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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Demonstrate Growing Strength In 'Dress Rehearsal' Raid on Dieppe; Solomon Victory Forecast of Further Pacific Offensives by United States

(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.)
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The English channel area which was the scene of the most daring and extensive daylight raid by Allied forces on the French coast thus far. British and Canadian Commandos, supported by American Rangers, took part in the nine-hour foray which ravaged the Nazi defenses at Dieppe, destroyed artillery batteries, ammunition dumps and radio stations and left Dieppe in flames.

COMMANDOS: In Dress Rehearsal

Adolf Hitler learned that no matter how deep into Russia his eastern armies might penetrate, his western flank was open to attack that might be costly.

That was evident when British and Canadian Commandos supported by American Rangers swept across the English channel and back again in a nine-hour daylight raid that was a dress rehearsal for the forthcoming Allied invasion of Europe.

The Nazi-fortified coastal defenses at Dieppe, midway between Calais and Le Havre were the target. Although German sources estimated the force at 15,000 men, its number remained an official Allied secret. The raiders carried tanks and artillery with them.

While losses on both sides were considerable, the raiders were reported to have destroyed a six-gun shore artillery battery, an ammunition dump, a vast anti-aircraft battery and a radio location station. Moreover, it was reported that the city of Dieppe had been left in flames.

A strategic feature of the assault was the vast aerial umbrella in the form of 1,000 Allied fighter planes shielding the raiders. This was reported as the greatest aircraft canopy yet sent aloft. While it protected the operations of Commandos below, it succeeded in downing or damaging 273 enemy planes.

The attack demonstrated that landings in force could be successfully made against the strongest Nazi-fortified points on the French coast. And as a reminder of the growing air strength of the Allies, American and British planes swept over France the day after the raid, striking out in the greatest force ever seen over western Europe. The air raiders, 500 strong, included fighter-escorted American Flying Fortresses and other bombers.

RUSSIA: Gloom Persists

Only in the northernmost area of the Russian fighting front—at Voronezh and Bryansk—were the Soviet forces able to report any success. At these points several towns had been taken and thousands of Germans had been killed.

But elsewhere the picture remained gloomy. Stalingrad, key industrial city on the Volga, was menaced by a Nazi pincer. Further to the south, Maikop, fertile center of the Kuban valley wheatfields and source of some of Russia's oil, had been taken and Russian communiques admitted the Germans were moving trainloads of foodstuffs out of this area.

The loss of Maikop opened the way for the capitulation of the strategic city of Krasnodar, a railroad and river in the northwest Caucasus, and gateway to the Red's naval base of Novorossick, less than 60 miles distant.

Although Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Moscow had roused hopes that strategic moves from western Europe or from the Middle East by the Allies might take some of the mortal pressure off Russia, the situation remained critical. The successful Commando raid on the French coast was at least a token in that direction.

RATIONING: Meat and Oil First

Two rationing programs loomed on the near horizon for American citizens with others in the background. These two were fuel oil in the East and meats generally throughout the nation.

The food branch of the War Production board had drafted a preliminary order embodying recommendations of Agriculture Secretary Wickard's food requirements committee. These included allocation of meat supplies to different sections of the country, adjustment of price ceilings to stimulate the flow of meats into shortage areas, allocation among packers of government purchases of meat for the armed forces—and finally, rationing.

Rationing of fuel oil for Eastern heating purposes appeared near as industrial establishments and homes using oil for heating were warned they would have to get along on less than normal supplies.

MIDDLE EAST: Command Is Changed

As Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck had joined a growing list of ousted commanders of the precarious Middle East front, the infusion of new brains in the person of hard-hitting Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, focused attention on the importance of that sector. The visit of Prime Minister Churchill to Alexandria on his way to Moscow, too, had shown how vital the Egyptian sector loomed in Allied strategy.

Observers pointed out that because of its strategic possibilities, North Africa might become the United Nations' second front.

