

THE ALAMANANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1944

No. 18

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Continue Advance in Italy; U. S. Airmen Rain Blows on Japs; Political Break Looms in South

Released by Western Newspaper Union.
(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.)



Walkout—Strikers mill outside of Parke, Davis & Company plant at Detroit, Mich. (See Labor.)

PACIFIC:

Buck Air Power

Nibbling further at Jap air power based in the eastern New Guinea area as a defensive bulwark of the Indies and the Philippines, U. S. aviators continued their strikes against enemy airdromes in the region and U. S. ground forces fought their rough country to set up airfields for them.

As General MacArthur's air and ground forces struck out at eastern New Guinea, navy bombers from a strong task force of aircraft carriers hit at enemy island holdings farther to the north, dotting the roadway to the enemy homeland.

U. S. casualties in the eastern New Guinea area remained light as Doughboys expanded their holdings with support of heavy artillery, tanks and warplanes.

POSTWAR:

Churchill Speaks

Organization of the great powers emerging victorious from the war into a single force to preserve future world peace was outlined by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a discussion of foreign policy in Britain's house of commons.

To prevent either the planning or conduct of future wars by "restless and ambitious nations," Churchill said the Allied powers intend to set up a world organization equipped with all necessary means for maintaining order.

Touching on the delicate Russian-Polish situation, Churchill declared that Poland's surrender of territory in the east might be countered by acquisition of German land.

SOLID SOUTH:

Threaten Break

Long rumored, southern rebellion against the New Deal's social reform, especially in regard to the advocacy of Negro equality, took tangible shape in Texas, where the regular Democratic organization instructed its presidential electors to cast their vote for the party's nominee in the electoral college only if the national convention:

1. Votes disapproval of efforts to nullify state laws for segregation of white and colored school children;
2. Backs up Texas' opposition to the Supreme court ruling opening Democratic primaries to Negroes;
3. Seats the delegates selected by the regular Texas Democratic party instead of delegates chosen by a rival rump organization, composed of members who broke with the regular party over its instructions to the electors.

Electoral Vote

While calmer minds sweated over working out a compromise between the two factions in Texas, speculation arose as to what might happen if the 23 Texas electors should join eight similarly dissatisfied North Carolina electors in voting against the Democratic candidate in the electoral college, whose vote determines the presidential winner.

Since the 31 Texas and North Carolina representatives in the electoral college, made up of electors chosen by the states, could form a majority for either side, they could swing the election to either a Republican or Democrat, being free to vote as they wished. Or then, again, they might vote for an independent person, in which case neither of the two regular candidates would receive a majority and the presidential election then would be referred to the house of representatives. In the house, the party in the majority would decide the election.

EUROPE:

Buck Nazis to Wall

With Fifth army troops on the southern front joined with their comrades on the Anzio beachhead, and with the British slugging through the Liri valley to the east, Allied forces in Italy locked hands for a knock-out punch against the Germans below Rome.

As the fighting in Italy came closer to a showdown, invasion preparations continued, with thousands of Allied bombers ripping up German defenses and airfields in western Europe, and the Allied command issuing detailed instructions to the underground to report enemy troop movements to U. S. and British soldiers when they land.

Tottering under the combined pressure of Lieut.-Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth army and the British Eighth, the Germans fell slowly back to the southeast of Rome for a bitter defensive fight, while Allied aircraft hampered their movements by a steady bombardment of supply lines and motorized concentrations.

LABOR:

Local Punished

While the CIO United Automobile workers suspended officials of a local union for a strike in the Chrysler plant at Detroit, Mich., the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical workers sanctioned the walkout of 1,900 members of a local at the Parke, Davis and company drug factory in the same city.

In suspending the local officers for the walkout which resulted from their support of a CIO chauffeurs' union fight with a rival AFL organization, the United Automobile workers said they had violated their contract with the company, the UAW constitution, and their no-strike pledge.

