

Michigan Mirror

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"Pontiac Plan" or by coupon rationing of gasoline, together with regulation of tires on old cars and with salvage of other rubber stocks, it would be possible—the press has been told—to keep more automobiles going by December, 1942.

You probably remember the headlines in late April that Eastern motorists could be given a basic ration of two and one-half to five gallons a week. An OPA official made this announcement, and the press recorded it as news.

Harold Ickes, petroleum administrator, promptly said this amount was too low. Leon Henderson, OPA chief, was quoted as agreeing with Ickes. It was all a bit confusing.

When rationing did come and motorists were given three gallons a week for "pleasure driving", Congress was besieged with protests. The X-ration cards didn't help any either.

Ten Michigan congressmen asked Henderson to forego proposed nation-wide rationing starting July 1, terming the plan "unjustified, unwarranted, and unwise."

A quotation: "There is no shortage of gasoline or gasoline delivery equipment in Michigan which is a large producer. . . . For the purpose of conservation of rubber we suggest national and consistent request for lower speed limits with, in effect, an overall mileage limitation for the use of automotive transportation consistent with geographical conditions and public transportation facilities available in each section."

In other words, volunteer conservation of rubber tires and local mileage limitation rather than enforced coupon rationing of the OPA.

Does volunteer conservation really work?

Use of gasoline in the Midwest for civilian purposes during April indicated a 20 per cent reduction of automobile mileage compared with April, 1941. May mileage is expected to decline 25 per cent.

The Pontiac plan for staggering workshopping hours and sharing transportation reduced Pontiac traffic 18 per cent and increased the load of private automobiles from 1.3 to between 1.8 and 1.9 persons, as compared with a goal of 3.5 persons.

The OPA viewpoint apparently is that voluntary methods cannot accomplish the objective; that enforced rationing of gasoline is the only practical method for effective immediate rubber conservation. President Roosevelt hopes that synthetic tires may be produced in sufficient quantity to save us from transportation paralysis—but it is only a hope.

Since transportation rationing is linked inexorably to the European

and Far East military fronts, what are the prospects for an early victory?

If the Russians can defeat the Reich in 1942 with the aid of supplies from the Allied Nations and perhaps a second military front either in the air or land, a German internal collapse is remotely possible next winter or next spring.

Military Authorities seem to agree that the war outcome will hinge on what happens in 1942; that Germans are staking everything on this year; that we (Americans) must gamble also on an immediate all-out effort to "win" the war, despite our relative unpreparedness at this moment to do it.

In the Far East we have lost Manila, Singapore and Burma. China and Australia are pleading for planes which they probably will not get.

Even if Hitler can be defeated in eight months, the Pacific front is 5,000 to 10,000 miles away. That means three to five round-trips a year for transporting men, equipment and supplies from the United States, even AFTER the European war is over.

ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the registered, qualified voters of School District No. 5, City and Township of Farmington, that the annual school election to elect two members to the Board of Education will be held June 8, 1942.

Place: School Cafeteria.
Time: 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Petitions qualifying the following candidates have been properly filed.

Z. R. Aschenbrenner, M. D., Paul Schreiber.
The annual meeting will be held in the Gymnasium at 8:00 p. m. on June 8, 1942.

(Signed) Florence E. Lee, Secretary.
Board of Education.

NOTICE

Board of Review Meeting
Notice is hereby given to all persons liable to assessment for taxes in the Township of Farmington, that the assessment roll for said Township as prepared by the Township Supervisor will be subject to inspection at the Township office in the Town Hall on Monday, June 8 and on Tuesday, June 9. The hours will be 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Board of Review will be in session and upon the request of any person who is assessed on said roll or his agent and upon sufficient cause being shown will correct the assessment as to the property in such manner as will in their judgment make the value relatively just and equal. Such assessment roll as received by said Board of Review shall be the assessment roll of said Township for the year 1942.

Ernest V. Blanchard,
Farmington Township Supervisor.

Victory

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portation, for its part, forbade sight-seeing bus service after June 1 and strictly limited charter bus service.

Priorities on Skilled Manpower

The War Manpower Commission last week announced it was preparing directives to the United States Employment Service and the Selective Service System designed to give war plants priority on skilled manpower, in order of urgency to be determined by the War Production Board. Manpower Chairman McNutt emphasized that insofar as the Nation voluntarily cooperates with this program, legal controls will be unnecessary.

WPB announced meanwhile that the drive to establish management-labor committees to speed production of war materials is being extended to all shipyards and machine-tool factories.

No More Building For Amusements

Construction of stadia, moving picture palaces and all other buildings for the amusement of the public, except playhouses for the State, for the duration, WPB began a survey of all types of buildings in progress to determine their essentiality.

The Division of Industry Operations restricted manufacture, delivery, and sale of heavy power and steam equipment for war purposes and repairs. Drift, coffee grinding, and food slicing and grinding machinery was added to a list of restricted industrial machines.

Arsenic and the alloying element tin were placed under allocation. The use of tin and terphenyl was restricted to a few specified items. Strict control was set over quartz crystals.

