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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

1943 Farm Goals to Be Biggest Ever; U. S. Increases Strength in Pacific As Air-Naval Forces Blast Japanese; Nazis: 'No Need to Take Stalingrad'

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



A secret landing by American forces in the Andreanof group of the Aleutian islands made it possible to establish an airfield from which planes could blast Japanese positions on Kiska island. The above photo shows American troops in a "bucket brigade" passing supplies ashore from a

RUSSIA:

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: Yank Power Grows

The Japs learned a lesson about American air and naval strength in the Pacific when five of their ships including a heavy cruiser were damaged by a U. S. aircraft carrier task force which pierced Nipponese de-fenses at Shortland island in the north Solomons. In addition, an air field was blasted at Bougainville,

main Jap air base, and numerous aircraft destroyed. A navy communique reported that the Japs were caught by surprise and the American operation was carried out without loss of men or

equipment. Besides the heavy cruiser, the American battle score against the Jap forces included one transport damaged by heavy bombs, one sea-plane tender and two cargo ships

damaged by light bombs. In New Guinea, the advance of the tough Australian bush troops continued over the Owen Stanley mountains which the Japs had pene-

trated weeks before. Although craggy trails had prevented swift movement, the Austra-lians had cleared the enemy before them and had removed the threat of a Jap surge that once had pierced to within 32 miles of strategic Port Moresby.

A communique issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia disclosed that the Al-lies' New Guinea advance had been made "with practically no loss."

"Information from native carriers 210 Million Daily who deserted the Jap forces plus reports from our own patrols, indicates the retreating Japs were exhausted,

ALEUTIANS: Japs Fold Tents

As mysteriously as they first appeared, Japanese forces disappeared from the two westernmost Aleutian islands, a navy communique re-vealed. The two islands abandoned were Attu and Agattu, lying close together nearly 200 miles from Kiska.

Heavy bombing by American air-craft which destroyed most of the Japanese buildings on the two is-lands was cited as a reason for the withdrawal.

The Japs still held a foothold on Kiska island, but Yankee flyers made their tenure precarious. Army heavy bombers operating from the newly acquired American bases in the An dreanof islands in the Aleutians blasted Jap-held positions on Kiska in repeated raids. The islands of Attu and Agattu were originally seized by the Japs shortly after the Aleutian campaign onened last lung

opened last June. SCANDINAVIA: Headache for Nazis

Germany's influence in the Scan-dinavian countries had been weakening. This was evident when a general election in Sweden had re-

turned a record number of Communist, anti-Nazi delegates to the na-tional assembly. It was evident, too, in frequent peace feelers from war-plagued Finland. Thus when rioting and disorders broke out against the Axis overlords in Norway and Denmark, few observers were surprised. Swift was the Nazi action in coun-

tering with force the Scandinavian The Germans proclaimed a threat. state of emergency in central Nor-way from the seaport of Trondheim to the Swedish border. Reprisal ex-ecutions followed. Reports from Copenhagen said tension had mount-

ed to fever heat because of clashes resulting from the "overbearing and provocative" attitude of the volun-teer pro-Nazi "Free Corps." The Nazi radio gave official con-firmation of Scandinavian unrest by announcing that the Norwegian emergency was proclaimed because

of recent sabotage attempts "which if they had succeeded would have endangered Norway's supply system. **RUMOR MONGER:**

Menace Described

Americans were called upon to bevare of rumor mongers by Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of war. Speaking before the American Federation of Labor convention in Toronto, Mr. Patterson cited rumors assailing the quality of and effectiveness of weapons made by American labor as evidence of Nazi propa-

ganda. "Criticism of the Garand rifle, U. S. tanks and P-40 planes





Being Frugal With Coal and Oil for Home Heating, and Also Not Buying More Than Your Weekly Meat Allotment Helps.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Co

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N. W., wives can't. A lot of them are work-washington, D. C. ing in defense industries or have ing in defense industries or have other duties. If you overbuy there

You have heard before that the won't be enough to go around. Two and a half pounds isn't nearly one question, repeated most often in letters which come into the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington as much as many people would like. But it is a lot more than most peo-"What can I do to help win the is: ple need or, in fact, are used to. In the 1930s we consumed an average of 130 pounds per capita per year. But many people are sharing this new big 115 billion dollar national income and one way there are sharing war?"

war?" I receive a great proportion of such letters. Many of you have asked this question yourselves. Some of you haven't been able to income and one way they are spend-ing it is on meat. Without gasoline for the car they can't get out to so many shows and other entertain-ment. There is more money left for the dining-table. get a satisfactory answer. Beginning this month there

are two things you can do if you really want to help win the war. They are these: conserve heat and meat.

