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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Prepare Heavy Blows in Italy; Jugo-Slav Guerrillas Threaten Nazis **Despite Outbreaks of Factional War:** New Cattle Subsidy Plan Is Announced

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



Riding in jeep, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower (left) and Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark pause during front line tour to chat with British soldiers on Bren gun carrier.

EUROPE:

Prepare Attack in Italy

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth army edged into position for a grand assault upon the Germans' new de-fenses along the 2,500-foot high Massico ridge in southern Italy, while the Nazis prepared to meet the charge by massing artillery and mortars on the front.

On the Adriatic side of the battleline to the east, Gen. Bernard Montgomery's Eighth army also drew up into position for the next big blow by crossing the short Trigno river at several points.

Meanwhile there were indications that the Germans might be planning a strong counter-offensive of their own somewhere in central Italy. Allied reconnaissance reported the steady flow of Nazi troops and materiel from the north toward the battle zone. No such counter-offensive was expected, however, unless the Germans' defense weakened Allied attackers and drew them into open country where Tank Specialist Erwin Rommel could maneuver ar-

Nazis Fight Guerrillas

Pesky guerrilla activity in Jugo-Slavia commanded the attention of the Germans, with Marshal Rommel dispatching strong mechanized forces to quell the armed bands dis-rupting communications and destroying industrial plants.

But the effectiveness of Jugo-Slav guerrillas was threatened by another outbreak of factional dissension between the forces of King Peter's government and the new so-called "freedom army" of Tito Broz, which fought independently.

as While the two politi in chief of tions reportedly have been harass-

ters.

CATTLE: New Subsidy

present market levels, the govern-ment announced a new subsidy plan for processors and slaughterers. Under the program, subsidies of 50 cents will be paid on common cattle selling between \$10 and \$11 per

hundredweight, and for cutter an canner classes ranging from \$7.45 to \$8.45 per hundredweight.

For good grade cattle selling be-tween \$14.25 to \$15.25 per hundredweight, a \$1.45 subsidy will be paid, while for medium class stock bringing from \$12 to \$13, a 90 per cent

a subsidy of \$1 will be paid on grades from \$15 to \$16 per hundredweight. To slaughterers who do not process by-products, a new subsidy of 80 cents per hundredweight was established. Slaughterers buying cattle below or above the stated prices will have their subsidies reduced by a similar amount.

Japan'ese out posts in the

committee of educators, President Roosevelt asked congress to appropriate one billion dollars for sch Any qualified man or woman would be eligible for one year of study in a college or other educa-tioned institution with the

VETS:

Schooling Asked

tional institution, with the govern-ment paying the tuition and \$50 living expenses for every single per-A married man would receive \$75, with \$10 extra for each child.

For persons with special aptitudes, it was proposed that the government finance their education up to three years. States would be in control of the program, certifying vets for assistance. About 8 per cent of the personnel of the armed services would take advantage of the educational opportunity, it was said.

People Make News

Decorated for meritorious service as a gunner in a bombing raid over France, Capt. Clark Gable returned to the U. S. with 50,000 feet of colored film of army combat missions over enemy territory. Gable was to return to Gable Hollywood to touch up the pictures.

One of the youngest gobs ever to see action with the U. S. fleet, Walter ("Fuzzy") Cad-walader was discharged from service when his true age was discov-ered to be 15. Young Cadwalader had gone Cadwalader off to the wars at 14.

RUSSIA:

Reds Tighten Noose German armies fought desperately to draw themselves from the noose Russia's surging forces were attempting to pull tight in the great

bend of the Dnieper river. To the south, the Reds spilled over the flat steppes west of fallen Melitopol, and raced to thwart Germany's withdrawal of its forces from the Crimea.

Action along the whole southern front centered around the Russians' attempts to surround and smash the German armies threatened with encirclement from the rear, and the Nazis' desperate efforts to hold off the Reds with heavy counter-attacks while the bulk of their troops dropped back to the west, on the edge of the 1941 European border.

FOOD: Margarine Tax

Because of growing opposition from the dairy bloc, a stiff fight loomed in congress over the proposal to eliminate federal taxes and restrictions on margarine.

