

LAMPEDUSA SURRENDERS TO 1 MAN

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, June 12 (AP)—The Italian fortress island of Lampedusa surrendered Saturday to a sergeant pilot of the Royal Air Force who landed his amphibious plane at the airport during an allied bombardment after being forced down on a flight from Malta.

The Italians came running

out, waving white flags and crying: "Can you stop it?" Instead of trying to stop it, the sergeant, named Cohen, was forced to join the Italians in a foxhole shelter where he was kept two hours by the continuous heavy bombing. "The bombardment was terrific," he reported. "The island shook from end to end."

During a lull in the afternoon Cohen found that the vibration

of the explosions had apparently jarred his plane's engine back into flying order. He then took off—undeterred by the lonesome Italians—and landed safely at a Tunisian field.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 12—(AP)—Italy's island fortress of Lampedusa (see arrow and ship on map at right) surrendered Saturday to the allies after a 24-hour air and naval bombardment.

A white flag was raised at 6:25 p. m. (9:20 p. m. PWT), the same means of capitulation effected at Pantelleria Friday.

Allied troops waiting off shore promptly began landing. Occupation was complete at 7 p. m. (10 a. m. PWT). Lampedusa's installations were demolished as were those at Pantelleria. Allied airmen "walked" their bombs at will over the entire harbor and

coastal artillery area—destroying all without either air or ground opposition.

A third of the town area on the tiny 20-square-mile island also was wrecked, a boat in the harbor smashed. Smoke blanketed the entire area when British naval officers spied a white flag ashore. They landed, conferred with the Italian commander, and then troops took possession of the island which has a small landing

field but a rather shallow harbor.

Thus Lampedusa became the second bit of axis territory to surrender to the overwhelming might of allied air power. British ships pumped occasional shells into riddled Lampedusa, but it was air power which once more shattered the occupants into submission and gained experience for bigger things to come.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

By Charles F. Sraque

The question now before the house is this: Shall we import Mexican labor into the Willamette valley for assistance in crop harvests this summer?

Mexicans have been brought in and dropped off at various parts of the state already: Pendleton, Hood River, and Grants Pass. The Farm Security Administration brings them in under an agreement with the government of Mexico which protects them as to wages and working conditions. The workers are given temporary admission papers, and must return to Mexico after the harvest season.

The argument for bringing in Mexicans to the valley to help in the bean, prune and hop harvest is that they will be needed to insure the saving of these crops, that available local labor will not be sufficient, that these crops are needed and should not be allowed to perish for lack of pickers. It is unsatisfactory to depend on part-time labor recruited by high pressure methods.

To this suggestion the immediate response of many people will be this: We do not want any foreigners in here. Oregon has been free of any large foreign element, the people here like it that way, and do not want an influx of Mexicans.

But there are other arguments against bringing in the Mexicans. If they come in, the force of the appeal to patriotism will be blunted to say the least. Will we then be able to muster harvest labor as we have in the past from the cities and towns of the valley? Will the housewives, the city workers on vacation, and clerks on off-hours go out in the fields to save the crops? We need in the Marion-Polk district some 30,000 to 40,000 workers at the peak of the late summer harvest. By importing say a thousand or two thousand Mexicans may we not cause some four or five thousand workers to stay home and say, "Let the Mexicans (Continued on editorial page)

Third Loan Drive Slated September 9

KINGSTON, N.Y., June 12—(AP) Asserting individual investors may have to contribute about twice as much the remainder of this year as the seven billion dollars in bonds so far recorded, unless the government gets more from taxes, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced Saturday the third war loan drive will start September 9.

"It will aim at raising the largest amount of money from individuals that any drive has raised in the history of the world," he told a Hudson river valley audience.

At the same time the secretary said "From now on we're planning and attacking and I fervently hope that we can continue to work out financing plans together and keep them on a voluntary basis."

"Our goal for individuals in this September drive will be to get a substantial part of the necessary money," he continued. "In a subsequent drive, and during the four months in which there are no war loan drives, we will aim to get the rest through a payroll savings and other continuing sales."

