The Nation At War ★

A complete coverage of the week's news on the all-out effort of the United Nation's fight for freedom.

President Roosevelt will soon send to Congress information and data on his proposal that social security be extended to cover every American "fro mthe cradle to the grave." He told reporters there is no controversy as to the objective of the program, but it will be up to Congress to work ont the method for achieving that objective.

In his State of the Union message on January 7 the President had spoken of the Third Freedom—Freedom from Want—and of what the young men and women of America want beyond the winning of the war. In addition to the opportunity for employment, the people want assurance against the evils of all major economic hazards, and assurance that "this great Government can and must provide." It is possible, he continued, that this will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years—a task for the nation to study sympathetically and to work out with fairness to all and with injustice to none.

Production

The President said the U. S. has reason to be proud of the war production accomplishments of 1942: 43,000 planes. 56,000 combat vehicles such as tanks and self-propelled artillery, 670,000 machine guns, 21,000 anti-tank guns, 10,250,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition and 181,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition—"The arsenal of democracy is making good."

A joint statement issued earlier in the week by the WPB, the War Department and the Navy said the revised 1943 war production program anticipates munitions production double that of 1942, with heavy emphasis placed on aircraft, merchant shipping, and naval escort and combat vessels. As revised and adjusted to fit our actual strategic battle plans, the program provides for about twice as many planes as built in 1942, more than twice the merchant ship tonnage of 1942, and considerable increases in naval escort and combat vessels. These are, for the most part, items difficult to make, items reguiring large quantities of material, parts, skilled manpower and special facilities.

As for merchant shipping, Mr. Roosevelt told the press the 1942 goal of 8,000,000 tons was exceeded by almost 91,000 tons. The present rate of shipbuilding is 14,400,000 tons a year, and as things look now the 1943 goal of 16,000,000 tons may even be exceeded.

The War Front

Although Nazi submarines sank fewer American ships in December than in previous months, the U-boat menace, according to OWI Director Elmer Davis, is still very serious. Reports also indicate, he said, that the Japanese are massing a large armada near the Solomons, presumably for another drive on the islands.

According to the Navy's information, there have been no Japanese landings of reinforcements and supplies on Guadalcanal in recent weeks. None of the 10 destroyers which were headed toward the island and intercepted on January 2 by U. S. airmen and torpedo boats succeeded in getting through the American defenses. On January 6, American warplanes in the South Pacific attacked a Japanese transport in the Shortland Island area of the Solomons and reported a possible hit on the stern of the ship.

From Secretary Stimson comes word that on all fronts the outlook is "faovrable." In North Africa, the British First Army has scored gains in the north toward Bizerte, the French have ably fought off German attacks in the southern sector, and Allied aerial activity against enemy shipping has been highly effective. Mr. Stimson intercepted the German position in Russia as grave and pointed out that in the Caucasus a German withdrawal appears to have begun. Turning to the Pacific, he said American and Australian forces have virtually completed ejecting the Japanese from New Guinea Island, and in the Solomons American forces have been reinforced and supplied and their positions strengthened. He pointed out, however, that the Germans and Japanese have suffered few major reverses, and cautioned against underestimatingg their offensive capabilities.

A U. S. Fifth Army, to be commanded by Lt. Gen. Mark Wayne Clark, is now being formed to fight in North Africa. This will make Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower Supreme Commander of two Allied armies, the other being the British First Army commanded in the field by British Lt. Gen Kenneth A. N. Anderson.

The Cost Of Living

An OPA report on three typical months of residential rent control gives complete details of how the nation's $8 billion annual rent bill has been held in check. Covering the period of August 1 to October 31, 1942, this is the first detailed analysis of the operation of rent control. At the end of October there were 191 defense-rental areas under maximum price regulations, but since October rent control has spread over 356 areas, and now covers more than 76 million Americans. Tenants in these areas are areas are assured of stable rents in 1943 and freedom from fear of evictions.