While more consumption of whole milk was advocated, with "good" margarine substituted for butter, Representative August Andresen (Minn.) declared additional feed would supply sufficient milk for all

purposes. Consultant to the food and drug administration, Dr. A. J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, stated that



Released by Western Newspap WHATEVER HAPPENED TO OUR 'M' DAY

BILL JONES had a good job especially for a young man. On graduation from college, with an en-gineering degree, he had found employment with a large construction concern. He seemed to have an assured future.

Then came the draft law and Bill was listed as 1A. Uncle Sam said he was listed as IA. Uncle Sam said he was to go into the army. The pay would be \$50 a month with clothes and food. The hours would be what-ever part of the 144 of each week might be called for. There would be no overtime. He would be on the job every day and hour unless an army doctor pronounced him an army doctor pronounced him ill. He would go where he was told to go and do what he was told to do. Bill did not object. To defend the country when called upon was a responsibility of citizenship. He gave up a job paying \$100 a week and cheerfully accepted the one at \$50 a month.

Bill Brown, too, had a job, as a mechanic in a plant making air-planes. It was a good job as measured by standards of that time, pay-ing \$35 a week of 48 hours. As the making of airplanes was an essen-tial industry Bill was listed as 4B and told to stay where he was. Be-cause of federal laws, to stay on the job he was forced to join a union, and the plant could work only 40 hours a week. The other 104 hours of each week were at his disposal to do with as he pleased. He did not have to produce a doctor's say-so

should be fail to show up for a por-tion of the prescribed 40 hours. The union he had been forced to join demanded that Bill be paid \$50 a week, and later that it be again increased to \$60. Then the government decreed that, as a war emergency, he must work 48 hours a week, but that he must be paid time and one-half for the extra eight hours. It added up to \$72 a week, approximately \$324 a month, in Bill's pay envelope.

Both Bills are citizens of the United States. Both owe to the nation the same obligations of citizenship. While Bill Jones was losing a leg in the battle of Tunisia, Bill Brown, by direction of his union bosses, was out on strike carrying a banner in a picket line, demanding another increase in pay which the government saw to it that he received.

Had the once muchly advertised "M" bill become a law, both Bills would have been drafted. The one to wear a uniform at \$50 a month, the other to wear overalls at the \$35 a week he was then receiving, and with as many hours work as might be demanded.

That "M" bill, had it become a law, would have drafted the plant as well as Bill Brown, the worker. There would have been no excessive price for the product of the plant, and no profits. It would seem the discarded and forgotten "M" bill ld have racy of wartime. It would have meant an "allout" war on the part of everybody, but those who seek votes were afraid of what it might do at the polls. . . .



has been currently rolling up a score of approximately four to one in its contests with Messerschmitts and

high-flying Focke-Wulfs over Eng-land, France and the Low Countries.

Armed with eight .50 caliber ma-chine-guns, and heavily armor-plat-ed, it is capable of flying over 400 miles an hour and of reaching an altitude of 40,000 feet. High Scorer for Navy.

The Grumman Wildcat or F4F, a

Twin Wasp air-cooled engine and with folding wings for compact stow-age on aircraft carriers, has run up

many high scores in Mediterranean. Although the F4F will continue to

be manufactured for use on auxiliary carriers and for training, it is now

U. S. Air Superiority **Result of Constantly Improved Machines**

The test of battle-the only valid test of the performance of combat aircraft-has by now resulted in a number of box scores which reveal the pattern of accomplishment of American combat planes.

"In every theater of operations, American airmen and American planes have met the challenge of our enemies and outfought them by scores never worse than two to one in our favor," said Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the army air forces. "All types of American fighter planes have shot out of the skies the best interceptors both Germany and Japan have put against them." This has been true since January, 1942, when our planes were outnumbered on practically all While much of this favorable fight-

ing ratio is attributable to the excellent training, versatility and cour-age of our pilots, a good part is traceable to the mechanical superiority of our planes. Constant provement is the watchword. Even ough production schedules must be delayed, our aircraft must be the best possible, say army and navy air

Corps officers. Here is a summary of the chief combat planes which have run up the high scores in our favor from a being supplemented by a new plane, the Grumman F6F ((Hellcat). report just released by the Office of War Information:

Fighters.

