

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXIX

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1944

No. 2

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Two-Way Red Army Offensive Traps German Divisions Southeast of Kiev; 'Bitterest Battle' Wages Near Cassino; Furloughs Likely for Pacific Veterans

(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.) Released by Western Newspaper Union.

#### RUSSIA:

##### 'Molotov's Cocktail'

Big international news of the month was Russia's grant of independence in foreign affairs and defense preparations to 16 republics making up the soviet government.

"Molotov's latest cocktail" was the way London's diplomatic circles described the move, which, to all practical purposes would still leave all 16 of the republics under Moscow's control through the Communist party, but at the same time would qualify each one to representation at the peace table.

Announced by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, the plan embraced the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, of White Russia in old Poland, and of Karelo-Finland, all of which would be constituted as republics after their annexation by Russia, as a fulfillment of the Atlantic charter's guarantee of self-government for all small nations.

##### Drive Continues

Driving on the heels of retreating German troops, the Reds crossed into Estonia on the Baltic battlefield, while farther to the south, other Russ forces continued their hammering along the prewar Polish border.

By smashing toward the Baltic at one end of the 250-mile northern front, and pressing their attacks along the prewar Polish border at the other, the Reds threatened a breakthrough that would trap the whole German army in this sector.

Stiffest German resistance was being met near the prewar Polish border, although the Nazis were fighting a strong rear-guard action in the Baltic. As a result of the Baltic drive, the Reds cleared the Nazis from below Leningrad, gaining control of the extensive network of railroads in the vicinity.

"Attrition warfare"—that is, the wearing out of the enemy—continued in the Ukraine, where the Russians went back to the offensive after German counterattacks 80 miles from the Rumanian border.

#### FURLOUGH:

##### For Pacific Vets

If the facilities and battle conditions allow, an increasing number of veterans with two years or more service in the Pacific area will be granted furloughs, Com. Gen. Milford F. Harmon declared.

Already a program of replacing vets with fresh troops has been initiated, General Harmon said, but on a limited scale. Availability of shipping and need for troops for the increasing tempo of the Pacific warfare will determine the extent of the furlough program, General Harmon explained.

"Anyone in a responsible position in the army, from General Marshall down, appreciates the desirability of rotating men in the combat zones," General Harmon said. "But they also appreciate the need for winning the war, and you cannot allow rotation of personnel to interfere unduly with that accomplishment."

#### PACIFIC:

##### Won't Fight

Again the boastful Japanese fleet refused to come out and fight, and following the heaviest naval bombardment in history which left shore defenses in smoking tatters, U. S. forces overran the Marshall islands in mid-Pacific.

One of the enemy's last outer defensive rings of their main holdings in the Philippine area, the Marshalls, were virtually surrendered by the enemy, without the bitter, last-ditch fight expected. When marines swarmed ashore after a murderous barrage of U. S. naval guns, they met only scattered pillbox opposition, the enemy's own big artillery pieces have been smashed.

Invasion of the Marshalls gave the U. S. a springboard for the next step in the march to Tokyo, now 2,000 miles off, while reports indicate that the Japs were massing and homelands all through the Philippine and the greatest naval armada in history, when that day comes.

#### FEED:

##### See Relief

Because of a decline in requirements of concentrates when pastures are opened and a 16 per cent drop in the 1944 spring pig crop, the nation's tight feed supply should be relieved soon, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said.

However, overall prospects for the year are not so rosy, even though the geographical distribution of supplies has been improved by an increase in the corn price ceiling and the set-aside allocation for high protein feeds.

BAE noted that with prices for laying mash this spring up 12 to 15 per cent over last year, the egg-feed price ratio will be less favorable, since returns on eggs are not likely to increase. Total slaughter of chickens for 1944 should approximate the 1943 record of 3 billion 800 million pounds, despite probable decrease in the marketing of young chickens.

#### STOCK EXCHANGE:

##### Shows Profit

For the first time since 1936, the New York Stock Exchange showed a profit in 1943, earnings amounting to \$675,509 against a loss of \$815,972 in 1942.

In addition, it was revealed that the Stock Exchange collected \$228,000 in initiation fees, which was not added to profit but rather was transferred to the capital account. Last year, \$296,000 was collected in such fees.

Reflecting the increased investment interest as a result of the war boom, 278,742,000 shares of stock were traded in 1943, compared with 125,685,000 shares in 1942. Daily trading averaged approximately 1,000,000 shares, against 450,000 throughout 1942. The brisk action has been maintained this year.