We have plenty of meat in the country, we have plenty of coal and oil. But some of the meat-about a fourth of it-has to go to our own fighting men and those of our Allies. And much of the coal and a great deal of the oil can't get to us be-cause of a shortage of transporta-Look at the heat situation first:

The war has depleted our coastal tankers which furnished 95 per cent of our means of transportation to the eastern states. Many of these tankers were needed by our fighting lish meatless days for everybody? That would not be fair to poorer forces and our Allies, many went to classes who get so little meat the bottom as a result of the U-boats. how. Many that once plied the eastern seaboard go to Melbourne or Murto be adopted by eating houses and agreed upon among them. Other-wise there will be unfair competi-tion. The place that co-operates and mansk-some have already gone to Davy Jones' locker. cuts down on one day or one dish, will simply lose out to the restaurant

Last November the railroads were hauling 68,000 barrels of oil a day. Now they are carry-ing 800,000 barrels a day.

At home, considerable responsibil-But remember it takes four or five ity rests on the housewife. She has to adjust her menus to provide a trains, of some 70 cars each, to haul as much as one tanker. And there is of course a tremendous increase balanced diet. Meat contains four important nu-tritive elements: Protein, iron, thi-amin (vitamin B1) and niacin. in the amount of oil and gas con-sumed by war activities, civilian and military. As far as the protein goes it can easily be provided by serv-ing more milk, eggs, cheese and legumes. A nice steaming pile of pancakes, for instance, if they

Fuel oil is already rationed. Gaso line will be rationed nation-wide soon. That process is automatic but there are other things you can do to help.

You can make your house heat-tight with weather strip-ping; you can convert from oil to coal (if you can get coal in your locality); you can be frugal. According to estimates given out by the War Information office you can save the na-tion, by reasonable conservation, 251/2 MILLION tons of coal this winter. You can save over 18 million barrels of oil between October 1, 1942, and May 1, 1943. Conserve your heat-now what about your meat?

Beginning this month there is one thing that you can do. to check up on yourself as to wheth er you really want to help in this respect. All you need to be able to do is to count up to three. Not even that far, just two and one-half. That is the number of pounds of meat you ought to eat each weel from now on. More than that will rob somebody else-less than that isn't enough to keep you going. By February you will have no choice. You'll have a ration book and you'll get the amount the government says you can have. Mean while it is your patriotic duty to ration yourself. This is the reason: One-fourth of the meat supply of the country has to be turned over to the fighting forces of the United Nations. they could, the American people would buy 21 billion pounds of meat in the next 12 months. There are to do. about 17½ billions available.



Production Boards in Many Industries.

LONDON .- For the first time in British history a move is being made on a national scale to enlist the skill and experience of the men the skill and experience of the men and women in the factories and workshops to stimulate output. In practically all engineering factories the workers are electing

representatives to joint production committees, writes Jack Tanner, president of the Engineering Union of Great Britain, expressing his per-sonal views in an article made pub-lic by the British information serv-Formerly this had been the task of the managements alone.

"Workers engaged on the job had no machinery for bringing forward ideas," says Mr. Tanner. "Often they felt frustrated because they could see that things were going wrong, but were denied the right of

helping to put matters straight. "Now that the National Engineering Employers federation has fol-lowed the lead of the government and agreed with all the engineering trade unions on a plan for joint committees, on which elected trade union representatives of the work-people will sit with equal rights with the managerial nominees, I con-fidently look forward to striking in-

creases in output. "My union recently conducted an inquiry into Britain's production ef-fort. We obtained statistics from nearly 1,000 factories engaged on all types of war output, and employing some 900,000 workers. We found that where, prior to the national agreement, production committees had already been set up, they had succeeded in pushing up production at a far greater rate than in under-

takings where no such committee was at work. "A great deal of this increase was attributed to suggestions put forward by the workers, who had devised methods to secure economy in labor power, had proposed means

for better organization in the fac-tory, and had taken steps to improve the training given to the vast num-bers of unskilled men and women who are becoming increasingly re-sponsible for handling the vast war machine being built up in the factories.

