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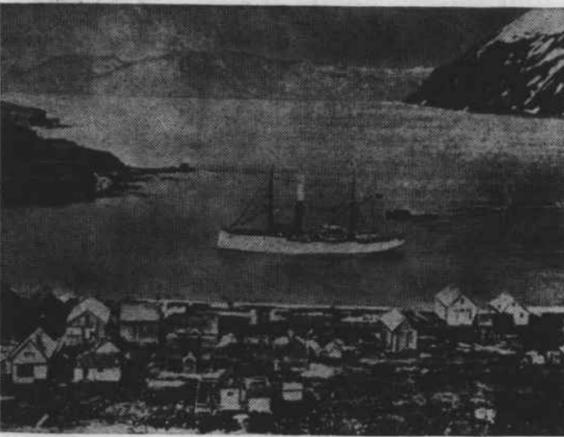
GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942

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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Jap Air Thrust at Alaska and Midway Seen as Reprisal for Doolittle Raid; U. S. Declares War on Balkan Nations; RAF Smashes Reich War Industries

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.



The harbor and town of Dutch Harbor, Alaska, U. S. naval base raided by Japanese bombers, is shown above. The air and naval base which threatens Japan's northern flank and forms a "springboard" for eventual offensives against Nippon is around the point to the left.

ALASKA FRONT: Japan Strikes

As had been expected ever since General Doolittle's spectacular air raid on Japan last April, Japanese warplanes struck at the American base at Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The first two attacks occurred within six hours of each other.

The fact that fighter planes accompanied the bombers on their raids indicated that the Japs came from aircraft carriers, since the nearest enemy island is 1,400 miles away—far beyond the range of fighter craft.

Significance of the Jap attack on the most formidable American bastion in the Aleutian islands is that Alaska and the Aleutian archipelago lie across Japan's exposed northern flank. They offer an effective "springboard" for eventual offensives against Nippon.

By neutralizing Alaska and knocking out American air bases, Japan would protect its flank, delay indefinitely the possibility of American invasion via this route and shut off communications and supply lines to Russia in the event of a Nipponese attack on Siberia.

Midway Island

When Jap task forces undertook an attack on Midway Island, nearest American base to Japan, 24 hours after the Dutch Harbor assault, the growing power of American air and naval strength manifested itself.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, announced that his forces had damaged a battleship and an aircraft carrier and exacted a heavy toll of attacking planes.

BALKAN FOES: U. S. Acts

President Roosevelt asked for and obtained a declaration of war by congress on the three Nazi-stooge governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

On the home front this newest war move meant a general round-up of enemy aliens of these nations and a freezing of their funds.

On the European front it was calculated to produce a two-fold effect. It would underline closer American collaboration with Russia which long has desired such an action and contribute hearteningly to the Soviet's morale. It would serve notice on Hitler's three Balkan allies that they could not escape the consequences of their association with him. Few, however, expected America's war effort against the three new enemies to go beyond speeding up shipments of essential materials to Russia.

WAR WEAPONS: Army Has Plenty

Expanding power of Uncle Sam's army was disclosed in a report of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who revealed that the army has all the weapons it can send abroad under present shipping conditions and enough to arm every soldier in the United States.

Mr. Patterson said the army today requires twice as many light arms per 1,000 men as it did before the extensive use of parachute troops.

WHEAT STORAGE: Wickard Gets Bins

The answer to a question that has troubled Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard for weeks past came from the War Production board in the form of a "Yes."

The "Yes" was that he can have a large supply of lumber and wire nails to build bins on thousands of farms for storage of 200 million bushels of excess wheat.

With grain elevators already pressed for storage space and transportation facilities straining under a war-time peak, the problem of what to do with surplus wheat was becoming serious. With an estimated new crop of 811 million bushels added to a 630 million bushel carryover, the United States would have 1,441,000,000 bushels this summer.

Domestic consumption and immediate shipments abroad would take 721 million bushels. Of the 718 million bushels remaining, storage space would be available for 500 million bushels. The remaining 218 million bushels would have to be stored in farm bins built with lumber and nails.

GASOLINE: Permanent Rations

From Washington came the announcement that a permanent gasoline rationing system had been devised by the Office of Price Administration for the East coast that would entitle motorists to an average of 2,880 miles of travel annually, or about 55 miles weekly.

It was indicated that the system would become effective on July 15. Observers were of the opinion that the new plan might serve as a model for nation-wide gasoline rationing when that measure is deemed essential to conserve rubber tires.

The new plan would eliminate the controversial "X" cards entitling their holders to unlimited quantities of gasoline.

LABOR FRONT: Lewis Denounced

Accusing his former close friend and associate John L. Lewis, head of the mine workers of being "Hell bent on creating national confusion and national disunity," Phillip Murray, CIO president, sponsored a resolution declaring that Lewis is "attempting to sabotage the defense program and spread the spirit of defeatism."

