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CAN LIMIT IS SET AT FIVE BEFORE RATIONING OF FOOD

Each Member of Family May Have Five Cans On Hand Without Penalty

Washington, Jan. 27.—Every person in the United States may possess without penalty a total of five cans of fruits and vegetables when rationing of those goods begins.

The Office of Price Administration announced this limit. The limit apparently reflected a pessimistic view about the size of canned goods inventories throughout the country, since up until a few hours before the announcement high officials of the agency hoped that the allowable limit might be between eight or 10 cents a person.

The penalty for having more than five cans of vegetables or fruit (not counting home canned goods or cans containing less than eight ounces each) will be the loss of an 8-point stamp for each excess can when new rationing books are issued in three or four weeks.

An OPA spokesman said this penalty was designed to discourage hoarding. However, officials acknowledged that not everyone who has a large stock of canned goods is a hoarder. The new OPA administrator, Prentiss M. Brown, recently said it was common practice in some areas for people to stock up in the fall for the winter.

Applied As Unit. For families, the quota of allowance cans and the penalty will be applied as a unit. Thus, a family of five will be allowed 25 cans. If it had 30, the penalty would be five coupons for the whole family and could be taken either out of one book of the family or perhaps spread out over all five books. Each person will have his own book, even babies.

In applying the penalty, OPA said it would make no distinction because of either size or contents of the can on hand in any family larger, because of the difficulty of getting every household to itemize its pantry. However, when the rationed sale of canned fruits and vegetables starts, different values will be assigned cans as to both size and contents.

The new ration books will be passed out to the public in about three weeks at schools and thousands of other registration places. To get a book all a person will have to do is to show (but not turn in) his Number One ration book, which contains sugar and coffee stamps. Before the clerk hands out the new book, he will tear out one eight-point coupon for each can over the five per person limit. Persons who have an unusually large stock of cans could theoretically lose, by this process, half their rations, since the eight-point stamps represent half of the point values in the book. Other stamps, none of which will be taken out for penalties, will be in denominations of 5, 2, and 1 points.

Under the rationing system, each can will have a value in points. For instance, a can of peas might be worth 10 points and could be obtained by turning in two 5 point stamps.

The principal exception from the can limit will be small cans of baby food, since many of them fall under the eight-ounce exemption.

Orthopedic Clinic Greenville, Feb. 5th

We wish to remind our readers of the State Orthopedic Clinic to be held next Friday in Greenville, Feb. 5th, from 12:30 to 4:00 p. m.

This clinic takes all types of cripples, both white and colored, free of charge who are unable to afford private treatments. It is desired, though not required, that patients be referred by a physician or the Welfare Officer, and that the patient bring such notes to the clinic.

The clinic is set up to serve especially the Counties of Beaufort, Carteret, Pamlico, Pitt and Tyrrell, though patients from other counties who desire to come may do so.

The clinic is conducted by Dr. Hugh A. Thompson, orthopedist, of Raleigh, N. C. This clinic has been running for something over three years and is now serving a large number of cripples, adults as well as children, in this area.

The Pitt County Health Department Offices are located at the corner of Third and Greene Streets, Greenville, N. C., and it has recently expanded its office facilities.

SOYBEANS

The early season competition in the marketing and crushing of soybeans has now been relieved, and prices are again in the market for some time.

This state soy bean market and prices here will be in town and state to take him home for dinner.

Local Christian Church Host At District Meeting

Hookerton Convention To Be Held Here On Saturday, 30th

The Farmville Christian Church, of which Rev. C. B. Maashburn is the pastor, will be host to the Hookerton District Convention, Saturday, January 30.

In conjunction with the District's inquiry, "What Can The Church Do To Guide Us In This Hour?" which has been chosen as its theme for the New Year, this meeting will take under consideration, "The Sustaining of Morale In The Local Church," with development of the subject by Mark H. Smith, who will deliver an address on "Our Church Attendance," and by Rev. H. Glenn Haney, pastor of the Eighth Street Christian Church, Greenville, whose sermon will be based on "The Importance of the Local Church."

The meeting will convene at 10:30 o'clock, Saturday, with Rev. R. Paul Parker, president of the Union and pastor of the Hookerton Church, presiding. The devotional period will be conducted by Rev. W. H. Brunson. A business session will be held in the morning between the scheduled addresses.

At 1:30 o'clock the Farmville Woman's Council, of which Mrs. A. C. Turnage is president, will present a missionary program.

The program committee of the Convention is composed of Rev. C. B. Maashburn, of Farmville, Rev. R. Paul Parker and Mrs. H. H. Settle, of Greenville.

CHICORY

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has just issued Food Distribution Order No. 5 designed to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of roasted chicory.