Biggest task confronting the United Nations before snow flies was halting Hitler's gigantic pincer drive against the Middle East by way of the Russian Caucasus from the north and via Marshal Rommel's Egyptian Nazi armies from the southwest.

WAR PRODUCTION: Nelson Gets Tough

Criticism of the War Production board's management of the war program had been mounting in recent weeks.

Thus when Donald M. Nelson, WPB chief, returned to his desk after a much-needed rest there was considerable speculation about the next move.

The usually quiet production chief made himself forcefully clear. Challenging his critics to a showdown, he indicated a new spirit of



DONALD M. NELSON
"... job will be done."

pugnacity by asserting: "From now on anyone who crosses my path in the not far distant future." This prediction was made by a spokesman for Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's national selective service board.

Speaking before the 52nd annual reunion of the Legion of Valor in Boston, Ted Luther, Hershey's aide, said "the nation's reservoir of 1-A men was practically exhausted" and that it would be necessary to obtain men from 1-B and 3-A classes.

MARRIED MEN: Face Early Draft

Married men under the age of 45 with dependents faced the prospect of being called in the draft "in the not far distant future." This prediction was made by a spokesman for Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's national selective service board.

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BRAZIL: Irrked at Axis

Submarines which for weeks had persistently attacked Brazil's coastwise shipping roused that nation to fighting pitch when they sank five merchantmen within a few days' span, with a loss of more than 600.

Thus a tacit state of war existed between Brazil and the Axis, without benefit of a formal declaration. "Brazilians know how to fight decisively and with or without arms will know how to die for Brazil," Air Minister Joaquim Salgado declared, as the nation's warships and planes combed the sea for submarines and raiders.

Washington Digest

Russian People United In Second Front Demand

Plead for Diversion of Nazi Soldiers from Eastern Battlefields; Soviet Picture Grows Darker.

By BAUKHAGE
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Just at the time when Washington was anxiously awaiting news of the battle of the Solomon islands and the reports from Russia seemed to grow worse by the hour, the curtain was pulled back for a little group here and they were shown a disturbing picture of the mind of the common man in Russia.

I say the picture was disturbing. To those who read between the lines it seemed to reveal the possibility that the United Nations were about to lose the sympathy if not the material support of the single Ally which has been able to engage the Axis effectively.

Not only the common man in Russia, but everybody from Stalin down, divides sharply with the majority of United Nations' military opinion about a second front. That split of opinion, it was made plain, may affect not only our military relations with Russia, but post-war relations as well. Naturally the Axis is promoting such disunity.

Briefly the two views are these: The Allied strategists say: Invasion of the European continent now might mean another Dunkirk. Another Dunkirk would be worse for the Allied cause than to let Russia continue alone as she is now doing.

The Russian common man, according to the analysis of this mind to which I referred above, says: If you do not divert Nazi soldiers from the eastern front Russia cannot hold out. We have sacrificed greatly. Except for a few divisions in Egypt which are not fighting (at this writing) no Allied soldiers are attacking Hitler's armies except us.

We have died by the thousands, if not millions, making last-ditch stands that gave you time to prepare. Why should you be unwilling to die, too, even if you cannot be immediately successful with an invasion to save us now, and, as a result, save yourselves later on?

Russia's Opinion

That seems to be the Russian reasoning. It is understood that after the Molotov visit to the United States and the announcement of the Anglo-Russian pact, that hopes ran high in the bosom of the ordinary Russian. Since then nothing has happened—except the victorious advance of the German armies which now either hold the richest parts of Russia in their grip or bar them from the rest of the country.

This attitude has become evident and supposedly well-informed observers predict that the disappointment on the part of the general Russian public will have a bad effect on the morale of the Russian army.

There are, of course, advocates in high places in the American government as well as in Britain, for the opening of a second front. But even if the American high strategists were unanimous on this subject they would have to defer to Great Britain since the brunt of an invasion at this time would have to be borne by British troops.

