



# The Farmville Enterprise

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FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1942

NUMBER THIRTY-THREE



## ALLIED PLANES CONTINUE TO BLAST FLEEING AXIS FORCES

### Rommel's Forces Are Fleeing In Disorder 100 Miles Beyond El Aghelia Under Continuous Fire from Allied Planes; Other Air Activity Throughout Mediterranean Area

London, Dec. 16.—Britain's eighth army, paced by Allied air fleets littering the road to Tripoli with the blasted wrecks of Marshall Rommel's transport, were reported today as probably approaching Zautia En Nofilia, 100 air line miles west of El Aghelia.

This report, by a competent British military source, indicated since the break-through at El Aghelia a rate of advance exceeding that of the Eighth Army after it cracked Rommel's El Alamein line in Egypt.

On the opposite side of the Allied squeeze on the Axis' dwindling foothold in North Africa, other strong forces of British and United States planes were striking heavily at the enemy in Tunisia while winter rains and sticky, brown mud mired the land front in relative quiet.

Mileages were not given in the British communique. With Rommel apparently unable or unwilling to shield his retreat with more than delaying rearguard patrols, the speed of the British pursuit was governed chiefly by the Eighth Army's ability in picking its way through the maze of mines Rommel left behind and by its flow of supplies.

The British communique emphasized that "our leading forces still are greatly impeded by mines." Its disclosure, however, that ground forces now are "well west" of El Aghelia and that the air arms has struck as far as Zautia En Nofilia suggested that a wide lane soon would be cut through the enemy's deep field of mines, TNT and booby traps.

Both sides resorted to air blows far behind the front to choke off the opponent's supplies.

Allied planes set new big fires in the harbor area of Naples Monday night, the British communique said, and pounded the Tunisian harbors of Tunis and La Goulette again in force the same night. The Italians yesterday disclosed that Naples again has been raided.

Shifting to the far eastern end of the Mediterranean, long a quiet sector, the Italian high command said its long-range bombers had raided oil depots at the Syrian port of Tripoli and oil refineries at Beirut, the chief port of the Syria-Lebanon region.

The British said that at least four more south-bound Axis transport planes in a heavily escorted air convoy were shot down by Allied fighters near Lampedusa island, between Sicily and Tunis where the enemy has lost steadily trying to fly reinforcements across the Mediterranean.

Although the Italians said five Spitfires and two Beaufighters were shot down "in repeated violent encounters" near Lampedusa, the British communique announced only four planes lost from all Allied operations, including widespread attacks in Tunisia.

Besides scoring hits on ships and jetties and a fuel depot at Tunis and La Goulette, it said, two small vessels off the Tunis coast also were attacked, a railway between Sousse and Sfax was bombed and an air-launched torpedo hit a beached vessel near Sousse.

On the Axis side of the Tunisian air war, the Rome communique reported a heavy German raid on Bone, Allied supply port in eastern Algeria.

It reported only reconnaissance activity around in Tunisia and said "we made some United States prisoners." The Morocco radio reported however, that the Allies were entrenched firmly in all their positions in the Medjes-El-Bab sector, gateway to Tunis and Bizerte.

A British source reported that the Allies had reinforced Malta "with no particular incident" despite Axis attempts to cut the supply lines in North Africa to a degree which has hampered the U-boat menace elsewhere.

This source said the Allies' whole naval strategy in the Mediterranean was to prevent a great "build-up" of troops and supplies for the defense of Tunisia. While there has been a recent dearth of naval news he added significantly, "It's not because nothing is going on—it's because it cannot be revealed at this time."

The Rome communique reported that an attack on Allied positions in Tunisia was said to be continuing, but that it was not clear if it was a serious one.

### Stores Requested To Close Dec. 25-26

At a special called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association, a resolution was adopted whereby if the surrounding towns closed their stores two days for Christmas, Friday and Saturday, that the Farmville stores would close. According to official information the following towns are going to close: Greenville, Wilson, Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Kinston, New Bern, Raleigh, and many more. Therefore, in cooperation with the above resolution, ALL STORES are requested to close two days for Christmas.

lian narrows gave enemy airmen with hard-surfaced runways in Sicily and Sardinia, an edge over Allied fliers based on the primitive rain-softened fields in North Africa, one of the brightest spots was the Allies' virtually uncontested air domination over Rommel's line of retreat.