Americans Take Pass

Allies Closing Trap In Tunisia; Consolidate Positions

London, Jan. 28.—Allied offenses squeezed the Axis from both sides of the Tunisian front Wednesday. Communiqués reported U. S. forces cracking through German defenses in the Ousseltia Valley sector and the British Eighth Army fighting its way steadily toward the Tunisian border from Tripoli against Marshal Rommel's battered rear guard.

The Americans announced the capture of prisoners and places of tactical importance covering the important mountain pass between Kairouan and Ousseltia. They rolled the Nazis back through the rain-mired central Tunisian battlefield from positions wrestled last week from the French.

"These positions are being consolidated," and Allied spokesmen said at the north African headquarters.

The British from Cairo announced that Tuesday our troops were in contact with the enemy rear guards west of Zania, which is 30 miles west of Tripoli. The Tunisian frontier is some 70 miles west of Zania.

There was one report that Marshal Rommel's men had managed to gain contact with the Tunisian Axis forces of Gen. Jürgen von Arnim. The report was broadcast by the German-controlled Paris radio Tuesday night.

This was the union that Allied leaders had expected in the area between Mareth, just south of the Gulf of Gabes, and Fom Tatahouine. It would place the Axis armies in the jaws of a trap being devised by the pursuers of Rommel and by the Allied forces pointing toward the coast from at least two points in the interior of Tunisia.

While the main body of the British Eighth Army moved westward toward the port of Zuzra, 60 miles west of Tripoli, the air forces had ranged along Rommel's road of retreat to plaster his transport with bombs and had pounded the air-drome at Medenine, which sits at a road junction in the so-called Mareth defense line where the Axis troops were counted on to make at least a token stand.

The Eighth Army engaged Rommel's rear guard west of Zania, Tunisia, a Cairo communiqué said today. Zania is 50 miles west of Tripoli.

Half-Effort Will Not Defeat Japan

By JOSEPH C. GREW
United States Ambassador to Japan until the outbreak of war, and author of "Report From Tokio."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In describing one of the big air battles over Guadalcanal a recent newspaper account tells of an American flyer who parachuted from his crippled plane to the waters of Lunga Bay. The Navy craft which picked him up next went to the rescue of a Japanese pilot seen struggling in the water nearby. As the rescue boat reached the Japanese flyer he suddenly pulled out his revolver, aimed it at the drenched American pilot and pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode. Then the Japanese officer turned the gun on himself with suicidal intent. Again he pulled the trigger and again his revolver failed him. At this point an American sailor knocked him out with a boat hook and pulled him aboard the American craft a prisoner.

The Japanese are pawns of a senseless but mighty militarism—a warrior caste which is ruthless and cruel beyond comprehension.

JOSEPH C. GREW
Says It's Fight to Finish
From the flood of eye witness accounts of atrocity and bestiality one fact shines clear. We must utterly crush that machine and caste system. If, however, we Americans think that collectively and individually, in a war of offense will bring our beloved country safely to the longed-for haven of victorious peace.

"Save The Tin Cans" Drive Now On Here

Pitt County To Salvage Tin Cans Week of February 1-6

Mrs. Ted L. Albritton, Salvage chairman of the local Woman's Division, and her committee, composed of Mrs. H. Neal Howard, Mrs. R. B. Fiser, Mrs. Carroll Oglesby, Mrs. George Moore, Jr., and Mrs. A. C. Monk, Jr., are busy with plans in connection with the Tin Can Salvage Drive that gets underway in Pitt county, February 1.

A house to house canvass will be made on Saturday, February 6, in Farmville, and housewives are requested to cut both ends from their cans and crush to facilitate packing, and place boxes containing their contribution, on their front porches.

People in the rural district may leave their collection at the shop on Wilson street, formerly occupied by Maashburn Plumbing and Heating Co. Mrs. Albritton, in an interview, stated that many inquiries have been made regarding the type can to be turned in, which may be answered as follows:

All thoroughly clean food and tobacco cans made from shiny plate may be used, including coffee cans. These cans cannot be used: Anti-freeze cans, condensed and evaporated milk cans, odd shaped, the new black tin cans, oil paint, varnish or beer cans.

Canned supplies are most essential in actual combat being used to feed entire armies or provide sustenance for a single soldier in a fox hole. Thus the tin can looms large in its significance for the fighting forces and for those on the home front, who may with a little trouble and care help provide this necessary food container.

The bulk of the tin salvaged in this manner is used for coating new cans to provide a steady supply of properly packed food and medical supplies to our armed forces. Save every tin can and prepare it for acceptance by your Salvage committee.

