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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Nazi Armies Fall Back in France; Hitler's Hold on Balkans Shaken; Lend-Lease Totals 28 Billion

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(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.)



Carried on ox-carts, wounded Allied soldiers arrive at Myitkyina airstrip, Burma, for transfer to hospital plane.

## EUROPE:

### Nazis Pull Back

As fast-moving Allied forces pushed the Nazis back throughout all of France, German spokesmen hinted that Hitler's high command planned a withdrawal to the Reich frontier so as to concentrate the greatest number of men on a short line.

But even as the Nazis fell back, swift armored thrusts by the U. S., British and French continued to slash at the harassed enemy's flanks and threaten his encirclement from the rear, and clouds of Allied planes roared over the battle-lines to dip low and gun the retreating German columns.

With the bulk of their forces crowded in the area immediately north and south of Paris, the Germans put up their stiffest rearguard resistance in this region. In southern France, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army fanned out quickly in all directions, with only scattered bands of enemy troops standing up briefly to slow the Allied drive.

After capture of the great French Mediterranean port of Marseille, American engineers went to work quickly to restore facilities damaged by the Germans and enable the Allies to funnel supplies quickly to their armies in the south. Use of Marseille's installations would relieve the troublesome practice of landing supplies on the sandy beaches in shallow-draft craft.

Armistice arrangements for the German evacuation of Paris, having fallen through, Free French armored columns were compelled to fight through a screen of Nazi defenders to liberate the city, with heavy U. S. howitzers backing up Gen. Charles de Gaulle's troops, and helping to break enemy resistance. Occupation of Paris with its 3,000,000 people in need of food and fuel for utilities, posed a supply problem for the Allies.

### Turbulent Balkans

With formation of a peace government in Rumania, Adolf Hitler's unsteady grip on the turbulent Balkans grew unsteady, with Rumania's defection threatening to topple Germany's whole southeastern front.

As young King Michael announced his country's willingness to accept Allied peace terms, Russia called for Rumania's expulsion of German troops from her homeland, or a war against Hungary to clear the latter from Transylvania, as the price of armistice terms.

Even as Rumania acted to quit Germany, Bulgarian peace proposals reportedly were forwarded to the Allies, who were said to have insisted upon the Bulgars' withdrawal from all occupied Grecian and Yugoslav territory as one of the armistice terms.

To prevent any peace factions from obtaining a grip in Hungary, the Nazi-inspired regime dissolved all political parties, including the conservative elements.

### Russ Pressure

Figuring in the Balkan countries' swing toward the Allied camp was the Russians' power-house drive bearing down from northern Rumania.

As the Reds hurled their might at the enemy lines, they bored down on the Galati Gap between the Transylvanian Alps and Black sea, barring the way to the heart of Rumania and the Ploesti oil fields. From this region, there was short going before the Reds would reach the Bulgarian frontier.

## POSTWAR PEACE:

### Powers Confer

Meeting in the quaint, old Dumbarton Oaks estate in Washington, D. C., representatives of the U. S., Britain and Russia began momentous conferences on preserving postwar peace, with emphasis on the need of force as an ultimate resource. China was to join the conference after the Reds had finished their talks, since Russia is not at war with the Japanese and is unwilling to discuss repressive measures against them.



John F. Dulles

Accepting the invitation of Secretary of State Cordell Hull to discuss postwar peace plans, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey sent John Foster Dulles, his advisor on foreign affairs, to the capital to consult on the conferences. Hull issued his invitation after Dewey expressed concern that the major powers might overlook the interests of the smaller nations.

Although the conferees were said to agree on the principle of employing force to suppress future aggression, plans under discussion called for the use of force only after measures for peaceful settlement had failed.

### ANTI-TRUST:

#### Railroads Named

Charging maintenance of non-competitive rates, prevention of improvements and facilities of western lines, and suppressing development of other forms of transportation, the government filed an anti-trust suit against the Association of American Railroads; the Western Association of Railway Executives; 47 railroads; and the investment houses of J. P. Morgan and Company and Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

Focusing its attention on western rail operations, the government declared that establishment of higher rates in that territory than in the east placed it at a competitive disadvantage, retarding its economic growth. The government also claimed that movement of perishable commodities has been delayed by unwillingness to speed up schedules, and efforts have been made to stunt the development of truck and water transport.

