

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## Nation's Food Producers Achieve 1943 Goals, Elevate Sights to Meet Next Year's Demands

### Farmers Beat Floods, Cold and Drought to Reap Record Crops

America's farmers have done it again!

Last year the skeptics said they'd never meet their goals. So the farmers upped food production 13 per cent over 1941, for a record total of 28 per cent more than the average for the five years before the war!

Came Farm Mobilization day in 1943 and the skeptics were sure it couldn't possibly be done that time. So the farmers decided which of the most-needed crops they could grow the best and planted the greatest acreage in 11 years! They brought together the largest numbers of livestock and poultry in history, and pushed egg, meat and poultry production to a new peak.

Today they are exhibiting a national food basket containing 4 per cent more than the 1942 record production, and 31 per cent more than the yearly average for 1935-39!

Now those farmers face another growing year—and doubtless another crop of skeptics who haven't learned, after seven consecutive years of record food production, that American farmers know what they are doing. They attack the problem of raising food for war with the same spirit the American fighting man displays on the field of battle. And, like that fighting man, they get results!

Estimated production figures for 1943 are significant. Despite a late and rather unfavorable spring, destructive floods in the corn belt and other hindrances such as labor and machinery shortages, nearly 352 million acres are being harvested. Total crop production is slightly less than 1942's record harvest, but 15 per cent greater than the five-year average of 1935-39.

Food crop acreage under cultivation in 1943 exceeds the 1942 acreage by about 3 per cent. The decrease in crop production is largely attributable to smaller yields per acre on certain crops, although some plantings were lost through the floods, and others came to maturity but could not be harvested for lack of "hands" or machines, or both.

Livestock for food shows an estimated 8 per cent increase over the 1942 record, and 22 per cent over the previous record set in 1941. An increase of more than one-third, or 38 per cent, is estimated over the average for 1935-39.

Lowered food-crop figures are more than offset by the livestock increase, to push total food production in 1943 about 4 per cent above the 1942 record, and 31 per cent over the five-year period average of 1935-39.

**Meat Output Tops Record.** Production of all meats for the year is estimated at an all-time high of more than 23 billion pounds, an 8 per cent increase over 1942 and 44 per cent more than the average for the earlier five-year period. Pork production will exceed that of 1942 by about 18 per cent, but it is expected that beef and veal, and lamb and mutton will show totals slightly below last year.

Both poultry and eggs will mark a record production, if an anticipated four billion pounds of chicken is reached and the hens lay their expected five billion dozen eggs. These results would push poultry figures 34 per cent above 1942 and 72 per cent above the 1935-39 average, with eggs going 13 per cent over last year's record and about 43 per cent over the previous five-year period.

Milk and milk products are expected to show considerable fluctuation. Maintaining of milk for human consumption at an expected level only about 1 per cent less than in 1942—a record consumption—will lower production of cheese and evaporated milk about 13 per cent from last year. Government restrictions on the use of milk solids will reduce ice cream production about 20 per cent, although butter production is expected to be upped about 4 per cent over 1942.

Housewives will be encouraged by estimates on production of edible fat and oils, exclusive of butter, at about 10 per cent higher than 1942. The increase for lard is set at 15 per cent, for compounds and vegetable cooking fats at 12 per cent and margarine at about 46 per cent. Among the field crops many records are anticipated this season. The

peanut harvest is expected to set an all-time high with a total of 2,986,450,000 pounds, 35 per cent more than the 1942 record and almost 2½ times the average for the ten-year period from 1932 through 1941.

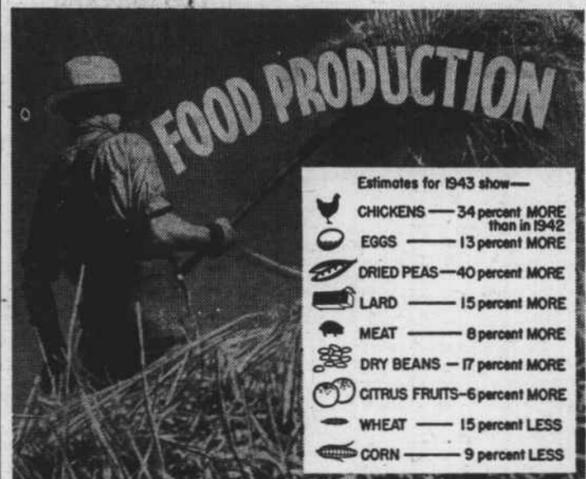
Dry bean growers will harvest a record crop from a record acreage—23 million bags of 100 pounds each, or an increase of 17 per cent over last year's peak and 59 per cent over the 10-year average. Another record will be set when estimates of 10 million bags for the dry pea crop are realized. Last year's crop was seven million bags.