"I think it is true to say that many of the employers were amazed to find the wide range of knowledge among their workers. They have discovered that skilled engineers not only understand their particular craft, but have also mastered to a considerable extent the wider prob-lems of their industry.

are made from milk and eggs, will give some protein as well as that comfortable feeling of "I have dealt only with my own But such foods do not give you industry, but this form of negotia-tion and co-operation between em-ployers and workers is by no means the other things that you need which meat offers. You will have to have whole grain products and that confined to engineering. Right at the beginning of the war, the trademeans, when you take them in the form of bread, it must be enriched union movement secured a govern-ment pledge that no decisions afbread and even then you won't get the iron and niacin contained in fecting the workers would be taken without the appropriate trade unions whole wheat. The dark leafy green vegetables, potatoes and legumes (peas and beans) will help. being consulted. "That pledge has been kept. Er-

nest Bevin, the minister of labor, has carried out the greatest mobili-

In Old Fortress Sick Are Dying Like Flies in

Jail 50,000 Jews

Underground Dungeons.

LONDON.—Fifty thousand Jews from Germany and Czechoslovakia have been thrown into the Austro-Hungarian fortress at Terezin and several thousand who are ill or charged with "criminal" acts are in underground dungeons where they are "dying like flies," a Czech gov-

ernment spokesman said. Everyone sleeps on damp floors and each is given only enough food

to keep alive. "All hope for them has been aban-doned," the spokesman said, adding that Jewish leaders in the Czech protectorate had received demands

from the Nazis to prepare 15,000 other Jews for deportation. The spokesman said the Germans had launched a campaign to ex-terminate Jews from the protector-ate and that of 40,000 Jews formerly

in Prague only 15,000 now remain. The Jews at Terezin are said to

include 7,000 young men and women who are forced to work on farms or build barracks. Outside fortress walls thousands of other Jews live in concentration camps where con-ditions are said to be "horrible."

A European observer said the Germans planned to exterminate the Jews, not only in Europe but throughout the world.

"Extermination is the word," he said, "with a little torture thrown in to gratify the higher nature of the metaphysical and mystical Germans."

He declared the Nazis had executed 2,000,000 Jews in the past three years and that hundreds of thou-sands of others had been deported from Germany, Poland, Czechoslo-vakia and other European countries.

Too Much Salute, Not

Enough Shoot, Say Indians FORT DEVENS, MASS.-Indian soldiers stationed at this fort, itching to go on the modern warpath against the Axis, have one goodnatured complaint - "too salute, not enough shoot!"

That was the war cry among more than 1,000 tribesmen from Okla-homa, New Mexico and other states as Massachusetts observed "Indian day" in recognition of the aid the Redmen gave to the white pio-neers of the Bay colony.

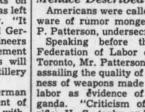
Since Massachusetts now has only a comparatively few of her own to honor, the presence of the Devens warriors gives the state its greatest population of Indians since the days of the Puritans.

Sea Gull Cricket Eaters

Now Have Taste for Fish SALT LAKE CITY.-The city's sea gulls are on probation for fail-ing to uphold the dignity of their ancestors.

The birds have stripped all the Gulf shows have shipped an the Gulf monument, dedicated to gulfs which saved early Utah pioneers' crops from a cricket invasion in

1847. Officials said the pool would be restocked to give the gulls another chance to uphold the usefulness of their ancestors. Until recently the birds did not bother the fish.





Unnoticed at the start, Marshal Timoshenko's counteroffensive, begun far up the northern arm of the Don river in the vicinity of Kletskaya, had moved forward. Its object was to draw off German striking power from the Stalingrad area.

