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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Attu Victory Brings U. S. Nearer Tokyo; Flood Damage Menaces Food Production; Labor Stirred by Lewis Bid to AFL; Churchill: 'Bomb Jap Cities to Ashes'

(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.)



Feted from one end of the country to the other for his exploits in shooting down the record number of 26 Jap planes, Marine Capt. Joseph Foss received from President Roosevelt the Congressional Medal of Honor for "outstanding heroism and courage above and beyond the call of duty." Photo shows, left to right: President Roosevelt; Mrs. Mary Foss, mother of the air hero; Captain Foss and his wife, June, adjusting the medal around his neck.

ALEUTIANS: Tokyo Gets Nearer

The Japanese government had prepared the civilian population of Nippon for the fall of Attu through the medium of a report indicating that the last defenders of the Aleutian Islands outpost were making a death stand against attacking American troops.

While the Japs were singing their Attu swan song, reports from Washington had disclosed the strategic moves that had succeeded in bottling the enemy up. Two American columns, landed on opposite sides of the island, had joined and trapped the Japs on a narrow front on the northwestern end of Attu.

Japs Warn Reds

As American air power thus moved closer to Tokyo, the Japs showed their unrest. Apparently the success of Allied bombings of Germany had stirred the Japanese government to the dangers ahead should the United Nations be permitted by Russia to use Siberian bases.

The result was a Tokyo broadcast reported by the British warning Russia that "if in the future she ever put her Siberian bases at the disposal of the United States, the Japanese army will resort to a blitzkrieg and will deal upon her the heaviest blows Russia has ever known."

AFL TO LEWIS: 'Come Back Home'

Unpredictable John L. Lewis knocked at the door of the American Federation of Labor carrying in his hand an application for the readmission of his United Mine Workers. Just eight years before he had torn the parent union asunder in the greatest labor schism in history.

That the door would be opened wide to the errant Mine Workers was evident from AFL President William Green's announcement that the federation's executive council was considering Lewis' application in an "orderly and sympathetic way." Green said he personally welcomed the miners and reminded the public that for seven or eight years he had said the latch string was out and he wanted the miners "to come back home."

What effect Lewis' move would have on the present peace negotiations between the AFL and the CIO which Lewis founded and later quit, was not immediately evident.

EUROPE: Air Blasts Continue

In the wake of ebbing flood waters that had swept disastrously through Germany's industrial Ruhr valleys from the Eder and Moehne dams, shattered by RAF bombs, American Flying Fortresses inflicted further punishment on the Nazis in attacks on submarine and shipbuilding yards at Kiel and Flensburg, 40 miles away.

Air Force communiques said the unescorted bombers had left both targets in flames and shot down many enemy fighter planes that had tried to ward them off.

GAS CRISIS: Middle West Next?

As the gasoline supply crisis mounted along the Atlantic seaboard, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown decreed a complete ban on pleasure driving in 12 eastern states, part of another and in the District of Columbia.

The states affected by the ruling were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. In addition eight eastern counties in West Virginia were affected.

Previously the OPA had sought to curb nonessential driving through a voluntary "honor system."

That additional restrictions loomed ahead was indicated by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, who said that the East would have to cut its gasoline consumption still further and that new restrictions may be put into effect in the Middle West so that some gasoline may be diverted from there to the seaboard area.

FOOD CONFERENCE: Postwar Goals Outlined

Continuance of food rationing after the war, the creation of a global agricultural commission and the assurance that the people of the world will be better fed in the postwar period were among goals agreed upon by delegates representing the "big four" of the United Nations—the United States, Great Britain, China and Soviet Russia—attending the food conference at Hot Springs, Va.

In addition the delegates were said to be in agreement on declarations advocating continued agricultural expansion throughout the period of post-war relief, on a statement favoring the reduction of world tariffs and on educational measures to promote better nutritional goals.

Although no binding agreements linked the delegates, Paul H. Appleby, undersecretary of agriculture and acting chairman of the American delegation, said that representatives of 44 governments attending the conference had come forward with offers of co-operation.

FARM IMPLEMENTS: Bigger Output Ahead

Production of farm machinery in 1944 at an estimated rate of 80 per cent of the average annual output in the 1940-41 period, and unlimited production of repair parts was approved by the War Production board.

Release of the official order awaited completion of a farm-to-farm check being made by the War Food administration to determine specific machinery items needed by 6,000,000



DONALD NELSON ... Concentration a "dead duck."

farmers, Paul Henry, head of the WFA's production equipment branch, revealed.

Concentration of the farm equipment industry previously ordered in a WPB directive, is to be eliminated. Donald Nelson, WPB chairman, announced that "concentration is a dead duck." Thus large farm equipment manufacturers whose sales are over \$10,000,000 are permitted to come back into production.

