

# HEROIC MEDICS TREAT WOUNDED UNDER FIRE

## RISK LIVES TO AID CASUALTIES ON LAND AND SEA

### 8,000 Doctors And Dentists Needed By December 31

To pharmacist's mate 3rd class, Paul Stanley Frament posthumously went the silver star with this citation:

"... While serving with a battalion of marines... Frament, with utter disregard of his own personal safety, worked his way to a point where he was dangerously exposed to hostile sniper fire while treating a wounded comrade. Later unhesitatingly running in to heavy barrage, he continued to give aid to the injured until rendered unconscious by an exploding shell.

"Although evacuated to a hospital in a rear, he secured immediate release... and returned to his unit... While working fearlessly in another sector which was under vigorous fire, he was again evacuated because of extreme exhaustion. Returning two days later he was injured by naval gunfire after his unit had been withdrawn to a reserve area. His resolute determination and heroic devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

To assist the heroic Framents of the U. S. army and navy medical personnel, the services need an additional 7,000 doctors and 800 dentists to insure even minimum care of the wounded through December 31, 1943.

The War Manpower commission pointed out that the army already has made adjustments of its requirements to meet civilian needs. Certain deferments are being granted to commissioned internes to allow civilian hospitals an adequate supply of resident physicians. The army also has reduced its ratio of doctors to troops beyond that originally set forth in regulations based on the findings of the Dodge commission immediately after the Spanish American war.

6.6 Per 1,000 Men

## Here's Word from Bill!

"... and tell my old gang down at the Telephone Company that I'm thinking of them. I see tons of telephone materials every day over here—in the form of tanks, shells and field communications equipment. We need a steady stream of these supplies to win—and being a telephone man, I know that telephone lines have to carry many calls affecting production and transportation of fighting equipment. So I hope you homefolks are helping to keep the wires clear, for war calls which MUST go through. Love, BILL"

Fellows like Bill Jones—on the fighting front—know what they're talking about when they say that Victory depends upon an unceasing flow of supplies. And at home, those directing the war effort rely on the telephone to keep munitions and men moving forward.

These urgent calls pass through the same local telephone equipment you use. Yet facilities can't be expanded to meet demands fully, because the necessary materials are being made into planes, tanks and guns.

By avoiding unnecessary local calls—and by speaking briefly whenever you talk—you help relieve crowded lines and switchboards for war duty. In that way you help speed vital war calls.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The commission recommended a ratio of 8.5 doctors per thousand men, and this proportion was made a matter of army requirement. Since March 18, 1943 however, the army has reduced its demand to 6.6 doctors per 1,000 men in combat areas, and 4.6 doctors per thousand men in non-battle areas. The changed ratio works out to 53,000 civilian doctors for the army and navy. Of these, about 46,000 had been commissioned as of August 15.

The average doctor financially will face a more severe financial adjustment than many other civilians entering the armed services. On an average, he is confronted with a reduction of more than 50 per cent in income. Doctors of the age group being commissioned would ordinarily become first lieutenants in the army or lieutenants (j.g.) in the navy, with a base pay of \$2,000 plus allowances of \$1,404 annually, against probable earnings of around \$8,000.

The navy assigns some reserve doctors directly to service. Medical graduates who interne with the navy may, subject to competitive examination, become officers of the regular army and or be commissioned in the reserve.

Many newly commissioned medical officers are given a nine-week indoctrination course in tropical and naval medicine, subjects which are not adequately covered in civilian medical institutions. The course includes chemical warfare, atmospheric hygiene (submarine and aviation—tropical diseases, particularly malaria, filariasis, the dysenterias, all worm infections, plague, cholera—and those diseases that are seldom seen in epidemic form in temperate zones. Consideration also is given in the diseases common in war areas, such as typhus, relapsing fever and nutritional disorders. The course in surgery is restricted to those casualties seen in combat and on board ship; burns, compound fractures, gunshot and shell wounds.

