

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Nazis Wreck Northern Italian Ports To Hamper Future Allied Operations; United Nations Formulate Relief Plan; U. S. Issues Current Casualty Figures

(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.)  
Released by Western Newspaper Union.



**Allied Pact**—Seated around conference table from left to right, U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull; Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, and British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, sign historic pact in Moscow, calling for League of Nations to preserve postwar peace.

Said Hull: "We agreed upon a broad, basic program of international co-operation. The program contemplates the hastening of victory . . . the preservation of peace and the promotion of human welfare . . ."

### ITALY: Destroy Ports

Italy's northern ports of Leghorn and Pescara were blocked by Nazi demolition squads to render them useless to the Allies for future operations, or in the event Gen. Dwight Eisenhower attempted landings above Rome to trap elements of five German divisions holding out in the mountainous country to the south.

Principal action in Italy centered on the Fifth army front, where Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's mixed British and U. S. forces were edging forward at the mountain passes at Mignano, to gain the long, level valley leading to Rome.

Once General Clark's warriors burst through at Mignano, they still will have to buck elaborate Nazi mountain fortresses farther up the valley at Cassino, which stands some 60 miles from Rome. Because Allied troops must clamber up rugged slopes in the face of entrenched enemy machine gunners and mortars, and U. S. artillery must rake whole mountain sides to clear out Nazi posts, progress necessarily is slow.

### Fit Italy Into War

To get Italy functioning on the side of the Allies, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower established a control commission headed by Maj. Gen. Kenyon Joyce, formerly of the 9th service command.

Purpose of the commission will be to fit the country's agriculture and industry into Allied war plans, and to regulate Italian governmental administration.

To prevent any political party from establishing its hold over the country through military force, the commission will control Italy's revived fighting services.

Advising the commission will be the U. S., British, Russian and French committee on Mediterranean affairs, and Greece and Yugoslavia will be included later.

### WORLD RELIEF: Allied Plans

Assembling in the east room of the White House, representatives from 44 United Nations signed an agreement for the relief and rehabilitation of Europe, with each country providing supplies to the limit of its capacity.

Of the 46 million tons of food, seed, fuel, clothing, raw materials, machinery and medical supplies that will be needed for European relief during the six months following the war, the U. S. will furnish nearly 9 1/2 million tons, Great Britain 3 1/2 million tons, Europe 29 million tons, and other regions 4 million tons. Congress will appropriate the funds for American participation.

Slated for appointment as director general of the relief and rehabilitation administration was former Governor Herbert Lehman of New York. Purpose of the administration is to tide over distressed people of reconquered areas until they can put their factories and land back into production.



Herbert Lehman

### RUSSIA:

#### Attack Last Railroad

Russia's last north-south railway came under the attack of Red troops as they pressed forward on a 70-mile front west of recaptured Kiev.

As the Russians drove against the railroad, other forces of their army continued attacks on Nevel, less than 50 miles from the Latvian border in the north, and on Krivoi Rog in the south.

At Krivoi Rog, the Germans continued to hold open an escape corridor for the last columns of Nazi forces pulling out of the huge bend of the Dnieper river, where early Russian attacks had threatened them with encirclement.

Crossing into the eastern Crimea from the Caucasus, strong Russian forces drew up for a major attack on the 75,000 German troops reportedly massed in the huge peninsula, guarding the Black sea. The Nazis held their ground at the north entrance to the Crimea.

### TIRES:

#### Continued Shortage

Although production of synthetic rubber is expected to total 818,000 tons in 1944 compared with 233,000 tons this year, only about 30 million tires will be manufactured to meet needs of essential users of cars, light delivery trucks, taxis and farm vehicles. Ordinarily, 50 million tires are made a year.

Tightness in the civilian tire supply will prevail because of military requirements, scarcity of manpower to operate fabricating equipment, reduction in the peace time inventory of tires, shortage of rayon cord for heavy duty tires, and the cut in crude rubber imports.

To obtain maximum use of present tires, the rubber manufacturers' committee counseled drivers to preserve their tire carcasses, or bodies, for recapping by protecting the walls and not running down treads. Further, the committee advised low speeds, adequate air for tubes, and proper alignment for wheels and axles.