RUSSIANS: Reds Press Hard

Even as former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies was engaged in conferences with Russ Premier Joseph Stalin in furtherance of his second and historic mission to Moscow, Red armies were reported by the Germans to have launched major attacks on four points along a 1,100-mile section of the Eastern front from the Volkhov sector to the Kuban valley in the Caucasus.

In the Caucasus campaign Red army troops shattered two Nazi attacks, according to a Soviet report, and blasted 14 boatloads of Nazis attempting to retreat over the Kuban river.

In the vicinity of Novorossiisk, last remaining Axis bridgehead in the Caucasus, Russian forces continued their pressure, breaking up Nazi tank assaults and tightening their offensive ring around the key city.

Milk Takes Important Place in Nation's War Diet; Dairy Industry Breaks All Production Records to Meet Needs

By E. M. HARMON
Released by Western Newspaper Union

In a time when milk has become more important as a dietary factor than ever before, the U. S. dairy industry has taken a front rank in the war effort by smashing all records for production. During the first four months of this year, 37,157,000,000 pounds of milk were produced, 212,000,000 pounds over last year's mark for the same period.

That is enough increased production in quarts of milk to make a row of milk bottles from San Francisco to Boston by way of Chicago and back through New York City, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis to the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico.

In other words, more than 26,000,000 dairy cows on American farms are greatly exceeding last year's record-breaking production. With the single exception of April of this year milk production each month has been higher every month than for the corresponding month of the previous year since January, 1940.

In January, 1943, production was 47,000,000 pounds over January of last year and 1,246,000,000 pounds over the average for January in the years of 1935 to 1939. In February, 1943, these 26,000,000 cows produced 53,000,000 pounds more milk than in February of 1942, and in March production exceeded that of March last year by 133,000,000 pounds. Due largely to the lateness of the season this year April production is 60,000,000 pounds below last year but is still 1,317,000,000 pounds above the average for the years 1935 to 1939.

Hard Work Does Job

But don't get the impression that these record-breaking yields are being easily accomplished. Labor and equipment shortages are making what is always hard work even more difficult. On the one and a quarter million dairy farms of the nation these producers, their wives, daughters and small children are toiling long hours to take the places of the big brothers and hired hands who have gone to war. On more than 3,000,000 other farms, where a few cows are kept as a sideline, equal efforts are being made.

Always important to health and well-being of the nation, milk and its products become doubly so during the war emergency. The master menus of the army call for fresh fluid milk every day and for butter at every meal. They call for frequent servings of cheese, ice cream and other dairy products. Field rations are made up very largely of milk in concentrated forms.

Executives and managers of factories and offices are coming to realize the part that diet plays in efficiency of workers and to insist on

a greater utilization of milk and its products. In many cases by simply installing a mid-meal milk service, accident rates have been reduced as much as 30 per cent and the amount of work per employee materially increased.

The nutrition program of the National Dairy Council is of fundamental importance in developing this national health consciousness. Born of research discoveries which pointed to the place of dairy products in correcting some of the nutritional deficiencies of the first World War, this program is now in its 25th year. For nearly a quarter of a century the Dairy Council has spearheaded a nutrition education program in the schools and among the more than 3,000,000 doctors, nurses, dentists, dietitians, teachers and other opinion-forming leaders who largely determine the food habits of the nation. It is fitting that the results of these efforts should come to their maximum fruition during this emergency period when such information is so much needed to achieve war efficiency.

That the lessons on the value of dairy products to human health are being learned is shown by the fact that total consumption of all dairy products in milk equivalent rose from 805 pounds per person in 1935 to 825 pounds per person per year in 1941 and from that to 854 pounds per person in 1942. Consumption of fluid milk and cream per capita rose from 328 pounds in 1935-

| INCREASED DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR OUR ARMY | |
|--|--------------|
| Comparison of Daily Garrison Ration—World Wars I and II. | |
| World War I | World War II |
| Fresh milk | 8 oz. |
| Evaporated milk | 1/2 oz. |
| Butter | 1/2 oz. |
| Cheese | 1/2 oz. |

*Ice cream is a favorite with men in the armed forces in World War II. It is served on the average twice weekly at regular meals and eaten in large quantities in canteens—in far larger amounts than in World War I.

39 to 381 pounds in 1942. Cheese consumption increased from 5.5 pounds to 6.4 pounds and ice cream consumption from a little over 7 quarts to 13 quarts per capita during that same period. Consumption of milk in most other forms increased.

This growing appreciation of the food values of milk and its products has resulted in a realization by government that fighting forces must have adequate quantities of dairy products. It has caused milk and its products to be given No. 1 place among the protective foods. It is even made necessary the furnishing of vast quantities of dairy products to our Allies.