Accusing Parke, Davis and company of a "vicious union busting campaign," the Gas, Coke and Chemical workers supported its local's strike, which halted production of blood plasma, penicillin, and smallpox vaccination for military and civilian use. Protesting that the position of the company jeopardized the standing of the union, the local's president defied a War Labor board directive to return to work before resuming negotiations.

FOOD:

Supply Good

A factor in the government's possible restoration of rationing on point-free meats may be the necessity for assuring a more equal distribution of such meats, three federal agencies reporting on the general food situation declared. Meanwhile, some cuts or better grades of meat may become more difficult to obtain.

Although supplies of canned fruits and juices will continue at low levels for the rest of the year, fresh apples, peaches, pears and cherries will be more plentiful. The situation in canned vegetables can be expected to grow tight. Increases in stocks of margarine, shortening and other edible oils will probably offset declines in butter and lard. Because of record spring production of eggs, need for greater consumption persists.

"Civilian diet is sufficient in calories, proteins, iron and vitamin A, but with little margin . . . in the B vitamin and C vitamin," the agencies reported.

AGRICULTURE:

Farm Machinery

With manufacture of harvesting and haying equipment farthest behind schedule, the War Production board's \$671,000,000 farm machinery and spare parts program for the year ending June 30 was 13 per cent off on May 1.

Because of accelerated production in the final few months, however, the WPB expects the program to finish up only 10 per cent behind schedule, although manufacturers of combines will have up to September to meet their quotas.

As of May 1, production of harvesting machinery was 33.4 per cent off schedule; tractor attachments off 28.2 per cent; barn and barnyard equipment off 25.8 per cent; farm pumps and windmills off 16.4 per cent; farm wagons, gears and trucks off 16.5 per cent; harrows and rollers off 14.5 per cent; cultivators and weeders off 13.9 per cent; dairy farm machinery off 13 per cent; planting, seeding and fertilizing equipment off 11.8 per cent, and farm poultry equipment off 11.3 per cent.

Land Values

With farm land values showing a 15 per cent increase for the year ending March 15, they stood at 114 per cent of the 1912-'14 level, according to statistics of the U. S. department of agriculture.

One-third of the sales financed by credit last year involved mortgages of 75 per cent of the sales price, the USDA reported.

With the average debt per acre on newly acquired farms about one-fourth higher than two years ago, large turnover was reported in 1943, with some operators selling holdings after a few months. Many city buyers reportedly were purchasing farm property as an inflation hedge.

CONGRESS:

Investigate Ward's

Investigating the government's seizure of Montgomery Ward and company's Chicago mail order plants, a congressional subcommittee heard Attorney Gen. Francis Biddle declare that inasmuch as the concern was indirectly involved in the war program through sale of productive equipment to farmers, the President could use his judgment in taking it over during a labor dispute to restore operation.

Thus, the Attorney General concluded, if the seizure was not warranted under congressional statutes, it was legal under the President's wartime emergency powers.

Because his interpretation of the law is his own opinion, the Attorney General said, he stands correction by a court, or congress itself can intervene to make any changes in legislation which might eliminate abuses.

Strange Tail



There's no end to the versatility of the American Seabee, as shown in this picture from distant Midway Island, where navy construction experts secured a length of ¼-inch manila rope to Bossy's severed tail to provide the milk cow with a switch. Carpenter's Mate J. A. Pierson, Sheffield, Pa., is the milker.

RAILROADS:

Government Rates

In exchange for the grant of land for right-of-ways to the railroads during the expansion period of 1850-1870, the government received reductions of 50 per cent on passenger and freight rates.

Amended in 1940 to apply only to military goods and personnel following railroads' complaints against the heavy burden of relief shipments especially during the depression period, total abolition of the reductions came before congress, with the house approving by a 236 to 16 vote.

Although termination of the reduced rates would increase railroad revenues by more than 250 million dollars annually in wartime and 20 million dollars yearly in peacetime, the house bill calls for scaling down private shipping rates to reflect higher income from government.