#### Weights Less



Six pounds, five ounces when born, tiny Paalette Matthes of Chicago celebrated her first birthday, weighing three ounces less, in a case that has baffled physicians.

Only able to digest a little of a formula of milk and water, tiny Paalette has been in need of almost day and night care, which her mother has unselfishly given. It was a happy birthday, with Paalette, now 22 inches long, smiling for the first time. The Matthes have a thriving son, Ronald, 4.

#### MORE MONEY:

##### Circulation Up

Tax evasion by people with large incomes, and activities of "black market" operators are at least partly responsible for the huge rise in money in circulation, a current survey has revealed. At the present, currency in circulation amounts to 20 billion dollars, or \$150 per capita. Demand for \$1,000 bills has more than doubled since the war started. There were 300,000 of these floating in 1941 and there are some 700,000 now. One hundred dollar bills are most in demand, their use rising from 8 million to 27 million since Pearl Harbor.

"Black market" dealers in furniture, jewelry and the like, buy and sell on a strictly cash basis, keeping no accounts on which taxes might be levied, the survey explained. Similar ways of tax evasion are possible in other transactions, all requiring large amounts of paper money.

#### Lipstick Troublesome

Imprinting letters with lipstick might provide a thoughtful and tender touch, but when they're to be sent V-mail, they smear the equipment and blur the film, Chicago V-mail authorities say.

Other difficulties encountered in preparing V-mail film include letters written with a hard lead pencil or faulty typewriter which cannot be photographed. Because all V-mail is sent by air, delivery time averages five days. About 100,000 pieces of such mail are handled daily.

### Who's News This Week

By Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

NEW YORK.—The name of Napoleon Zervas keeps coming into the news that is relayed from Greece, and he may be the leader around whom his people will rally when the Nazi invaders try to retreat up the Valley of the Vardar, down which they marched in such easy triumph a white back.

Just now, as long ago in Yugoslavia, there has been a split among Greek partisans, and Zervas has just broken away from the oldest guerrilla forces to set up his own movement. He calls it the National Andartes band and hopes to keep its members free from the bribery which, he says, taints the old group.

Allied leaders in the Middle East call Zervas Greece's ablest guerrilla leader. Before the war he was an officer of the regular army. Now he calls himself "General Zervas" but whether he uses this title or more than his own authority is not clear. He is old enough to have been a general.

His present fight against the Nazis is being waged in the northwestern province of Epirus. This is his home and his birthplace. He knows every "lim trail" over its wild mountains as Alvin York knows his Tennessee hills. Every tree, every rock is a friendly shield, and every small village a fortress with a hundred sally-ports out of which to attack or . . . escape to fight again when the odds have evened.

SINATRA fans from coast to coast are rising to defend their idol against slurs cast by Artur Rodzinski. Older and soberer and more eminent folk, too, led by Conductor Stokowski, are speaking up in gentle reproof of the maestro. This corner enjoys a bit of boogie woogie but still it thinks that the conductor of the New York Philharmonic should not go undetended.

Certainly he has courage. The smoke caused by his quarrel with dismissed New York musicians has just stopped getting in his eyes, and now he takes on the embattled 'teen agers. The man positively enjoys squaring off for a fight.

Of course age doesn't have to worry him yet. He was born in Spalato, Dalmatia, only 50 years ago. And if he needs legal aid in his squabbles, it's right in his own head . . . or ought to be. To please his father he got a law degree at the University of Vienna as well as a doctorate at the Vienna Academy of Music. He began as conductor of the chorus at Lwow; he went on to Warsaw; came to the U. S. at Stokowski's invitation to be assistant director of the Philadelphia orchestra. This was in 1926.

He isn't the long hair that Sinatra calls him although he has an ample pompadour. He has a tall virile figure, nearsighted lively eyes, and a quick likeable grin. His manner on the podium is matter-of-fact but he has plenty of temperament, as all know who listen in Carnegie Hall and over the revealing air waves.

THE seldom-heralded earl of Selborne (Roundell Cecil Palmer) reports that Germany cannot hold out much longer, and the announcement is as significant as one would be by Eisenhower or telling of shattered Nazi corps. Selborne is Britain's minister of economic warfare and it is his business to keep tab as much on Germany's resources as upon those of his own country. If he didn't know what bombings and the blockade and sabotage were doing to his enemy's stockpiles, he would hardly know how high to heap his own for victory.

