



The Farmville Enterprise

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NUMBER THIRTY-ONE



TUNIS-BIZERTE ROAD CUT BY ALLIED FORCES TODAY

A Break-Through To South Also Executed; Axis Forces At Bizerte Are Cut Off From Escape Except By Sea as Berlin Radio Says Allies Battering at City's Defenses

London, Dec. 2.—Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson's crack shock troops were reported today to have captured part of the highway linking Tunis and Bizerte, severing the last land communication between the two Axis strongholds in Tunisia.

The report, from the Morocco radio, was not verified from Allied force headquarters.

This gain would isolate the enemy penned up in Bizerte and leave him only one way of escape—by sea.

Allied troops, the Berlin radio reported without elaboration, "have reached Axis defense lines before Tunis and Bizerte."

The Morocco radio also said Allied troops were battling the main Axis forces between Babes and Safax. American and French troops previously had been reported to have crossed the Tunisian coastal road north of Babes, cutting off the enemy in Tunisia by land from his Libyan base at Tripoli.

Allied bombers continued an around-the-clock bombing of Bizerte, Tunis and Tripoli, with Bizerte heaviest hit in aerial warfare said to be approaching a scale unequalled since the battle of Britain in the Autumn of 1940.

United States Flying Fortresses and light bombers left huge shore-front fires in Bizerte.

Adolf Hitler was rushing troops to Tunisia by sea and air in a desperate effort to stem the rolling Allied offensive to drive his forces into the Mediterranean, dispatches from North Africa said, and tremendous air battles clouded the sky over North Tunisia.

An Allied headquarters spokesman said that despite evident setbacks to the German air force and Hitler's apparent failure to build up his ground strength by any substantial reinforcements, "both the German land and air forces are still fighting hard and making no effort to pull out."

The Italian high command vaguely reported Axis gains in armored force clashes in Tunisia, but its mention of "some dozens" of Allied prisoners captured indicated only minor, local encounters.

The German communiqué similarly reported that the Allies had been thrown back by Axis counterattacks at several points. It said nine tanks were destroyed, eight British planes shot down and Allied paratroopers dispersed. Neither, however, located these actions and gave no evidence that they were on any major scale.

In Libya, meanwhile, both sides indicated that preparations were afoot by the Eighth Army to try to crash through the Nazis' El Agheila position. A British communiqué reported patrol activity against enemy artillery in that area. The German radio said the British had moved up reinforcements, including a tank division and more air fighter protection for the Eighth army.

The Morocco radio reported the break-through to the coast in the south was somewhat between Sfax and Gabes, both places still in Axis hands.

Sfax is 160 miles south of Tunis and Gabes is 80 miles farther south along the coast. Tripoli is about 200 miles farther to the southeast along the coast. The radio report did not say where the road had been broken above Gabes, but the most likely spot would be the junction of the coast road with a small road leading to Gabes about 20 miles above Gabes.

Both Sfax and Gabes have been subjected to daylight aerial attacks and the fighting apparently has reached a severe and intensely not previously mentioned in Tunisia.

British and American troops were reported still driving a wedge between Tunis and Bizerte in the north against the heavy resistance of German tanks and infantry and the fighting apparently has reached a severe and intensely not previously mentioned in Tunisia.

Allied forces were approaching Tunis along the coast and were within artillery range northwest of the city. The heaviest fighting for Bizerte apparently was centered on the 20-mile road from Bizerte leading to Tunis. The French had

Christmas Seals Fight Again

Christmas Seals fought a victorious battle on the home front in the first World War.

In this war of men and machines protection of civilian health has become a necessary part of home defense. Wars always have brought an increase in tuberculosis, the one preventable disease which picks victims in the prime of life.

Conservation of manpower means safeguarding the health of men and women in the factories, on the farm and at home. Tuberculosis causes an enormous waste of productive manpower at a time when we can least afford it.

Help your tuberculosis association to hold the battle lines on the home front.