Timoshenko had struck first, in a 50-mile area between the Don and Volga northwest of Stalingrad and had extended his forces southwest to the German flank. That Timoshenko's strategy had

worked was indicated by a signifi-cant statement on the Berlin radio which announced that the Germans would abandon frontal attacks on Stalingrad and destroy what was left of the city with heavy artillery. is no longer necessary to send German infantry and assault engineers into the battle," the announcement said. "The finishing touches will now be entrusted to heavy artillery

and dive bombers." Observers noted that the German announcement was reminiscent of propaganda covering the Nazi withdrawal a year ago from Rostov, when the Russians gained their first victory of the war.

Southward, in the Caucasus the Nazis had succeeded in advancing in the Mozdok area, while Rumanian reinforcements were reported pushing southward from the German-held Black sea base of Novorossisk.

WAR COSTS:

War costs will exceed 210 million dollars a day by January 1, 1943, according to figures based on re-

Stalingrad Checkmate

living on short rations and badly needing supplies," the communique reported.

Much of the Australian success was said to be due to a constant air attack on Japanese supply lines. FARM GOALS:

Boosted for 1943

A nation-wide wartime plowup next spring, reminiscent of the days of 1918, loomed as the U. S. department of agriculture drew up tentative production goals calling for even greater acreages and output of most farm products than was requested under the record 1942 production.

The goals for all farm crops but three-wheat, short staple cotton and commercial vegetables-were set higher than for 1942. Corn and other feed grains, beans, peas, peanuts, potatoes, sugar beets, hemp and vegetables for processing were given the green light. So were production goals for cattle, hogs, dairy

products, poultry and eggs. With less manpower, machinery and other facilities to operate with, farmers had their work cut out for Moreover, the needs of the them. armed forces and the Allies, particularly Russia, were said to be much greater than had been expected a few weeks before.

If 1943 farm goals are not reached, civilian consumers will have to tighten their belts. Consumer rationing was to be inaugurated January 1, but civilians had already been asked to limit meat consumption to 2½ pounds weekly.

A possibility remained that soon-er or later, butter, cheese, cooking fats, vegetable oils, eggs, poultry and canned fruits and vegetables would be placed in the same category as meat.

vised calculations by Budget Director Harold Smith. Mr. Smith's estimates placed total war spending at 78 billion dollars in the current fiscal year which will end June 30, 1943. The budget director's upward estimate was about 25 billions more than President Roosevelt's figures last January and eight billions more than a previous calculation by

Increased expenditures for all war urposes would make it necessary for the treasury to borrow approxi mately \$60,300,000,000 from the public during the current fiscal year.

LABOR:

Smith.

Lewis Divorces CIO

Labor leaders and politicos had long awaited the formal secession of the United Mine Workers of America from the CIO. Bushy-browed UMW Chief John L. Lewis kept his own counsel, but chose a dramatic moment for the divorce. Russia.' The occasion was the miners' an

Brusquely warning the delegates that he would no longer remain the union's president if it remained in the CIO, Lewis obtained unanimous consent to withdraw. A committee ditions. report urging the separation charged

the CIO with failure to pay a \$1,650,000 debt to the UMW and denounced alleged attacks by CIO of ficers on Lewis.

The convention action merely gave public recognition to a situa tion that had existed for months Lewis and Philip Murray, CIO presi dent, were feuding after a friend-ship of years standing. Murray, a former miner and vice president of UMW, had been "read out" of the union, last spring.



ROBERT P. PATTERSON Varns of Nazi rumor factory.

as inferior died away in the face of actual performance," he said. "In the days to come Hitler will redouble his efforts to divide the nations now united against him. In this task he will make use of the

rumor mongers among us. "His agents will spread stories in the United States and Canada that will reflect on Britain. In Britain, his agents will spread the story that Americans are not doing their part in fighting, but are interested only in making money out of the war. And he will try to alienate us from

Mr. Patterson said that production of armaments for the Allied nations will cut deeper and deeper into production of civilian goods and require suspension of many peacetime standards of hours and working con-

SNUB VICHY: Urges Ex-Envoy

Even as Pierre Laval imposed a

labor draft to speed the delivery of 150,000 French workers for German war factories, Walter Edge, former American ambassador to France, urged withdrawal of U. S. recognition of the Vichy government. Such action, he said, would solidify 95 per cent of the French people behind the United Nations.

Second Step: Rationing

The government has taken one step, is preparing for another. The first is to limit the deliveries by the packers to civilian outlets. The second is rationing. The machinery for that takes time—by February it is hoped the rationing system can be in effect.