All of this adds up to the greatest opportunity and the greatest challenge that has ever come to the dairy industry. It means that the greatest contribution the skilled dairy farmer or dairy plant worker can make is to stay right on the production line, feeding soldiers and war workers. Without foods of the right kind, army efficiency goes down and the war workers' efficiency declines.

To feed these fighting forces and our Allies the government requires dairy plants to "set aside" 30 per cent of all the butter made each month. That will be approximately \$35,000,000 pounds of butter a year.

Almost 11,250,000,000 pounds of milk are required to make that much butter, or more than 30,000,000 pounds of milk a day. Stated differently, the milk that is required every day to make butter for government needs would fill a train of 37,500-pound capacity tank cars, 5.3 miles long.

But that is only a part of the government needs for lend lease and for the army. Fifty per cent of all the American cheddar cheese is being called for by the government for wartime needs. It is anticipated that this will amount to about 375,000,000 pounds of cheese this year. Another 4,000,000,000 pounds of milk are needed to make this cheese. That is 11,000,000 pounds of milk a day. If we were to take an average farm from the one and a quarter million dairy farms of the United States and ask that they produce enough milk to meet the government's cheese needs for the war emergency for one day, it would take that farm 120 years to do so.

U. S. to Increase Purchases

During the period of heavy production beginning May 1, the government is requiring that the amount of butter to be set aside for lend lease and the fighting forces be increased from 30 to 50 per cent. Likewise, the cheddar cheese required for these purposes is increased from 50 per cent to 70 per cent. However, it is assumed that this is done to get the bulk of the government needs while supplies are the largest and thus leave fairly uniform amounts for civilians throughout the year. It is not anticipated that the total governmental needs will exceed 30 per cent of the butter and 50 per cent of the cheddar cheese for the entire year.

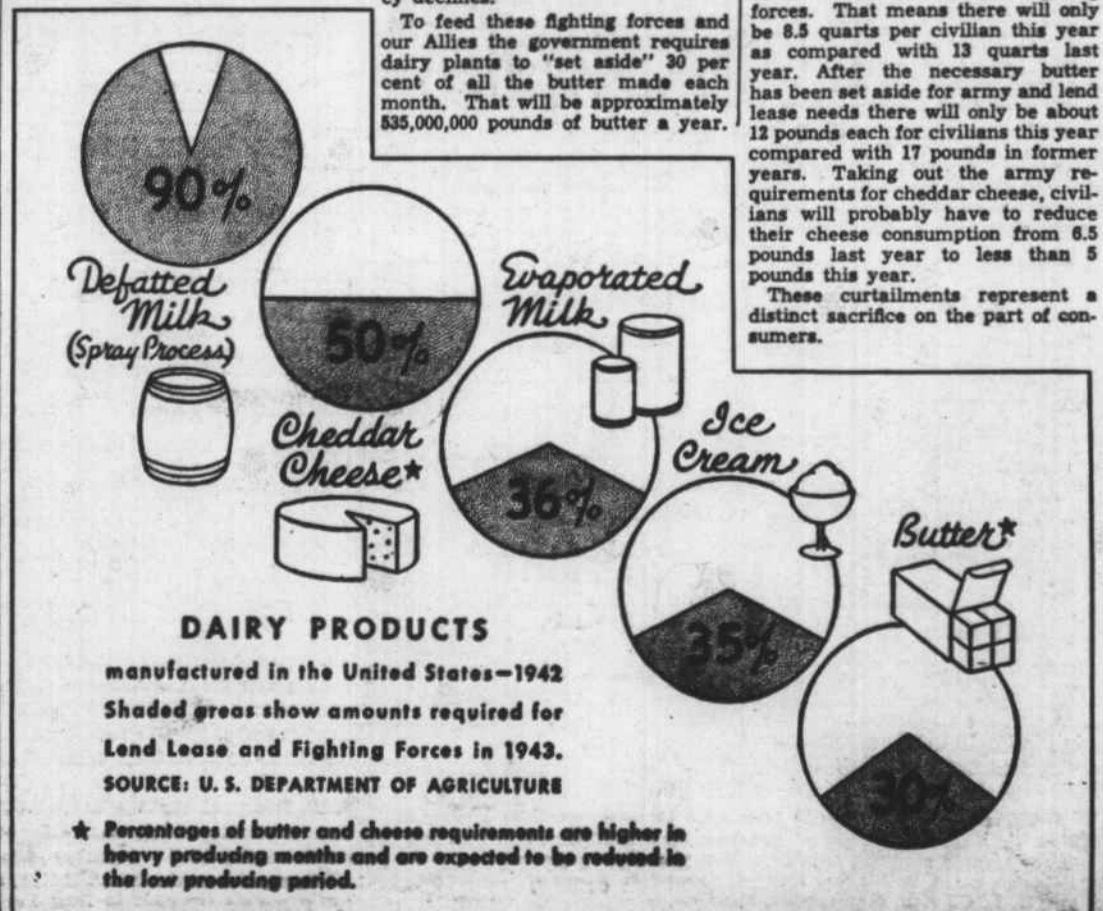
Evaporated milk is being called for by the armed forces to the extent of 20,000,000 cases a year. That calls for 2,000,000,000 more pounds.