V-type liquid-cooled engines are found in most fighter models because the long, slender shape of a liquid-cooled engine is more adaptable to streamlined fighter design. It allows better vision, and has a smaller frontal area for the same horsepow-er. But it will be noted that in the P-47, where 2,000 horsepower was desired, an air-cooled engine was used. The same is true of the navy's Vought F4U (Corsair) and the new Grumman F6F Hellcat. The navy uses no liquid-cooled engines. The navy's fighter program is

large. An airplane carrier carries torpedo planes, bombers and fighters, and of these the fighters are needed to protect the other planes and the carrier itself. Fighters also protect land bases. In the South Pacific, army P-38's are doing this latter job along with navy fighters.

In the opinion of the materiel com-mand, the Curtiss P-40, or Warmand, the Curliss P-40, or War-hawk, has reached the limit of its de-velopmental possibilities. It has gone through numerous type changes, the most basic being the P-40F when the engine was changed from Allison to Merlin.

Although the latest model P-39 ceiling and general performance have been improved, the P-39 has shared the climb-deficiency of the P-40. It is being supplanted by a new model now under construction,



HAVOC-One of the latest of the nation's battle planes is the Douglas "Havoe" fighter-bomber, a two-motored ship.

round-trip flights up to 2,600 miles; ombat, the P-47 or Thunderbolt, the raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania from bases in Egypt, the raid on the Messerschmitt works at Wiener-Neustadt, and raids in the Pacific on Wake, Paramushiru and Surabaya. The B-24 is used by the navy under the designation PB4Y-1. Medium, Light and Dive Bombers.

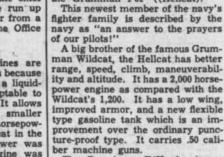
New models of the two-engine Tokyo raider, the North American B-25 (Mitchell); are equipped with heavier armament and possess increased speed and range. The B-25 is the chief medium bomber in the present program, production of the Martin B-26 (Marauder) being tapered off. B-25's, powered with Wright Cyclone engines, are flying on 11 fronts, are used by both army and navy for anti-submarine patrol service, and have scored par-ticular successes with skip-bombing.

The Douglas A-20 (Havoc) is the principal light army bomber in the program until the totally new, ad-vanced light bomber mentioned above comes into production. The newest Havoc, used by the army for low-level bombing, is fitted with a power turret and with armament for ground strafing. The A-24, army version of the

Douglas SBD (Dauntless) dive-bomber, is now being produced in decreasing numbers, chiefly for training purposes. Grumman Avenger.

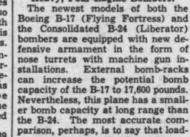
The Grumman Avenger, the navy's arrier-based torpedo-bomber, has completely supplanted the Douglas TBD (Devastator). It carries ma-chine guns as well as torpedo or bombs, and has destroyed many Japanese vessels in the Pacific. Chief among the navy's patrol

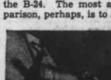
bombers are three flying boats and two land planes. The land planes two iand planes. The land planes are the Consolidated PB4Y-1 and the Vega PV-1. The flying boats are the Consolidated PBY (Catalina), Con-solidated PB2Y, (Coronado), and Martin PBM (Mariner). All three visits beats are used for transmit flying boats are used for transport nying boats are used for transport purposes as well as for patrol and bombing operations. The two-engine PBY, the oldest, slowest and small-est, the ship which first spotted the Jap forces on the Aleutians, is still being built, still dive-bombing and strafing enemy shipping and rescu-ing pilots who have been downed at The four-engine PB2Y has double the horsepower of the PBY. The PBM does good work in anti-subma-rine coastal patrol and long-range reconnaissance. Not even the ne est navy flying boats have speeds much above 200 miles an hour, but all are required to be able to land in a choppy sea. The Vega PV-1 (a navy adaptation of the twin-engined Vega B-34 "Ven-tura" bomber) is the navy's chief land-based anti-submarine patrol plane. It carries depth charges or a torpedo, is heavily armored, and is now often used in preference to flying boats in anti-submarine op-erations because of its greater speed. The Consolidated PB4Y-1 is a fourengine land-based bomber and, as previously mentioned, is used for long-range bombing missions and for anti-submarine patrol work. Design and Technical Improvements Aeronautical engineering demands experimentation with numerous designs in order to obtain several highperformance aircraft of the required But on the other hand, the con stant improvements being made on models already in use, and the con-tinuing addition of totally new airplanes to our forces, slow down the rate of production. Nevertheless, even at this stage in the war, when clear-cut air superiorthe war, when clear-cut air superior-ity over the enemy has been achieved, there is no assurance that the planes which have achieved it are superior to planes which the enemy may produce tomorrow. Changes in strategic and tactical problems, too, and changes of ter-rain over which fighting takes place, bring with them new demands for aircraft design and equipment. Even ed with 2,800 gallons of gasoline the B-17 can carry 6,000 pounds of bombs (the usual load carried over targets in western Europe), where as the B-24, with 2,900 gallons, can carry 8,000 pounds of bombs. Conse-quently the B-17 is being concentrat-ed in the western European theater and the B-24 is being med chiefly elsewhere—in the Middle East, in In-dis, China and Australis—for longer range operations. B-24's have made