Steps To Get More War Chemicals
Coal coking and oil cracking plants were given operating reductions calculated to make available 200,000 more gallons a month of toluene, from which TNT is produced. Priority aid to the vital chemical plants was stepped up.

Shipments of iron ore on the Great Lakes continued to break records. WPB directed steel companies to curtail production of other items and increase output of structural shapes in June, to keep pace with the expanded flow of plates.

WPB named an agent to salvage the scarce and vital tin collected by the enforced return of tooth paste tubes and others to retailers.

The Bureau of Industrial Conservation announced that a cooperative public had collected a surplus of waste paper but warned that prospective needs require a continuation of the campaign, and suggested that the same enthusiasm be applied to reclaiming rubber could go a long way to relieve the shortage of this direly needed material.

Reaching The Cross-Roads State
The Office of Price Administration

intensified its effort to acquire every cross roads storekeeper with the details of general price control. A permanent maximum price schedule was set up for pork, based on February 1940 levels with certain additions; to compensate for increased raw-material costs up to March 7, OPA continued to tighten and adjust its ceilings on textiles.

Large-scale Federal adjustments of the price structure were undertaken when OPA worked out a system with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to absorb part of the increased cost of carrying coal to the Northeast, and with the War Shipping Administration to do the same for tanker transport of petroleum products to the East. OPA also put maximum prices on pickled sheepskins, to take the squawking of tanners who were plucked between increased costs beneath and a ceiling above.

Blue and White

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ADDRESS OF JOHN OROFINO, CLASS PRESIDENT

The diplomas we are receiving are not the climax; they are merely formal invitations to a challenge—the challenge of today and tomorrow. The youth of a century or so ago had little difficulty in planning their future. The son was apprentice to the father, and the women married. Today the problem is not quite so simple. Not only must we choose a career from among thousands of occupations, but we must also decide whether or not it is possible or worthwhile to continue our education. To the young men it seems rather useless to continue. They are uncertain as to how long they will be able to attend school. The added attraction of ready employment and infatigable salaries all help to detract any interests in further education. The uncertainty of it all is rather disheartening. The young men feel as though they should enjoy themselves as much as possible while they have not yet been drafted.

The young women feel it is far better to earn money now while there is such a sharp increase in employment and salaries rather than to go to school for four or five years and not be certain of the future.

Both the young men and young women have the same ugly fear of a recurrence of depression, as in twenty-nine and in the thirties.

We realize because of the war we will be great behind times, but so will the rest of the world.

Our next point is governmental satisfaction.

Now more than ever before we graduates are an important cog in the wheels of democracy.

During our period of education we have been taught how every type of theory of government works. Time after time we have read in history the downfall of countries that have been ruled by a few wealthy individuals for the purpose of satisfying a selfish minority or of upholding the ego of a pompous ruler, and in not one instance had the people any say at all, regardless of the importance of the question.

At times we feel as though a republican or representative form of democracy is the worst possible type of government. It has such a stammering stammer, but the old proverb, "soon rotten", expresses exactly what was in the minds of the American patriots when they framed the Constitution.

Although our democracy is slow in getting started, it is the most powerful form of concentrated effort ever conceived by man because it has the whole-hearted support of the people, voluntary not forced.

The time to prepare for tomorrow is today.

One of the most serious obstacles that will have to be surmounted after this war is maladjustment. Millions of men and women are being influenced by the present monetary view rather than by the future interest in their work.

They keep prodding themselves with the idea that later on they will find a better job or a job they enjoy doing, but tomorrow never comes. They neglect furthering their education or trying to obtain a better position; thus they go through life as mere drudges only working to live.

When the war is over and the soldiers have returned to civilian life and this false period of prosperity is ended, we will have to face the problem of unemployment.

When these millions of men are thrust on the labor market, there is going to be much chaos and havoc; but this period we are now in will be a picnic compared to the post-war days. Now everything is going at top speed. We are producing war materials faster and faster and in larger quantities than any

other country in the world. That was the whole cause of the last depression—over-production. We must in some way control all our productive capacity and be able to regulate labor so that we may obtain a balance.

In addition to the gigantic task of regulating our economies, we must also equalize society as much as possible, that is, so far as racial prejudice is concerned. We know there is no true equality, but we must make things even. Not only will the negro problem be an important factor after the war, but it is a great problem at present. Although it is hushed up as much as possible, we still read accounts of riots in the army camps among the negroes and whites. Then, too, although we don't realize it, there is a class consciousness because of the wide variations and incomes.

Because of this war propaganda we fail to see the good points in any type of government but a democracy. We realize that at present it is the only practical form of government, but why should we try to force it on countries that aren't prepared for it? It must be understood that we are the people in the world that have the education necessary for the perpetuation of a democratic government. Yet we still have not perfected our own plan of life. It is for us to attempt to reform the rest of the world. It is just another form of the pot calling the kettle black.

Tomorrow, besides having to regulate our domestic, social, and economic problems, we will have to help build and repair the material and physical well-being of the world.

These are just a few of the more important problems that will be encountered by today's young men and women, but as long as we continue to preserve our heritage of freedom and education, no problem can be too large or too difficult for the sons and daughters of America.

John Orofino, Esq.