ALL MEATS

Washington, Jan. 27.—All edible meats will be rationed when meat rationing begins, probably about April 1, Office of Price Administration officials said today.

Under "voluntary rationing," which has been in effect for several months, consumers have not been asked to limit their consumption of variety meats, which include, liver, kidney, heart, tripe, brains and sweetbreads. It was not made clear today, however, that these would be included under the rationing program.

Meat, like canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, will be rationed under a point system, with the purchaser required to surrender varying points, depending upon the type of meat purchased.

There was no official indication today as to possible values of various meats, but it was regarded as probable that variety meats, now generally much more plentiful than carcass cuts, would have a lower point value than "red meats," such as steak and roasts.

THE HOME FRONT

(For Release Jan. 21)

As the United Nations get on with this total war, every move at the front reflects some effort or sacrifice at home. And every improvement in the supply lines means a chance to transfer a little more of our abundant material strength to points where it will help fight our battles.

A new railway, of vital importance to the United Nations, has been built for 120 miles across the scorching deserts of Iraq. It was built entirely by the Indian Army, with Indian surveyors, railroad engineers and labor, but it will carry British and American Lend-Lease war weapons and supplies to the Russians rolling back the Nazis in a powerful winter offensive.

This is a good example both of mutual aid among the United Nations, and of the wide variety of world routes taken by Lend-Lease supplies to reach their destinations. Although the greater part of reciprocal aid given by our allies under Lend-Lease agreements has been in services performed and military facilities and supplies provided for our forces abroad—naval, land, and air—the greatest benefit of all has been the fighting which our allies are waging against our enemies.

To Ship Vast Food Supplies. For the benefit of our armed forces and the Lend-Lease countries, millions of tons of food—the bulk of it for American troops—must be shipped within the coming year to North Africa, England, the Middle East, Russia, Alaska, and other battle fronts of the United Nations. To all these places not much can be sent in the way of fresh fruits, vegetables, fresh meats and other fresh foods. Instead, the fighting foods must be sent—especially canned, dehydrated and dried—in the processed forms that American ingenuity has devised.

In order to make sure that our fighting men will get what food they need and that everyone at home gets his fair share of the remaining canned foods reserved for civilians, we must resort to the "point" system of rationing.

Fighting men need more food than they did in civilian life, while we at home, with access to fresh food markets, have much less need of the canned goods. Anyone who finds he can't buy as much of his favorite canned food as he would like should remember what these supplies mean to a soldier in the field of lying wounded in a hospital.

Troops Frown On Gas Baa Howlers

An American in New Guinea, present in the fighting around Buna, recently reported that at an advance post the radio picked up a football broadcast from the United States. When the announcer complained that gasoline rationing had cut attendance at the game, it didn't go over with the boys who had stogged all the way across the jungle-clad mountains from Port Moresby. Complaints on fuel rationing, too, would not be well received by our troops stationed in Iceland, Alaska, and the Aleutians. And they might be surprised to learn that a strike in the coal mines at a critical time, had helped to lower shipments of Anthracite to New England by almost 50,000 tons a week. It has been estimated that the strike reduced hard coal production at a rate of 450,000 tons a week before that would have been realized if the entire industry had been on a full six-day week.

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WHITE HOUSE GIVES HINT OF MORE NEWS TO COME

WAR IN BRIEF

White House indicates that full story of historic Casablanca meetings has not been told, hinting that more big news is coming. London observers expect Allies to strike Germany in full force in near future.

Russians continue liquidation of Germans trapped at Stalingrad and roll forward with drive converging upon Rostov. Important Caucasus oil center added to recaptured territory.

American troops in central Tunisia huri Germans from position commanding coastal pass through which remnants of Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps must pass to join Nazis in Tunisia.

American and British big bombers intensify attacks upon German targets, Uncle Sam's boys blasting Wilhelmshaven and Emden in daylight and the RAF hitting Bordeaux and Lorient in night raids.

Tar Heel flier among leaders of first all-American bombing foray into Germany proper.

Admiral Standley and British charge deliver note from President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill to Premier Josef Stalin at Moscow.

Indicates That Full Story of Historic Casablanca Meeting Has Not Been Told Yet; Hull Reproves His Critics; London Expects Allies To Strike Big Blows Soon

Washington, Jan. 27.—A broad hint came from the White House today that the story of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Casablanca is yet incomplete; that momentous events in the making will give the full picture.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said the account is complete "so far as it can be told at the present time." But, he advised reporters, "subsequent chapters undoubtedly will be written as events unfold."

An indication that some of these might be forthcoming quickly was seen in a statement by Secretary of State Hull that he expected to comment soon on some of the "more vital phases" of the decisions reached there.

