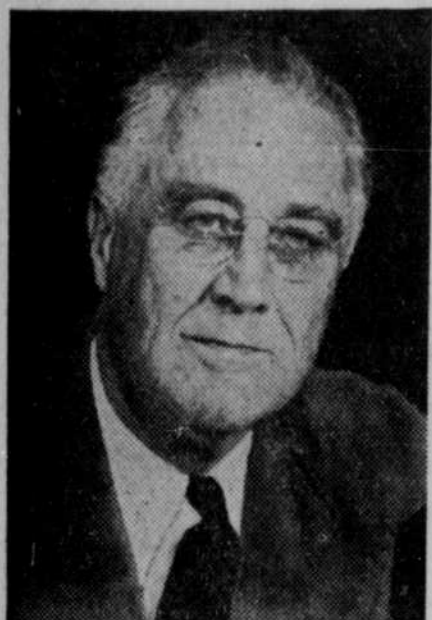


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

New United Nations Attacks Predicted As Leaders Determine Grand Strategy; Frenchmen Reach 'Military Accord'; 'Push Germans Out of Russia': Stalin

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.) Released by Western Newspaper Union.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL

"The President, Prime Minister and the combined staffs having completed their plans for the offensive campaigns of 1943, have now separated in order to put them into active and concerted execution." Official communique at Casablanca.

STRATEGY: On a High Plane

When the initial surprise of one of the war's greatest stories — the Roosevelt-Churchill "unconditional surrender" meeting at Casablanca in French Morocco—had died away, the world waited expectantly for the carrying out of the principles of grand strategy laid down by Allied military leaders.

The Roosevelt-Churchill rendezvous was the definite tip-off of big things to come. The Allied leaders made it clear that their countries would dig to the bottom of their resources—if necessary—in order to carry out the extermination of Axis war power as quickly as possible.

From a gleaming white villa near Casablanca came the great news. But only after complete secrecy had officially ended. Correspondents regarded the meeting as one of the best kept secrets of all time. Virtually the entire war staffs of both nations participated in the dramatic 10-day discussions which ended with a press conference. But the presidential air voyage was shrouded in such secrecy that even some cabinet members did not know Mr. Roosevelt was out of town.

No one doubted that further important developments would stem from the meeting. One of the most widespread predictions is that the North Africa-Mediterranean area will soon be organized into a separate theater of operations. Thus far the United States forces in that area have been part of the European theater. Separation of Africa and the Mediterranean Basin from the European theater might well be an important factor in the Allied offensive campaigns of the year.

Frenchmen Meet

One of the most important achievements of the conference was the bringing about of a meeting between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud. Those leaders of the Fighting French and French Africa announced that they were in complete agreement regarding the liberation of their homeland. But it was regrettably clear that any merging of the two movements or any political alliance between them was far from being realized.

Offensives Will Tell

While the decisions made by military leaders are secret, observers indicated that concrete results would become apparent with new Allied offensives this spring.

The basic questions settled appeared to be these:

1. The first great effort must be to drive the Axis entirely from North Africa and free the Mediterranean supply line.
 2. If he has not been chosen already, a supreme Allied commander in Europe will be named.
 3. The anti-submarine warfare and air war against Europe will be stepped up.
 4. Europe will be invaded in one of three ways: Across the Mediterranean, a frontal attack on the channel coast, or a conquest of Norway.
 5. Aid to Russia and China will be stepped up as much as possible.
- Of immediate interest to the United Nations is the naming of a supreme military commander. The name of Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the American army, is most frequently mentioned. Many observers believed he had already been decided upon to head the command.

RATIONING: Limit Set

With the beginning of rationing but a few weeks away the Office of Price Administration established a five-can-per-person limit as the amount of canned vegetables and fruits which householder might have on hand, without penalty, at the beginning of the point system. This was a drastic cut from the eight to ten cans which it had previously been expected would be allowed.