'TIS SAID

The seniors blossomed out in all their glory Friday. Most of them wore their caps and gowns gracefully.

The boys' outdoor party was highly successful Wednesday. Wonder what Miss Damon really thought when those freshmen played tag in the big willow tree? The kids said she was a pretty good biker, though.

The girls' basketball team—that is, the first team—broke training rules at a big chop suey dinner Captain Annabelle Hupert gave at her home Wednesday. "I said ten of them, including Coach Hazeltine and Miss Bacon, made three huge banana cream pies disappear. Like magic. Leo, where were you?"

Mr. Schmeckel will be going to Camp Custer soon—if he isn't there now. Good luck. It surely was swell knowing him and we hate to have him go. Guess we were lucky to have him with us this long.

Miss Hazeltine and Miss Damon recently received an announcement of the marriage of Miss Florence Russ to Philip Woodworth on Saturday, the fourth of April, in Saginaw. Congratulations and best wishes for their happiness.

Orchids to Mary Redding, editor of the Blue and White '39-'40, now attending Wayne University. For meritorious service on the Detroit Collegian during the school year 1941-'42 she received her silver key. This is Mary's second award for outstanding work in Journalism. Last year, we understand, she was awarded a bronze key.

DEAR DIARY

I had to choke back tears when my brother went away. But I hadn't fully realized what he meant to me that day.

It was the day before Christmas that he left my Uncle Sam. He came into my room and kissed me; then I hear the car door slam.

I buried my face in the pillow to another every sigh; I didn't want him to, but he knew that I would cry.

Oh, dear diary, please don't miss him. I'm proud that my brother responded to duty at hand.

I'm glad when I remember: as soon as he heard the call, He joined his country's forces. Hesitate? Not at all.

But oh, dear diary, it's when I think you see: When it's over, dear God, send my brother back to me.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Blue and White staff and their adviser wish to thank the Farmington Enterprise for their cooperation and encouragement during the last year.

John Orofino,
Managing Editor

AT THE REDFORD THEATER



The above scene was taken from with a fine cast including Edward G. Robinson, Laraine Day, and Marshall Hunt.

Also appearing at the Redford Friday through Monday is "To Be in the Picture," and is supported or not to be.

GREYHOUND LINES ADD BUSES FOR WAR WORKERS

Two additional early morning buses for war workers employed in Detroit and vicinity, were added to Great Lakes Greyhound Lines schedule on June 3. It was announced today by P. L. Radcliffe, general traffic manager of the company.

The first bus will leave Howell

at 5:00, Brighton, 5:22; New Hudson, 5:42; Novi, 5:59; Farmington 6:11 and will arrive in Detroit at 6:58 o'clock.

The second bus will leave Lansing at 5:30 a. m., East Lansing, 5:41; Williamston, 6:05; Webberville, 6:15; Farmington, 6:25; Howell, 6:23; Brighton, 6:55; New Hudson, 7:15; Novi, 7:32; Farmington, 7:44; arrive Detroit 8:31.

While the buses are planned primarily for war workers, others who wish to reach Detroit at an early hour will be accommodated.

With Warm Weather Coming On . . .
You Will Want More
MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE,
ICE CREAM

Farmington Dairy

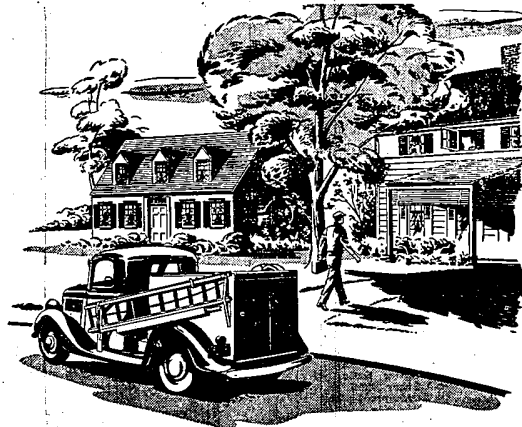
—Phone 329—

Our STORE and OFFICES Will CLOSE
On Saturday
Afternoons Beginning
JUNE 6th

Beginning Saturday, June 6th, our store and offices will go on our usual summer schedule. As in the past we will close our store and offices at noon on Saturday during the summer months (JUNE 6TH TO SEPTEMBER 5TH). Please make a note of this time change if you are in the habit of transacting your business with us on Saturdays. It may save you a trip. Thank you . . .

Buy
US WAR BONDS

CONSUMERS
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If repairs aren't quite as fast BLAME THE AXIS

CONSERVATION of trucks and rubber is vitally important to American Victory. In order to save automotive equipment and tires, Michigan Bell now groups orders for repairs and installations, so that as many as possible can be handled on one trip.

Most people will notice no difference in the quality of their service. But if you find it takes a little longer, to have a

telephone installed, a cord replaced, or repairs made, you will understand.

In so far as war restrictions and material shortages permit, we shall continue to provide the best service possible. We look forward to the day when we again can give the kind of service wanted, "when and where wanted." But now, and for the duration, war needs come first.

Michigan Bell Telephone Company

Stand behind our fighting men—Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

