

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allied Leaders Review Grand Strategy As Casablanca Promises Are Renewed Following Finale of Tunisia Campaign; Winter Wheat, Rye Dip to 1936 Levels

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

TUNISIA: Steak and Potatoes

While captured German generals were putting down steaks, potatoes, and peaches in an American prison camp after they had surrendered with thousands of their troops, Allied forces sealed the fate of the remnants of the once proud Afrika Korps on rocky Cape Bon peninsula.

Blasted by swarms of Allied planes ruling the skies and an Allied fleet that stood off of Tunisia ready to crush any attempt at evacuation, the 80,000 Axis soldiers that retired to the skinny neck of land faced their doom, resisting to the last.

No less than six Axis generals, led by Maj.-Gen. Willibald Borowicz, surrendered to Maj.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the infantry specialist who commanded the Ameri-



W. H. MAJ. GEN. OMAR BRADLEY Nazi generals surrendered to him.

Second army in its dramatic peak through the rugged enemy positions before Bizerte. The American forces continued to mop up around Bizerte where scattered bands of Nazis entrenched in the hills continued firing till their last round of ammunition. Much enemy material was recovered, since the German generals agreed to turn it over undamaged as one of the terms of surrender.

Also offering fierce resistance was a formidable Axis group holding out against the British Eighth army in the south. Cut off from the remnants of the northern Axis forces, this group stuck to the mountain fastnesses, while British artillery and infantry picked them slowly to pieces. Even the Nazis realized that their scattered forces were inexorably doomed.

FARM CROPS: Light Prospects

Winter wheat and rye crops will be the smallest since 1936, the department of agriculture predicted early this month.

Production of winter wheat should approximate 515 million bushels, almost 200 million bushels less than last year, the department said. Yields per acre should average 15.5 bushels.

Thirty-six million bushels of rye should be harvested, over 20 million bushels less than 1942, the department reported. Each acre should yield 11.7 bushels.

Condition of tame hay was placed at 81 per cent of normal. Pastures were said to be 78 per cent of normal. Stocks of hay on farms early in the month totaled over 13 million tons, well over last year's.

PACIFIC: Air Warfare

Striking back at Japanese bases northwest of Australia, Allied airmen destroyed or damaged 23 enemy planes in a heavy raid on Babo, Dutch New Guinea. Bombs also were dropped on oil tanks and docks, and flames visible for 80 miles licked the installations.

In China, heavy and medium bombers of the 14th American air force swooped down on the Japanese airbase at Canton, razing hangars, fuel storage dumps, repair shops and factories. Accompanying fighters shot down 13 enemy planes, and Liberator tail gunners accounted for three others.

SOLDIER MAIL: Now Can Get Packages

American soldiers serving overseas no longer need obtain permission from commanding officers to receive packages from home.

If Johnny Doughboy asks that a package be sent to him, it will be delivered without any further formality, save that the parcel must be of the current specified size and weight. The soldier's envelope must be presented when mailing the package.

RUMPL PLAN: Returned to Life

Buried more than a month ago, the Ruml plan has sprung back to life, and although it has slightly changed form, it is still recognizable in congress. The latest version of the Ruml plan would forgive all income taxes for one year, except those of persons excessively profiting from the war, and put the nation's taxpayers on a current basis.

According to the latest bill, a 20 per cent withholding tax after legal exemptions, would be imposed on all weekly wages or salaries, on either the 1942 or 1943 incomes, whichever are higher. The remaining year's taxes would be wiped out.

To guard against persons profiting from excessive profits from the war effort, regular normal and surtax rates would be applied against all income over the person's ordinary income for 1938, '39 or '40, plus a \$10,000 exemption.

Provisions for special payments by farmers and professional people are included, indications being that farmers would pay all but the last installment this year, and then make a final settlement on March 15 of 1944. The latest bill differs from the one recently passed by the house, in that the house bill would merely forgive taxes on the normal and first surtax rate.

FRANCO: 'No One Can Win'

Appealing to "the conscience of peoples," Spanish Chief of State Francisco Franco again called upon the warring powers to come to peace.

