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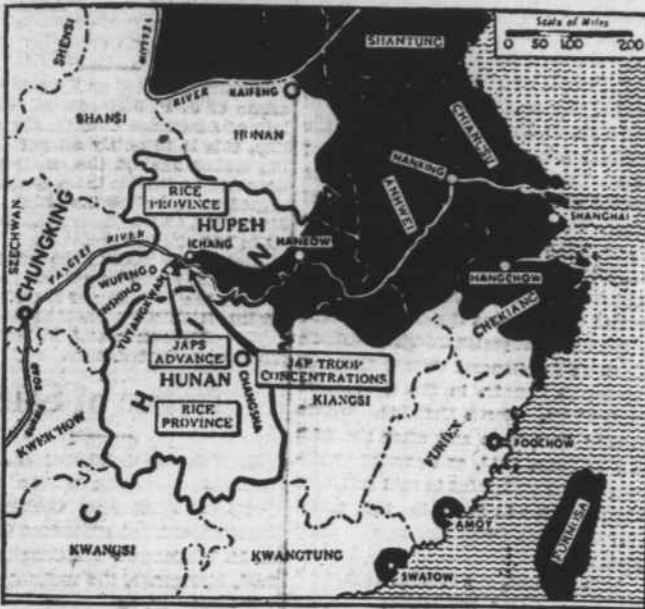
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Super War Board Spurs National Effort; Russians Press New Caucasus Drive; Dual-Threat Allied Bomb War Blasts Nazi War Plants and Italian Ports

(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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Up the Yangtze river toward China's capital Chungking a powerful Jap offensive had moved. The area in black on the map above indicates the forward extent of the Jap movement. Although Chinese troops succeeded in blunting the drive at various points, the menace to China's future participation in the war still remained.

EUROPE: Bombs Move Factories

As Allied bombers continued to plummet destruction on Axis European industrial and transportation centers, evidence mounted that the Nazis were seeking to cushion the impact of these raids by moving their war industries to less vulnerable spots in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

The dispersal of German industry eastward was further indicated by the fact that Allied reconnaissance had disclosed no effort to repair or clear such key installations as the Focke-Wulf aircraft works in Bremen or the Renault plant near Paris wrecked by Allied bombs weeks ago.

Grimly and steadily, however, the Allied airmen continued their mission of disaster as Axis cities after city was checked off the schedule. Examples of this thorough job were Dusseldorf and Dortmund, coal and transportation centers of northwestern Germany, where 4,000 tons of bombs were dropped on successive nights by the RAF. The munitions-making city of Essen was likewise blasted again, while daring RAF Mosquito bomber pilots penetrated to the central German city of Jena, home of the Zeiss factories making optical instruments for the Nazis.

Meanwhile, invasion's prelude was paced by a series of port-wrecking raids by U. S. and British planes from French Africa on Italian shipping cities.

CHINA: Jap Drives Menace

Chinese official observers had frequently warned United Nations headquarters that a collapse of their resistance against Japan was possible unless Allied air and military aid was speeded up.

The stark truth of these warnings became evident as a four-pronged Japanese drive along the Yangtze river had reached within only 275 miles of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's capital of Chungking.

Doggedly the Chinese defenders had contested every mile of territory with the invaders, even winning local successes in some areas, notably Ichang where Chiang's soldiers had blunted the enemy drive.

But the threat of Nippon's might was still poised within striking distance of Chungking and the Allied high command still faced the problem of abating that threat.

RUBBER: Strikers Go Back

Back to their jobs in Akron, Ohio, streamed 51,500 rubber workers following a curt ultimatum from President Roosevelt that ended a five-day strike stopping essential wartime rubber production.

Termining the walkouts "inexcusable" and a "flagrant violation of the no-strike pledge," the President had warned that "necessary steps would be taken to protect the nation's interests" unless the strikes were terminated. The President acted after the dispute was certified to him by the War Labor board.

Earlier, national CIO officials had urged the strikers to return to their jobs.

MOBILIZATION: Super Board Formed

President Roosevelt's appointment of James F. Byrnes as director of the newly formed Office of War Mobilization meant that now the home front would be marshalled behind the war program on a scale hitherto undreamed of.