Murray charged that Lewis proposed to him that they go before the CIO convention, in Detroit last fall and fight President Roosevelt's foreign policies. He said he rejected the proposal as "treasonable."

The CIO blast followed by only a few hours a pledge from Mr. Lewis of his full support of the war effort and flat rejection of criticism that his policies are inimical to victory.

'HANGMAN'S END: Czechs Pay Price



REINHARD HEYDRICH "Butcher of Moravia"

Reprisal measures which followed the wounding of Reinhard ("The Hangman") Heydrich in Prague, by a Czech patriot, increased in swiftness and severity when the news of the death of this sadistic executioner became public. The shooting of hundreds of Czechs suspected by the Nazis of complicity in the plot to rid the world of Heydrich was reported.

Ironically enough, the "butcher of Moravia" died in much the same manner as hundreds of unfortunate hostages he had ordered shot in France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Poland and other countries during his hated career.

Hard-bitten Heydrich earned the sobriquet of "Der Henker" or hangman of the Nazi regime by reason of his ruthless application of repressive measures—usually the firing squad or the gallows—against those who dared challenge Hitler's rule.

The successful attack on this Nazi leader emphasized again the smoldering spirit of unrest in German-occupied countries—a spirit ready to flame high when Reich reverses make possible organized uprisings.

Red Army Man Gets Bad News

At Front He Learns From Sister of Ravaging of Village and Family.

KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA.—A letter received by a Red army artilleryman at the front—typical of many forwarded daily to the Moscow newspaper offices—reached a New York Times correspondent from one of those Moscow offices.

In this war of savagery against civilians, as the letter shows, the postman carries bad news both ways. The letter follows: "I greet you, most honorable brother! I your sister Katusha bow to you, wishing you best luck in your young and happy life. And bow to you, too, your mother, Leonya, and Marusya, and they wish you all the best in your Red army life.

"My dear brother Vanya. First I want to tell you I had both your letters, but they were so old when they reached me they were not interesting.

"My dear brother, though you wrote that we should not be caught by the bloody Hitler, we were caught. His bloody bandits took away our father, together with him they took the cattle—cow, sheep, pigs, chickens. The one who grabbed them was a tall red Fascist. In addition to all that all our buildings were burned. The house and all the sheds.

Cries for Vengeance.

"Vanya, if you're alive, take your revenge on that tall, red bandit. Avenge your father, whose boots they took off and forced him to go barefoot in the streets in the bitter cold winter weather. They tortured him long, then they killed him.

"Avenge your sister Katya and your mother, who together lived all those days and nights in the wet, cold cellar.

"Vanya, our Shurik, died because of this beast Hitler. He sat with me in the cold cellar, asking all the time for bread. But I had no bread. How can you have bread when as soon as you go out they shoot at you?

"So you must avenge everything. The beast burned all Krushevka, though our village they partly left. The Red army pushed him too quickly and he didn't have time to burn all.

"Tronsno, Barabino, Gudilovka, Lipetsky, Dmitrieva, Voskresenovka, all completely burned.

Hitler Brutality.

"Vanya, the Fascists took the cattle from Nikolaeva, two cows and two sheep; from Yevtekovva two cows and two sheep; from Bulan-seva two cows and 18 sheep and two pigs; from Falmonoff, one cow and three sheep; from Bakunina, one cow. That was all Hitler's doing.

"Hear, brother, he did many bad things in the Tula region; and the humiliation—oh, so much could I tell you. If we live we will tell it all.

"All right, Vanya, you must live through everything. And if you live now, avenge your father, avenge everything, mother, the Shurik who died because of them on February 2, 1942; avenge your sister, your burnt house, cattle.

"That is all for now, so good-by. I await your reply as the nightingale longs for summer.

"With handshake and kiss, I, Katusha, your unforgettable sister. Reply as soon as possible."

This correspondent is informed that the recipient of the letter read it aloud to his fellows in a dugout. "There is nothing to say after that letter," said a political commissar present. "No, there is nothing to say," replied the men.

Soon afterward they went into battle again.

Army's New Stove Cooks In Double-Quick Time

CAMP SHELBY, MISS.—The army has a new 178-pound gasoline range that'll cook steak and potatoes like mother used to make—and do it on the run.

It can be handled by two men and transported in a light pick-up truck. While in transit to the field a complete meal may cook or simmer in the smokeless range pots.

They are used to cook meals in the baggage cars of troop trains and in long truck convoys. A unit can cook a complete meal for 100 men.

It heats faster than coal or wood and temperatures are subject to accurate control.