Potatoes dug this year will total some 443,067,000 bushels, another record and a sizable increase over

fruits will be consumed in larger per capita quantities than last year, but will not match the 1941 record.

Among the meats, civilians will get a larger per capita supply of pork during the current year but less of the other meats such as beef and veal, lamb and mutton. Nearly two-thirds of the prospective 1943-44 supply of all meats combined has been allocated to civilian use, 63 pounds out of every 100. This amounts to 66 pounds out of every 100 of beef, 80 pounds of veal, 59 pounds of pork, and 65 out of 100 pounds of mutton. The large amount of pork available, despite the apparently small allocation per 100 pounds, is due to the unusually large

### Farmers' Scoreboard for the Year



the 1942 harvest of 371,150,000 bushels. Sweet potatoes are expected to exceed last year's crop by 24 per cent for a total of 81,255,000 bushels.

Although truck crops for processing will be about the same in the aggregate as in 1942, three of the four principal processing crops show marked increases. Processors can anticipate a harvest of 11 per cent more snap beans, 7 per cent more green peas and 4 per cent more sweet corn. Beets, a less important crop, also show an increase. Tomatoes, the fourth of the leading vegetables for processing, will probably be down about 2 per cent below last season's supply.

#### Where the Food Goes

Now that the farmers have come through with another topnotch harvest, what is going to happen to all this food? Well, civilians will get most of it—a good, round 75 per cent of the total. Of the remainder, some 13 per cent will go to the armed services, 10 per cent to lend-lease and 2 per cent to other outlets. The civilian portion is about equal to the average amount of food consumed in the years 1935-39. Civilian per capita consumption in 1943 compares favorably with consumption during that period and is greater for many commodities.

For example, preliminary estimates of per capita consumption are larger than 1941—record year for consumption on most foods—for chickens, eggs, fluid milk and cream, margarine, potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry edible beans, and the grain crops: wheat, rye, milled rice, corn, oats and barley. While total fats and oils consumption will be about 1 point less than 1941, it will show an increase of slightly more than 1 point over 1942. Canned juices, dried fruits and fresh citrus



Women who are taking over the many difficult jobs deserve a large share of the credit for the enormous crops being harvested despite manpower shortages. Mrs. Elden King binds oats on her farm near Arlington, Ohio.

Marvin Jones, war food administrator, has pointed out that in spite of the United States' enormous production record, short supplies of various foods will arise from time to time, and some foods will maintain a constant shortage.

"In fact," says Jones, "no matter how much we increase production, the requirements for foods by our fighting forces, our home front and our Allies will outdistance the supply."

#### Planning for Next Year.

The busy farmer knows that record demands are absorbing his record food production and asking for more. He has no time for resting on his laurels after another successful year. Even as he harvests his 1943 crops he is planning the sowing of some 380 million acres in 1944, an increase of about 5 per cent over this year. In addition, he must make sure of sufficient pasture for his livestock, which will push the farm acreage in 1944 over the billion mark, an increase of 16 million acres over 1942. He has to plan the maintenance of high levels on production of meat, dairy products and eggs, too.

Once there were limits on the amount of food for which farmers could find a ready market, at home or abroad. In the world at war today there might be said to be no limit to his market. It's production that is now of first account for the farmer, not where he can sell what he raises.

For this reason, he's looking ahead to plan his own crops for the best use of as much acreage as he can plant. Every farm crop grown in 1944 will be a war crop, except for a few special crops already much curtailed. Greater emphasis will be placed on cereals, including an increase in wheat acreage, and there will be special need for more soybeans, dry beans, the dry peas, flax, potatoes, canning crops and feed crops.