Coming after the historic series of conferences between the President and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain the establishment of the Office of War Mobilization marked a significant milestone. For now the responsibility for production, procurement, transportation and distribution of military as well as civilian supplies, materials and products was vested in one man—James F. Byrnes and the committee working with him. That committee included Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox, Harry Hopkins and WPB Director Donald M. Nelson and Judge Fred M. Vinson who succeeded Byrnes as economic stabilization director.

RUSSIA: Red Power Rises

After the Nazis had tested the Reds' mettle on four separate sectors from Veliki Luki on the north to the Caucasus on the south, the Russians themselves provided the fireworks by hurling 150,000 infantry and tank men in a vast assault against the Axis Kuban lines in the Caucasus.

While early Russian accounts of this movement were characteristically laconic, a Berlin radio dispatch conceded that the first Russian waves had thrust the German lines back more than a mile on the Kuban front protecting Novorossisk and added that Nazi defenses were taking a terrific battering everywhere along their last remaining Caucasus foothold. Berlin said the Reds employed 10 divisions, at least 170 tanks, 200 planes and strong artillery forces.

Whether this Russian move heralded the long-awaited summer battle was still a matter of conjecture among observers.

UNITY: French Leaders Agree

Unification of French leadership with all conflicting forces submerged in the grand task of liberating the empire was a dream that had had many nightmare interruptions. But with a spirit of give and take evident among the Giraud and DeGaulle forces themselves and with persistent urging from the United States and Britain, the dream had become a reality.

Gen. Charles DeGaulle, Fighting French leader, hailed the new era in a radio broadcast on the eve of his historic trip from London to Algiers to meet General Giraud.

"Union of the empire will be accomplished," he said. "When it is realized how this is done in the face of difficulties . . . then one's respect for France and one's faith in her destiny will become even greater. . . . We have paid heavily enough for our absurd division to be convinced we shall emerge from the abyss only by uniting."

CASUALTIES: U. S. Losses Light

Balancing Axis versus American casualties in the Tunisian campaign, Secretary of War Stimson found the scales overwhelmingly in favor of the United States. The North African victory cost the United States 18,558 casualties, including 2,184 killed, 9,437 wounded and 6,937 missing or taken prisoner.

Axis casualties amounted to 323,000, or 18 times the American total. German and Italian losses included 30,000 men killed and 26,400 wounded, with another 266,000 taken prisoner. In comparison, over-all Allied losses were less than 70,000.

In addition to prisoners, the Allies captured tremendous quantities of military supplies, including large numbers of aircraft and many naval vessels, he said. Despite small American losses Stimson said the Tunisia campaign had developed nothing to cause the high command to reduce its manpower estimates under which the army is expected to total 8,200,000 men.

ALEUTIANS: Cleanup on Attu

Even as a senatorial committee was digesting a report that Japan would send a naval and land invasion force against continental United States this summer, American forces in the Aleutians were pursuing a relentless cleanup of enemy detachments on Attu Island.

Purveyor of the tidings of Jap offensive intentions was Kilsoo K. Haan, Washington representative of the Korean National Front federation, who had established a record for prophecy by warning two months in advance of Jap plans to attack Pearl Harbor. Burden of Haan's report was that Admiral Tojo had disclosed plans for this offensive at a party in Tokyo at which Korean spies had been present.

In the Attu engagements, bayonets and hand grenades in the hands of American infantrymen had taken the place of trench mortars and automatic rifles, as the few resisting enemy were pressed into a narrow area from which escape was impossible.

WHITE HOUSE: African Precedent

The late Booker T. Washington had been a dinner guest of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1901, but Edwin T. Barclay, president of Liberia, was the first member of the Negro race to spend the night in the White House as the nation's head.

Head of the Negro republic of Liberia founded by repatriated African freemen after the Civil war, Barclay was repaying President Roosevelt's visit to him after the Casablanca conference last January. Including his meeting with high government officials and members of the cabinet, as well as his address before the house and senate, President Barclay received the full honors accorded all top-ranking foreign dignitaries.

RAIL WAGES: Nonoperators Upped

Wage increases of eight cents an hour recommended by an emergency fact-finding board of the National Railway Labor board panel for more than 900,000 nonoperating employees will increase the rail industry's annual wage bill by approximately \$204,000,000, authoritative transportation sources estimated.