Monkey Business

LOS ANGELES.—Eddie Tabet, three, felt something on his head and reached up. It was a live monkey. The pet had broken from its owner's leash and was being pursued when it took refuge with Eddie.

Put Electric Eyes On Coastline Duty

Device to Detect Ships or Planes 100 Miles Away.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Stimson says that the army is installing along the nation's coastlines new "electric eye" detection devices capable of reducing the surprise element of enemy raids by locating planes or ships more than a hundred miles away.

He said the device was developed by the army signal corps and was making a major contribution to the defense of the country.

The secretary said that the signal corps now plays one of the most important roles in the war.

"They are very busy in our schools studying radio, electronics, and the application of radio to our new system of detection—what you might call the electric eye—which can see a hundred miles or more and which works at night as well as day and through fog and clouds to locate enemy vessels and planes," Mr. Stimson said.

"They are also at work in laboratories on new applications, in the true American way, of things other people never thought of, and with good prospects, I think, of success."

Mr. Stimson said he looked through one of the new warning instruments on a recent inspection visit of a signal corps station and "saw the electrical indication of a plane which I believe was 60 miles away."

To meet the huge demands for technicians, Mr. Stimson said the signal corps school at Fort Monmouth, N. J., is now training 14,000 men in its laboratories, and plans to take in 1,000 candidates for officers monthly during the coming year for three-month training courses.

Find Back Bay's First Codfish Aristocrats

ANDOVER, MASS.—Discovery of the "Boylston Street Fishweir" in Boston's Back Bay section provided evidence of "the most ancient existence of man" that has appeared in eastern North America, scientists reported.

The antiquity of the fishweir has been established as about 3,600 years, thus dating from approximately 1700 B. C., according to a report by Frederick Johnson of the Robert S. Peabody foundation for archeology of Phillips academy, and 11 collaborating scientists.

(A fishweir is a dam or "fence" on stakes set in a stream to trap fish.)

The fishweir was found in August, 1939, as a 40-foot excavation was being dug for a life insurance building on the site of a Boston university building.

Hand-sharpened stakes, averaging four to five feet in length, were found upright with their points imbedded in a stratum of hard blue clay, 32 feet below street level, and covered by 14 feet of silt and peat and 18 feet of fill.

We're All Sick of War, Nazi Soldier Tells Russ

MOSCOW.—The Soviet information bureau quoted a German war prisoner, Ernst Friedrich of the 58th infantry division, recently in these words:

"Red army men broke into our dugout. Not one of the 11 men who were there offered any resistance and we all surrendered.

"Everybody is sick of this war which became so protracted. In the winter it was cold and we all froze. Now it is spring and we lay in open fields of mud and cold water.

"The soldiers now are concentrating on one thought—when will the war end? The very idea of another winter in Russia is abhorrent to everyone.

"No force on earth could make soldiers live once more through such terror as they experienced last winter."

Too Busy in Red Cross to Go to Reno, Sends Mate

RENO.—George L. Degener Jr., New York broker whose wife was too busy with her Red Cross work to come to Reno, came here himself and was granted a divorce from the former Nouché Porges.

"He wasn't as busy in Wall street as I am with the Red Cross, so he is going to Reno," Mrs. Degener explained in New York six weeks ago.

"I am a volunteer driver and it keeps me pretty busy. Anyway, you never can tell when an emergency will arise. If it does come, I won't be of much help if I am in Reno."

Degener established Nevada residence at a near-by dude ranch and in filing for a divorce charged his wife with extreme cruelty.

Washington Digest

Newly Inducted Soldiers Find Army Is Efficient



Businesslike Military Routine Gives Boost to Morale; Recruits Are Anxious to Serve Where Best Fitted.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

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I sat the other day in the office of General Hershey, Selective Service administrator, as he leaned back, one ankle drawn up on his khaki knee and listened to him talk about scarcities. Not the kind of scarcities we hear about when the old argument of scarcity-versus abundance of farm crops comes up, although it might have been such a talk for General Hershey is very much of a farmer. It was a talk about the scarcity of men of the ideal age for the army—ideal from the standpoint of adaptability to military life, physical energy, lack of dependents and other responsibility, lack of training that is needed for agriculture or industry.

The general did some lightning calculations that I couldn't follow but it started with the total number of men of ideal fighting age. Then came subtractions for the ones with dependents, the ones needed on the farm and in the factory and the 25 per cent more which it might be expected would have physical disabilities.

According to plans announced now the United States needs for the army, navy and marine corps (including two million for the air force) nine million men. About three million are now in the service.

When General Hershey finished with the figuring I found that there are about 18 million men available for military service from which six million must be recruited if the army plans are carried out. And out of that 18 million there has to be saved back the ones we can't get elsewhere for agriculture and industry and no one is sure how many that will be.