Congress Okehs Legislation To Outlaw Strikes

Connally Says Measure Is Aimed Only at the Labor Wrongdoers, not Everyone

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP)—Congress stamped its final approval on legislation to outlaw strikes in government-operated war industries and to curb walkouts in privately-controlled plants.

Denounced by its opponents as a bill intended to "crucify labor," the bustling Connally-Harness measure won 55 to 22 approval of the senate adoption of a conference report composing previous differences between the two houses. The house had passed the measure 219 to 129 Friday.

The bill authorizes the government seizure of strike-threatened war plants and prescribes delaying regulations before walkouts can be called in facilities not taken over.

It now goes to the White House where President Roosevelt must decide whether the legislation shall become law. There have been indications that parts of the legislation, at least, have White House approval.

Senate passage came after more than eight hours of debate, three of which were consumed by Senator Anger (R-ND) discussing political controversies.

Thirty democrats and 25 republicans favored the measure while 16 democrats, 5 republicans and a progressive voted against it.

Admittedly aimed directly at providing new machinery to deal with the coal wage dispute, the measure clothes the War Labor Board with statutory power to settle all labor controversies in war industries and gives it the subpoena power it thus far has lacked to compel President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers to submit to its arbitration efforts.

The bill authorizes government seizure of mines or plants where (Turn to page 2—Story E)

China Urges Reds to Join War on Japs

CHUNGKING, Sunday, June 13 (AP)—A "sincere demand" that Russia declare war against Japan and open a second front in Asia was made today in a special article in a Chungking newspaper by Chow Lu, member of China's supreme ruling body, the standing committee of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang.

Chow Lu, who also is state councillor of the national government, also suggested three other measures against Japan: Intensification of the American offensive in the north Pacific, large-scale supplies to China, and launching of immediate operations for recovery of Burma.

The 1943 program, Nelson reported, is 80 per cent greater than 1942's \$59,000,000,000 total. It includes arms output, war construction and the paying, feeding and equipping of the armed forces. In his letter of transmittal Nelson told the commander-in-chief:

"The record certainly makes it clear that the American industrial system can be justifiably proud of an astonishing display of economic muscle."

OWI's condemnation of the secret document omitted, for reasons of military security, details

Two US Subs Lost

Amberjack, Grampus Listed as Missing in Navy Report

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP) Two American submarines, presumably of the Pacific fleet of undersea hunters that has taken heavy toll of Japanese war and merchant ships were listed Saturday as missing.

A navy communique said the US submarine Amberjack and Grampus have failed to return from patrol operations and must be presumed to be lost.

Each craft carried about 60 men. Both boats were new, the Amberjack launched in March 1, 1942, and the Grampus commissioned in 1941. Their disappearance brings the total of American submarines lost since Pearl Harbor to seven, including one destroyed in the Philippines to prevent its falling into Japanese hands, but not including another lost by accident. Against these losses are balanced the sinking, probable sinking or damage to 240 Japanese ships by the United States undersea fighters.

While the navy did not give the location in which the Amberjack and Grampus were making patrols when last reported, most American submarine operations are in the Pacific.

It was presumed, therefore, that the two vessels were in that area on their last mission.

The commanding officer of the Amberjack was Lt. Commander John Archibald Bole, jr., 37, of Wallkill, N.Y.

The commanding officer of the Grampus was listed as Lt. Commander John Rich Craig, 36, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Two Ration Books May Bring Grief

PORTLAND, June 12—(AP)— If you made a mistake in your first application for ration book 3, and then filled out a second application, it's possible you will get two ration books.

So said William R. Edlund, assistant OPA rationing officer Saturday, adding quickly that any who do receive two books will be called to account later unless the extra book is turned in promptly.

\$106,000,000,000 War Budget Faces US for This Year

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP)—The United States will spend \$106,000,000,000 this year for war.

The vast scope of the American war effort was disclosed in a report on production progress in 1942 and prospects for 1943, made by the War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson, to President Roosevelt Friday night by the Office of War Information.