In naming J. P. Morgan and Company and Kuhn, Loeb and Company in the suit, the government charged that they controlled major railroad financing and possessed substantial industrial interests in the East.

### LEND-LEASE:

#### Aid Mounts

Declaring that continuation of lend-lease was essential for speedy victory until both Germany and Japan were brought to their knees, President Roosevelt revealed that the U. S. share of such assistance approximated 28 billion dollars up to July 1, while other countries contributed in excess of 3 billion.

Of the 28 billion dollars, Britain received over 9 billion; Australia and New Zealand, 1 billion; Africa, the Middle East and Mediterranean, 3 billion; Russia, almost 6 billion; China and India, 1 1/2 billion, and Latin America, 172 million.

As an indication of the gigantic contribution U. S. industry has made to the war, figures showed that this country lend-leased 11,000 planes and 300,000 trucks and other vehicles to Russia; 6,000 planes and 9,900 tanks to Great Britain, and 4,800 trucks, 51,100 tanks and 73,000 planes and other vehicles to the Mediterranean area.

## AGRICULTURE:

### Seek to Avoid Glut

Looking forward into the postwar world with all of its economic problems, the War Food Administration has sought to develop a procedure designed to avoid the accumulation of vast stores of surplus foods which might constitute a market threat when hostilities cease.

Under WFA plans, the agency now buys food only for foreseeable demands, and declares that any commodities required for relief in liberated countries will first be withdrawn from surplus army and lend-lease stocks before purchases are made in the domestic market.

In establishing a surplus sales division, which is to sell current food stocks when demand is high to make room for fresh supplies, the WFA has set up machinery for future disposals.

### World Plans

Drawn up with the avowed ambition of improving the efficiency of farm production and distribution, and bettering the economic conditions of rural populations, plans for a permanent international agricultural organization have been submitted for approval to the 44 United Nations by their food conference committees.

To act in an advisory capacity only, the proposed organization would consist of a governing body in which each nation would be represented, with efforts directed toward promoting research, spreading information and offering recommendations.

Other objectives of the plan include the elevation of nutritional standards throughout the world, and the development of agriculture as a contribution to an overall economic expansion.

### PACIFIC:

#### Bombers Active

With thousands of Japanese troops stranded on the enemy's string of outer defense islands from the Solomons down to New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air command concentrated on the bombardment of shipping lanes through which supplies might seep to bolster the sagging garrisons.

At the same time, Adm. Chester Nimitz revealed that navy planes continued their attack upon the strategic Bonin islands, which lie approximately 600 miles from the Japanese mainland and just above the U. S. occupied Marianas, in an effort to soften up these stepping stones to Tokyo.

In pressing their bombardments, General MacArthur's airmen ranged over Mindanao, important basing point for enemy shipping in the southern Philippines.

### Fatherly Marines

Having been removed from hillside dugout on Tinian island in the Pacific, these native children were scrubbed clean by battle-hardened but fatherly U. S. marines, then outfitted with new clothes and sent to rear areas.



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### WAGES:

#### AFL Wants Boost

Declaring that the President possessed the power to raise wages, and that the stabilization act calling for a balance in the nation's economy afforded him the grounds for such a move, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor asked for abandonment of the "Little Steel" formula, limiting pay increases to 15 per cent of the January, 1941, level.

At the same time, the council chartered the International Office Workers union, which would embrace a vast number of white-collar employees, who, as a class, have felt the squeeze of rising living costs more than any other group, since most wage increases have been enjoyed in the heavier war-boomed industries.

In appealing for higher wages, AFL President William Green declared: "The working men and women of this nation have been made to suffer from a maladjustment that exists between wages and cost of living. This maladjustment has broken and depressed their peacetime standards of living. . . ."



Released by Western Newspaper Union.