In any case it means that about one out of every three men of military age will eventually be called.

Grave Responsibilities

That is why such a heavy responsibility rests on the shoulders of the draft boards, and behind the draft boards on all employers of labor. That is also why congress has made the effort to get a sharp clarification regarding deferments because of dependents or because of employment needs. Meanwhile every man from 18 to 44 is left in a state of indecision, for of course all these men cannot be called at the same time. A lot of them would be glad to hear the call and get it over.

Last Sunday I had lunch with a young man who had been moving in a sea of uncertainty for months; it was impossible for him or his wife to make the necessary plans to arrange their existence in case he went into the army. Then out of a clear sky he was called. He had been in the army for one week when I saw him and I never saw such a change. It was largely due to relief. He had come home on a furlough granted him to take care of business matters. He was full of praise for army efficiency and had high hopes that he would be able to do just what he had found it impossible to do before; namely, find out the niche into which he would fit, where he would not only be doing the best job he could do for the country but a job which was best fitted to his experience and training and therefore his peace of mind. He was a man who was energetic and active and if he had been chained to a paper-work job he would have been a misfit. He had worried least, because he was a college man and had to wear glasses, he would get some kind of clerical work rather than a more active assignment.

As a rule you will find, I believe, that the average man of military age feels this way: he is willing to do whatever job his country wants him to do. He wants to do the job he can do best. He doesn't want to break up his education, his family arrangements, his business career if he is not going to be called, yet he wants to plan ahead if he is sure any of these things are going to be necessary. When he is called, and the decision is made and he finds himself in the army and finds that army life and army routine are a lot more businesslike than he thought, his morale goes up like the mercury in August. That is the reason why a lot of soldiers are saying, "What's the matter with

civilian morale?" instead of it being the other way around as many people thought it would be at first.

With the launching of more and more Allied offensive action, with more and more American units engaged, the attitude of the pre-draftee is expected to change. The need of his help will be brought home.

1942 will see about 2,250,000 new men joining the army, air force and navy. Every effort will be made to defer those with dependents and to take the older men last. That is the reason for the army's insistence on drafting the 18 and 19 year group. The chief argument against calling the younger men is that it breaks up their schooling. But schooling can be taken up again. Taking family men disturbs the social and economic life of the nation. Taking skilled workers and men who are already fitted into the economic pattern of the nation, disturbs the war effort.

Although few but the most optimistic say so, it may not be necessary to call any more men after 1942—if the war is still going full tilt then another 2,250,000 will be needed in 1943—but there is no use counting our ugly ducklings before they are hatched.

An Old Comrade

From Ciudad Trujillo

This is the story of the main base for the military forces invading the Western hemisphere—the first and highly successful invasion of the American continent. It was from here that foreign invaders launched their pitiless attacks which placed the peoples of the western world under a European flag, despoiled their wealth, broke their spirit, destroyed their culture and reduced them to vassalage.

I am speaking of what is now known as Ciudad Trujillo.

The fortress built by the first invader still stands in that city—today this city is probably as far from the war and the rumors of war as any spot on earth. It is the capital city of the island of Santo Domingo where Columbus landed and whence Pizarro, Cortez, Ponce de Leon, Balboa, and every Spanish invader set forth to crush and conquer the New world.

But first a digression to bring you back by way of Paris to Washington where today's story starts:

There used to be a saying about Paris—that if you sat long enough at a table on the sidewalk in front of the Cafe de la Paix (at that fascinating corner of the Avenue de l'Opera and the Boulevard des Italiens) you would be certain to see somebody you knew go by, no matter where you came from.

Today Pennsylvania avenue in Washington has become the world's boulevard—only we have no sidewalk cafes. We have only very crowded restaurants. Perhaps the real world rendezvous is the wide waiting room of the executive offices of the White House.

Today, as I sat waiting for the correspondents to line up and show their passes and be admitted to the oval office for the regular semi-weekly press and radio conference, who should appear but my old comrade Oliver Newman, major of infantry in the last war, one-time commissioner (mayor) of the District of Columbia, Iowa farm boy and prince of good fellows.

You ought to see Ollie around a horse—or a mule. What he doesn't know about these critters, whether they are pulling a load of hay, yanking a 75 out of the mud, or stretching noses toward the finish line, adds up to nearly minus.

But that is only a part of the accomplishments which have been many and varied in the field of politics, society, finance, and, shall we say, climatically, journalism.

Anyhow, Major Newman came up and extended his hand. I have met him surprisingly in other less congenious places than the White House. This time he had just returned from his distant post in Santo Domingo where he is advisor to the government, for a vacation in the capital which is half his home.

(Ciudad Trujillo—Santo Domingo—is the capital city of the Dominican Republic island which is situated southeast of Florida, between Cuba and Puerto Rico.)