Highlighted in the report were: Recommendation that civilian manufacturing and much wholesaling be eliminated from critical labor shortage areas, to free workers for war plants.

RAF Smashes at Europe Record Armada Lashes German Continent Bases

Does He Have To Remember Everything?

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP) In the middle of war secrets and world strategy, President Roosevelt remembered his war ration book three applications when it had been overlooked by everyone else, it was learned Saturday.

At luncheon Wednesday, one day before the deadline, the president asked his housekeeper, Mrs. Henrietta Nesbit, if she had seen his and Mrs. Roosevelt's application.

A hurried search revealed that of the batch of forms that had come to the White House, none was left for the boss. Everyone had thought somebody else was taking care of Mr. Roosevelt's blank.

An urgent appeal shot down from 1600 Pennsylvania avenue to OPA headquarters. OPA officials rushed a blank to the White House the morning of the deadline, Thursday.

WLB Chairman Urges Caution On Wage Boost

SEATTLE, June 12—(AP)— Dr. George B. Noble, northwest regional War Labor Board chairman, Saturday warned northwest cannery operators not to act on wage increase matters on the basis of general policy lines laid down by Director of Economic Stabilization Fred Vinson.

Higher pay for 40,000 cannery workers in Washington and 20,000 in Oregon have been approved by the regional board, but final decision has not yet been received from Washington, DC, Noble said.

Vinson asserted there could be no lifting of ceiling prices for four "cost of living items"—green peas, snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes—despite increases of raw products or of wage increases. Increased production costs will be absorbed through subsidies to the cannery industry worked out by the commodity-credit association, he said.

Liberator Bombs Jap Cargo Ship

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, June 13 (AP)—A Liberator damaged a 2000-ton Japanese cargo ship Saturday off Kaimana, Dutch New Guinea, the high command announced in today's noon communique.

Long range flights destroyed six Japanese float planes at their moorings in an attack on the Aroo Islands. Two others were damaged and one was shot down trying to intercept the allied raiders.

Four allied raiders over Madang, New Guinea, were swarmed upon by 20 Zeroes but fought them off, downing one. Another of the 20 was listed as probably destroyed.

The allied planes in the Madang action were Lightnings (P-38s). To the west of the action against the float planes on the Aroos, big allied bombers attacked the airstrip of Laggoor on the Kail Islands. Eight enemy fighters attempted interception and one was believed to have been destroyed.

On Dutch Timor, Keopang which on Friday was set ablaze in a heavy raid in which 42 tons of bombs were dropped, was visited by a medium bomber Saturday.

Actual war production "in most categories fell short of scheduled

Red Air Attack Heavy

600 Tons of Bombs Dropped by 700 Russian Planes

LONDON, Sunday, June 13 (AP)—Red army airmen poured more than 600 tons of bombs on German airdromes Friday night in a powerful new blow upon the Nazi air fleet, the traditional spearhead of German attack, Moscow announced early today, and smashed back three enemy ground attacks Saturday.

"Large formations" of Russian long range aircraft showered the Nazi airdromes with explosive and incendiary bombs Friday night and early Saturday morning, the Moscow radio announced, in a quick follow-up to the record, 700-plane raid against similar targets Thursday night.

More than 600 tons of bombs were "dropped on parked enemy planes, hangars, fuel and ammunition dumps," said the broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, and "a great number of enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged." Russian losses were put at two planes, compared with 19 at the night before when 150 enemy planes were reported wrecked.

Three German infantry attacks Saturday in the Kostov and Lischansk areas were beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy, the soviet midnight communique said, with the strongest attack launched west of Kostov.

A German broadcast declared that the Russians had launched repeated infantry attacks northeast of Orel on a broad front, breaching the "main German line in some places." But the Russians were "thrown out in immediate counter thrusts in hand to hand fighting and suffered heavy losses in dead, wounded and prisoners," the radio said.

The Russian communique did not mention this area.

Kiska Bombed In 'Invasion' Softener Blow

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP)—The third phase of the campaign to break Japan's hold on the western Aleutians appeared Saturday to have gotten under way with resumption of fairly heavy aerial attacks on the enemy at Kiska Island.

