leverone said the program had been especially successful, hundreds of persons are delivering grease to their butchers, razor blades to their barbers and empty toothpaste tubes to the corner drug stores.

A two-day drive conducted by the Daily Pantagraph, a Bloomington (Ill.) newspaper, brought in 2,427 sets of old automobile license plates. They weighed 1,820 pounds, and scrap dealers estimated that when the metal was put on the market it would release enough virgin steel to make 300 Garand rifles.

In the metal division, the campaigners put clothes hangers, pipe, wire fencing, garden tools, kiddie cars, garbage cans, fireplace equipment, sash weights, picture frames, drain pipes, buckets, casters and steel wool.

Sport Goods Can Help.

Rubber goods included gloves, car and bath mats, balls and other sporting goods, hose, and soles and heels.

General collection figures are hard to arrive at, but the Chicago salvage committee found out that, in a five-week period this year, collection of waste paper was up roughly 25 per cent to a total of 428,897 tons. Another thing the conservation bureau's field workers are trying to put across is the uses to which all this salvaged material is put after it is reprocessed and returned to production.

Paper, for instance: Surveys have shown that practically all of the arms and supplies going to Britain, Russia and China are packed in waterproof paperboard boxes. Army ordnance plants alone use 30 tons of paper a month to pack shells.

There are hundreds of uses for scrap iron and steel in the manufacture of tanks, airplanes, naval vessels, guns and ammunition. Twenty per cent of our lead supply is derived from scrap. Copper goes into brass casings for artillery, anti-aircraft and anti-tank cartridges and shells. One variety of bomber now in production requires two miles of copper wire for each plane.

Army Will Forward Mail To Soldiers on Microfilm

WASHINGTON.—The army is setting up machinery to facilitate delivery of mail to soldiers at distant places by the use of microfilm.

In this process, letters to soldiers are opened and photographed on rolls of the film. The film will be sent by airplane, after which each letter will be enlarged and delivered to the recipient. This procedure is expected to save weeks over the old way of sending.

Secretary Stimson said that the army was handling 1,000,000 pieces of mail a day, requiring 1,000 soldiers in its own postal service.

How to Become Officer

In One Easy (?) Lesson

CAMP WOLTERS, TEXAS.—Pvt. Walter Somers found it fun while it lasted.

A clerk at headquarters, Private Somers grabbed up a field jacket and went on an errand.

Several enlisted men saluted him smartly. He jokingly returned the salutes. When he entered an orderly room he was addressed as "Sir."

All was explained when he got back to his office and found he had accidentally picked up a jacket with the gold bars of a second lieutenant.

Yank Wants Return Bout With Japanese

Helped China as Bomber in Sino-Jap War.

SHEPPARD FIELD, TEXAS.—Dana Dodge wants to get a crack at the Japs, but it will be a return bout for him.

A private for Uncle Sam now, the serious-eyed Dodge flew as a major with the Chinese air force and used to bomb Japanese troops by dropping buckets of hand grenades on them. He is at this technical air corps center awaiting transfer to bombardier school.

Reading of the exploits of American fliers in Burma, he recalls his old outfit—"as romantic a squadron as ever you'd find."

They came from all lands to fight at Chungking and nothing was asked of their past except their ability to fly and shoot.

Dodge left the University of California with 14 others at the behest of a Chinese friend.

In China he was a machine gunner and bombardier with fliers whose equipment was 80 obsolete planes. Their duty was to protect thousands of square miles of Chinese territory.

"The planes had fewer instruments than a modern trainer," he said. "It took pilots with nerve and ability to fly them. China was fighting alone then and had to use anything available."

Dodge returned from China impressed with the courage and ingenuity of the Chinese. Almost without armament production—after losing their coastal cities—the Chinese fought a well-equipped army to a standstill.

"Sure, thousands of Chinese died," Dodge said, "but life is cheap in China and people are thinking of saving their country, not their lives. I never met a Chinese who wouldn't gladly die if he were sure of taking a Jap with him."

Courses of Pills Are

Charted by Scientists

IOWA CITY, IOWA.—The secret of how a pill knows where to go to stop the pain is out. The pill doesn't know where to go.

It is for this reason that scientists in the University of Iowa pharmaceutical laboratories are working on experiments to perfect a new pill coating which will resist stomach digestion until it passes into the intestinal tract where it is needed.

Dean Rudolph A. Kuever says that mechanical stomachs and actual ones are being used to determine where pills go and when they disintegrate students are using their own stomachs for experimentation. They take harmless pills with different types of coating and observe the progress of the pills through their bodies with a fluoroscope.

Some diseases and illnesses can be treated effectively only if the pills do their job in the right places. In a few months experiments will reach a final stage, and we'll know all about the ways of pills.

Rector Reads Law and

Gives Out Legal Advice

ST. LOUIS.—An Episcopal rector doubles in brass for his St. Louis congregation, acting as advisor in things both legal and spiritual.

He is the Rev. Leighton H. Nugent. The Rev. Mr. Nugent began studying law during the depression, believing his knowledge would be a practical means to aid his congregation. He practices now without compensation and doesn't handle cases which would require lengthy court appearances nor cases for those persons able to employ an attorney.

He frequently appears in justice of the peace courts, however, to represent members of his congregation in matters ranging from accident cases to eviction and debt procedures. In addition, he draws wills, aids widows in probating estates and protects them from unscrupulous promoters.

Eat Properly and Live

150 Years, Says Expert

BERKELEY, CALIF.—You can live to be 150 years old, if you eat right, according to Dr. Flora Rose, retired dean of the Cornell university home economics department.

The 150-year life span can all be enjoyed with vigorous health, too, she said, if the proper diet is followed.

"Nutrition is the key to a life in which one may enjoy the maturity of experience with youthful vigor," she declared.

Dr. Rose's dietary chart to longevity and good health includes consumption of a pint of milk daily, two vegetables, one green and the other yellow and raw; two fruits, one a citrus; and plenty of whole grain bread. Vitamin concentrates were recommended for persons who lead sedentary lives.