Moving toward simplified and standardized retail food prices, the OPA has established uniform retail and wholesale margins on nine food commodities—coffee, canned fish, cooking and salad oils, shortening, corn meal, canned citrus fruits and juices, evaporated and condensed milk, pure milk, pure maple and corn syrups, and flour and flour mixes. Thus every housewife in the principal population centers will now konw exactly, in cents per package and per pound, the ceiling prices on these items in her food budget. This is only the initial step, said OPA—broader action later on will cover a wide range of products including meat and many staple groceries.

Food Distribution

The Food Distribution Administration is establishing machinery to deal with widespread local food shortages. Since national food supplies are not inadequate, these local food shortages are almost entirely the result of maldistribution, and the new program is intended to obtain more equitable supplies of foods until such time as rationing begins.

To handle these critical supply problems, Food Administrator Wickard has directed the FDA to organize at once local and State committees, such committees to be comprised of Government representatives and representatives of the food manufacturing and distributing industries for the territory concerned, including a representative of each of the food retailer groups and of each type of general line food wholesalers as well as wholesalers of dairy and poultry products and meats. Public officials with marketing functions will be invited to serve as advisers and FDA officials will serve as chairmen.

The plan of purpose and procedure as outlined by FDA Administrator Hendrickson, provides for the committees to establish publicly announced headquarters, to receive and investigate food shortage complaints from consumers, dealers institutions and organizations. The aim will be to give one-day service to verify complaints, such verification to determine whether actual critical chortages of essential foods exist.

If the situation cannot be corrected locally, it will be referred to the FDA State chairman who will try to obtain supplies elsewhere within the State. If it cannot be corrected within the State or at the regional level, it will be reported to FDA headquarters in Washington. FDA headquarters will then deal with appropriate national trade or industry associations. And in view of the success of recent arrangements with the American Meat Institute and the offers of similar cooperation by other industries, the FDA believes this can be an effective means of meeting the more critical problems o fshortages.

Meanwhile, manufacturers of creamery butter have been directed to set aside for direct war requirements 30 percent of their monthly production, beginning February 1. Purpose of the order—Food Distribution Order No. 2—is to obtain sufficient supplies of butter for the needs of the armed forces and for minor export to Allied nations. After January 9, the production of all citrus juices, except unconcentrated grapefruit juice, will be reserved for war requirements. This is Food Distribution Order No. 3, and its purpose is two fold: to insure adequate supplies of canned citrus products for Government war requirements and to conserve tin by requiring civilians to use fresh citrus fruits instead of canned fruits.

HOW CROP YIELDS CAN BE INCREASED FOR WAR

Food doesn't grow in gullies, as the Maryland farmer below seems to recognize, but contour farming like that shown at the left saves fertilizer and stops gullies.

—V—

Five for Four

The cloth in four "zoot" suits would make five victory suits.

—V—

Greatest Depth of All Seas

The greatest depth in the Atlantic ocean is near Puerto Rico, 27,972 feet; in the Indian ocean, 22,968 feet; in the Arctic, 17,850; in the Caribbean sea, 20,568; in the Mediterranean sea, 14,450; in the Bering sea, 13,422; in the South Pacific (Aldrich Deep), 30,930; in the South Atlantic, 26,575; and in the Antarctic, 14,274 feet. The deepest place known in any ocean is off Mindanao, in the Philippines, 35,400 feet.

A GOOD BOOK TO READ

BOMBS AWAY—John Steinbeck—Viking, $2.50.

(Reviewed by Mr. Frank Goodwin, Assistant Professor of Social Science and Administrative Assistant, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland.)

You remember John Steinbeck as the author of THE GRAPES OF WRATH, OF MICE AND MEN, TORTILLA FLAT, and several other works that caused much comment. In this book anestablished writer makes a non-fiction study that will appeal to nearly all Americans. It was written for the United States Army Air Forces and all royalties and profits are given to the Air Forces Aid Society Trust Fund. Proceeds from the motion picture rights which were sold for a quarter of a million dollars will also go to this fund. To write the book, Steinbeck spent weeks visiting flying fields and training corps all over the United States. It is profusely illustrated by photographs taken by John Swops who is a flier as well as a photographer.