Those doctors who enter the army also, on a voluntary basis, train to accompany paratroops; to go with airborne infantry in transports and gliders; to land with troops in combined operation on hostile shores.

However the bulk of the commissioned army doctors receive only the training at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., where they spend six weeks on courses designed chiefly to orient them to army life, and to acquaint them with the responsibilities and duties of army doctors.

**Trained in Army School**  
The purpose of the school, as stated in the orders if the army, is "to instruct and train officers of the medical department in the principles and methods of medical field service in order that they may perform efficiently those duties which may reasonably be assigned to them. The course is designed to orient and give the newly commissioned medical department officer a general background of information concerning the army as a whole its organization and function of the arms. He is then taught the organization and function of medical units, their relation to the arms and services, and how to apply his professional knowledge under conditions peculiar to the army. He is made to appreciate the additional responsibility he will have as an army officer.

The medical department of the army comprises approximately 500,000 enlisted personnel and 117,000 officers, including nurses of commissioned rank. The officer personnel includes 37,000 on the medical corps, 12,000 in the dental corps, 1,800 in the veterinary corps, 425 physiotherapists, 11,500 in medical administration, 1,700 sanitary corps officers and 33,000 nurses as of August 1, 1943. To this added a staff of approximately 700 commissioned experts in dietetics and nutrition.

**Navy Hospital Corpsmen**  
The navy problem does not wholly coincide with that of the army except in the instance of naval medical officers who serve with the marine fleet force. Army doctors find it necessary to handle considerable administrative work which, in the navy, revolves upon the hospital corps, whose officers hold temporary rank as high as lieutenant commander. Corpsmen also have their schools and special training. The skill and versatility of corpsmen is illustrated by the pharmacist's mate who, on a submarine, performed an emergency appendectomy. Work of this kind is by no means within the line of their duty, but the case is cited as a sample of the calibre of the corpsmen in the navy.

Hospital corpsmen cover a wide field of activity, clerical work and correspondence, hospital and case records, hospital supplies maintenance and distribution, pharmacy, chemistry and allied duties. They do first-aid and minor surgery and help in operations. They embalm and assist at autopsies. They may become assistant public health officers or do work in X-ray. They also do ward nursing, plan campsites and carry on field sanitation, do commissary duty in hospitals, including purchase and accounting.

The army trains enlisted personnel for work similar to that of the hospital corpsmen at Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Barkley, Texas. They also have officer candidate schools for medical administrative personnel at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and at Camp Barkley.

## Governor Broughton Visits Big Long Island War Plant



**NORTH CAROLINA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE** praised industry's contribution to the war effort when he saw vital instruments in mass production on a tour of the huge new Long Island plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, whose precision products are used by all branches of the Allied armed forces. Above photo shows Governor Broughton (center) inspecting one of the factory areas with (left) Sperry Corporation President T. A. Morgan, who is a native of Vance County, North Carolina, and Sperry Gyroscope Company President R. E. Gillmor.

## "Behind The Scenes In American Business"

—By John Craddock—

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. — How does it happen that, although ever since Pearl Harbor showed us how unprepared for war we really were we have had no production of a number of important civilian products, there are still some of them in the stores? A question that retailers and their customers have been asking for a long time. Soon they'll ask it no more. For what we were living on was what the economists call "inventory fat". We had accumulated a lot of refrigerators, washing machines, toys, bobby pins and countless other items, and there was nothing to prevent the manufacturers and distributors from selling them off.

These supplies made it possible for merchants everywhere to meet at least a part of the demand. Also, they made it impossible to judge accurately whether the restrictions on civilian production were justified. By now we have come to about the end of the inventory supplies. Now we will have a chance to find out whether, for example, we can actually get along without making any more washing machines until the war is over—especially since the people are now working at dirty jobs and since laundries are too busy to take on new work.

Chances are that the Office of Civilian Supply will begin to permit some production of some needed items soon. Retailers in small cities would do well to keep in touch with their distributors to be sure of getting their share when it comes.