When the plan gets under way, persons who have more than the allowable limits will have coupons torn out of their canned goods ration book up to the point value of the goods held in excess. This will be based on one eight-point coupon for each can over five per household member.

Excluded from the count of five cans per person will be cans containing less than eight ounces.

ARGUMENT: Gets an Airing

For weeks Washington has reports of unannounced differences of opinion between Rubber Administrator William Jeffers and other government and military officials over priorities for the synthetic rubber program. Finally the dispute was brought into the open when Jeffers, in a Baltimore address, lashed out at army and navy expeditors in war plans.

Congress decided to investigate his charges and Donald Nelson, war production chief, admitted the fact that a rift in government ranks had resulted over this issue. Most Washington sources knew that President Roosevelt would be required to step in as arbiter in the dispute.

The quarrel centers around steel priorities for synthetic rubber plants. Army and navy officials believe that these plants should be built only in direct relation to the military needs of steel for the production of such items as high-octane gasoline, airplanes, escort vessels and merchant ships. Jeffers contended that the production efforts could be worked out in conjunction with one another and without hampering progress in his synthetic rubber program.

His words, urging the Russians to throw the Nazis out of their country, became the rallying cry of the Red army as it pushed forward in the big offensives aimed at Kursk, Kharkov and Rostov. After the fall of these strategic points there were still miles of hard battling ahead, but for the first time since the Nazis started their invasion of Russia there were definite signs that Stalin's plea was not idle thinking.

For everywhere along the far-flung front—from Leningrad to the Caucasus—the Reds added momentum to their drive. Russian military quarters estimated that 40 per cent of the Axis effectives had been knocked out by the Red winter offensives.

At the same time diplomatic circles revealed that United Nations air and sea supply lines to Russia were getting much better protection than a few months ago because losses on these routes have dropped sharply. One extra U. S. convoy was reported to have reached Russia without loss of a single ship. It was indicated that close U. S.-British-Russian co-operation was making this possible.

FARM PICTURE: Incentive Plan

Under terms of the new "incentive" program as announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, U. S. producers stand to pick up an extra 100 million dollars in subsidy payments to be awarded for meeting or exceeding greatly expanded farm production goals.

Applicable to soybeans, grain sorghums, peanuts, sweet potatoes, flax and dried peas, the program would pay growers of these crops extra benefits for each acre on which they exceed 90 per cent of their goal—up to 110 per cent of that goal. These are products which are badly needed in the war effort to meet deficiencies in vegetable oils and proteins for animal feeding and human consumption.

Wickard stated further that added labor and materials will have to be available to farmers if they are to meet the goals of the program.

'Land Army'

As a means to this end Secretary Wickard and Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt released their plans for the mobilization of a volunteer land army of 3½ million farm workers. These would be gathered from ranks of women, the unemployed, clerks, and nonwar workers from cities and towns.

Aimed at relieving the expected farm manpower crisis, which experts predict will reach its peak in mid-summer, this land army would be gathered by the joint activities extension agents of the department of agriculture and by the field offices of the War Manpower Commission.

More than 12 million farm workers will be needed at the height of the farm season, said Wickard. He pointed out that the total farm labor force in December, 1942, was 8,900,000.

REVOLT:

That France's spark of independence has not been extinguished completely by the cold brutality of Nazism was proved when angry Frenchmen fortified their homes in the old port district of Marseilles, firing on German soldiers who ordered them to evacuate the district. German authorities had ordered the evacuation apparently as a defense measure against possible invasion from North Africa. The move was made after Nazi officials brought up tanks, field guns and infantry.

Washington Digest

'Hirohito Now' Strategy Gains New Proponents

New Line of Argument Developed in Favor Of Immediate Action Against Japanese Empire.