Damage to Axis transport undoubtedly has been "terrific," one British source said, and the communique's stress on vehicle targets on the road to Tripoli indicated that the enemy's flight was becoming hasty and disorderly.

American fliers of the Ninth United States Air Force, it was officially announced, were operating with British and Australian airmen in the destructive attacks on Rommel's hapless troops.

A delayed dispatch from the Libyan desert said American fliers made their strongest fighter attack against Rommel's forces since their arrival in the Middle East Sunday, shooting down six Messerschmitts and spraying Axis forces with thousands of pounds of bombs.

### REMEMBER OUR BOYS

Remember our boys in the service with letters and cards at Christmas. Below are some new addresses:

Pvt. Carl J. Greene, Co. K. 80, 409th Infantry, A. P. O. 103, Camp Clairborne, La.

Pvt. George M. Allen, 35th A. D. G. Rep. Sq., Barracks E. 286, Hill Field, Orgeu, Utah.

Pvt. Allen M. Harris, Co. A., 4th Bn., 21d Reg. Field Artillery, R. T. C., Fort Bragg, N. C.

Pvt. Carroll Dean Oglesby, Casual Del. O. S. A., Fort Slocum, N. Y.

The country has too much gold in its vaults and too much brass in its offices.

Flat tires and fallen arches are now keeping a lot of old fellows at home.

## Menu for Soldiers' Christmas Dinner

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17.—Uncle Sam's soldiers at posts and camps in the southeastern states may have the idea that their Thanksgiving dinner was a right satisfyin' meal, but they haven't really seen anything yet.

On Christmas Day, they're actually going to sit down to a repeat that would make a gourmet lose face because he hadn't thought up something like it before, the approved menu at headquarters, Fourth Service Command, reveals.

Nor will these fighting men do so badly at breakfast, with their oranges, cereal, fresh milk, hot cakes, bacon, toast, butter, sirup and coffee. And again, lots of folks could do with their supper of cold sliced turkey, potato cakes, cranberry sauce, bread, butter, spice cake and cocoa.

That is, they're not sure that for supper if they're not savvy appetites after polishing off that Yuletide dinner prepared a la this menu:

- DINNER**
- Fresh Fruit Cup
  - Cream of Celery Soup
  - Roast Young Turkey
  - Dressing and Giblet Gravy
  - Cranberry-Orange Sauce
  - Celery
  - Olives
  - Mixed Pickles
  - Radish Roset
  - Snowflake Potatoes
  - Green Peas
  - Tomatoes
  - Corn Pudding
  - Heats of Lettuce With
  - Russian Dressing
  - Hot Rolls
  - Butter
  - Mince Pie
  - Pumpkin Pie
  - Ice Cream
  - Spice Cake
  - Apples
  - Oranges
  - Apples
  - Mint
  - Hard Candy
  - Black Coffee

## Mrs. Reide L. Monk Dies of Heart Attack

### Final Rites Held Sunday Afternoon with Interment in Forest Hill Cemetery

Final rites for Mrs. Reide Lang Monk, 51, greatly beloved Farmville citizen, widow of the late J. Y. Monk, were conducted from the residence on Contentment street at three o'clock Sunday afternoon by Rev. C. B. Mashburn, pastor of the Christian Church.

Mrs. Monk succumbed to a heart attack of short duration early in the afternoon of Friday, after doctors had done all possible to prolong her stay.

In the course of his remarks the Minister paid a lovely tribute and related to the Christian life of Mrs. Monk. A quartet, composed of Mrs. Alton W. Bobbitt, Mrs. J. Knott Proctor, of Greenville, Chas. F. Bacon and Elbert C. Holmes, sang "Have Thine Own Way," "The Old Rugged Cross," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and "Asleep In Jesus." The floral tribute was one of rare beauty.