### UNEMPLOYED BILL LACKS

WASHINGTON.—The left wing political aggressors (the Pepper-Truman-Hillman-CIO crowd) tried to find Mr. Roosevelt for leadership and support when their Murray-Kilgore bill and its \$35-a-week federal unemployment pension for war workers was sinking to defeat in the senate.

He was nowhere to be located—on that subject at that time. He was traveling, or he was busy, or telephone connections were busy. They never got him. At least so they now say in private.

Their story leaves the burden for promoting that unpopular notion of a greater relief for high salaried war workers than soldiers will get, upon the drooped shoulders of Senator Truman, the vice presidential candidate. Vice presidential candidates and vice presidents exist chiefly to take blame (see career of Vice President Wallace).

It is difficult to believe a fresh vice presidential candidate would take such responsibility of fostering such legislation without orders from the top, but Truman is being quoted in the usual off-the-record way that always leaks out, to the effect that he alone was responsible.

Whatever Mr. Roosevelt now says or whatever is done, the Murray-Kilgore bill, accordingly, is doomed to fate worse than death also in the house.

The ways and means chairman, Mr. Doughton, will not take it, and yet he has been in no hurry about the George substitute bill which would make the existing social security set-up take care of postwar unemployment through state action (maximum payment about \$18 a week, average \$13 and \$14).

Less and less publicity is attending this major issue, probably because it will split the administration right down the middle, if it is pressed.

### BYRNES MAY RETIRE

War Economic Administrator Jimmy Byrnes may not have told the Doughton committee in executive session that he was quitting his right-hand job to the President in anger, as has been reported by one newspaper. Other papers did not pick up that possibly apocryphal story because they could not fully confirm it. His hearers seem agreed Byrnes at least said he would not be the postwar demobilizer although he now has that title by presidential award, and he sharply opposed the Murray-Kilgore bill.

Also, a South Carolina newspaper, friendly to Byrnes, earlier wrote for their native state papers that he would quit all his righthandings for the White House January 1, and retire to private law practice, an amazing suggestion for a man who relinquished a life term on the Supreme bench to be of war service to the President.

Byrnes received personal treatment at the Chicago convention which has not yet been publicly appreciated. He went to Chicago with more votes than anyone else had for the vice presidential nomination, including Wallace. Mayor Ed Kelly was privately for him. Boss Hague was willing, but Flynn was doubtful. In the midst of promotion work for him (and he would have been nominated, in my opinion), he suddenly withdrew.

Observers blamed CIO's Hillman and his related Negro group, whose policy was that no Southerner could be chosen. It is hardly conceivable to me that Byrnes would have retired without instructions from the only man who is his boss.

Thus is the way of the new aggressors in politics, the CIO-Hillman leadership, meeting inner defeat within the party of its choice. Indeed, valid question now is arising whether Hillman can control the CIO, or whether his overzealous - overfinanced leadership may demoralize his own union.

At Salt Lake City, CIO locals 65 Bauer and 872 Toele broke from the Hillman leadership. Their members resigned from CIO-PAC, announcing:

"We feel that regardless of belonging to any committee, church, union or other organization, no one has the right to demand that we vote the straight Democratic ticket. This action frees us to work and vote throughout the state for the candidates we feel will best represent us."

## English Regiment's Colors in a U. S. Army Post Chapel Recalls Day When Briton and American Fought Side by Side to Win Historic Victory

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

RECENT press dispatches from the Italian front recorded the fact that the King's Royal Rifle corps was one of the units of the Seventh Armored Division, which had served so brilliantly under General Montgomery in his victory over Rommel in the North African campaign and which was now a part of General Alexander's British Eighth army. To most American readers this reference to the Royal Rifles had no special significance, although they might have been as interested in its progress in the campaign against Kesselring's Germans as in the fortunes of any regiment in Gen. Mark Clark's American Fifth army.