The 15 nonoperating unions had asked an increase of 20 cents an hour, with a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour and the union shop. The board declined to recommend these proposals. Subject only to approval by Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, the board's recommendations were retroactive to February 1.

The wage increases, a report of the board said, are "the minimum noninflationary adjustments necessary to correct gross inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

'NEW DIKES': To Stem Inflation

From the obscurity in which his retirement had shrouded him, Leon Henderson, former OPA director, emerged to warn the nation that "another set of dikes" is needed to dam what he called the rising tide of threatened inflation in the United States.

"New dikes, new types of controls, new kinds of exercise of power over production and distribution and over credit are bound to be needed," he said in a speech before the National Association of Purchasing Agents' convention.

Henderson declared that if congressional, private or executive action "are insufficient to dam the flood of hot spending power," a credit control agency "is plainly indicated and cannot long be avoided."

No End to Wonders! Dehydration Packs Tasteful Dinner Into Vest Pocket; Field Crops Are Source of Plastics

Drying Removes Water and Air From Produce While Retaining Nutritional Values; Milk Now Turned Into Kitchen Curtains; Cull Potatoes Into Fuel Alcohol.

American agriculture will emerge from the war with a new pattern of crop production that will not only give us everything we eat and wear, but provide much of the raw materials used in industry.

During World War I, the emphasis was on the production of cereal crops. Today, although cereals are essentially necessary, heavier emphasis is being placed on dairy products, meats, vegetables, eggs and oils. If the present trend continues, American milk goals in the reconstruction period will be double our present output of 122 billion pounds a year. The nation's farms will be permanently producing more meat and eggs, more vegetables and more oil-yielding crops such as soybeans.

Two developments are credited with adding impetus to the new farm production trend. Both have been spurred by scientific research and the necessity of meeting wartime problems. One is dehydration, or the dry preservation of food. The other is chemurgy, or the science of transforming farm crops into industrial products.

Dehydration is not new. In fact, it is as ancient as the sun that has been drying the water out of things for ages. But to the old dehydration processes have been added new techniques that have so revolutionized its future possibilities, that some economists predict that food dehydration plants may become as common in agricultural areas as canneries and condensereries are today. An idle dream, you say? Not so idle, perhaps, when it is considered that there are more than 200 dehydration plants in the United States today, compared with only five in 1940.

J. B. Wyckoff, of the Agricultural Marketing administration recently estimated that the United States will dehydrate vegetables at the rate of 350 to 400 million pounds in 1943 as compared with 100 million pounds in 1942. Yet last year's totals were seven times the 1940 volume.

"To meet the 1943-44 dehydrated food requirements as presently known," he added, "will require every third egg, and one out of every 12 pounds of whole milk produced. Requirements for dehydrated meat, practically non-existent a year ago, will be approximately 60 million pounds in 1943."

The remarkable impetus given dehydration grew out of a shortage of shipping space, cans and containers, to meet lend-lease demands and the food requirements of our fighting Allies. One ship loaded with dehydrated food can carry upward of 10 times as much food as a ship loaded with bulk food.

Improvements in dehydration technique have followed two major trends. One has been to compress the food into an incredibly small space. The other has been to preserve the food's palatability and nutritional value.

Many foods normally average 90 per cent water. Dehydration is originally practiced meant removing most of the water. Now the food is not only dehydrated but "debulked" as well, by having the air pressed out of it. The result is food compressed into blocks or briquettes. Thus it is possible to have a vest-pocket serving of meat, carrots, cabbage, milk and eggs that would provide all the elements of a hearty meal and yet take up no more shipping room than a package of cigarettes.

Typical food volume reductions as a result of dehydration and com-



The scientist teams up with the farmer in ushering in new era of agricultural production.

pression are: sauer kraut, 90 per cent; cabbage, 80 per cent; potatoes, 75 per cent; onion, beets and carrots, 65 per cent; egg powder, 50 per cent; hamburger, 50 per cent; dehydrated soups, 50 per cent. One pound of potato bricks yields 24 helpings. A five-gallon container of dried tomatoes swells to a quarter of a ton when water is added.

Dehydrated Foods Flavorful.