Conservation practices to increase production next year will be emphasized under the agricultural conservation program carried out by the Agricultural Adjustment agency of the department of agriculture. These practices include measures to assist farmers to reach and maintain maximum productivity of their land, without jeopardizing production in succeeding years.

After the farmer has set up his own farm plan, the AAA committee men, both county and community, will assist him in obtaining equipment, materials such as fertilizers and other items essential to getting the production job done.

## Who's News This Week

Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

**A MOST** durable ambassador is Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, now back at 10 Downing Street to tell how he talked turkey to Franco.

**A Bit Pompous, Sir Samuel Has Plenty Of Solid Qualities**

He is thin, with a tight mouth and a high, nasal voice that on occasion has run through the house of commons like the rasp of a file. But he knows his mind and probably knew, too, that Allied victories had ripened the time to back Franco into a corner.

One of those modern correspondents, who zip between London and New York the way an older generation used to ride the express between New York and Washington, reports that Hoare loves the pomp and circumstance of public life. He certainly acts as though he does when he togs out in court dress. His uniform is perfection. The sword that he wears as an Elder Brother of Trinity House slants jauntily. The blaze of his decorations heightens the light of pleasure in his eyes.

Sir Samuel is a prodigious worker, with an infinite capacity for important detail and his performance in Spain has been satisfactory all around. His wife, maybe, has helped there. She writes a weekly pep piece for consular representatives.

The Hoare family, though not venerable, has been in banking quite some time and there is plenty of money to support an ambassadorial establishment. Sir Samuel is 63.

**THE** Nazis in Belgium, according to exiled Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot, are slowly starving more than half of Belgium's small children. Fifty-three per cent of those between three and six, he says, are undernourished.

Pierlot speaks on the basis of first-rate information. He was prime minister before the captivity and the people who remained behind still look upon him as their leader and smuggle information over the Channel regularly.

A trifle old to fight in this war, 53, in the last struggle with Germany Pierlot enlisted as a private, finished a lieutenant and stayed on in the reserve to become a captain of the Chasseurs Ardennais. That "Ardennais," probably evoked memories he could not resist. It was in the Ardennes that the bloody battles of the summer of 1914 were fought, futile victories for the Germans they turned out to be.

After peace Pierlot became one of Brussels' most eminent lawyers and ultimately was elected to the senate. A thick man with a square face and little hair but vast eyebrows and a heavy moustache, he held various portfolios in the cabinet and reached the prime ministership just before the Germans' second invasion. He barely escaped their pursuit and with his wife and seven children went first to Vichy, then to Spain and by way of Portugal to England. King Leopold, meanwhile, fell in the Nazis' hands and Pierlot's first comment was bitterly accusing. It was, probably, only double talk for German consumption because he defends his king now.

**AFTER** an earlier war council called in Washington by the authors of the Atlantic Charter, it was rumored that a veteran general **Liken Mountbatten To Gen. Wellington In Various Ways**

away from the Burma offensive now tossed to the young, the hell-for-leather Lord Louis Mountbatten. Gossips said that when any schedule of men, ships, planes and guns was drawn up the oldest tck-tck-tcked and asked double. Mountbatten has always gone ahead with the tools at hand and has used these so well he is a vice admiral at 43.

Incidentally, a superstitious neighbor points out that Wellington, when he finished Napoleon's generals in the Peninsular war, was 44. Burma, the neighbor notes, is also on a peninsula and Lord Mountbatten is 43. The "lord" is by courtesy, not Burke. An elder brother inherited the title of Marquis of Milford Haven and a nephew holds it now. Mountbatten is only plain Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas; but like Wellington, also a younger son, he may be more than marquis in the end.

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Italy's Unconditional Surrender Marks Real 'Beginning of the End' for Axis; GOP Outlines Foreign Relations Plank; Red Army Retakes Ukraine Farm Lands

(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.)

