

A Week of the War

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President Roosevelt Says Armed Forces Overseas Will Reach One Million by End of This Month—Japs Lose 7,000 Men At Guadalcanal In Four Months—Jap Losses Said To Be 10 to 1 For U. S.—Navy Announces Loss of Troopship in South Pacific With Small Loss of Life.

Washington, Dec. 14.—An estimated 660,000 essential war workers in the Detroit area have been held at their jobs by an agreement announced by Montague A. Clark, Michigan Director of the War Manpower Commission. The agreement—intended to prevent labor pirating and dislocations caused by shifting of workers to higher-paying jobs—lists 34 categories in which employees may not leave their jobs without specific governmental authorization. President Roosevelt's executive order setting up the new War Manpower Commission under the chairmanship of Paul V. McNutt has provided that, when the effective prosecution of the war required it, all workers be hired, re-hired and recruited through the U. S. Employment Service, and had prohibited employers from retaining workers more urgently needed in a more essential occupation. Mr. McNutt said the new program embraces the allocation of manpower to the armed forces, war industries, agriculture, and other essential civilian activities, the efficient use of labor for war industries, the mobilization of the country's labor reserves, the transfer of workers from less essential activities to more essential activities, and the providing of labor needed for essential agriculture. He announced the establishment of a Bureau of Selective Service—to include the selective service system and to be headed by Selective Service Director Hershey—within the new WMC, and said that by the end of 1943 one out of every five men in the civilian labor force, instead of one out of every nine, as now, would be in the armed services.

The WMC and the Selective Service System are helping the country's war plants draw up manning table forms to enable the employer to plan for his future labor needs and give the government upon which to base the orderly withdrawal of workers who must be released to the armed services. Secretary of Labor Perkins reported 3,200,000 women employed as factory wage earners in mid-October, as compared with 2,700,000 in October 1941, and said that in the same period total factory wage workers increased from 11,400,000 to 12,700,000. Undersecretary of War Patterson said the average work week should be raised in all wage and non-war industries from the present average of 42.8 hours to an over-all average of 48 hours.

Agriculture
An executive order of December 7 gave full control over the nation's food program to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. Mr. Wickard is to control all phases of the food program—requirements, production, distribution, priorities and allocations, purchase and procurement. To permit effective use of these controls, the order provided for the procurement from WPB of farm machinery, supplies and equipment necessary to carry out the program, the power to order civilian rationing of foods through OPA, the determination of policies and procedures for the feeding of people in foreign countries, the issuance of directives relating to the importation of food, and the issuance of priority schedules for domestic transportation of food.

The functions, personnel, and property of certain agricultural bureaus and divisions concerned primarily with the production of food will be consolidated into a Food Production Administration, with Herbert W. Parisius, Associate Director of the Office of Agricultural War Relations, as director, and the functions, personnel, and property of certain agricultural bureaus concerned primarily with the distribution of food will be consolidated into a Food Distribution Administration, with Roy Hendrickson, present AMA Administration as director.

Secretary Wickard said prospects

are good for meeting 1943 food requirements, but in order to meet those requirements the U. S. must use fully and economically its production facilities and distribution system and exert economy in the consumption of foods. Some foods may be scarce, he said, but "no one will need to go hungry." The executive order will enable the agriculture department to set up a national "assembly line" in the production and distribution of food vitally needed to win the war and the peace.

Lend-lease deliveries of American foodstuffs for shipment to other United Nations, as reported by the department, increased over 93,000,000 pounds during October, bringing the month's deliveries to 645,000,000 pounds and the total since the program was started to nearly 8,000,000,000 pounds. The AMA delivery report showed increased deliveries of eggs, dairy products, meats, grains, and other products.

The War Front
President Roosevelt told Congress that American forces overseas will number more than 1,000,000 by the end of this month, and said "The Axis powers have, temporarily at least, lost the initiative." The OWI reported that from December 7, 1941 to December 7, 1942, the U. S. armed forces suffered 53,307 casualties—37,678 in the Army and 22,629 in the Navy. Major Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Commander, stated that in the 4-month campaign on Guadalcanal 7,000 Japanese troops have been killed and 450 Japanese planes de-

stroyed, with enemy losses exceeding U. S. losses by 10 to 1. During the first year of war (December 7 to December 7) U. S. communiques have announced the sinking in the Pacific and Far East of 306 Japanese ships and 85 U. S. ships.