Mrs. Monk, the former Reide Lang, spent her entire life in this community. She attended Farmville graded school and Atlantic Christian College in Wilson. She was a woman of rare personal beauty and charm, and contributed much to the community in which she lived. Daughter of the late M. and Mrs. W. M. Lang, pioneer leaders in this section, she was known for her deeds of philanthropy, active in U. D. C. work, literary clubs, and contributed generously to the betterment of the community.

For several years she has continued to give a prize each year to the person in the Farmville Schools who showed most improvement in Mathematics. This prize was begun by her mother, Mrs. Annie R. Lang, and the award bears her name. She was an active member of the Farmville Christian Church. She married Mr. Monk in 1909.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. H. L. Watson, of Wilson, Mrs. R. V. Fiser, of Farmville; one son, J. Y. Monk, III; and two sisters, Mrs. Nannie Moyer Humphrey and Mrs. Paul E. Jones, of Farmville; three brothers, James Lang, of Farmville; Robert G. Lang, of Greenville, and Harry Lang, of Kinston.

Active pallbearers were: James Lang, Harry Lang, Robert G. Lang, Dr. Paul E. Jones, Ted Albritton, and M. V. Jones.

Honorary pallbearers were: Knott Proctor, Greenville, L. E. Turnage, Leroy Bass, Robert J. Wainright, Bill Best, Greenville, Bonnie Allen, Dr. C. F. Kuezekamp, Greenville, J. Frank Harrington, Greenville, John Shackelford, Hookerton, C. M. Bostic, Manley Liles, Earl Trevathan, Fountain, R. A. Norville, Jessie Carraway, Lawrence Moyer, Maurice Howard Moyer, E. E. Nethercutt, Sney Hill, W. A. McAdams, W. D. Pollard, W. A. Pollard, Sr., J. O. Pollard, W. A. Pollard, Jr., G. A. Rouse, Willie Turnage, C. Hubert Joyner, L. T. Pierce, Lynn Crumpler, Lynn Eason, B. O. Turnage, Rex Hodges, W. R. Willis, L. E. Wainston, John Stansill, C. C. Simpson, John D. Dixon, Dr. J. M. Mewborn, Dr. D. S. Morrill, John T. Thorne, T. C. Turnage, W. Leslie Smith, Alex. Allen, J. L. Creech, Frank Allen, F. M. Davis, Sr., F. M. Davis, Jr., J. I. Morgan, Sr., J. I. Morgan, Jr., R. O. Lang, T. W. Lang, Billy Morton, J. H. Moore, E. L. Barrett, Russell Mizelle, T. E. Joyner, J. W. Joyner, W. E. Joyner, M. L. Eason, R. S. Scott, G. M. Holden, John B. Lewis, G. W. Windham, Charles Batcom, Ed Nash Warren, T. M. Dall, Bob Barrett, Will H. Moore, A. C. Monk, Sr., A. C. Monk, Jr., Tom King, M. G. Thorne, Carlton Carr, C. L. Hardy, Maury, L. L. Hardy, Maury, Jesse Hardy, Maury, Henry Johnson, Frank Williams, B. O. Taylor, L. E. Flowers, O. G. Spell, Frank Dupree, Dr. Chas. E. Fitzgerald, W. C. Askew, Aloha Edwards, Hookerton, R. E. Wheeler, R. A. Parker, Hal Windsor, A. B. Tyson, Jack Salth, Cleveland Taylor, John Hill Taylor, J. G. Smith, Greenville, A. B. Moore, Lloyd Smith, Ernest Galtner, Arthur P. Joyner, B. S. Smith, R. L. Smith, C. L. Ivey, J. W. Hardy, M. V. Horton, E. C. Bazman, W. J. Rabberry, C. L. Beaman, Fred Smith, H. W. Kemp, Zeb Whitlaster, Fred Moore, Dr. W. M. Willis, Dr. R. T. Williams, LeRoy Rollins, D. E. Morgan, Gus Roebuck, John T. Bynum, Alton W. Bobbitt, W. B. Bass, Ronald Newborn, Kinston, W. A. Barrett, J. I. Baker, Lum Wooten, J. C. Carlton, Pinetops, R. D. Rouse, L. P. Thomas, J. B. Joyner, Seth Barrow, Lynn Davis, Lewis Carlton, Pinetops, Hayward Smith, E. F. Lewis, Fred Carr, E. S. Hobgood, M. W. Hussy, E. L. Fulford, Robert Joyner, A. K. Pippin, MacClefield, R. W. Carton, Larry Flowers, Kinley, M. E. Diano, Ardy Parker, Lark Morris, F. W. Sawyer, Thralva, C. E. Beckman, R. S. Johnson, New Bern, Arthur Barber, New Bern, J. J. Henderson, Wendell, Ed-