**RUBBER REALITIES** — A card holder who has been looking hopefully toward the day when they can reshoe old Betsy

rank as high as lieutenant commander. Corpsmen also have their schools and special training. The skill and versatility of corpsmen is illustrated by the pharmacist's mate who, on a submarine, performed an emergency appendectomy. Work of this kind is by no means within the line of their duty, but the case is cited as a sample of the calibre of the corpsmen in the navy.

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## LEAVES OF LAUREL



ELVIA GRAHAM MELTON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Scarcely a week goes by without news dispatches or pictures showing us sive propaganda campaign along how Kussia carries on her intention the Russo-German battlefield. But, oddly enough, little is heard or published about our own U. S. word-warfare; our leaflets which coordinate the use of psychology with troops, planes, ships and guns to break down the enemy.

In this column last week I reprinted parts of two of our leaflets and gave you the text in German (as it appears) along with the translation in English. These two examples showed how we propagandize the German front-line soldiers.

In passing it is interesting to note that in contrast to Russian methods (which may or may not be more effective) we seem to use the direct approach, giving facts and figures or making an appeal to logic and reason. The Russians on the other hand, do not use analyses. Nor do they use anything faintly resembling pre-war ideological or intellectual persuasions. Instead they concentrate on sentiment—using appeals to the most basic of human emotions: love—of sweetheart, home and family; fear—of death, discomfort, injury and defeat.

Personally, I imagine that the Russian propaganda is more effective than either the British or American variety. Nevertheless, we are in there pitching, and some of our stuff is bound to have results also. No doubt we shall have to wait till long after the war to really ascertain the actual value and comparative re-

## VIRUS IN MATERIALS

For a generation or more, medical researchers have been handicapped because the finest microscopes they could buy could not enlarge germs and viruses sufficiently to see what they were really like. Even the shortest waves of visible light are far too long to permit seeing anything so small. Nothing so infinitesimal was ever seen. Then the electron microscope was invented—a device which literally lifts small particles into sizes that can be seen and studied.

Medical research was thus given a tremendous boost forward. But so was industry. For the same device now makes it possible to see what makes wool act like wool, metal like metal, leather like leather, and oil like oil. For under the stimulus of wartime needs, it is imperative to learn now, why one kind of wool, metal, leather or oil is stronger, more elastic, tougher, more useful than another.

In the peacetime world to come, research will continue, and the electron microscope, according to engineers of Radio Corporation of America, will play a large part in the further development of countless new products, because more will be known about the properties of virtually every material man uses.

**BIGS O' BUSINESS**—Reflection of greater prosperity is seen in the fact that outstanding loans on life insurance policies have now shrunk to around 2-3 billions, compared with nearly 4 billions at depression's depth. The railroads last year spent 16.1 cents out of each revenue dollar in 1942 for taxes, compared with 4.6 cents during last year.

Keep them in your MEDICINE CABINET  
Alka-Seltzer  
ONE A DAY VITAMIN TABLETS  
DR. MILLS NERVE

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED AT Houser Drug Co. WE DELIVER PHONE 4771

sults of the varying techniques. But to get back to U. S. efforts—this week I have another of our leaflets (sent from overseas) and this time it is the type which is being dropped behind the German lines. This one is designed primarily for German civilians rather than the soldiery. It is too long to give both the actual German text and the English translation, but here is what it says:

"For many years frenzied appeals have been made to you by your leaders. Never before were such tasks imposed on a general. You have performed great tasks; enormous, superhuman. And impossible ones still remain to be performed if the politics of megalomania of your insatiable leaders is to be defended to the last against a world in arms which now demands justice.

"You have performed immense tasks, and your generation has suffered enormously.

"The whole world, in arms, is standing against you. Hitler's cause is lost. Should Germany and all your generation perish?"

"The inevitable end of irresponsible and adventurous undertakings of your leaders drags near. It is close at hand. Should it not come as soon as possible?"

"Would you become accomplices and bring about further sacrifices?"

"When the end shall come depends on you! If you want to help delay the end further, Germany—your generation and your selves will perish completely.