The Navy announced the 22,000 ton U. S. President Coolidge, transporting approximately 4,000 Army troops, struck a mine in the South Pacific and sank, a loss of only four men, and also reported the loss through enemy action of the U. S. S. Alchiba, an auxiliary cargo ship.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced the complete occupation of the Gona area in New Guinea, with Allied forces advancing against the remaining Japanese forces in the Buna-Sanananda area. According to communiques, at least 95 Japanese have been killed and 4 captured in attempts to escape from their surrounded positions. On December 6 and 7 U. S. planes destroyed 21 Japanese aircraft, 18 of them in the Buna-Gona area.

Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, said that in the air struggle over Tunisia, American planes and personnel are for the first time in this war going up against first class air power, engaging the best planes the Germans possess. If the U. S. can continue to destroy the enemy plane for plane, we will come out ahead, he stated, as U. S. production is at least twice that of the Axis.

Production
WPB Chairman Nelson described October arms output as "disappointing" as it was up only 3 per cent over September, the smallest monthly increase this year. He gave the October box score for major categories of war production, airplanes were down 5 per cent, mainly due to special factors affecting deliveries, merchant vessels were down 10 per cent but still ahead of schedule, ordnance was up 3 per cent, Army and Navy vessels were up 4 per cent, other munitions were up 9 per cent, and machine tools were up 8.3 per cent—a new high for machine tool production.

Because of the conflicting essentiality of many phases of the war production program, said President Roosevelt, the final decision as to what is most needed remains with the Army

and Navy.
In the three months ended December 11, Lend-lease assistance to the nation's Allies totaled \$2,367,000,000, the President told Congress.
Civilian goods will diminish steadily in 1943, and every effort must be made to insure continued production of civilian supplies through the concentration of output in a few plants, said Joseph L. Weiner, new director of the Office of Civilian Supply.

Johnston County Has Met Its Bond Quota

According to an announcement by R. P. Holding, chairman of the Johnston County War Savings Staff, Series E, F and G Bonds in the amount of \$70,862.50 were sold in Johnston county during the period November 16 to November 30.

Bonds sold during the first half of November amounted to approximately \$80,000.00, making total sales for the month of November \$150,000.00. Johnston county has met its bond quota thus far in 1942.



"I am a SOLDIER of the Wires"

"With the approaching holidays, I am thinking more and more of the problems which confront us operators in getting Uncle Sam's war calls through, so I decided to speak right out and ask for the help I feel sure everyone is willing to give.

"You know that we operators have a real job to do for Uncle Sam. Every day we put through countless calls from growing Army camps, humming war industries and busy government agencies—calls that we 'soldiers of the wires' know must go through—calls that speed our Nation on to Victory!

"This December, war will take no holiday and Uncle Sam will be using the telephone more than ever. Therefore, we operators are asking you to help us by not making holiday greeting long distance calls this year. We urge that no such calls be made, especially on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day or New Year's Eve.

"I know it is asking a lot, but Uncle Sam surely needs these long distance lines and when he needs them—it's right now! I know we can count on your cooperation."

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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"A burglar entered our house early this morning."
"Did he get anything?"
"Well, I'll say he did, my wife thought I was sneaking in late."
"Your husband looks like a brilliant man, I suppose he knows everything?"
"Don't fool yourself; he doesn't even suspect anything."
Doctor (taking patient's history):
"Have you lived in North Carolina all your life?"
Patient: "Not yet."

MY LETTER
Last Christmas, what d'you think I got?
A baby brother really, Oh, he was little, goodness sakes, And soft and awful squeally.
This year I'm hanging up his sock, I wrote a letter too, I said, "Dear Santa, anything You give me, 'most, will do. But, Oh, please in the baby's sock Put things to make him grow, Bones for his legs, it seems to me, He walks so awful slow."
Dorothy Lehman Sumerau

Buy War Bonds and Stamps A pound of scrap might save a boy.

WOULD YOU PLEASE A MAN

Start thinking about HIS gift now — and be sure that Christmas will be a happy event for him. Here are gifts destined to please some lucky guy — but definitely.

Men's White SHIRTS
\$1.39 — \$2.00 — \$2.25

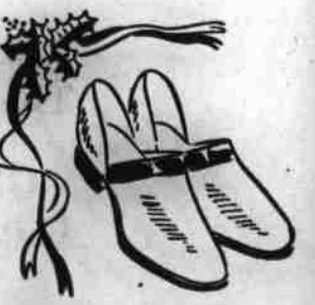
Men's Rayon Pajamas
\$1.99 — \$4.95

Pure Silk Neckties
97c

Warm Flannel ROBES
\$5.00 to \$7.50

Men's Apparel

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SELMA, N. C.



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