#### ITALY SURRENDERS: One Down, Two to Go

Five days after British and Canadian troops stormed across the Messina straits to land on the Italian mainland, Italy surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

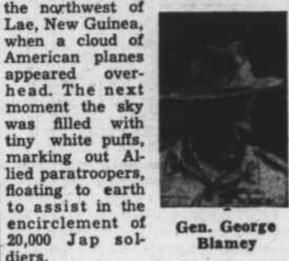
When Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government gave up, it marked the first split in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. First indications of the Italian collapse came with the ouster of Benito Mussolini.

Left to hold Hitler's vaunted European fortress were German troops, themselves engaged in a major retreat in Russia, and the Nazis' smaller Balkan allies. While capitulation of Italy exposed central Europe to heavy bomber attack, the Alpine district presented a formidable obstacle to an Allied ground advance into southern Germany.

Hundreds of thousands of her troops killed or captured in North Africa; her elaborate railroad system torn to shreds; her fair cities smoldering in ruin, and lacking the natural resources to carry on war, Italy sought the easiest way out of the conflict.

#### SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: Isolate Japs

Australian troops were hacking their way through jungle brush to the northwest of Lae, New Guinea, when a cloud of American planes appeared overhead. The next moment the sky was filled with tiny white puffs, marking out Allied paratroopers, floating to earth to assist in the encirclement of 20,000 Jap soldiers.



Gen. George Blamey

Previously, Australian units under Gen. George Blamey surprised the Japs by landing in force to the east of Lae. Moving quickly, they advanced on the big enemy base even while the Aussies and U. S. paratroopers were sealing off Lae to the northwest.

General MacArthur's trigger action not only cut off the Lae garrison from reinforcement from the north, but it also was designed to choke off stubborn Jap troops resisting an Allied advance before Salamaua, farther to the southeast.

#### HEALTH: Holding Up Well

Civilians are maintaining a better level of health than federal authorities expected, despite food rationing, longer work hours, and fewer doctors and nurses available, the Office of War Information reports. While mortality and sickness rates are slightly higher, the statement comments that the rise is not more than could be anticipated, considering wartime strain.

The only serious epidemic condition is the increase in infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) and spinal meningitis. More than 4,500 cases of infantile paralysis have been reported throughout the nation since 1934. Spinal meningitis cases total 13,368, the greatest number since 1914, when records began.

#### 2,000,000 OVERSEAS: Marshall Reports

Of 7,000,000 men in the army July 1, 2,000,000 were overseas, Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. chief of staff, revealed in his biennial report to the nation.

Of the 7,000,000 men, General Marshall said, 531,000 are officers, with 1,065 generals. More than 2,000,000 men are serving in the air force.

Experience shows that six tons of shipping are necessary to transport a soldier and his accessories overseas, and his supply requires one ton a month, General Marshall said.

At the time the Japs attacked the Philippines, General Marshall stated, six troop ships and nine cargo vessels were enroute to the islands.

#### MANPOWER: Control Coast Labor

With 100,000 more persons required for shipyards and 100,000 for aircraft factories on the West coast, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes announced that the WMC received control of the supervision of labor in that area.

A copy of a program already developed in the Buffalo, N. Y., area, the WNC's West coast plan involves: 1. Determination of necessary production schedules in various factories; 2. Shift of labor to essential employment from less essential work or services; 3. Allotment of manpower to the more important industries in the area; 4. Distribution of farm help wherever most needed throughout the West coast.

Along with adoption of the West coast plan, the WMC's selective service bureau sought to co-ordinate its draft program with industrial needs.

First, the bureau ordered that all non-deferrable workers seeking to switch to essential production be given 30 days, or till October 15, in which to find such employment through registration with the U. S. Employment service. The WMC previously ruled that essential occupation, and not dependency, be the basis for draft deferment.

Second, the bureau instructed local boards that before they induct any workers skilled in 149 critical occupations, they must submit the names of such men to the U. S. Employment service. The service will then determine whether these men are more urgently needed by another employer.

#### Time to Switch

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#### GOP: Keep Sovereignty

Co-operation in the preservation of peace without the loss of U. S. sovereignty constitutes the basis of the Republican party's post-war advisory committee's recommendation for future American foreign policy.

Meeting on historic Mackinac Island, Mich., under Chairman Harrison Spangler, the GOP committee struck the theme for its 1944 plank on foreign affairs.