The sale of Seals in Farmville are sponsored by the Literary Club.

Tyson-May Reunion Held At The D. A. R. Chapter House Here

A feast of good things for the body, mind and soul was enjoyed by descendants of the Tysons and Mays, who held their 22nd annual reunion meet here Friday, in a spirit of true Thanksgiving.

In the absence of the president, William A. Tyson, of Washington, D. C., the meeting was presided over by Attorney John B. Lewis.

Rev. C. B. Mashburn, minister of the Christian Church, gave the invocation; welcome was extended by Mrs. Chas. F. Baucom; minutes of the last meeting were presented by the secretary, Mrs. Joel Moye, and the genealogy report was given by Miss Tabitha De Visconti.

In addition to the Tyson-May family trees in the banquet hall and the list of marriages and births, there was a list of all members of the family in the armed services abroad and at home.

Most of those present joined in the round table discussion, led by John T. Smith, of Wilson, who said the family is a fundamental institution and helps to prove a good citizenship and that the nation needs more sobriety.

Rev. C. B. Mashburn conducted the service in memory of those who had passed away during the year.

Mrs. Louise Ellis, of Winterville, read an article on Thanksgiving, and stated that Thanksgiving Day was observed by our Pilgrim Fathers as a day for giving thanks to God for his loving care and benevolence. If ever the American people were indebted to their Lord it is certainly in this year of 1942; that no guns are firing their deadly volleys on our soil; that no airplanes are dropping death and destruction from the skies; that the specters of want and hunger and cold is not stalking in our midst; that our children need not live in fear of tyrants' treatment. All of America can be thankful while many other nations are suffering all this.

She closed with a Thanksgiving poem. Margaret Tyson played the piano while the assembly sang, "Onward Christian Soldiers" and "America."

During the business session the same officers were re-elected for another year, as follows: William S. Tyson, president, Washington, D. C.; Andrew Joyner, Jr., vice president, Greensboro; Miss Nanette Flanagan, second vice president, Greenville.

LOCAL BOY PROMOTED

Camp Kohler, Sacramento, Calif. Nov. 27.—Sergeant Richard A. Joyner, Jr., who is stationed at the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Kohler, California, has been promoted to the rank of staff sergeant, according to an announcement by Brigadier General S. H. Sherill, Commanding General.

Staff Sergeant Joyner is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Joyner, Sr., of Farmville, North Carolina.

Camp Kohler is the Signal Corps newest Replacement Training Center and the only such post on the West Coast. The Signal Corps is responsible for installing, operating, and maintaining the Army's vast communications system.

By whatever means necessary—radio, telephone, telegraph, teletype, flag, ricksha, or runner—the Signal Corps' mission is to "get the message through."

There is another important form of saving both in cost and materials toward which we have made a start and which will be widespread next year. This is saving by reducing sizes, types, and styles of various articles—making fewer kinds and manufacturing them in fewer plants.

Need All We Can Salvage.

We made advances in materials saving but many necessary war materials, especially metals, certain chemicals, fibers and the like, are still desperately scarce. Civilians use of almost all metals either is closely restricted or entirely forbidden.

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SOYBEANS

Soybean crushers are being urged by the Government to make every effort to speed up the early processing of soybeans which have been damaged by frost.

MASONIC NOTICE

We made advances in materials saving but many necessary war materials, especially metals, certain chemicals, fibers and the like, are still desperately scarce. Civilians use of almost all metals either is closely restricted or entirely forbidden.

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Santa To Visit Farmville Tonight

Toyland, North Pole
December 3, 1942.



Dear Children:

I will be in Farmville tonight, Friday, December 4th, at 7:30 P. M., to open the Holiday Season in your town.

I want each one of you to be there to greet me and tell me what you want Ole Santa to leave at your house on Christmas Eve.

There will be a gift for each of you and an evening of fun and merriment for all.

I'll be looking forward to seeing you. Meet me on Main Street.