A navy communique said that on Thursday afternoon army medium and heavy bombers with fighter escort made four attacks on installations at Kiska, scoring bomb hits on the runway and on gun emplacements. Fighter planes strafed barges found along the beaches.

This was one of the heaviest days of action since the American conquest of enemy-held Attu Island and probably marked the beginning of intensive efforts to soften up Kiska for invasion.

The navy communique also said that on Attu 46 Japanese stragglers were killed and one was captured Tuesday night in the area between Sarana bay and Cape Khibnikof. These two points mark the northeastern tip of the island. "There is no enemy activity on other parts of the island," the war bulletin reported.

The Japanese casualties in the Tuesday night fighting raised their total known losses for the Attu campaign to 1,311 dead and 21 captured.

Roaring across the English channel for the first time since May 29, the RAF heavyweights took up their part in the pre-invasion aerial bombardment of Europe from the west which was resumed yesterday after a lull of nearly two weeks when more than 200 American heavies blasted Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.

American and British planes renewed the daylight blows against axis Europe with wide spread sweeps over France late Saturday.

Venturas and Bostons, escorted by fighter planes, bombed enemy airfields at Caen and other targets near Rouen. Later in the evening RAF Typhoons bombed the airfield at Abberville.

Thunderbolts of the 8th U.S. air force carried out diversionary sweeps across a large area of northern France. They downed one enemy plane and another was destroyed by Canadian Spitfire squadron.

The air ministry said one of the RAF bombers failed to return and that a fighter was missing from forenoon activities.

Saturday night's record assault cost the RAF 48 big bombers. Although the loss was heavy, it was not regarded here as excessive in view of the size of the raiding force and the vast destruction achieved.

"Preliminary reports indicated great damage was done," said the air ministry communique, which disclosed that the heaviest hit of the secondary targets was Muenster.

Striking Power Believed To Exceed 1250 Used in 2000 Ton Cologne Raid

LONDON, Sunday, June 13—(AP)—RAF bombers struck at Germany Saturday night, it was reported authoritatively early today, renewing the assault after Duesseldorf and other German arms centers had been pounded the night before by the greatest air fleet ever assembled.

The RAF's foray completed the second 24-hour cycle of renewed day and night bombing of axis-aided Europe, with US and British planes sweeping over France by daylight Saturday.

The Friday night assault on Duesseldorf was an hour-long pounding that spread over Muenster and other Nazi industrial centers in the Ruhr and Rhineland, with more than 2,000 tons of bombs dropped in the shattering raid.

While the RAF announced neither the total number of raiders nor the tonnage of the bombs, the formation was said to be the greatest fleet of heavy bombers in history.

Its striking power was believed to exceed that of the 1,250 RAF large, medium and light bombers which attacked Cologne the night

Blast Rocks Charleston Carbide Plant

CHARLESTON, W. Va. June 13 (Sunday)—(AP)—A roaring explosion at the plant of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation on Blaine Island shook homes throughout a wide area of South Charleston at 1:10 a. m., today but a company spokesman said ninety minutes later that apparently only one worker was injured and there were no fatalities.

At 3:45 a. m. flames were still leaping 200 feet into the air above the north end of the island. Firemen used six lines of hose to check the blaze, which followed the explosion in a storage tank between two of the operating buildings.

The company spokesman said he did not believe property damage would be heavy.

The blast occurred at the same plant where an explosion on May 29 killed 10 men.

"Preliminary reports indicated great damage was done," said the air ministry communique, which disclosed that the heaviest hit of the secondary targets was Muenster.

Actual war production "in most categories fell short of scheduled

Highlighted in the report were: Recommendation that civilian manufacturing and much wholesaling be eliminated from critical labor shortage areas, to free workers for war plants.

An urgent plea for planning the transition back to a peacetime economy after the war, lest the war effort be held back by widespread concern over post-war economy.

A warning that leaner days for civilians are just ahead. Civilian goods and services in the last three months of this year will be 20 per cent under the end of 1942, and inequalities of distribution will "aggravate the burden on consumers."

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