The Private Papers of a Cub Reporter

It is supposed to have happened during Churchill's last visit. . . . A youthful War Dep't aide was rushed over to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue one hot Sunday dawn with confidential news of military importance for the President. . . . Though the hour was terribly early, he was brought to FDR's bedside. . . . The President listened and then ordered the young officer rushed to the Prime Minister.

Breathlessly, he retold the news to Churchill, whose huge, round face was all he could see imbedded in four or five pillows. The celebrated cigar smoldering in the semi-darkness. . . . The officer ended his message and stood at attention, waiting tensely for Churchill's answer. . . . The Britisher kept focused on the youth and then softly growled. "Are you the young man who took my daughter out last night?"

"Yes, sir," gulped the astonished fellow. "I'd like you to understand," said Mr. Churchill, "that my daughter is not accustomed to staying out until 3 in the morning!"

And then, getting out of bed in his white sack-like nightgown, England's Commander-in-Chief, cigar between his teeth, strode off hurriedly down the White House corridors in his nightie.

Over at the British Embassy they enjoy telling the one about the pair of Gurkhas (noted as India's bravest tribe) who volunteered for the Indian Army's sky-troops. They asked the British officer: "From what height are we supposed to jump?" "Five hundred feet," they were informed.

"Nothing doing," one complained, "that's too high. Can't we try from 300 feet, old chap?" "No," said the officer, "from such a low height there is great danger the parachute won't open in time."

"You mean," they exclaimed, "that we get parachutes?"

In Albuquerque, this ageless gag is convulsing the citizens. About the New York go-getter, who spotted an Indian chief lazing near his tepee. . . . "Why don't you," asked the stranger, "get yourself a job in a defense plant?"

"Why?" grunted the Indian. . . . "Oh," said the New Yorker, "if you work hard and save your money you would soon have a bank account. Wouldn't you like that?"

The Injun intoned: "Why?" "Oh, fer goodness sake," said the exasperated bore. "With a big bank account you could retire. And never work any more." "Me," said the chief waddling away, "not working now."

Sally in Our Alley: In Reuben's last night a pair of stage veterans recalled when John Barrymore was going through the soul torment of Hamlet when he thought he detected a small riot in the second row. . . . Looking down he saw Jane Cow, the star, carrying on an animated conversation with all around her for four rows back. . . . Gritting his molars, Barrymore went through the show, but when he was called on for bows at the end, he intoned: "I would like to thank all you gracious people for your applause. And also thank Miss Jane Cow sitting right down there — for co-starring with me!"

New Yorkers Are Talking About: The mad between Hildegarde and Jacqueline Susann, who lit a match at the Persian Room during the singer's blackout number. . . . The fastest sell-out in Harper's history. Because of the article on Gov. Dewey. . . . Socialite Rusty Hatch, who celebrated his second divorce last Friday. He's proposed to his third heart-attack. . . . Gloria King's thrashing in the Park Central Lounge. . . . Martin Dies' statement that "no man is indispensable." . . . Martin said it after he had seven terms. . . . The lovely model in the uniform of the Femarines. An Elizabeth Arden advert in windows. . . . The way F. P. A. was and probably will be the only one to flaunt an FDR button in the Republican-infested sector near Westport. . . . Mary Nolan (Imogene Wilson, ex-Follies girl) being so ill and in sour luck again on the Coast. . . . The \$25 round trip fare charged by many cabbies to the Belmont track. . . . The theft of night club files which are offered back for a stiff fee. The big idea is to permit beating the OPA ruling on raising prices. . . . Fred Allen's retort to a heckler: "People who keep their mouths shut never show their ignorance or false teeth!"

LIKE BIBLICAL WARRIORS, DOUGHBOYS FIND DAIRY PRODUCTS NOURISHING FARE AS THEY GO TO WAR

Nutritional Foods Also Help To Maintain Efficiency Of Workers.