Your loving friend,

SANTA CLAUS.

THE HOME FRONT

(By the Office of War Information)

The military position of the United States is far better than seemed possible at the year's beginning. The United Nations have won victories in the East and the Nazis have battered in vain against Russia's defense in the Caucasus and on the Volga. And we are established in North Africa—back door to Axis-held Europe, and a door which now stands open. These events do not spell victory, but they mark positive approach to that goal.

With the news from the fighting fronts so encouraging it would be disastrous were we to lose a major battle on the Home Front. And yet that very danger confronts us. Bluntly, this battle is a battle to save our rubber-borne transportation system from collapse at a time when it must carry a necessary and staggering war load. If our rubber-borne transportation system were to fail, the result might well be failure of all our interlocking transportation systems.

Baruch Committee Gave Facts.

The Baruch Committee, which had full access to the facts and had the confidence of the American people, stated simply and emphatically—

"Tires on civilian cars are wearing down at a rate eight times greater than they are being replaced. If this rate continues, by far the larger number of cars will be off the road next year." In its program for tire saving the Committee urged, among other measures, early adoption of nationwide gasoline rationing, as an absolute check on unnecessary driving.

In some parts of the country, in recent weeks, agitation has spread for a delay in nationwide gasoline rationing on the plea that gasoline is plentiful in these areas, and that people are keeping to the 35-mile an hour maximum speed limit. Slower driving, tire inspection and car sharing are all good—but they emphatically are not enough to insure an adequate supply of wartime tires. And it is estimated that unless we take every possible measure to save tires, up to one-half of our desperately needed passenger autos will be laid up by next April.

U. S. Must Do Much Better.

We have made great advances on some sectors of the Home Front this year—on others we have not done so well—and next year we'll have to do much better on them all, with the automobile and many other peacetime industries fully geared to war production has mounted steadily until our war expenditures represent an output of ships, planes, tanks, guns, munitions, and equipment which cannot be matched in the world today.

The battle against high living costs, in spite of occasional setbacks, has made progress. Price control measures have saved American families about eight and a half billion dollars this year and next year—if we can hold our lines against high living costs—the saving to all of us should total fifteen and a half billions. But these tremendous savings can only be made possible by the complete cooperation among the buying public, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and other producers, including farmers.

There is another important form of saving both in cost and materials toward which we have made a start and which will be widespread next year. This is saving by reducing sizes, types, and styles of various articles—making fewer kinds and manufacturing them in fewer plants.

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Farmville Organizes Citizen's Service Corp

The Farmville Citizens' Service Corps met in the City Hall Wednesday night with R. A. Joyner, chairman, presiding. Mr. Joyner explained the necessity of such a corps, which can quickly contact every family in town concerning vital issues, and gave them as their first assignment, War Food Communique No. 1.

Farmville has been divided into five sectors, with the following sector chairmen: Sector No. 1—Mrs. J. W. Holmes; Sector No. 2—Mrs. M. V. Jones; Sector No. 3—Mrs. J. L. Morgan; Sector No. 4—Mrs. Arthur Joyner; Sector No. 5, across the railroad, H. B. Sugg. These Sector Chairmen have selected a leader for each city block. Starting today these leaders will contact the families in each block, and discuss with them the necessity of voluntary meat restrictions.

Turkey Raisers Urged To Keep Breeding Birds

Thanksgiving turkeys have all been marketed, and in many cases earlier. C. F. Parrish, Extension poultryman, says that the demand was good, the supply was adequate, and the quality excellent. In most cases he said, prices were satisfactory to the producers.

"It is to be hoped, however," Parrish said, "that turkey raisers looked ahead to next year when they selected birds for the first holiday market. They should have kept back a sufficient number of quality turkeys for breeders."

"It is too late to do this," the poultryman added. "Practically every turkey raiser has some young birds to be fattened for the Christmas market, and from these the breeding birds for 1943 may be selected. There will be a strong demand for turkey poult next year, because of the need for poultry meat to offset rationing of pork, beef, veal, lamb and mutton."