By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Some weeks ago the story of the real purpose of the visit to America of Madame Chiang Kai-shek was told in these columns. Since then it has been confirmed by unofficial statements credited to "Chinese quarters"—that her mission was a show-down fight for an immediate offensive against Japan. In the interim two things have taken place. The Chinese government has let it be known unofficially that it realizes that America is so occupied elsewhere that a drive on Japan with China as a base cannot be expected at the moment. This would seem to be a retreat. It may be only a demarche, for suddenly, from several other quarters including Australian and Dutch with many American voices echoing in between, the demand for "Hirohito Now" action is being heard.

It may be team work. The Chinese course so far is this: Chiang Kai-shek, discouraged because of the futility of his pleas for additional supplies and help and America's failure to replace certain supposedly unsympathetic American representatives in Chungking, he or-



Chiang Kai-shek.

dered the Chinese military mission to the United States to come home. At the same time stories appeared to the effect that China felt that she was not being given a position of equality among the United Nations when it came to strategy and overall planning.

Polite Chinese

Then the head of the Chinese mission was called to the White House and it was explained that if he withdrew at this moment it would embarrass the United States—would he please take a nice long trip investigating American war-plants until the disturbance blew over. Perhaps he had the promise of more of the products of these plants. In any case, the Chinese, noted for their politeness acquiesced. A little later Britain and the United States signed treaties with China relinquishing their extraterritorial rights there.

But no sooner had this step been taken than suddenly voices, unofficial to be sure, but fairly strident, began asking if this "Hitler first" strategy was really sound? Couldn't Britain and the United States divide our efforts and still conquer?

By the time this reaches print there may be similar statements from official sources down under, or from the vitally concerned Dutch, but meanwhile, either self-generated or systematically inspired, continual calls for action in the Far East now are being heard.

Of course, this is not new. There were similar demands which had to be silenced by official utterances from Roosevelt and Churchill nearly a year ago which, if they had not sufficed alone, seemed effective when bolstered by the launching of the American and British expeditionary forces in Africa.

Airplane's Role

By a change in the face of the war, I refer particularly to the role the airplane is to play. Aircraft is a vital factor in offensive and defensive warfare, but it has been demonstrated that airpower alone doesn't win and hold. This has been proved by the success of the convoys which have "gotten through" in the face of terrible onslaughts by the Luftwaffe.

Two things have served to cut

down the airplane's offensive power. First, there is the improvement of anti-aircraft guns and second, increased experience in anti-aircraft warfare. I talked to a British naval officer who had been aboard two convoys which fought their way to Murmansk and three that weathered the fierce attacks in the Mediterranean taking supplies to Malta. He emphasized the fact that green gun crews could not meet the onslaught of the dive bomber. Trained crews could.

I talked with an American naval officer who had been through Coral sea and the battles in the Solomons. He said that the anti-aircraft defense of our most modern warships was such that fighter plane defense was hardly necessary, that time and again it had been proved that this new equipment could raise a wall of fire which rendered air attack by the Japs futile.

Now, how does this affect the "Hirohito now" argument?

This way: We cannot leave Japan alone until we are quite ready and then expect to finish her off with an overwhelming airforce. As this is written, in spite of the constant and terrific bombing by Allied planes, the Japs have been able to complete and operate an airbase at Buna, the nearest Jap outpost to Guadalcanal. And further, the Allies, in spite of mass raids, devastating to ordinary buildings, have not been able to destroy the German submarine bases and submarine plants.

Navy and Land Troops

We must therefore depend on our navies and our land troops for the final destruction of Japan. And, it is argued, every day that Japan has to increase her fortifications, every day that she has to exploit the raw materials of her conquered territory, the harder it will be to beat her.

It is further argued that Germany cannot be absolutely beaten without terrific losses on our side, once she retreats within her own borders, a tight area, and can operate on a consolidated and shortened front.

She can be starved out. Therefore the argument is: Continue to move in through the rim of occupied countries until an iron blockade is formed about the Reich, but meanwhile begin an all-out offensive in the Far East; first, with the capture of enough of Burma to get an inlet to China, then, perhaps through the rest of Burma or Thailand move into China, re-arm, reinforce her, send in our own troops and attack Japan with China as a base.