## THE HOME FRONT

(Office of War Information) (For Release Dec. 10)

The United Nations, it is estimated now are producing twice as much combat armament as the Axis, and by the end of next year it is expected that the United States, alone, will produce almost as great a volume of fighting weapons as all the rest of the world combined. In order to attain that vast output of war goods, civilian goods and services must be cut to a bare minimum. Not more than 75 billion dollars worth of goods and services will be available, in 1943, to all the people of this country.

But at the same time our total national income has steadily been rising, until it has reached a level of about 115 billion dollars, even with taxes taken out. Which means that for every \$1.15 that we have to spend, there will be only about 75 cents worth of goods or services to spend it on.

Part of our 40 billion dollar surplus buying power will be drained off by additional taxes, while voluntary restrictions in buying and voluntary savings also will help check the rise in living costs caused by competition to buy scarce goods. If, however, we want to make our stocks of scarce goods go as far as possible—and we do—if we want to make sure they're evenly distributed, then we must rely on rationing. We must rely on both the coupon rationing with which we are now familiar, and the new system of "point" rationing which will start after the first of the year.

### Point-Rationing Is Needed

The present coupon "unit system" is well adapted to rationing such products as sugar and coffee, which can be divided up on a simple per capita basis, but it cannot well be used for rationing diversified foodstuffs, since tastes vary quite as much as do supplies, and not all persons want the same items in their daily diet. By giving a higher point value to scarce commodities and lower points to those that are plentiful, the consumer having a total number of points to "spend" for a particular group of products during a given rationing period is free to "pay out" more of his points for scarce items, or to consume larger amounts of low-point, abundant foods that may be substituted for the scarce ones.

Whatever the details of the measures used in controlling prices, it is inevitable that everyone concerned with handling merchandise, from raw materials to finished products, must keep records and engage in bookkeeping to an extent that would not be necessary under peacetime conditions. For price control, to be effective, must be based on accurate figures. Since last April, when the General Maximum Price Regulation went into effect, retail stores have had to file with their local boards calling prices on fewer than 200 items of food, clothing, furniture, hardware, and fuel—all of them of greatest importance in the family expense budget. If extra time and labor are involved in these operations, they pay immense dividends in the billions of dollars saved by consumers. And everyone is a consumer.

### Replacements Must Be Made

Employers of labor, on the other hand, must keep detailed records of their current labor supply in order to meet production schedules—records as thoroughly itemized as those for a military "task force." Next year, it is estimated, one out of every five men now employed in war plants will go into military service. A plan known as the "manning tables" system—has been worked out so that this can be done without slowing war

(Continued on page 26C)

## Allies Blast Nippon Forces In New Guinea

### Newly Gained Jap Footholds and Other Bases Under Heavy Fire

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Dec. 16.—General MacArthur's air forces have ceaselessly bombed the Japanese lodged in a new foothold near the mouth of the Mambare river while his land troops exerted heavy pressure on the invaders' dwindling Buna area shore positions to the southeast, advices from the front said today.

Allied airmen also pounded anew the Japanese bases flanking the Papan sector, the headquarters noon communique reported.

They dropped a number of 500-pound bombs on the airbase at Lae, on the northeast New Guinea coast, in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, and roared across the water strip to pock the Gasmata, New Britain, airfield with a dozen 500-pounders. A covey of 12 Japanese planes came up to meet them and they shot down three and damaged two others, the communique said.

A lone four-engined B-24 "Liberator" bomber stood off all 12 Zeros, Australian dispatches said. The crew saw two of them crash into the sea, another disappeared in flames beneath the clouds and parts fly off from two more.