Parrish says that characteristics to look for in choosing breeding birds include: Turkeys that made rapid growth, finished quickly, and show other desirable traits.

"Choosing only strong, healthy and vigorous birds," he recommended. "They should have a broad, full breast bone longer than their shanks. The breeding birds should have wide, long backs, short legs and short necks. The breast, however, is the most important and it should at least equal, and preferably, exceed the shank in length."

Parrish said that some reports have been received about turkeys being marketed for the Thanksgiving trade which were not properly finished. He urged that growers withhold from the market all turkeys which are not well finished, fat, and still carrying excessive pin feathers.

MARK GAS COUPONS

If you use A, B, C, D or S-1 gasoline rationing coupons, you must write your State license number on the back of each coupon used to purchase gasoline under a new requirement which became effective November 21.

FUEL OIL

Carl Lumsford, OPA fuel oil ration officer, reminded North Carolinians this week that they can no longer buy fuel oil—including kerosene—without fuel oil ration coupons. The deadline for sales without coupons was November 23.

An extravagant man makes a poor husband and an extravagant woman makes a husband poor.

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RUSSIANS SCORE NEW GAINS AGAINST NAZIS IN ALL AREAS

Warrants Will Be Issued For All Not Taking Treatment

At a recent meeting of the Pitt County Board of Health with the American Legion Veneral Disease Committee, it was agreed that the local Health Department would get out warrants on all venereal disease rejected Selectees who were not under regular weekly treatment, either privately or in a public clinic.

The Health Officer, Dr. Emmett, says that no longer will the Health Department make follow-up visits before issuing a warrant and that he is making this statement in the public print as a warning to all delinquent Selectees.

He states also that the Veneral Disease Law applies not only to Selectees but to all other persons with a venereal disease, and that he desires to warn all such other persons that they will also be subject to a warrant without a visit from the follow-up worker.

He further stated that even though a patient is under private treatment, the patient must furnish the Pitt County Health Department with a weekly certificate from the doctor showing that the patient is taking treatment regularly according to law, otherwise the patient is subject to prosecution.

Cotton Quotas Vote Set For December 12

North Carolina cotton producers will join with others over the Cotton Belt on Saturday, December 12, in a referendum on marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year, according to G. T. Scott, chairman of the State AAA Committee.

The referendum was called by Secretary Wickard in proclaiming quotas on the 1943 crop. Quotas will not be in effect, however, unless approved by at least two-thirds of all producers voting in the referendum. A total of 73,291 North Carolina cotton producers voted in the referendum last year with 69,756 favoring quotas and 3,535 voting against quotas for a majority of 95.2 percent. In the entire Cotton Belt 93.9 percent of the growers favored marketing quotas.

Cotton marketing quotas are provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 under which the Secretary of Agriculture must proclaim quotas in any year in which the cotton supply reaches more than 107 percent of the "normal" supply. The Act defines this "normal" supply as a normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 40 percent for carryover as a margin of safety. The indicated supply of 24,700,000 bales of American cotton for the 1942-43 marketing year is 106 percent of the normal supply provided in the AAA act, Scott said.

The nation already has nearly two years supply of cotton on hand, but a larger than usual part of this supply is composed of shorter staples and lower grades. Cotton producers, wherever practical, have been asked to shift production to the longer staple lengths. Quotas never have been applied to cotton of 1 1/2 inches and longer.

Under the marketing quota system, growers may sell free of penalty all the cotton produced on their allotted acreage. The penalty is 50 percent of the basic loan rate for the marketing year. The basic loan rate on the 1942 crop is 16 cents per pound.

A series of meetings for all branches of the tire business will be held in various sections of the State, the first to be held in Raleigh, December 1. The meetings will be of an educational nature to keep the tire man posted on new regulations and trends.