By E. M. HARMON

Director of Public Relations, National Dairy Council

When David prepared his armies to meet the hosts of Absalom, he provided them with cheese and butter to keep them fit. Even before that, dairy products were considered essential for the welfare of fighting forces. These are observations of War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, who states further that, "Today milk and its products have gone to war once more, as they have through the ages."

"Never before in all that long history has milk gone to war on so many fronts and in so many different ways as now. It is dropped by parachutes in the remote jungles of the Pacific. It goes with our planes above the earth and with our submarines beneath the seas. It nourishes our soldiers on the beaches and in the deserts and in the mountains of all the continents between."

With all the history of dairy products as food for fighting forces behind us, however, it is only in recent years that their real place has begun to be appreciated. For example, fresh fluid milk is in the United States army ration now for the first time since the Revolutionary war.

Any comparison of the rations of America's fighting forces in World War I with those of today shows a tremendous increase in the appreciation for dairy products. When all of the dairy products in the garrison ration in World War I are converted into terms of fluid milk equivalent they amount to a little over 11 ounces daily. The garrison ration in this war includes enough butter, cheese, ice cream, fluid milk and concentrated milks to be equal to 37 ounces of fluid milk a day, or approximately 3½ times as much total dairy products as in the first World War.

Bigger and Better Men.

It is commonly stated that America today has the best fed fighting forces in the world's history. These greatly increased portions of dairy products are obviously one of the important reasons. Furthermore, according to Dr. George Holm of the bureau of dairy industry of the U. S. department of agriculture, over 10 per cent of all the foods exported to our fighters are dairy products as compared with 2 per cent in World War I. Not only are these fighters of today taller, healthier and better physical specimens, but they are being kept that way with the best foods possible.

Dairy products serve an additional and extremely important purpose of building morale as well. When it comes to keeping up fighters' spirits, ice cream, milk and milk drinks top the list.

War plants and factories throughout the nation are encouraging the use of milk and its products to keep workers fit so that they may produce the maximum amount of materials and equipment necessary to win the war. Frederick Schlueter, president of the Thermold company of Trenton, New Jersey, is typical of such individuals and companies. He says that a between meal milk service in his plant reduced accidents by 30 per cent and brought about fewer absences, better health, and reduced the mid-day fatigue periods to the end that both production and the worker's pay increased.

All across the nation these experiences are being duplicated in thousands upon thousands of factories and war plants. All of the milk and milk products that are available are being used to speed up production so essential in defeating Hitler and Tojo and thereby maintaining the American way of living. Truly, the dairy cow and her products are fighting this war, too, both on the battle fronts and on the home fronts.

The necessary appreciation for these products which are adding so much to the efficiency of America is the result of more than a quarter of a century of intensive nutrition education. At the close of the last World War the nation's leading nutrition scientists realized that a shortage of dairy products had contributed to serious physical deficiencies in many parts of the world.

Council Is 25 Years Old.

At their behest, the dairy industry organized the national dairy council as its research and educational institution. For more than 25 years the dairy council has worked with educational, professional and



THE AMERICAN soldier in the first World War ate and drank dairy products equivalent to 11 ounces of fluid milk a day, or about one and a half glasses. The fighting man of today consumes dairy foods amounting to 37 ounces of milk daily.

consumer groups helping to develop and disseminate the kind of information needed to build a stronger, more vital America. Personal contacts, educational movies, exhibits, publicity and more than 375 million pieces of educational material have been disseminated.

As this educational program has approached its maximum fruition during recent years, so the dairy industry itself has responded to the great need for more and more dairy products. From 1936 to 1939, inclusive, there was an average production of about 104 billion pounds of milk annually in the United States. With mounting war needs the dairy industry rapidly increased its production. In 1942, in spite of labor and equipment shortages, production was lifted to over 119 billion pounds.

More Dairy Food in Diet.