In addition fresh fluid milk is on the army master menus every day, and ice cream is served from 8 to 12 times a month. Milk is also served frequently in cocoa and various other forms.

Of defatted milk powder there is practically no limit to the needs of the government, both for the fighting forces and for lend lease. Manufacturers are required to sell 90 per cent of all their "spray process" milk powder to the government. Many of them dispose of all of it in that way. Altogether about 611,000,000 pounds of defatted milk powder was made last year from about 7 1/2 billion pounds of skim milk. Probably another 2,000,000,000 pounds of defatted milk powder could be made if the price were high enough to encourage diverting it from livestock feed and if milk drying machinery could be made available.

In spite of every effort along the production line it will not be possible to provide civilians with all of the dairy products they want. Ice cream production has been reduced to 85 per cent of that made last year, in order to make the additional milk solids available for our fighting forces. That means there will only be 8.5 quarts per civilian this year as compared with 13 quarts last year. After the necessary butter has been set aside for army and lend lease needs there will only be about 12 pounds each for civilians this year compared with 17 pounds in former years. Taking out the army requirements for cheddar cheese, civilians will probably have to reduce their cheese consumption from 6.5 pounds last year to less than 5 pounds this year.

These curtailments represent a distinct sacrifice on the part of consumers.



Who's News This Week

By Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features—WNU Release

NEW YORK—The close-meshed infantry net of Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley dipped up whole divisions of the floundering Nazis in **Quiet and Studious** North Africa. **Legends** Is the General in **ready thick** **Fiery Patton's Post** around

some American general officers when they assumed conspicuous posts of command in this war. Marshall's admirers insisted that he had been a prodigy even as a shavetail. MacArthur was the century's Bayard, and still has no rival. Stilwell was a king of catch-as-catch-can fighters, talked Chinese besides a dozen dialects. Patton was a Paul Bunyan who could heave a tank like a potato.

There seem to be no similar flourishes in the history of Bradley, newly in command of the American Second corps in place of the subphurson Patton. He is 50.

Bradley was graduated from West Point two years before the last war and at its end was a temporary major. But four years later he was back to a captaincy and after that made slow going over the post-time hump in the officers' list. Fourteen years passed before he got his lieutenant colonelcy and he waited until 1941 for his brigadier's single star.

Meanwhile he had gone to the Command and General Staff school, the War college, and the Infantry school, advanced course, and with so much study rated the commandancy of the Ft. Benning Infantry school.

Now he moves into the tough headquarters that Patton has vacated, a quiet general who might pass for a professor. His wide forehead is cerebral, his long, narrow face full of thought. But he is an infantry expert.

WHEN Laurence A. Steinhardt set off to be ambassador at Ankara he spoke German, Spanish, French and Swedish well, and he

As Their Needs was pretty **Are, Steinhardts** would man- **Gather Languages** age all right in Turkish, too. Sure enough, here he sits pretty now while the Axis rushes diplomatic reinforcements to tug at a Turkey leaning more and more toward the Allied table.

Steinhardt's performance is a score for President Roosevelt's original inner circle. He was of the coterie which counseled FDR when the latter would have settled, and in writing, for just one term. The group has been considerably broken but Steinhardt always takes his old place in the huddle whenever he gets to the White House.

He is out of the country so much that he doesn't get there often. He was sent on a special job to Sweden, the youngest diplomat President Roosevelt ever had appointed to a major post. Next he went to Russia. He got to Peru, also.

A nephew of the late legal swash-buckler, Samuel Untermyer, he used to practice law. He was born in New York City 51 years ago and, standing practically on his own doorstep, picked up three degrees from Columbia university. His wife has one only, but she is a better linguist. She speaks seven languages, and on top of that is breath-taking. His daughter speaks seven languages, too.

A QUARTER century of study, about half his life, goes into the plans Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder is making to strafe the **2,000 Foo Planes** Hitler's cit- **After Their Source** adel. Be- tween the landings at Casablanca and Oran and the Nazi collapse before Bizerte and Tunis his air forces finished 2,000 enemy planes. Now he is free to go after the Italian cities which helped make the planes and other Nazi arms.

In World War I Sir Arthur fought over France in the paleosea airships of the Royal Flying force. One time he won a decoration from the Italians, others then; three times he was mentioned in dispatches.

When the Boche collapsed on the Meuse and in the Argonne and the RFF became the peacetime RAF, Tedder stayed on and rose steadily. He has been chief of the Mediterranean Air command since February, holding authority over French and American flying units in the area as well as British.