Asserting that the present conflict had reached a deadlock, Franco said that neither side now has the power to destroy the other. "The world has now undergone three years of war and when this time is passed it is fitting to think of peace, of ending hates and of bringing peoples together," Franco stated.

Again claiming that Spain has preserved her neutrality to be available to the warring powers as a mediator in negotiations, Franco declared: "Abroad, Spain demands a post which corresponds to her history in service, humanity and worth."

To Franco's plea, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain replied: "Our terms are unconditional surrender."

INVASION: To Hit Underbelly?

Prime Minister Churchill's twangy reference some months ago to the Mediterranean shoreline as the "underbelly of Europe" was ill received in the Axis capitals. It was much better, Axis officials said, to refer to the territory as the "abdomen."

But "underbelly" or "abdomen," they both look alike to approximately a million Allied troops, facing Europe's southern boundary from one end of North Africa to the other. The big question on everyone's mind was: When will the United Nations swing the knockout punch at the enemy's midriff?

To counter the expected blow, the Nazis were feverishly completing coastal defenses in southern France. Whisked from North Africa, Marshal Rommel was reported inspecting fortifications in Greece, where the Germans have worked out an elaborate outer ring on the many Aegean islands leading to the mainland. Bulgaria was said to be maintaining the finishing touches on defenses facing neutral Turkey.

Matching the large Allied forces in North Africa are well over two million troops in England, poised for a thrust at any point, or series of points, along the whole occupied European mainland from Norway to southern France. When the invasion comes, several landings undoubtedly will be made, to spread the Nazi defense forces.

SUPREME COURT: Free Air

In a decision read by Justice Felix Frankfurter, the Supreme court broke the grip big radio chains reportedly held over smaller stations. Whereas it was alleged the chains could compel affiliates to carry certain programs, and deny them the right to present others through contract terms, the Supreme court verdict now allows the smaller stations a free choice.

The Supreme court ruled that the Federal Communications commission's order of 1941 providing that no licenses shall be granted to stations or applicants having specified relationships with networks was within the law.

The two big chains contesting the FCC's order argued that the agency lacked the authority to formulate such a regulation. However, the 5 to 2 majority, speaking through Justice Frankfurter, declared:

"The act gave the (FCC) not rigidly but expansive powers..."

MISCELLANY:

CUT LINES: As an indication of the tenseness that has gripped southeastern Europe in the expectation of an Allied invasion, telephone communications have been cut between Axis Bulgaria and neutral Turkey.

TOO COMPLACENT: Rookies entering the army are too complacent and think the war is boy scout stuff, Maj. Gen. C. L. Scott at Fort Knox, Ky., has said.

Washington Digest

Air Corps Cuts Red Tape With Absorption of CAP



Student Pilots of Civil Air Patrol Are Vital Link in Nation's Defense Chain; Valued Services Now Recognized.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

As the tempo of American activity on the foreign fronts moves with an accelerated beat, it is pleasing to note that a lot of red tape in Washington is being rolled up and chucked into official wastebaskets. One example is what the air corps is trying to do to utilize every ounce of human and material resource that is available.

When war comes, there is always a sharp cross current of human emotions—the good old one of self-preservation, and the equally old and much better one, from the standpoint of the nation, of patriotism. And, for opposite reasons but with the same result, both meet with obstacles. Many injustices occur in the selection of men for military service. Many ardent and valuable men are stopped from rendering the service of which they are capable and which they are anxious to furnish.

Red tape is the answer. But red tape is bound to tangle any heroic effort when a peaceful nation turns into a belligerent.

Drab Duties

The latest step in removing the red tape that was holding back a lot of valuable human power was the absorption of the Civil Air Patrol by the air corps. As this is written, the decision is being made as to which administrative group will take over this body of patriotic fliers who have been furnishing their own planes and their own services, unsung and unhonored. Most of their duties have been drab, and in many cases, stultifying because of their indefinite, quasi-military status. They are not a part of the air corps.

Another important step forward is also under way which will bring that group of unselfish young men into active service after months of morale-breaking waiting—I refer to the Civilian Pilot trainees, most of whom are now sure of active duty as instructors or flying cadets. They, too, have worked without compensation other than subsistence, and have sacrificed time, earning capacity and opportunity to continue their normal civilian careers. They are now being gradually absorbed into the air corps, too.