Now in this intermediate period, although there is a limit to the amount of meat the market gets, there is no limit on what the individual can buy as long as the butcher has it. That is up to you. So it becomes a question of sharing. The Food committee in Washington, using the best information available, has set 2½ pounds per person per week as the limit. You may be able to get to the meat market early. Many house-

But where you'll really find the pinch is in the flavor. That, I think, is what the Germans complained about most in their rations. You can get the meat flavor we all crave with meat dishes that are diluted like soups, and hash and meat loaf. But do it. See that you keep within your 2½ pound limit and you'll be helping win the war.

We like meat for its flavor as much as for its nourishment. The wealthy and the middle

The wealthy and the middle classes have always bought more meat than they needed for their health. The poorer people frequently had less than they needed. Now, with a shortage and plenty of money, the com-petition is higher. It will be easy for the greedy to rob the less fortmate.

Why, you may ask, don't we estab-

which serves meat that day.

well-being within.

But some regular limit has

less fortunate.

To Market

Some weeks ago Secretary of Ag-riculture Wickard received a postal card addressed to him at his Indiana farm home, urging him to get his pig crop to market early. He raises quite a lot of pigs and runs his farm as best he can while he tries to take care of the needs of several million farmers at the same time. He said he felt kind of foolish when the card came but he did what it asked him

"I felt foolish," he said, "because I wrote that post card myself. (It was a card sent out pretty widely to pig-raisers all over the country.) And when I'd sent the pigs off I wondered whether I was really patriotic or not; because those hogs were a lot lighter than they would have been if I hadn't marketed them so early.'

And right there you have one of the problems that faces a nation trying to feed itself and its lendlease Allies under the difficult conditions which the war causes. The pig problem is tied closest to the pig problem is tied closest to the farmer's number two headache, dis-tribution. We could get more pounds (fatter hogs)—and fats are needed— if we slaughtered later, but the packers and the railroads aren't go-ing to be able to handle the manmoth hog crop if it all comes at once.

zation of man power in British his tory, but he has done it all in full consultation with a joint committee

composed of representatives of the British Trade Union Congress Gen-eral council and the British Employers confederation.

This industrial democracy has enabled employees, employers and government to work together through the stormy years of war. I believe it must be maintained and developed for the equally difficult days of peace. If we succeed in ng that, we shall have gone some of the way toward ensuring that the promises now being made to the people are realized.

House Member Declares

'Surprise' Awaits Enemy WASHINGTON.-Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) finished an in-spection of some of the "most secret of newest material" of the army and announced: "Believe me, the Heinies are going to get some ter-rife survises" rific surprises."

A comparison of army ordnance and captured German weapons at the Abe rdeen, Md., proving grounds "clearly proved the superiority of American arms," said Thomas, a member of a house military sub committee which has just finished an inspection tour. He said that the nature of some of the secret weapnature of some of the secret weap-ons "never has been hinted at pub-licly, and I know they will come as a complete surprise to the enemy." The new carbine adopted by the army, he said, is "undoubtedly the most effective small arm in the world." The new weapon is being supplied troops which formerly car-ried pistols as sidearms. world."

British to Penalize

Those Who Destroy Rags

LONDON .- Severe penalties for those who destroy rags, rope or string were ordered today by the British government, ranging up to \$2,000 fine or two years' impr ment.

The ministry of supply said hun-dreds of thousands of tons of rags were needed as raw material to make equipment for the armed forces

All rags, rope and string must be kept separately and not only must not be destroyed, but must not be thrown into garbage cans or refuse bins.

Close Post Office Where

Mark Twain Got His Mail FLORIDA, MO .- Florida's post office, where Mark Twain and Ulysses S. Grant once received their mail, has been closed. The office was es-tablished in 1832, on the present site of the Mark Twain State park. Rev-enues have dwindled steadily in re-cent years in this town of 204 populatio

Soldier Swims in Pants

To Keep His Pay Safe CAMP DAVIS, N. C.-And why, his companions asked, should Pvt. Joe Mendel go swimming in the surf

with his trousers on? "Heck," Joe replied, "Today was payday—and I wasn't leaving my money on any beach."