### Homemade Penicillin

One of medicine's most precious cures, magical penicillin, is being produced at "five cents a plateful" by Dr. Julius A. Vogel in the kitchen of his Pittsburgh, Pa., residence. Properly equipped, any doctor can grow his own supply, Dr. Vogel says.

Plant physician for the Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation, Vogel has used his penicillin to treat external infections, with complete cures effected in more than a score of cases.

### CHILD DELINQUENCY: Supervision Needed

During the last year, delinquency among girls has increased 38 per cent and among boys 11 per cent, Katherine Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau of the department of labor, declared.

With 5 1/2 million women with children under 14 years of age working, and many fathers in service or sleeping days, a general weakening in home supervision is a contributing cause for the delinquency, Miss Lenroot said. More than one million more women will be needed in industry this year, she reported.

Other factors of delinquency, Miss Lenroot asserted, are lack of school facilities in war-expanded communities, and the increase in child labor to five million this year.

"There would be little juvenile delinquency today if children were treated as much of an emergency as armament production," Miss Lenroot concluded.

### LEND-LEASE:

#### British Aid

Up to last June 30, British lend-lease assistance to the U. S. totaled \$71 million dollars, of which the major share consisted in supplying base facilities, barracks and hospitals for American land and air forces in the United Kingdom. Incomplete figures indicated assistance to date has topped one billion dollars.

Not included in the accounting, the British said, was the cost of food furnished on the fighting fronts where no adequate records could be kept, and the value of information and experience gained in battle and relayed to the U. S. army and industry.

The British assistance does not include lend-lease granted the U. S. by Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, who operate under separate agreements. On August 25, President Roosevelt reported U. S. lend-lease assistance to Britain alone totaled nearly 4 1/2 billion dollars.

## Who's News This Week

By Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

**NEW YORK**—As chairman of Foods for Freedom, Elizabeth Reeve Cutler Morrow may look back to the days when she and her husband went to house-keeping. Thought must have been given to the grocery money then.

They had turned down a \$70 a month house in Plainfield, N. J., in favor of one at \$60 in Englewood. They went without a telephone, since the budget did not allow one. (That was before Dwight W. Morrow rose to be a Morgan partner and United States ambassador to Mexico.)

When Mrs. Morrow's four children were small she never failed to find time for a half hour of reading at supper. The sensitive ears of one of her daughters took in the rhythm of poetry and gave it out later in memorable prose.

Earlier, as a student at Smith, Mrs. Morrow edited the College Monthly. As a graduate student at the Sorbonne and as a young teacher, she wrote stories and poems. After her marriage she produced five books, including *The Painted Pig*. (Three publishers rejected this successful tale of life down in Old Mexico.)

Meanwhile, Mrs. Morrow gardened. She acted as president of Smith for a year, and still serves as trustee. And now, besides concerning herself with food, she aids the National War Fund drive and urges a woman at the peace table.

Her husband must have trusted her budgeting. He left her the bulk of his estate. Erect, petite, calm, with a smile like Daughter Anne's, she was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 70 years ago.

**SECOND FRONT TALK** comes to the surface in the wake of the Kremlin banquet, and so brings closer the biggest job in the ram-

bunctious career of young Maj. Gen. Robert Laycock.

He has just moved into the post of Britain's chief command, recently vacated by Lord Louis Mountbatten, and will lead his commandos in the attack on the Nazis' channel defenses if and when an invasion is ordered.

Laycock, after surviving the attack on Salerno, the invasion of Sicily, the evacuation of Crete and an attempt in 1941 to kidnap Germany's Rommel, is now nicknamed Lucky. He is Britain's youngest major general, long and strong with a hard, close-cropped head, a small tight mouth and eyes that in anger remind observers who knew their Kipling well of Rikki-tikki-Tavi.

Very likely Laycock knows Kipling, too, and has discovered that if one reads "Adolf Hitler" for "Danny Deever" that notable hanging swings along just as smoothly. He relishes poetry, the sage sayings of Socrates and Plato, and is a middling amateur barber to boot. In the field, when no professional is handy he cheerfully cuts his brother officers' overgrown hair. Fortytish, he is married to a trim, handsome brunette, the former Angela Dudley Ward, who would, so London newspapers say, herself make a good commando leader. They have three children.