Some of the most important changes in the American diet in recent years comes out of increased consumption of dairy products. According to the national dairy council, two food nutrients most likely to be deficient in the human diet are calcium and riboflavin. The bureau of human nutrition and home economics of the U. S. department of agriculture states that both of these are prevalent in the diets in much greater quantities than a few years ago.

These increases, adds the above mentioned bureau, are due to the fact that consumption of milk, ice

such as America is now experiencing. Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical association, asserts that when conditions now prevailing in central Europe become known it will be found that protein starvation is much more serious than vitamin deficiency because of the breakdown in human tissues. This, in turn, opens the way to disease.

The proteins of milk and its products are of the highest quality. Also, the bureau of agricultural economics of the U. S. department of agriculture states that milk and its products now furnish 40 per cent more protein for human nutrition than at the outbreak of the last World War.

In the economy of production of these three critical food nutrients the dairy cow ranks without even a close competitor, according to the bureau of agricultural economics of the U. S. department of agriculture. Not only is milk the most nearly perfect food, and a well balanced food, but it is almost impossible to get enough calcium and riboflavin without consuming adequate quantities of milk and its products.

For each 100 hours of man labor devoted to milk production, 89 pounds of edible protein is obtained, states the bureau of agricultural economics, USDA. The same amount of time devoted to egg production yields 56 pounds of protein, to pork 58 pounds, to steers 42 pounds, and to lamb production 58 pounds.

Plenty of Calcium Too. In the case of calcium, the difference is much more marked. One hundred man hours of labor devoted to milk production yields 1,354 grams of calcium. The same time devoted to egg production yields 108 grams, to pork production 17 grams, to steers 11 grams and lambs 20 grams.

For riboflavin 100 man hours spent in milk production yields 2,008 milligrams. The same time spent in egg production will produce 996 milligrams, in pork production, 419 milligrams; in beef production, 239 milligrams; and to lamb, 563 milligrams.

When the production of these essential human nutrients is figured on the basis of efficiency of feed utilization, or the amount of nutrients reproduced per acre devoted to the various kinds of livestock, the dairy cow is equally efficient and in some cases even more so. It is, of course, true that in the case of some other human nutrients the superiority of the dairy cow is less obvious, but in any complete comparison she stands without a peer, not only in

Essential FOOD NUTRIENTS			
Produced per 100 MAN HOURS of Labor			
PRODUCT	Pounds PROTEIN	Grams CALCIUM	Milligrams RIBOFLAVIN
MILK	89	1354	2008
EGG	56	108	996
PORK	58	17	419
STEER	42	11	239
LAMB	58	20	563

cream and cheese have increased about 25 per cent during that time.

It is further stated that this represents one of the greatest improvements made in the human diet in recent years. Milk, ice cream and cheese furnish 75 per cent of all the calcium and 46 per cent of all the riboflavin in the national diet.

"Calcium is important to the body as a builder and maintainer of bones and teeth," continues the bureau of home nutrition and home economics. "It is also needed in many of the fluids which govern the body's involuntary activities. Riboflavin promotes growth and is essential for normal nutrition at all ages. Insufficient quantities of riboflavin for any length of time may be followed by digestive disturbances and some types of 'eyestrain' and a lowered general resistance."

Europe's Protein Deficiency. Adequate quantities of the highest quality proteins is another factor of real importance in the food economy

of the quality of human food produced but in the economy of it as well.

In this same connection, Food Administrator Jones points out first that the total needs for milk and its products for our military, lend-lease, and civilian uses are much more urgent than for many other foods. Secondly, the dairy cow is the most efficient converter of livestock food into human food. Third, this is the time when we need that efficient utilization of livestock feeds.

Truly, "bossy" is in the war. Her product is recognized as essential in maintaining the well-being of the nation's fighters. It is equally important in maintaining production on the home front. It has contributed greatly toward improving the food habits, the health, and the productivity of the nation. At the same time, the cow is proving herself an most efficient converter of the already short livestock feeds into well-balanced human food.