While declaring that "we must do our full share in a program for permanent peace among nations," the GOP committee members said, "we must preserve and protect all our own national interests." If any proposed international co-operation should conflict with our best interests, the committee said, "then the United States should adhere to the policy which will preserve its constitutionalism as expressed in the Declaration of Independence . . ."

For conquered countries, the committee recommended disarmament and destruction of war industries.

#### RUSSIA: Regaining Wealth

Under the weight of massed Red attacks, German troops slowly fell back to the broad banks of the Dnieper river in southern Russia.

With many of the rich coal and iron deposits of the Donetz basin in Russian hands again, advancing Red armies also reclaimed much of the fertile farm land of the Ukraine, famed for its black earth and wheat and cotton fields. Slicing into the heart of this province, the Reds severed the Nazis' main rail connections to the north.

With the natural resources, Russian troops also recovered many former industrial cities, like Kharkov. But having been wracked by warfare and their manufacturing facilities demolished by the Germans, reconstruction will be necessary to restore them to production. In the north-central sector, Red troops pounded at the gateway into White Russia, adjacent to the former state of Poland.

## U. S. TREASURY: Seeks Billions

High finance has come to the forefront with the treasury's efforts to raise 100 billion dollars for war expenditures during the present fiscal year ending June 30.

Approximately 50 million bonds valued at 15 billion dollars are expected to be sold during the treasury's present bond selling campaign. All of the money will be sought from individuals and businesses, with banks offered a limited number of securities after the close of the public drive. However, the treasury has been obtaining 100 million dollars weekly through short term bill sales to banks.

With congress reconvened, Representative Robert Doughton's house ways and means committee was looking forward to consideration of new tax legislation to raise an additional 12 billion dollars requested by President Roosevelt. Present levies will yield 38 billions dollars.

## RAIL WRECKS: High Toll

Crowded with passengers returning to New York, the Pennsylvania railroad's mighty Congressional Limited streaked through the North Philadelphia station. On it wizzed to Frankfort Junction, Pa. Then, a burned journal on the seventh car of the 16-car train gave, throwing the coach high into the air.

Hurling against a steel girder of a signal tower, the upper section of the coach was sheared right off. Careening wildly, the car behind smashed into the wrecked coach, and the rest of the train left the rails and plowed along the right of way. Fire broke out in some of the cars. More than 50 dead and 125 injured were removed from the wreckage.

Several hours later, the New York Central's Century Limited was roaring along near Canastota, N. Y., when its locomotive exploded, derailling nine of the 15 passenger cars. The first four cars hung down an embankment; the others were strewn all over the tracks. Heavy, steel rails were plowed up and twisted into fantastic shapes. Three crewmen were killed; approximately seven passengers injured.

## U. S. - BRITAIN: Tongue Common Bond

Speaking at Harvard university, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared the United States and Great Britain must march together "in those realms of thought which are consecrated to the rights and dignity of man."

"It would be a most foolish and imprudent act on the part of our two governments . . . to break up this smooth running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over," Churchill added.

Commenting on studies being made by a special commission to construct a basic English language for use by all people, Churchill said such a common tongue offers far better opportunity for understanding between people than "taking away provinces and land or grinding them down in exploitation."

Stating that a common speech had drawn the United States and Great Britain close together in war, Churchill said that it may well prove the foundation for a common citizenship.

## ECONOMIC DIRECTOR: Appointed for Italy

Former assistant to Vice President Henry Wallace when he was secretary of agriculture, and more recently head of the Farm Security administration, 41-year-old Calvin B. Baldwin was named area director of economic operations in occupied Italy.

As area director, Baldwin will have the task of co-ordinating the various programs of supply and production instituted by the Allies' civil commissions in governing the captured territories. With Italy essentially an agricultural country, particularly in wheat and fruits, Baldwin's experience in farm administration undoubtedly determined his appointment.

Joining attacks on Baldwin's political philosophy, Senator Harry F. Byrd charged him with admitting to a joint committee on nonessential expenditure that FSA representatives had formulated a long-range plan of using the government's power of eminent domain for breaking up large land properties into smaller holdings.



Rep. Robert Doughton



James Byrnes



Harrison Spangler



Calvin Baldwin