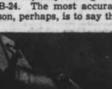
The Corsair or F4U also has a 2,000 horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine and is easily distinguishable by its inverted gull wing. The Corsair has until recently been the chief navy fighter in the South Pacific.

Now Hellcats are beginning to join it in large numbers. Heavy, Four-Engine Bombers.



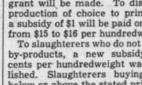


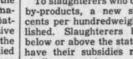


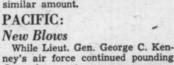




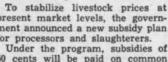
No sooner had Admiral Nimitz. commander Adm. Nimitz







grant will be made. To discourage production of choice to prime beef,



ing the Germans from one end of Jugoslavia to the other, they also have been accusing one another of collaborating with the Nazis. Broz' faction sentenced 17 persons to death for such collaboration, including a former Jugo-Slav general.

In attempting to wipe out the two guerrilla armies, the German ar-mored columns drove into the hilly country to which Jugo-Slav riflemen retire for cover.

TAXES:

Plan 2 Billion More

Opposed to any form of sales tax, the house ways and means committee was prepared to report a new tax bill for congressional approval, yielding only two billion dollars of revenue instead of the 10½ billion dollars asked by the treasury.

Of the two billion dollars, 600 million would be raised by new liquor taxes. Levies on spirits would be boosted to \$10 a gallon, on beer to \$8 per barrel, and on wine from five cents to \$1 a gallon.

Other revenue would be obtained by increasing postal rates to three cents on local mail, air-mail to 10 cents an ounce, money orders 10 to 37 cents, insured mail 10 to 70 cents, and COD mail 24 cents to \$2.40. General admissions would be raised to three cants for every 10 cents; electric light bulks and tubes would be taxed to 15 per cent of the retail price, and there would be a levy of 20 per cent of the charge on bowl-ing, and \$20 per billiard table.

If a sales tak were enacted, the CIO had warned that it would de-mand wage increases to cover addi-tional purchase costs.

made his stateų, of

ment than it was reported that U. S. forces opened a drive on the Japs' last impor-tant stronghold Bougainville in the Solomons by landing on Mono island to the south of the

Gen. Kenney

Aiming at feed-Gen. Kenney er points which have been supplying Jap positions in the Southwest Pacific, Lieutenant General Kenney's airmen have pul-

big base.

verized such strategic shipping centers as Rabaul on New Britain is-land, on which 500 tons of bombs were dumped in a five-day period.

PAY BOOST: **Offered** Miners

tervention.