**EVER** since the Moscow conference, reporters have been talking their heads off about the contrast between Cordell Hull and Russia's super secretary Stalin made.

**Cordell Hull Has Pulled Himself Up By His Bootstraps**

Hull was born in a log cabin, actually. That starts him at least even with Stalin. But whereas Stalin still looks the part, Hull has for years looked like a man to the manor born.

When he comes into the shabby conference room of the shabby state department building to face Washington correspondents he couldn't be more assured if he were backed up by a dozen generations of arms-bearing ancestors. He looks like the descendant of such, too. At 72, he is still one of the handsomest men at either end of Pennsylvania avenue.

## That Picture on the Calendar on Your Wall Is the Most Widely Known—Also the Most Profitable—Form of 'Art' in America Today

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON  
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

**YOU** gaze upon one there on the walls of your home or your office every day and you enjoy looking at it. Chances are that you never give a second thought to that picture on the calendar any more than you do to any other familiar object in your daily life. But the truth is that when you look at a calendar picture you're looking at the most widely-known and most popular form of "art" in America today.

For "calendar art" is truly the "art of the people" and it is seen and enjoyed every year by more people than have seen or enjoyed the combined output of all the "Great Masters" in history. Moreover, it's the most profitable form of art because the art-calendar business is estimated at \$20,000,000 annually and that has been going on for a number of years.

Who selects these pictures that adorn our calendars? (Certainly, not the grocer or hardware merchant, or insurance agent, or some other business man or institution which provides us with a new calendar at the beginning of every year.) How do they know what subjects will be appealing and draw the eye to the picture (and incidentally to the advertising message that's usually just below it)?

Well, the answer to those, and many other interesting questions which suggest themselves when you begin investigating the subject of calendar art, can best be answered if you pay a visit to one of the "Big Six" art calendar companies—Brown and Bigelow of St. Paul, Minn.; the Osborne company of Clifton, N. J.; the Shaw-Barton company of Coshocton, Ohio; the Thomas D. Murphy company of Red Oak, Iowa; the Gerlach-Barklow company of Joliet, Ill., and the Kemper-Thomas company of Cincinnati, Ohio. Talk to the officials of one of these companies—Brown and Bigelow, the



Boy meets girl (in an automobile) was a favorite calendar art theme around 1912.

biggest of the "Big Six," for instance—and you'll learn that they have experts whose business it is to "keep their ears to the ground" and find out what kind of picture Mr. and Mrs. America like best on their calendars.

They get that kind of picture from American artists who are outstanding in the field of illustration—from Maxfield Parrish, Norman Rockwell, Lawson Wood, Rolf Armstrong, Anton Otto Fischer, Frank Hoffman, N. C. Wyeth and Maud Tousey Fangel—and a few months later the art calendar company's giant presses are turning out full-color or black-and-white reproductions of their paintings to adorn calendars which will hang in millions of homes and offices throughout the United States.

Since our fighting men have been serving overseas, we've been hearing a lot about "pin-up" girls—Betty Grable, Rita Hayworth, Dorothy Lamour and other Hollywood celebrities. Are any of these the favorite "pin-up girls" of civilian America as well as military America? The answer is "They are NOT!"

The favorite "pin-up girls" in the American home are five little girls who live up in Canada—the famous



This is one of Andrew Loomis' paintings of the Dionne Quintuplets which, appearing on a Brown and Bigelow calendar, have made them America's favorite "pin-up girls" for the last nine years.

Dionne Quintuplets. Moreover, they've held that honor for the last nine years and it's doubtful if any Hollywood star or curvaceous Powers model will ever displace them since it seems that the plain people of America have, both figuratively and literally, pinned their devotion to Annette, Cecile, Yvonne, Emilie and Marie Dionne, whose childish charms have been displayed the length and breadth of this land in paintings by Artist Andrew Loomis on Brown and Bigelow calendars. By actual count calendars bearing the picture of the Quints have sold into the tens of millions!