The book is the true story of how a bomber taem is selected and trained. It tells this story by taking a typical boy from civilian life and following him through his course which makes him into a bombardier, an aerial gunner, a navigator, a pilot, an aerial engineer, or a radio engineer. It will be of immense interest to prospective members of bomber crews to have an idea of what is comingg their way. To the parents of these young men, and of the young men who are in or have finished their training, the book will have a personal touch. It will tell detais of the training that the boys are kept far too busy to include in their letters home. The photographs are an excellent addition to aid understanding better some of the things these letters have told about.

You need not be a prospective bomber team member or the parent of one to find this book interesting. You will likt it if you want to know the kind and quality of our airforce and the caliber of the men who handle the eqquipment. All of us are pleased at the clever analysis that results in Steinbeck's conclusion that "If we ourselves had chosen the kind of war to be fought, we could not have found one more suitable to our national genius." It is good to know why a bomber team is a democratic institution, and why American boys are especially suited to become members of this, the "haredst-hitting, most competent team this country has ever produced."

The book is a story of bombers as well as the men who handle the ships and this too will interest nearly everyone. It is good to know the difference between the various types of planes and the functions of each type. The language is not technical but is clear and lucid so we all can understand. It is worth reading the book to find how the title, BOMBS AWAY, was selected for the writing.

(Any book reviewed in this column will be sent to you postpaid by the Washington College Bookstore, Chestertown, Md., upon receipt of order accompanied by check or money order.)

—V—

Maryland Musings

To meet the goals for this year in poultry production it will be necessary for each Maryland producer to produce 3 more eggs per hen, 110 chickens for sale for every 100 raised in 1942, and 11.5 turkeys for every 10 raised last year.

It will take 100 more pounds of milk per cow in Maryland than was produced in 1042 to meet the 1943 goal. The Department of Agriculture is counting heavily on families who have small herds for increased production.

An order of the Commodity Credit Corporation, dated December 31, prohibiting "purchases, sales, and deliveries of oilseed meals for the manufacture of mixed fertilizer for sals" has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This action, it is stated, is taken to increase the supply of meals needed by livestock feeders in meeting production goals in the 1943 Food-for-Freedom program.

Mending comes under the head of patriotic duty these days. Production of civilian clothing has been curtailed. Some types of clothing cannot be replaced for the duration, so it's part of good citizenship in wartime to take care of the things we have, and waste nothing.

Suspension of the Food Stamp Program, effective March 1, 1943, probably for the duration of the war, has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the same time, it was announced that the Department's program for providing foods for community school lunches and child day care centers will be continued.

All possible home food production is not only a patriotic duty but a necessary insurance that national health will be kept up to par for the arduous war tasks that farm and city folks both must perform.

—V—

No Joneses

Move to a new town and for a while you do not have any Joneses to keep up with.

—V—

Simple, Isn't t?

A Siamese cook, arrested for vagrancy at Los Angeles, gave his name as Lleieusszuieusszei Harizzissteizzii Williminiddssteizzi and proudly translated it as "Great Mountains Wonderful Strength Lion of the Sea."

—V—

For Every Tanker Sunk

Every tanker sunk last spring in the Axis submarine drive along the Atlantic coast cost us enough gasoline to drive 13,000 cars from New York to San Francisco.

In the Matter of the Trust under the Will of Margaret W. Barroll

RATIFICATION NISI

L. Wethered Barroll, Attorney in the Circuit Court for Kent County in In Equity No. 2939

Ordered this 29th day of December 1942 by the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, that the Auditor's Account and Report, stated and reported by S. Scott Beck, Auditor, in the above entitled cause, be Ratified and Confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown within three weeks from the date of the first publication of said notice, viz: January 22nd, 1943;

Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and pubilshed in Kent County, once in each of two successive weeks before the 9th day of January next.