With 48,000 miners out on wildcat strikes, the United Mine Workers policy committee was summoned to meet for consideration of the War Labor board's proposal for granting

the nation's 550,000 miners a \$1.121/2 daily wage boost. The WLB's proposal differed from

the contract drawn between the Illinois Coal Operators and the UMW under which the miners would re-ceive a \$1.50 daily pay increase, with compensation for underground trav-

el time. Acceptance of the WLB proposal would result in wage increases of as much as \$10 per week for 46% hours, it was said, while it was feared rejection would lead to a gen-eral mine strike with presidential in-

present "good" margarine has nu-Pacific fleet, tritional values equal to butter, and tax laws strike at the poorer classes in most need of adequate nutrition. When the margarine tax was first enacted, he said, there was occa-sional fraud in the sale of the product and there was less information

on nutrition. Because cottonseed oil is an ingredient of margarine, there were charges that the congressional cotton bloc was interested in repealing the tax and restrictions.

INSURANCE: Monopoly Question

With the controversy of whether or not the insurance business consti-tutes a monopoly

brought up again with the Supreme court scheduled to pass on the question, Attorney Gen-eral Francis Biddle urged congress to defeat a bill de-signed to exempt insurance companies from provisions of

the anti-trust laws. Atty. Gen. Under terms of Biddle

the bill, the antitrust laws would not be construed as regulating insurance, or as impairing state regulation of that busi-

"It would establish a dangerous precedent," Biddle said, "under which other groups of special interests might apply for and receive immunity from the anti-trust laws; immunity from the anti-trust laws; thus by a process of attrition, whit-tling away the gains made toward preserving and strengthening the ... system of free enterprise."

'OTHER FELLOW'S' INCOME IS UP IN WARTIME

THE DEPARTMENT OF COM. MERCE tells us the average indi-vidual income was 24.1 per cent higher in 1942 than in 1941 and 61.5 per cent higher than in 1920 per cent higher than in 1939. The figures make us feel rich and are undoubtedly correct but it is hard to find the individual who will admit they apply to him. It was the other fellow who received the extra money. By states the highest increase was in Nevada, amounting to 66.8 per cent as between 1941 and '42. The lowest was in New Hampshire, where it was but 8.6 per cent. In the central farming states it ranged between 18.8 per cent in Illinois to 29.8 in the per cent in Illinois to 29.9 in Iowa, with a general average in those states of 21.7. Utah topped all agricultural states with 49.6. The government is taking a consid-erable portion of the increase as the old P-51. additional income taxes. That, with a greater cost of living does not leave most of us with any extra spending money.

WRITING SERVICEMEN

THE POSTMAN brought a letter from an old, old friend. It did not contain much that was news but what a vast amount of pleasure those few lines produced. When we, on the home front, can derive so much enjoyment from a letter, we can realize what the receipt of even a few lines from home means to one of our boys on a far-away battle front.

w drag wing a stage Allison supercharged engine which will make it an efficient plane at any altitude up to 38,000 or 40,000 feet. The greatest efficiency of the P-39 models has been below 15,000 feet. Like the P-39, the new plane will be equipped with cannon Low Altitude Fighter.

charged, Packard-built, Rolls-Royce Merlin engine, similar to the Merlin 61 engine in the newest Spitfires. Its performance is reported as even betperformance is reported as even bet-ter than that famous ship's. The new engine gives the plane the high-est ceiling (up to 40,000 feet) and the highest speed (well over 400 miles an hour) of any fighter in existence. The A-36 (Invader), the fighter-bomber version of the P-51, has seen heavy service in the Mediterranean theater, and its best features are being incorporated in the new P-51 being incorporated in the new P-51, which will replace both the A-36 and

The latest model of the Lockheed

The latest model of the Lockheed P-38 or Lightning is a fast, powerful fighter that has been given greatly increased horsepower in its Allison engine, improved pilot's vision, and improved intercooling for better high-altitude performance. It out-performs the Zero and later Jap atters at all altitudes. The P-38 has always possessed the versatility that is coming increas-ingly to characterize all combat air-oraft. It has excelled at low-altitude strafing, high-altitude fighting, and as a particularly long-range bomber escort. Its distinctive silhonette, with its twin tall booms, has been en over four major fighting fronts. The newest fighter at present in



HELLCAT-Successor to the fa-mous Grumman "Wildeat" is the new "Hellcat." It has folding wings, as shown in the picture below, so that it will take up a minimum of space on the deck of a carrier. The Hellcat is a standard fighter now in both the U. S. and British navies. It has more power and climbs faster than the Wildeat.

ed with 2,800 gallons of gasoline the