REES SHORTAGES

Drastic curtailments in the quantities of civilian goods to be available during 1943 were predicted by Oscar Strauss, Jr., of Atlanta, regional administrator of the Office of Price Administration, during a conference in Raleigh with State OPA officials. More price control and rationing will be necessary to distribute available goods equitably, he said.

WAR NECESSITY CERTIFICATES

North Carolina truck operators will be without gasoline after December 1 unless they have a certificate of war necessity. Certificates will also be needed to purchase tires and parts. Applications may be obtained from OPA offices in Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Asheville, Charlotte, and Winston-Salem.

There are men who would rather be a man than a man.

(Continued on page four)

An Important Hill On Southern Side of Stalingrad Recaptured In Gains Of Two To Five Miles; New Gains Also Reported On Central Front; Rail Lines Cut

Moscow, Dec. 2.—Stalingrad's defenders, rolling back the Nazis' weakened siege lines, have recaptured "Yuzhanaya" Hill, dominating the southern side of the city, and have pushed out from two to five miles farther from Stalingrad, the army newspaper Red Star reported today.

An enemy division was beaten in a two-day battle for the hill, Red Star reported.

This gain, further undermining the siege to which the Germans laid the Volga river port just 100 days ago, came as the Nazi high command was reported pulling some of the besiegers back to meet the threats of Red Army offensive driving successfully west of Stalingrad and on the central front with the help of new Soviet air activity.

Yuzhanaya is one of a famous pair of hills which rise from the banks of the Volga and look down upon Stalingrad. Kurgan hill to the north was recaptured previously by the crack guard troops of Maj. Gen. Alexei Rodintsev.

The recapture of Yuzhanaya, Red Star said, thrust the Germans back into the steppes on the southern side of Stalingrad.

The enemy had held the hill since early in the battle of Stalingrad and its heights had given him a clear view east to the Volga, a stronghold dominating part of the city and cover for troop movements inside.

The army newspaper said the hill was recaptured by artillery, tank and infantry attacks from several sides. Bad weather prevented the air force from supporting the uphill charge.

Seven counterattacks were made by the Nazis who threw as many as 70 tanks and two regiments of infantry into the struggle in a desperate effort to regain the hill, Red Star said.

Sometimes holding a three-to-one numerical advantage, the Germans were able to give their forces air support in the last stages of the fight but still failed to retake the hill.

Russian forces were reported to have sallied beyond their re-won positions to disperse 1,000 enemy infantrymen moving toward the hill and thus to have secured the position.

Pravda, the Communist party organ, reported that a full Nazi division made up of units moved out of Stalingrad and supported by a fleet of 75 tanks counterattacked at a hill occupied by the Russians.

Despite a local superiority in numbers, the Germans were repulsed, Pravda said.

The Russian position on the fortified hill covered a railroad station and a village, and it was reported that it gave the Russians access to the rear of the German forces immediately before Stalingrad.

The Russians were reported deep inside the original German lines northwest of the city, however, Pravda said, holding newly-won positions and pressing fresh assaults.

Red Army forces battling their way down the east bank of the Don were reported to have reached strong German defenses.

The Russian campaign was moving more slowly at the close of the second week of its sustained drive but it was still claimed to be pushing back, encircling and smashing German units.

The Germans in the area northwest of Stalingrad faced the greatest danger since their units were surrounded by Russian movements both southward and westward from the Don.

Using transport planes for reinforcements, the Germans retained a numerical superiority on a point of the sector and intensified their counterattacks, it was reported.

The Russian progress was described as slower southwest of Stalingrad where the Red army was consolidating its position against enemy counterattacks, but new advances were reported in some sectors.

The grinding offensive continued on the central front where the Russians pressed a second wave drive against positions which the Germans occupied a year ago in the Kaban-Yuzhanaya-Volga Line area.

A number of new points were reported captured including a fortified village on the Kaban-Yuzhanaya line and other advances in the sector of Babai.

Pravda said the German offensive was being repulsed.