Reports Germany Close to Bottom of Her Barrel

He is a rock-ribbed conservative, but bold in his estimates of Germany's staying power. He knows that four million of her best men have been killed in battle, and he knows that this has weakened Hitler's fortress, and how the bombings have weakened it, and the lack of oil, rubber and textiles. He doesn't say just when the break through will come, but his guess ought to be good.

### Christians and Jews Join Hands in Good Fellowship During 'Brotherhood Week' Observances, Feb. 20-26

#### Inter-Cult Meetings Being Organized in 3,000 Communities.



"ALL possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."

So wrote George Washington, as first President of our republic, whose first principle is "that all men are created equal." The letter was addressed to the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, R. I.

A phrase from this letter, "to bigotry no sanction," has been seized upon as a fitting motto for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, an organization dedicated to the destruction of religious intolerance and racial prejudice. The conference sponsors the annual "Brotherhood-Week" activities, a program of events designed to promote good fellowship and understanding among people differing in cult or race. The last week of February, the 20th to the 27th, was chosen for Brotherhood week, because Washington's birthday, the 22nd, is included in this period.

Educational and musical programs are being rehearsed and roundtables and forums arranged in some 3,000 American communities this year. Churches, synagogues, army camps, naval stations, schools, fraternal and trade organizations are all planning to observe this time of special friendliness.

#### The Round Tables.

Headquarters for Brotherhood week is the central office of the conference in New York city. Dr. Robert Ashworth, director of the "Week," operates through 15 regional offices, which are permanently organized units of the conference. Local groups, called Round Tables, work under the direction of the regional leaders. There are now 249 Round Tables, composed of influential citizens of several religions and races.

Last year these men who believe that they are their "brother's keepers" were instrumental in having tolerance programs presented in 250 colleges, 2,800 parochial and public schools, 6,968 churches of all denominations, 1,889 women's groups and 1,333 professional and service clubs of one kind or another.

The 60 overseas directors of the USO also are now busily engaged planning various events for Brotherhood week for the armed forces abroad. Its chief of operations in the United States, Ray Johns, in his memo to the directors of the 2,300 USO units in this country, accompanying his program for Brotherhood week, said "No subject is closer to the heart of the world-wide crisis which now engulfs our civilization."

#### 'World We Want to Live In.'

During the last 12 months committees of priests, rabbis and ministers have brought their message of brotherhood to some 400 camp centers with an estimated attendance of over two million. "The World We Want to Live In," a film made for the conference, has been shown more than 3,000 times. A documentary film detailing the various good will activities of this organization of Christians and Jews now is being made by "The March of Time." The camp program is growing all the time; in the words of the president of the conference, Rev. Everett R. Clinchy, it is "the most important new contribution of the National Conference."

Urging service men and women, and all others, to attend their churches or synagogues, the National Conference believes that "while we fight for religious liberty, it is our duty to help our churches and synagogues by our attendance and support. We must make religion increasingly vital in our lives and in the nation." Many of the major denomination religious authorities, and Protestant, Catholic and Jewish community leaders, use the material prepared by the Conference on Brotherhood week. Some 2,500,000 pieces of its literature have been given to chaplains for use and distribution.

#### President's Proclamation On 'Brotherhood Week'

(President Roosevelt's White House proclamation setting the week of Washington's birthday as Brotherhood week, will be beamed by short wave to the four corners of the globe by the office of war information. It reads in part:)

"The annual observance of Brotherhood week is a time both of reminder and dedication. It reminds us of the basic religious faith from which democracy has grown—that all men are children of one Father and brothers in the human family. It dedicates us to the practice of understanding and justice through which freedom and equality flourish in human society."

"While we are engaged in a mighty struggle to preserve our free institutions and to extend the boundaries of liberty in the earth, it is good for us to pledge renewed devotion to the fundamentals upon which this nation has been built. Brotherhood must prevail. Our inescapable choice is brotherhood or chaos."

"On land and sea and in the air, the sons of the United States fight as one though they come from every racial and cultural strain and though they worship at different altars. They are brothers in arms now; soon, pray God, they shall be brothers in peace. We on the home front must see that history shall not repeat itself in postwar hatred and intolerance. It is for us to make the homeland more nearly a land of brotherhood, worthy of the victory our gallant sons and daughters shall surely win."