Robert A. Shallcross, Clerk.

True Copy, Test:

Robert A. Shallcross, Clerk.

1j2t.*

The Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
Established 1845, at Chestertown, Md.
SAFE AND SOUND
Protection may be obtained for 3 or 5 years at a considerable saving over the yearly rate.
Directors of this Company
Betterton—Arthur H. Brice
Sassafras—Olin S. Davis
Millington—Paul Comegys
Church Hill—James P. Brown
Ingleside—Wm. R. Wilson
Rock Hall—G. Ellsworth Leary
Kent Island— T. Walter Denny
Chestertown—J. D. Bacchus, P. M. Brooks, Thos. W. Eliason, Frederick G. Usilton.
FRED. G. USILTON, Pres. GEO. E. GORSUCH, Sect'y-Treas.

DR. W. H. MOYER
Chiropractor
X-Ray Laboratory
201 Washington Ave.
Office closed Every Wed. and Saturday at 5 p. m.

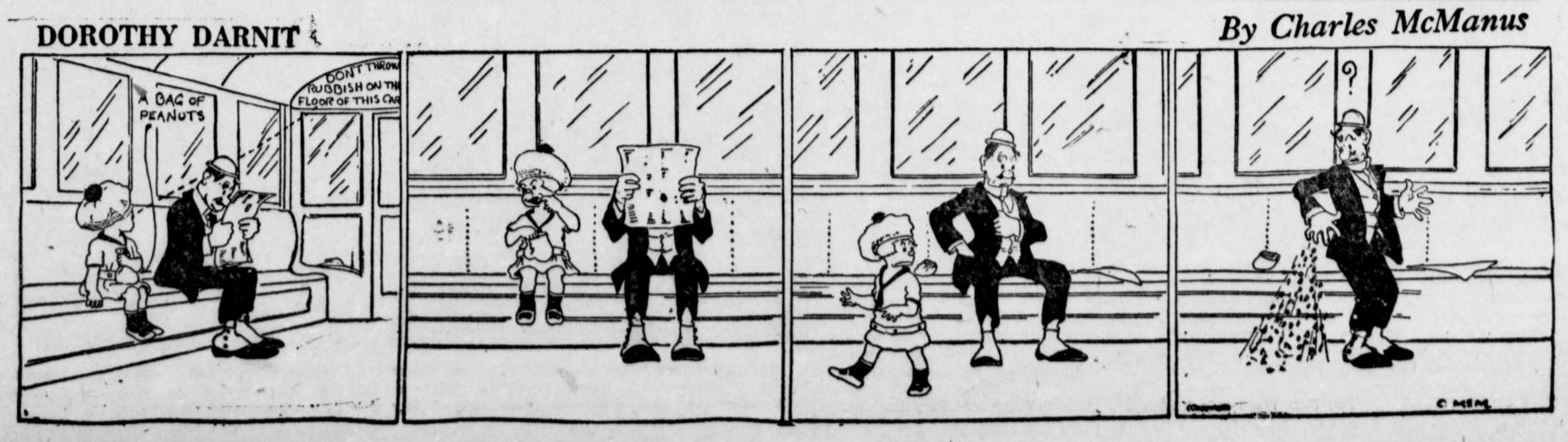
Money To Lend—
If you want to secure a Long Term First Mortgage at a very low interest rate to aid you in purchasing a good farm, consult
THOMAS D. BOWERS,
Mortgage Loan Solicitor,
Court St., Chestertown, Md.
Office Phone 252j

STIME'S ORVIS SHOP
UNDER VOSHELL HOUSE
Some Exceptional Imports In
WINES and LIQUEURS
In Limited Amounts
ALSO FULL LINE OF DOMESTIC GOODS
THANK YOU
Phone 26
For Free Delivery

"MICKY" AND HIS GANG *By Sam Iger*

SNOODLES *By Cy Hungerford*

DOROTHY DARNIT *By Charles McManus*



©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8232-0473