What is true of this picture is true to almost as great an extent of pictures produced by other artists mentioned above. For they have produced pictures in every field—landscapes, portraits, "leg art" and nudes, also some of the best known sporting pictures in the world. Undoubtedly the average American knows the baby pictures of Maud Towsey Fangel better than the "Boy With the Fire" of Manet, and the Norman Rockwell "Boy Scout" better than the "Blue Boy" of Gainsborough. He has become better acquainted with the landscapes of Maxfield Parrish, and feels closer to his famous blues and purples than to the landscapes of Turner and Corot.

And from daily glances in his office and on his living room walls, the average American who hunts and fishes (and there are 15 million more of him) has come to know and love pictures like Frank Hoffman's "At Bay," one of the outstanding calendar pictures in the Brown and Bigelow catalogue, better than any of Rosa Bonheur's masterpieces. No, the average American may not be tremendously art-conscious, but he likes pictures and knows what he likes. Moreover, you'll find what he likes hanging in his office, home, garage, work room, and places of recreation.

And he can hardly wait till his bank, grocery, gas, or tire company, or other concern with whom he does business, or doesn't, sends him a calendar with his favorite artist's picture on it. Whether it's a nude or revealing bit of anatomy by Rolf Armstrong or Zoe Mozart, or a more artistic landscape by Maxfield Parrish, a tragi-comic situation painted in his inimitable fashion by Norman Rockwell, or a hunting scene by Frank Hoffman, each of these artists has his fans, and as soon as the calendar is brought in by the postman, it is unwrapped, and the plain American or his Missus hangs it up at the time-honored spot on the wall.

The subjects they like run from the Dionne Quintuplets to historical scenes such as Columbus Discovering America or Washington Crossing the Delaware. If you think the present "pin-up" craze is big, remember back to the days when practically every American home either hung "September Morn" on the wall, or fought bitterly about the propriety and even morality of having it there.

But the favorite subject, according to a Brown and Bigelow survey, has always been the landscape. The scene must be a homely, comfortable and comforting one—not the noisy, over-colored, flashy, modern art. However, the outstanding favorite of the average American, a favorite that has held its leadership for nine years, are the calendars picturing the Quints. Andrew Loomis' drawings of Canada's chief peacetime industry have sold

into the millions each year; 2 1/2 million at their peak, in 1936, and never less than a million a year.

Girl calendars, nudes, leggy pictures, what is known to the newspaper man as "cheesecake," are next in popularity. Men like nudes best, and steel companies and tire companies send these to their men customers, garagemen, contractors, mechanics, etc. But a close runner up is the plain picture of a wholesome American girl, the clean-cut type of young girl of about 17. These are favorites with storekeepers, small town banks, beauty parlors, etc. A more sophisticated type is chosen by city shops, florists, milliners, and laundry and dry cleaning places.

Besides the Quints, who are the essence of human interest, the human interest scenes go biggest in the average home—pictures like Norman Rockwell's, and the etchings of a boy and his dog. Religious pictures, which had waned somewhat in popularity, have spurred recently, undoubtedly due to the war. And the subject that is always sure of its popularity is the outdoor scene. Even the busiest of executives like them hanging in the office because it gives them a chance to relax for a moment by imagining themselves in the wide open spaces.

Back in the decade from 1920 to 1930, the mother and child theme in calendar art was a popular one but it has fallen off somewhat in the last 10 years. Just why, no one knows. Calendar makers will tell you that the idea is "fundamentally sound" and the only explanation they have is that no artist recently has drawn a mother-child picture with exactly the right idea and technique. Similarly, ship pictures—especially the



This bathing beauty was considered a very snappy number for calendars back in 1934.

sailing ship scudding along in a stiff breeze—have declined in popularity. However, as the American navy wins more and more victories, it is probable that pictures of warships will appear more frequently.

But whether they choose the Quints, landscapes, human interest, or girl art, the American public is "pin-up" minded. It has been long before the war, and will be as long as, about this time of the year, the postman comes around with a calendar and its picture by the American's favorite artist.