Educational plans for observing Brotherhood week in the public and high schools were prepared by the Duluth Intercultural committee of Duluth, Minn. These cover a variety of novel events all aiming at cultivating an appreciation of the importance of tolerance and understanding of the other fellow. Robert Ruhlman, who drew the prize-winning poster for Brotherhood week soon to be displayed in schools, settlement houses, USO centers and community groups is a high school student in Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Education in Tolerance.

Of course, getting along amicably with people who are slightly different cannot be taught in a single week of the year. The conference realizes that their job must go on every week, every day. A spirit of tolerance toward religious and cultural differences should be developed in childhood, the conference realizes. One of the most important committees of the conference is the Commission on Educational Organizations, which is composed of 28 prominent religious and public educators. The commission is concerned with (1) the elimination of biased materials from public and religious education materials, (2) the production of positive materials to promote understanding and good will and (3) the training of writers, clergymen, educators and administrators to make effective the materials and programs completed.

Much has been accomplished in a concrete way. For instance, 40 major Protestant educational and missionary boards have adopted for use at all age levels during the coming year a series of books and study manuals entitled, "The Church and America's Peoples." They treat realistically the problems of group relations in the nation and the world.

Three thousand five hundred Catholic parochial schools are using the new "Faith and Freedom" Readers of the Commission on American Citizenship established by the Catholic hierarchy. The commission includes Protestants and Jews as well as Catholics on its boards. The Readers include many sections devoted to understanding and respect among religious and racial groups.

During Brotherhood week last year, a number of Catholic bishops



Clergymen of three faiths, Rev. William Ryan, Rabbi Samuel Thurman, and Rev. Sidney Sweet, (front to rear) get acquainted with soldiers at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

asked all their priests to cooperate with the conference program. Many of the major Protestant denominational leaders took a similar position with their clergy and educators. Cooperation by Jewish leaders was most generous.

The Methodist Conference on a Just and Durable Peace at Delaware, Ohio, called on all church leaders to work with the conference in its program.

The major denominational religious education authorities are constantly using materials furnished by the conference. These materials include study units for young people and adults covering periods of several weeks discussion as well as single articles.

The conference has aided and extended the services of the Bureau for Intercultural Education to public



Back home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on furlough, Sergt. Howard Cantor relaxes with a big cigar. A Flying Fortress gunner, he is credited with shooting down nine zeros in the South Pacific area. The medals he wears are the Distinguished Flying Cross, Silver Star, Air Medal, and the Oak Leaf Cluster. Hundreds of thousands of Jewish young men are serving in the armed forces.

school systems. This bureau develops and distributes educational materials on intergroup relations and works with educational bodies and regional and local school administrators in teaching human relations as an integral part of the curricula in American education.

After noting that the National Conference of Christians and Jews held its first meeting at Columbia university in 1928, President Clinchy said: "The National conference was established in accord with a cardinal principle in American history: respect for the dignities and rights of groups. The people of the conference believed that this country could not suffer hate breeders any more than they could afford to tolerate the carriers of contagious diseases."

"Our organization was established on the conviction that irrational antagonisms and hatreds are part of a vicious chain of which one link is tied to another. This nation, composed of a plural number of religious, racial and nationality groups, must, for the security and well being of each group, learn to face differences realistically. The members of each group must so act that the members of every other group have parity or opportunity to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"Brotherhood or Chaos." Dr. Ashworth said emphasis now is being placed on the community cooperation of common citizens of our one land, the important thing to remember being the intrinsic worth of the individual, and, in President Roosevelt's words, after the peace it will be either "Brotherhood or Chaos."

According to Dr. Ashworth, it was a Catholic priest who originally suggested the organization of Brotherhood week, back in 1932. He wrote to the National Conference of Christians and Jews that brotherhood was something all faiths wanted, something of which there was too little in the world, something of which there could never be too much. He suggested that a special period be designated each year by the National conference, that Catholics, Protestants and Jews be invited to consider together practical ways toward attaining it.

This idea took fire. The first national observance of Brotherhood week took place in April, 1934. President Roosevelt proclaimed the event publicly as he has done every year for the last 11 years. From the first the conference sought out the cooperation of civic bodies, Parent Teachers' associations, schools, colleges, churches and synagogues. Dr. Ashworth said: "This year, like preceding ones, a number of governors and mayors have issued formal proclamations endorsing its aims and purposes."