There were few details of the ground action but a spokesman for General MacArthur said that there was undoubtedly still heavy fighting at Sanananda point, east of Buna village, and at Buna Mission strip, between which Allied troops had driven a wedge.

To the northwest, the Japanese attempted to come off landing barges let down near the mouth of the Mambare from cruisers and destroyers before dawn Monday.

(Advices from the front indicated that as many as 1,000 Japanese might have effected a shore hold.) An air force beat back the warships and dropped bombs Monday night among the landing force.

It returned to the attack after dawn yesterday, pounding the soldiers who had managed to reach shore, aiming for landing barges and water-tight drums of supplies still floating in the sea.

Mamba, on the west bank of the river, was machine-gunned and houses set afire. All probable landing beaches in the area were the targets for bombs.

At the end of the bombing operation, pilots reported that there was a decrease in the number of barges and supply rafts still afloat.

Japanese soldiers were swimming among them, attempting to salvage fuel, ammunition and food supplies the drums supposedly contained.

"The entire area is strewn with derelict barges, wreckage and enemy dead," the communique said.

## Women Are Urgently Needed For Army Jobs

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17.—Women are urgently needed to fill hundreds of Army jobs to relieve men for combat duty, Lt. Charlotte Tonis, WAAC recruiting officer stationed at Headquarters, Fourth Service Command, said today. She pointed out that unlimited numbers can be recruited at present from any locality, since the authorized expansion of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps from 25,000 to 150,000.

Already 27 WAAC companies are in the field, taking over "behind the lines" jobs, including: air raid warning services; all types of office work; communications work, such as telephone, telegraph and radio operators, cooks and bakers, waitresses, dieticians, drivers of Army cars and trucks, and many other duties.

If a woman doesn't have specialized training, she can receive this training in the Army. The pay scale is the same as the regular Army, with WAAC also receiving their clothing, housing, food, and dental and medical care like the men soldiers.

To be qualified for enrollment, a woman must be a citizen of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 45. She must have no financial dependents, and she has been under 14, she must prove separation from them for one year. She must pass the mental alertness test, but no formal amount of schooling is required, and she must pass the Army physical examination.

Wives of service men are particularly interested. Authorities and WAAC officers believe the Army

## RECORD SESSION OF WAR CONGRESS COMES TO END

### Seventy-Seventh Congress Adjourns Session of 715 Days

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Senate of the 77th Congress adjourned finally today at 2:19 p. m. EWT, to end an historic two-year session, and the House was expected momentarily to finish its last business.

Minor legislation was handled during the day, and President Roosevelt sent letters thanking the Senate and Representatives for what they had accomplished during the last two years.

Eulogies were paid veteran members who, not return, and the House praised Speaker Rayburn for the manner in which he had presided.

The new Congress will convene January 6.

Longest in history, the 77th Congress was in session 715 days. The House met on 404 legislative days. Five senators and 14 representatives died during the two years.

It leaves a tempestuous record of pre-war battles over foreign policies, of sharp skirmishes between isolationists and interventionists, and then of sudden cohesion on war measures as bombs fell on Pearl Harbor.

The shadows of war already were stretching eastward from Asia, westward from Europe when the present Congress first convened in January, 1941. And, as they lengthened there was fashioned for the nation one of the greatest military programs in all history.

Unstintingly, the lawmakers opened wide the country's purse-strings to provide funds for a war machine. All in all, approximately \$205,000,000,000 was appropriated during the two years, and of that total \$192,000,000,000 was earmarked for war.

By contrast, about \$45,000,000,000 was appropriated in 1917-18 for the first World War. Spending between the two conflicts reached its lowest point in 1924 and 1925, when the 68th Congress voted a total of \$7,900,000,000.

To help pay the bills, new taxes were piled on both business and private citizens. In 1941, Congress found \$3,563,000,000 in new revenue and this year proved even deeper to find an additional \$6,881,000,000.

Appropriation followed appropriation in those early days of the session to convert the broomstick guns and the tin can cannon used in early maneuvers into death-dealing weapons of modern warfare.