The State Department head also made the disclosure of the conferences an occasion for reproving those who have been critical of the State Department in regard to the North African situation.

In response to a request for comment, he told a press conference that critics should wait until they had all the facts before speaking. Criticism that political difficulties in North Africa were not being resolved was particularly heavy, he observed, while the heads of the British and American governments were there laboring on the problems.

In the absence of any hint as to what events might be expected, speculation was rife. In the first place, there was a widespread belief that far more than has been announced must have been involved or the President and Prime Minister would not have risked the hazards of their meeting.

The fact that they spoke of determination to secure the "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy and Japan prompted conjecture as to the whether Italy or Germany, or both, might have put out "peace feelers" as a result of the disasters in Libya and Russia. If so, the statement may have been intended to seach immediately any Axis offensive for a "negotiated peace."

On the military side, it was generally assumed that there had been no alteration of the grand strategic plan, indicated when the United States entered the war, of defeating Hitler first and then turning the full weight of British and American strength against Japan.

The declaration that the United Nations intended to maintain the initiative in all theaters, however, was regarded as assurances to China that greater help would be given her.

Very probably, it was thought, agreement was reached on the place and approximate time for invasion of Europe, once the Axis are cleaned out of Tunisia.

Assuming that decisions also were made on the command setup in Tunisia, the expectation was that it would be announced shortly. The British Eighth Army, which chased Rommel from Libya, already is near a junction with the British and American forces under Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Military observers here have forecast that the battle for Tunisia may reach its climax about the third week in February. This forecast is based on the assumption that with the rainy season over, heavy armor will be able to move freely by then.

In high quarters, admittedly without official information, it was predicted freely that Eisenhower would have overall command, though London dispatches suggested a possibility that he would return to the British Isles to plan the European offensive, with the Tunisian command going to General Sir Harold Alexander.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, said today that it must be presumed that the appointment of Marshal Pétain to be Governor General of Algeria was made with the knowledge of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

At a press conference, Felt said the appointment apparently was made after the American and British leaders reached Casablanca. The appointment has stirred criticism because of Pétain's former affiliation with the Vichy regime.

EARLY ALLIED ATTACK UPON GERMANY LIKELY

London, Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill today announced that they expected the Allies to strike big blows against Germany in the near future.

The announcement came in a joint statement issued from the White House and Downing Street.

The statement said that the Allies were confident that they would be able to strike big blows against Germany in the near future.

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January 31 Last Day To Correct Certificates

It is important that certificates-of-war-necessity for trucks be adjusted by January 31 at the latest. ODT has warned that temporary suspension of operations may result unless requests for adjustment of mileage and fuel allotments are made before that date.

After January 31, Community Transportation Bulletin says, "Fuel, tires and parts will be allotted only on the basis of the conditions set forth in the certificate. No more temporary transportation rations under which many trucks are now operated, will be issued after January 31. By this time your certificate-of-war-necessity will have to be correct. If it isn't correct now, file an appeal form at once."

Nazi Unit Surrenders

German Picture Grows Darker; Nazis Withdrawing

London, Jan. 27.—An entire German regiment, the 594th, has surrendered to the Russian army units now mopping up the few thousand German and other Axis troops held in the Stalingrad trap, the Russians said in their mid-day communique Wednesday as recorded here by the Soviet Radio Monitor.

The regiment came over with its full complement, the Russians said. It also claimed that detachments of the 165th infantry regiment, also caught in the Russian vise, had been completely wiped out by Red army outfits.

London, Jan. 27.—The German high command declared today that "the great winter battle on the eastern Russian front is raging with unimpaired force and spreading to new areas."

The communique gave a blacker picture than ever before of the remnants of the German Sixth Army trapped in the Stalingrad area.

"Parts of the Sixth Army which still are capable of fighting are sticking to the debris of the town of Stalingrad," it said. "Utilizing all possibilities of defense against uninterrupted attack by the Soviets on the ground and in the air, they are keeping engaged several Soviet armies."

Nazi Withdrawing. German movements in the Kuban area, in the western Caucasus where the Nazi armies are withdrawing, "were continued entirely according to plan," the communique said.

A Soviet ukase of doom lay Wednesday on 12,000 German troops caught in two pockets in front of Stalingrad, the starving, freezing remnants of Hitler's armies, once numbered at 220,000 men who were surrounded and then slashed to bits by the Red army.

A time limit for their extinction was set by the Russians in 5 special communique—two to three days.

Record For Wars. "The history of wars has never known the encirclement and annihilation of such huge numbers of regular troops surrounded to the limit with modern military equipment," the Russians set forth in the war bulletin, as recorded by the Soviet Radio Monitor, detailing the complete victory they claim over the besiegers of Stalingrad.

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