Of course, it must be realized that the Russians on their side and the British and Americans on theirs are each thinking to some degree in terms of their own welfare, as well as in terms of the common objective—defeat of the enemy. But there may be also a philosophical difference. American and British officers have been trained in a school which makes them hesitate to sacrifice men in what seems a futile effort, that is an effort which they are not sure has at least a greater chance of success than of failure. The Russians have shown that they are quite willing to die even when they know that they are already beaten and further resistance, although it takes greater toll of enemy lives, cannot be successful.

DIMOUT: For West Coast

Spurred by the ever-present danger of enemy air attack, the West coast dimmed out officially for the duration of the war.

Until peace comes night baseball will be only a memory. Automobiles will be driven with parking lights. Theater and store entrances will be dark. Movie companies in Hollywood will no longer use glaring lights for outdoor shots.

Residents up and down the Pacific coast will blackout their windows.

Dimout technique had been practiced for days before regulations became official.

LABOR PEACE: Green Urges Unity

Another olive branch was waved in the cause of labor peace when William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, called for an end to "the economic tug-of-war whereby each group seeks to get the best bargain it can from the other."



Big Camp Veiled By Camouflage

Built in 4 Months, It Covers Vast Section; Named For Joyce Kilmer

NEW YORK.—A new army camp—one of the first camouflaged camps in the country—which has risen in record time from orchard and meadow land in New Jersey, was shown recently to representatives of the press.

Camp Kilmer, named for the soldier-poet Joyce Kilmer, who was killed in the World war, is now a sprawling military community covering hundreds of acres and can house thousands of troops. Like all our army camps, it is constantly expanding and probably never will be completed, but its principal barracks and buildings were finished a few weeks ago after four months of intensive work, and now army cooks and bakers already are feeding the station complement in the 1,500-man cafeteria-style mess halls.

Mottled Appearance

Camp Kilmer, which is commanded by Col. C. W. Baird, coast artillery corps, who was formerly in command of Camp Upton, L. I., and of Pine Camp, N. Y., presents a mottled picture in comparison with other army posts. Its barracks are the regulation two-story dormitory-type wooden structures that now dot the face of America, but they have no uniform color scheme; each is painted in two or three different shades. The colors run the gamut of the rainbow from black to white, with creams, grays, mauves, mustard yellows, pale pinks, light greens, dull browns and pastel shades predominating.

Viewed from the ground—against the background of New Jersey orchards and the winding ribbons of dusty roads—the new color scheme seemed to make little difference in visibility, but the newspaper men did not see the camp from the air and it is possible that the camouflage would confuse, though not obscure. Officers were non-committal on this point.

The party of newspaper men who were the guests of Colonel Baird for the day bounced around the camp's endless roads, which four months ago were rutted fields, in that tiny but effective ubiquitous vehicle of the army variously known from coast to coast as "peep," "beep" or (improperly) "jeep."

Hundreds of Buildings

They saw several hundred buildings, including a rambling one-story hospital (spread out over many acres because of the fire hazard of wooden buildings) with three miles of corridors, four operating rooms and a capacity of about 1,500 beds, staffed by about 150 doctors and 200 nurses. Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Tousey, an army veteran, commands the hospital detachment.

They saw the new mess halls, each of which can feed 3,000 men an hour, and the army's new electric potato peelers, the delight of the "K. P.'s" heart, which can do the 12-hour peeling job of 24 soldiers in 2½ hours attended by only one man. They saw the vegetable steamers and electric dish washers—another labor-saving machine of the new army; they saw the incinerators that could service a city of 50,000; they ate an army meal and asked for more. They saw miles of quartermasters' storehouses and great railroad sidings that connect to trunk lines. They discovered once again the one common denominator of all army camps—dust, and they came away impressed with the speed and thoroughness with which a great military city has grown from country fields; impressed, too, with the camp's facilities and the equipment and the care the soldiers of the new army receive.

Sews Up Heart; Rallies Patient With Lost Blood

NEW YORK.—Although bruised and shaken by an automobile accident as he was speeding to Sydenham hospital in response to an emergency call, Dr. Edward Finestone remained calm enough to perform successfully one of the most delicate operations known to surgery—the stitching of a human heart.