Major measures passed before the outbreak of war included the lend-lease bill and legislation to permit the arming of merchant ships, which then were authorized to sail into war zones with supplies for the country's future allies.

Even the step-up of defense legislation seemed slow after Congress declared war in succession on Japan, Germany, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, and then threw the legislative machinery into high gear.

In the face of the dictators' challenge that democracy is outmoded, Congress provided for a two-ocean navy, an army designed to reach a strength of 7,500,000 men, and an air force intended to achieve mastery of the sky.

The drain of the military upon the nation's normal supplies began to be felt on the home front. With it came the potential menace of inflation, so Congress passed one price control bill early in the war, later found it necessary to clamp down an even tighter lid.

Unprecedented powers were granted President Roosevelt to free his hands for normal peacetime restrictions. The ban against use of United States troops on foreign soil was lifted. Salaries and wages were stabilized at home.

Laws were passed to protect the soldier's civilian interest, to give him the right to vote away from home, to boost his base pay from \$21 to \$50. The draft age was lowered to 18. Women were accorded a place in the ranks.

The new Congress will find the democratic majority reduced in the House, and facing the possibility of a coalition of some of its members with the republicans in minority.

With that possibility, here are some of the issues which the new Congress may be expected to resolve:

1. Retrenchment of non-military expenditures.
2. Restrictions on the powers of government agencies.
3. Revision of labor legislation.

## With Our Boys In The Service

Friends here are glad to learn that Ben O. Turnage, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Turnage, has recently been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the U. S. Army. Colonel Turnage's headquarters at present is in Hawaii.

Pvt. Graham McAdams, stationed at present at Camp Belvoir, Va., is spending a few days here this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McAdams, and in Greenville with his wife.

O. G. Spell, Jr., who spent several days of last week at his home here, has just completed his basic training at Fort Belvoir, Va., and has been promoted to the rank of Corporal.

Pvt. Charles A. Joyner, who was first sent to Miami Beach, Fla., for his basic training, has recently been transferred. His new address is: 764 T. S. C., Bks. B., 509, Buckley Field, Denver, Colorado.

District Governor, Hal Orr, of Rocky Mount, paid his official visit to the Farmville Rotary Club Tuesday evening, and was greeted by a full attendance.

Below we give a few of the high spots of his remarks. He stated; and we quote:

"The unity of Rotary is the strength of the organization. Our Unity has its sacred objective, the preservation of this country, as a place where people will still have a chance to live—free."

"I have no uncertain faith in the future of Rotary. I sincerely believe that an organization with such ideals and purposes, resulting in such creative leadership in our communities, and in the world for its betterment, has an abiding function to perform in society. There can be no doubt that Rotary has been a factor in strengthening the democratic principles of all Nations. We in Rotary, are living in a time of great opportunity. Now is the time to really prove ourselves."

He stated that "Rotary Clubs throughout the United States are tuning in a job of which we can well be proud. The clubs in our own 189th District are contributing their share to this fine job. The District is in a healthy condition, and in spite of a great many members going into the armed forces, we have more members today than when I went into office last July 1st."

"He cited things of interest about Rotary in England, made up of men who have lost their homes, their loved ones, business, property, money, and everything, and yet they cling to Rotary. They meet in out-of-the-way places, many times in bomb shelters, and many times without the customary meal. In Coventry, England, a city that has been literally blasted off the face of the earth, the Rotary club has missed only two consecutive meetings. He said that with every person in England affected, with every 6th British dwelling damaged or destroyed, four new clubs were organized over there last year."

"In our own New York City, there is a group of some 60-odd former Rotarians who have escaped from the occupied countries such as France, Belgium, Norway, etc., who get together and meet every week as they did back in their homeland. They are known as the Overseas Rotary Fellowship Club."

He stated that "Rotary has what the world needs. It needs the understanding, the good-will, the fellowship, the ethical idealism in business and professional life, the national and inter-national understanding, the program for lasting peace, which Rotary has to offer. And for the full fulfillment of the program, Rotary needs men of Rotary character, men of Rotary spirit, and men of Rotary faith—men who will stand as sentinels to the world."

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