For the fact is that the Royal Rifle corps is intimately associated with the history of this country. It is the lineal descendant of a regiment which helped gain one of the most brilliant victories ever won on the North American continent, thereby giving to American colonial history one of its greatest military heroes. Known originally as the 62nd Royal American Provincials, the regiment was later christened the 60th Royal Americans and this was the name it bore when its leader, Col. Henry Bouquet, snatched victory from what seemed certain defeat at the Battle of Bushy Run, marched on to raise the siege of Fort Pitt and gave the deathblow to Pontiac's Conspiracy.

### A New Era in Military Science.

One thing which distinguishes the Battle of Bushy Run from all other engagements in our history is that here Colonel Bouquet established an American tradition of "tactical resiliency and readiness to adapt methods to new requirements" which has culminated in the military innovations of World War II, such as the new techniques of jungle fighting against the Japs and of air combat against the German Luftwaffe. In a day when battles were fought strictly according to rule, Bouquet, a superb tactician, dared to disregard the rules and to "improvise" on the battlefield, thereby marking the beginning of a new era in military science.

Bouquet was a soldier of fortune, born in Switzerland in 1719. In 1754, at the outbreak of the war between France and Great Britain in America, he became lieutenant colonel of the newly organized 62nd Royal American Provincials, which was to become the 60th Royal Americans three years later and eventually the King's Royal Rifle corps. He came to America in 1756, and served under General Forbes in the capture of Fort Duquesne, the French post at the Forks of the Ohio which was rebuilt and named Fort Pitt. Five years later, in May, 1763, the conspiracy of Pontiac, the great Ottawa chieftain, broke like a storm along the frontier. One after another the chain of British posts fell, either from treacherous attack or from assault by overwhelming forces of Indians. Only Detroit and Fort Pitt held out and if the latter post fell, Pontiac might well make good his threat to "drive the English in to the sea."



COL. HENRY BOUQUET

In this crisis the Swiss adventurer was called upon to save the day—by marching to the relief of Fort Pitt. It is no overstatement to call his expedition a "forlorn hope," for when he arrived at Carlisle late in June, he found there neither adequate stores nor transport which he had ordered — only panic-stricken refugees from the west. He had a force of little more than 500 men, composed of a detachment of his



Colors of the 60th Royal Americans in the Chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, New York.

own regiment, the 60th Royal Americans, and portions of two regiments, the 42nd Highlanders (the famous "Black Watch") and the 77th (Montgomery's) Highlanders, which had recently been invalided home from the West Indies.

With this "army" Bouquet reached Fort Bedford, the first leg of his 200-mile journey, on July 25. There a force of experienced rangers joined him and they proved invaluable as an advance guard against ambush. By August 5 he was nearing his goal. About noon of that day, after a forced march of 17 miles through the hot forests, he reached a place called Edge Hill, 25 miles from Fort Pitt. Suddenly there were rifle shots ahead and screaming war-whoops. The Indians had attacked his advance guard.

The two light infantry companies of the "Black Watch" went to their support and scattered the Indians. But they came swarming back immediately and within a short time his little army was surrounded and fighting for their lives behind a hastily constructed defense on top of the hill. By nightfall Bouquet's losses, in killed and wounded, were more than 80 officers and men.

### A Desperate Situation.

It was probably as desperate a situation as any military commander had ever faced. In the dark forest around him swarmed a force of savages three or four times the size of his. Flushed with their recent successes in capturing the British posts and remembering how they had overwhelmed Braddock who had more than three times as many soldiers as did Bouquet, the Indians were confident of another great victory. Outside the little circle of piled-up supplies, which formed the walls of his "fort," lay the bodies of 25 soldiers, killed in the fighting that afternoon. Inside there was suffering from undressed wounds and heat and thirst. For there was little water to be had—except for a few precious mouthfuls, brought in the hats of some of the rangers who risked their lives to creep down to a spring nearby to get it.

The hot dawn of August 8, 1763, brought a renewal of the Indian attack. Slowly but surely their plunging fire cut down the number of defenders on the hill. At last, Bouquet, seeing that destruction of his command was inevitable if this unequal kind of fighting continued, resolved to attempt one risky maneuver and wager everything on one desperate chance. If he could get the enemy out into the open long enough to give his Highlanders an opportunity for a bayonet charge, one such decisive stroke might end the affair.