Medical authorities at the hospital termed the operation "a miracle of surgery." The patient is Stanley Kolbusz, 19 years old, whose heart had been rent by a stab wound and who had been found unconscious in a Harlem street with blood oozing from his left side.

Dr. Finestone opened Kolbusz's chest wall and took seven stitches in the heart. He used the patient's own blood, caught in sponges as it spurted from the wound, to give three transfusions. Three hours later Kolbusz was conscious and able to discuss the knife attack on him.

More Mileage for Tea New Problem

Drop in Imports Calls for Elimination of Waste.

WASHINGTON.—The Office of Price Administration recently brought up a subject which should cause no end of buzz among the four o'clock, lifted finger set.

Revealing that this country's tea imports are only half what they were last year, due to the war, OPA suggested ways and means of getting more mileage to the spoonful.

Prime principle in the tea-stretching code is to measure carefully. There's a good hot-weather tip, too, in a new tea-conserving method of brewing iced tea. And if sugar rationing hadn't already done away with the traditional query: "How many lumps?" the OPA's sweetening suggestion would.

For iced tea, they propose a syrup made by dissolving sugar in boiling water and then chilling it. Sugar added directly to iced tea does not completely dissolve.

In measuring for hot tea, OPA advises use of one level teaspoon to a measured cup of rapidly boiling water. Experts, they say, advise that tea be steeped or brewed for about five minutes.

The new ice-tea process calls for one teaspoon of tea for each cup of boiling water. Allow the tea to steep for five minutes. Strain, let it cool and then chill it in the refrigerator.

The trick is in the cooling. If chilled before serving, the tea will not be diluted much when ice cubes are added. This makes it unnecessary to use it double strength. OPA suggests that guesswork in measuring be eliminated.

Housewives, says the OPA, often make tea with "one extra teaspoon for the pot."

Omit the extra teaspoonful or it's going to be so-long, oolong.

Indians Stage War Dance For Defeat of the Axis

PAWHUSKA, OKLA.—The Osage Indians for the first time in more than a decade held a war dance here for the defeat of an enemy.

The enemy? The Axis, of course. The dance, one of the most colorful and exhaustive events in tribal ceremonies, lasted three days during which time relays of dancers went through weird and mystifying procedures which all mean simply "give us victory."

The ceremony was dedicated to Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, himself one-eighth Osage Indian, who hasn't been heard from since the battle of Midway island. Tinker was commander of Hawaiian air forces.

At present there are more than 400 Osage Indians in the armed services of the nation. They are doing all types of duty, ranging from signal corps work, to which they are highly adaptable, to scientific aiming of long-range artillery.

More than 2,000 Osages, some Cheyennes from western Oklahoma and a few Omahas from Nebraska took part in the war dance. Approximately 7,000 members are included in the Osage tribe.

Wisconsin Still Holds Nine Confederate Flags

MADISON.—Nine tattered battle flags of the Confederacy lie packed away in storerooms of the state historical museum here.

Three others are on display, but all can be sent back to their home states, Superintendent E. P. Alexander said, provided they go to "some responsible organization and not get into private or commercial hands."

Wisconsin is the only Northern state which has not returned all captured Civil war flags to the South. Difficulties have arisen because there is no record of the capture of some of the flags, and their real home is a mystery.

Legislative action would be needed, Alexander said, to make the return legal. Flags from South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia and North Carolina companies are included in the state collection.

Mercury-Bearing Ore Is Discovered in West

BOISE, IDAHO.—A new, high grade deposit of mercury-bearing ore has been discovered in the yellow pine area of Valley county, Idaho. The bureau of mines has described the discovery as of "possible great importance to the nation's war production schedule." Tests of the latest drill samples showed one averaging 11 pounds of mercury per ton, with a 15-foot section averaging 22 pounds per ton. The ore is contained in a body 24 feet thick.