If that is not done now Japan may be able to isolate China, may be able with silver bullets to win some of her provinces to puppet independence and completely paralyze that valuable ally and block off entrance through her territory, so it is argued by the "Hirohito now" advocates.

War-Wearry Europe

The argument presented by the same proponents against waiting until we have finished "Hitler first" is two-fold: When Germany finally falls it will leave Europe and its people, especially its fighting manpower, so war-weary that it will be hard to interest them in a war half way around the world. We may get less help than we need for the job.

Second, the process of reaching into Japan island by island, is a slow process as we have found at Guadalcanal and on New Guinea. The northern half of New Guinea, a long-held Japanese stronghold, will be harder to conquer than the part now won back by MacArthur's men. We know that the Japs will not surrender. We know that in some places, like the Netherlands Indies, where a large part of the population is at best indifferent, the Japs can live off the land.

It would mean fighting every inch of the way against "no surrender" troops while the main Japanese armies were moving into China, fortifying the gateways to the continent.

Those are some of the arguments we may expect to hear frequently these days. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, when she recovers, may find it easier to be insistent upon aid than her husband's unsuccessful military men in Washington were.

Meanwhile the going in Tunisia is tough and the military men are inclined to say, "one field, well tilled" is enough of a job for them at present.



Farm Topics

Farmers' Problems Now Exceed Others'

He Must Supervise His Three Main Jobs

The farmer's problems in this war are much more difficult than those of most other people, says Roy E. Moser, extension economist of the Massachusetts State college extension service. This is due mainly to the fact that the farmer must finance both his job and his home at the same time. The majority of people work for someone else and their jobs are financed for them. On the other hand, the farmer's opportunities



The greatest production of all time which is planned to fill needs that have been determined in advance: That is the American farmer's answer to the challenge of war.

be of service equal those of any other group.

The production of essential foods is equally as important as the production of planes, guns, and ships. And it will continue to be important long after the roar of battle has stopped.

Mr. Moser outlines three main jobs of farmers in the present emergency.

The farmer's first and most important job is to make the farm produce its maximum of essential foods in spite of labor shortages, lack of machinery, and other problems.

The farmer's second job is to get his debts in shape by reducing present debts to a safe basis. Moser points out that there is no conflict between the reduction of debts and the war bond program. Income paid on debts does not compete with the war bond effort.

His third job is to invest in war bonds when debts have been reduced completely or to moderate amounts. It is imperative that farmers as well as other citizens eliminate unnecessary spending and loan these savings to the government by investing in war bonds.

Agriculture in Industry

By FLORENCE C. WEED

Cereal Straws

"The time is coming when the farmer will become the supplier of the materials used in industry." This forecast was made by the late Francis P. Garvan, first president of the Chemical Foundation Inc.

Cereal straws are a fine example of the industrial possibilities of farm products. For years, they have been used in making paper and more recently in making fiber board. Most of the 84 million tons of straw is produced in Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Wheat straw is the most important industrially and about 575,000 tons are used for paper and paper board each year. Wheat straw yields the best quality product although some rye and barley straw may be combined with wheat without altering the quality. One problem is that of collecting it economically from individual farms.

Straw has a long history as a paper making material being first used in Germany in 1765. In the United States the first straw paper was made in 1828 by William Magaw of Meadville, Pa. The industry still continues in this country and science has developed several improved pulping methods to lower costs and improve the product.

Rural Briefs

Moderate but definite improvements were apparent in the food situation of the United Kingdom from the spring of 1941 to the outbreak of war in the Pacific, according to British nutritionist reports.

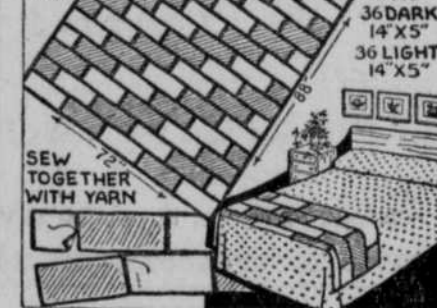
The use to which land is put and the treatment it receives are among the primary factors governing farm income, agricultural experts point out.