As contrasted with their crude predecessors of World War I, today's dehydrated foods are flavorful. Dried and cooked in water, these foods emerge with almost no sacrifice of flavor and with practically no loss of proteins, carbohydrates, and minerals. They suffer no greater loss of vitamins than when occurs when fresh vegetables stand for a time in a store.

Hence it is no surprise that American soldiers can relish scrambled eggs made from a dehydrated powder. Or that Englishmen eat and like meat loaves and stews that crossed the Atlantic as tiny shreds of dried meat. Thus milk, butter, citrus juices, as well as potatoes, peas, spinach and a host of other food products are being successfully dehydrated.

The extent to which dehydration has already caught hold with the civilian population here in America is indicated by the fact that housewives are buying dehydrated soups at the rate of 100 million packages a year.

If dehydration offers challenging possibilities for future farm markets, then chemurgy, its industrial cousin,



Corn from the field is manufactured into a substitute for tinfoil, a quick-drying printing ink or a wallpaper coating under the transforming magic of Chemurgy. Or thanks to the new science of Dehydration it is compressed to only a fraction of its weight and shipped overseas to feed our armed forces.

Who's News This Week

By Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

NEW YORK.—Some day a hard-pressed U-boat commander may surface to find a dozen airplanes riding herd on his craft in mid-ocean. If he finds, in addition, a mother blimp drifting aloft until her birds do their job and come back to roost, all the blame will be Rear Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl's.

Rosendahl, a captain but up for promotion, has been ordered back to his favorite post, the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., after a tour of sea duty. All through this war he has been asking for blimp plane-carriers.

Since the wreck of the Shenandoah Rosendahl has been accepted as one of the best informed men on lighter-than-air craft. When that big dirigible broke in two he drifted away in the bow section, no motors, no rudder, no anything. He and a few helpers free-ballooned the fragment until he could land her.

Rosendahl is a Chicago-born citizen of Texas who finished Annapolis in '14, served eight years on surface craft and then volunteered for a tour at Lakehurst, then as now the navy's chief station for experiments with dirigibles.

He helped develop the stationary and mobile stub masts, he worked out mooring problems and ground-handling and he never stopped preaching the virtue of the big gas bags.

For a long time, catastrophes, such as the loss of the Los Angeles, the burning of the Hindenburg and the Shenandoah accident kept him from getting far. But now congress has ordered 200 blimps for anti-U-boat work.

YEARS ago the Kansas City baseball team was in a slump and had no bat boy to boot. Somebody remembered a smart kid making Bat Boy to Baker sandwiches in the In 13 Steps; Now freshment Deputy Food Chief stand. That team sprayed hits all over, won hands down and the kid got a steady job, though he had to quit finally because he needed more money.

Now the War Food administration, judged by some to be slumping and certainly lacking a deputy administrator, remembers the same kid, a solid citizen these days, and E. Leo Marshall is drafted again. Since the old Kansas City days, Marshall has held a baker's dozen of jobs and in his last was, actually a baker. He quit the chairmanship of the Continental Baking company to go with the food administration.

He was born on a Missouri farm 58 years ago. When he was only 20 years old he owned his own food brokerage company. Later he managed a bakery, and after a merger was called east to become, eventually, head of Continental.

He is a big man, and a nose flattened at the tip lends an accent of good nature to his round aggressive face. On his family tree is a notable ancestor, John Marshall, first chief justice of the Supreme court.

IN THIS year of grace the Bellamy blueprint for Utopia is like Hitler's uglier new world, behind schedule. After "Looking Backward" 75, He Heads Big first wide-eyed readers reached its first wide-eyed readers Bellamy, in 1888, figured that 50 years would be plenty for his happy revolution. Fifty-five have rolled along and we haven't even those superheterodyne houses, state-owned and suited to the tenant's "taste and convenience wholly."

Closest to them, maybe, are the different but promising projects of the private enterprise Bellamy snubbed. Consider the huge new construction with which the Metropolitan Life Insurance company and Chairman Frederick H. Ecker, mean to revive a blighted East side area on the still far from Utopian island of Manhattan.

This will be a major unit in a nation-wide apartment community program that Chairman Ecker is directing at the age of 75. And he is working for nothing.

He is working for only a little less than he got when he joined Metropolitan 60 years ago. He was a \$4 a week office boy then. At 29 he had charge of all the company's real estate transactions and later was the treasurer and finally, president.