Explaining clearly to his men what he wanted them to do, so there would be no mistake and no confusion when the crisis came, Bouquet ordered the two companies of Highlanders to withdraw suddenly from the line, retreat rapidly across the hill until they reached a little ravine which ran along one side of the eminence. They were then to advance down this ravine and be ready to attack from it when necessary. Meanwhile the Royal Americans were to extend their line across the hill to replace the Highlanders.

As the killed Scotmen withdrew, the Indians, seeing this maneuver and believing it to be the beginning of a retreat, came screeching out from their hiding places like a pack of famished wolves. Charging out into the open they struck the thin and weakened line of the Royal

Americans which began to waver under the force of the savage onset. For a moment the issue hung in the balance with disaster just a hairbreadth away. Then—the Royal Americans stiffened their resistance—just long enough. Out of the ravine came charging the Highlanders who poured a volley at point-blank range into the flank of the red mob.

### The Finishing Touch.

Although greatly surprised, the Indians faced about and returned the fire. But before they could reload, the Highlanders were bearing down upon them with their bayoneted guns and the red men realized that they were trapped. Then Bouquet put the finishing touch upon his daring maneuver.

Once more taking a desperate chance, he again broke his line and threw two companies out of the circle on the other flank of the enemy. The flying Indians, retreating before the grim-faced Highlanders, ran squarely into the Royal Americans and withered away before the volley which swept their line. A few moments later the savages had fled, leaving Bouquet and his men in full possession of the field.

It had been a dearly bought victory. Fifty of his men had been killed, 60 wounded and five were missing, a total casualty list of 115, nearly a fourth of his entire force. But Bouquet had saved his army, Fort Pitt and Pennsylvania. It took him four long days to march the remaining 25 miles to Fort Pitt. But the Indians had had enough. They had suffered a loss of more than 60 killed and many more wounded. There was little opposition to his advance and when he reached that outpost and raised the siege, it sounded the death knell to the high hopes of the great Pontiac. Within a year the Ottawa's confederation of tribes had collapsed and the last threat to English occupation of North America was ended.

The next year Bouquet scored an equally brilliant success in an expedition into the heart of the Indian country beyond the Ohio. With two Pennsylvania battalions he cut a road into the wilderness of the Muskingum valley. There he summoned the Indians to a council to demand, not merely ask, that they cease their raids upon the English settlements. Moreover, he demanded and secured the release of more than 300 white captives who were restored to their families.

Bouquet's brilliant campaigning brought him the thanks of the King and the colonial assemblies of Virginia and Pennsylvania. He was promoted to brigadier-general but he did not live long to enjoy his honors. He died of the yellow fever at Fort St. George (Pensacola, Fla.) in 1766.

The great commander of the 60th Royal Americans might die, but the regiment lived on. After Bouquet's death, British troops in the South were commanded by Augustine Prevost, another Swiss adventurer who had become lieutenant colonel in command of the 60th in 1761. During the Revolution the regiment was in the expedition led by Prevost which marched north to the conquest of Georgia and the first battalion took part in the successful defense of Savannah in 1779, against a combined French and American force.

### In the Revolution.

Parts of the regiment fought with Lord Rawdon at Hobkirk's Hill and were with Lord Cornwallis at the Battle of Guilford Court House. It was also with that luckless commander when he laid down his arms and surrendered to Washington at Yorktown in 1781. But whatever enmities, growing out of the Revolution, there may have been between Briton and American they have long since been forgotten.

Today there hangs in the Chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island, New York, the colors of the 60th Royal Americans (pictured above). They were presented to the chapel in 1921 by Field Marshal Lord Grenfell on behalf of the officers and men of the King's Royal Rifle corps, lineal descendant of the 60th Royal Americans. At that time they were the symbol of a tradition shared by the British army and the American Army—the tradition of Britons and Americans fighting and dying side by side while fighting a savage foe in the forests of western Pennsylvania one hot August day back in 1763. Today those colors are a symbol of the same tradition—the tradition of Britons and Americans fighting and dying side by side in Tunisia, in Italy and in France.