ON THE HOME FRONT
With RUTH WYETH SPEARS

THIS colorful afghan was made by clever fingers from the best parts of old woollen garments put together with odds and ends of bright yarn. Even trousers and fitted jackets yielded strips of the size required.

By holding the goods up to the light it is easy to find the unworn parts. These are cut out roughly;



washed with mild soap in lukewarm water; rinsed with a little soap in warm water; and pressed while damp. The pieces are then cut accurately according to the measurements given here. Single crochet stitch is used around all pieces, and the sketch shows how the pieces are sewn together.

NOTE: Today nothing should go to waste. Even furniture may be reconditioned and made to do for the duration. Book 7, in the series prepared for readers, contains 32 pages of illustrated directions. Readers may get a copy by sending to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 10
Enclose 10 cents for Book 7.
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Address

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For colds' coughs, nasal congestion, muscle aches get Penetro—modern medication in a mutton suet base. 25¢, double supply 35¢.

Treatment of Animals
In character building, which is our chief business in this world, very much depends upon our treatment of the animals committed to our care.—Ruskin.

CHAFED SKIN

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Raw, smarting surface relieved amazingly by the soothing medication of Resinol.
Need of Medicine
It is as expedient that a wicked man be punished as that a sick man be cured by a physician, for all chastisement is a kind of medicine.—Plato.

Pull the Trigger on Constipation, with Ease for Stomach, too

When constipation brings on discomfort after meals, stomach upset, bloating, dizziness, gas, coated tongue, and bad breath, your stomach is probably "crying the blues" because your bowels don't move. It calls for Laxative-Senna to pull the trigger on those lazy bowels, combined with Syrup Pepsin for perfect ease to your stomach in taking. For years, many Doctors have given pepsin preparations in their prescriptions to make medicine more agreeable to a touchy stomach. So be sure your laxative contains Syrup Pepsin. Insist on Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Senna combined with Syrup Pepsin. See how wonderfully the Laxative Senna wakes up lazy nerves and muscles in your intestines to bring welcome relief from constipation. And the good old Syrup Pepsin makes this laxative so comfortable and easy on your stomach. Even finicky children love the taste of this pleasant family laxative. Take Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Senna combined with Syrup Pepsin, as directed on label or as your doctor advises, and feel world's better. Get genuine Dr. Caldwell's.

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Relieves pain and soreness
There's good reason why PAZO ointment has been used by so many millions of sufferers from simple Piles. First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.
Get PAZO Now! At Your Druggists!

SING A SONG OF KITCHEN THRIFT
SINK YOUR DIMES IN WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

SAVING: Maintenance of the Office of Price Administration has cost each American only 90 cents during the past year, but has saved each citizen \$180 during the same period, Chester K. Hayes, of the Chicago regional office of the OPA, said. One of his examples: consumers are paying only seven cents a pound for sugar whereas they paid 25 cents during the last war.

TRANSPORTATION: Joseph B. Eastman, director of defense transportation, has called upon taxicab and bus companies to prepare plans immediately for mileage curtailment in case of emergency. He has requested operators of 10 or more vehicles to submit three plans: For elimination of 10, 20 and 30 per cent of all presently operated vehicles.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Suppose you lived in Hawaii (from a magazine by that name) "The first harrowing nights of blackout, when the whole family lived in the bathroom . . ."

—Buy War Bonds—
Some members of the War Labor board are inclined to make decisions which they know the board can't enforce, with the easy explanation—let the President settle it.

Educators are fighting to keep a few of the 200 colleges which the army and navy wants to take over for military training, for normal higher education.

—Buy War Bonds—
Thirty million people will make out income taxes this year—hundreds of thousands of farmers among a great many who have never made out a tax return.