"Now German youth must act to save itself, its country, its people from doom! PUT AN END TO THE SLAUGHTER OF YOUR PEOPLE. LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS."

On the reverse side of this U. S. leaflet, printed in German, is this propaganda message:

**Streams of German Blood!**  
Streams of German blood have flowed out into the world. Since June 1941, every minute, day and night, 3 young Germans have died.

"At the beginning of the war there were ten million male Germans between 15 and 30. The youngest of these have been drafted for a long time.

"And of these 10,000,000 2,500,000 are dead 2,500,000 are crippled

"If you do not believe these figures you have only to think of whole ranks of your comrades of pre-war days blown to pieces—and to remember the last catastrophe at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus.

**HALF OF YOUR GENERATION IS ALREADY WIPED OUT. IT HAS BECOME THE DUTY OF EVERY YOUNG GERMAN TO SAVE HIS LIFE. ONLY THEREBY CAN HIS NATION SURVIVE.**

"Meantime the old gang of leaders—who have become your executioners—are sitting comfortably at home, and are even now spurring you on to fight.

"This fight is not yours! It is the fight of desperation of those who have seduced the German Nation; who now seek to put off the final reckoning by continuing the war.

"Germany has done enough fighting. Germany needs peace.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666 666 TABLETS SAVE YOURSELF

## SOIL Conservation NEWS

T. L. Rhyne, R-1, Dallas, plans to cut a carload of pulpwood this winter by thinning out his thick pine stands. Thinning out the crowded and poor quality trees will not only produce good pulpwood but will also leave the woods in better condition for growing a future crop of saw timber. Timber is also a crop, and responds to thinning and working as much as cotton and corn.

Dr. W. A. Anthony, on his farm in the Pisgah church section has a fine crop of Volstate soybeans which he planted for oil. They were planted in rows and worked and, judging from a recent inspection, an excellent crop will be harvested. He plans to combine them in a few days.

Terrace lines were staked recently in the following forms: R. E. Friday, W. D. Plonk, Sid Ilovis, M. A. Plonk, J. P. Summey and Frank Friday, all R. 1, Dallas, and the county terracing unit will complete these farms as weather permits.

Several acres of pines were marked for thinning recently on Mrs. J. C. Robinson's farm, located in Robinson community. The trees marked for removal will be cut for fuel wood by the tenants this winter as wood is needed. This practice will provide the usual supply of winter wood for the farm by cutting out the crooked, crowded and otherwise undesirable trees, leaving the remaining better trees with more room to grow.

In cooperation with the Fish and wildlife service, fish farm ponds will be made available this fall, through the Soil Conservation District program to the following co-operators: I. C. Dameron, R. 1, Bessemer City; R. E. Friday, R-1, Dallas, L. A. Thornburg, near High Shoals; and A. H. Black, R. 1, Cherryville. These fish ponds will be stocked and managed in accordance with the recommendations for the maximum production of fish for food and providing recreation at home.

Bring it to pass, Germany has bled enough. Must the war go on and on?"

## A child's laxative your child should LIKE



When your child needs a laxative give him one he will probably enjoy taking—pleasant tasting Syrup of Black-Draught. Given as directed, it is usually mild in action, yet effective. Caution, Use Only as Directed

## FURNITURE BARGAINS

WE HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE STOCK:

- Platform Rockers
- Solid Walnut Bed Room Suite
- Wood, Oil and Coal Heaters
- Living Room Suites
- Tables—All Kind
- Dressers
- Iron Beds and Springs
- Sewing Machines
- Radios
- Victrolas
- Kitchen Cabinets
- Marble Top Tables
- Porcelain Top Tables
- Straight Chairs
- Baby Beds
- Folding Cots
- Buffa's
- Dining Room Suites
- Cook Stoves
- Coffee Tables

See US Before You BUY Anything In FURNITURE

Houser's Furn. Store Located Next Door to Heafner Wholesale House On South Mountain Street CHERRYVILLE, N. C.