Few people in the country outside of the families of the members are familiar with either the Civil Air Patrol, the student pilots of the War Training program or even that other group of a million and a half volunteers who make up the aircraft warning service.

The Civil Air Patrol received some publicity for its important part in offshore duty in the campaign which stopped the submarine activities of the eastern coast of the United States. These men were pilots who owned their own planes, took their special training and received only gasoline and a small fee for depreciation while on active duty.

Spotters for 'Tough Guys'

They are a vital link in that chain of air and surface guardians who watched our waters from Maine to Florida. They could spot a sub, immediately report it to the nearest bomber or a fast coast guard or naval vessel. Some of the civilian planes were equipped with light bombs but they were not able to make much use of them because their planes were slow and a sub on the surface could spot them as quickly as they could spot the sub and crash dive. That can be done in seven or eight minutes and since visibility may extend 15 miles, the sub could hit bottom before the pilot could get over his target. Their chief function was to play bird-dog for the "tough guys" carrying heavier depth bombs.

Civil Air Patrol did invaluable but less romantic service in carrying vital machine parts between factories. It is now possible that some of these men and women in the interior of the country who have been making uninteresting overland flights from here to there may get a whiff of sea air, too. In any case, the red tape between them and the air command has been severed.

If not technically, at least practically, "they're in the army now." As to the boys in the CPT war training program, who have been warming benches and waiting at nothing per diem, a bill in congress

is about to give them pay as active reservists and as soon as there is equipment enough to accommodate all of them, those unqualified for cadet combat training will probably have jobs as instructors or transport pilots soon.

Status Unchanged

The last named group, the airplane spotters, operate under the Fighter Command, and their functions are such that their status will not be changed; they are a part of the Office of Civilian Defense.

This group is made up of volunteer workers working with armed force experts, in connection with a vast network of telephone and radio connections which lace our entire coastline, east, south and west.

They total a million and a half people and the OCD calls this work done by the volunteers, the most arduous and technical job trusted to civilians. It consists in spotting, reporting and recording all activity. Not a plane appears in the skies that is not checked and accounted for. If it can't be identified, blackouts are ordered until it is.

Most of the volunteers are women and many more are needed. The job is described as being both exciting and tough. The anti-aircraft centers where these people work are guarded by soldiers and no one gets in who doesn't work there or is on official business.

Here dozens of girls work on a gigantic table map of the area. They wear telephone headsets and mouthpieces like a regular telephone operator, listening to the information and moving little markers called "pips," representing planes, about the map with long wands.

These girls are the end of a series of operations which go like this:

The spotter out on top of some building or hilltop sees a plane. The message comes in in semi-code, "Bomber on bi high west 39 Posy." The girl puts the pip on the spot on the map corresponding to the spotter's report. The details of the size and description of plane are recorded on a marker on the pip. As the plane moves, it is reported by each spotter in succession and pushed along on the map. But until three spotters have made the same report, it is not considered correct—because geese look like planes sometimes.

Method of Operation

After the third report, a teller watching the board from a balcony above, reports it to the operations room, which may be in another city. This point is the nerve center and here again, the planes are plotted. Army men and Civil Aeronautics administration officials who are continuously receiving information as to every plane leaving the ground, check this information with the map below them. Every plane has to be accounted for. If not—they, you and I, if we live in that vicinity, know about it—the air raid warning is flashed. If the flier has left the ground without clearance or through some mistake hasn't identified himself, he is likely to see a big bomber after him or he might even have to duck anti-aircraft fire. That is how careful our anti-aircraft defense has to be.

About Nutrition

I received the following card from a listener in Miami, Fla.: "Those who know will tell you that the introduction of synthetic vitamins into white bread is all the bunk or sales talk. Canada and Great Britain will not allow it. The Pure Food Act boys know it too. But just look it up and laugh. 'Suckers' are not born today, they are made by propaganda and high-powered advertising."

I called up the Food and Drug administration ("Pure Food Boys"), Commissioner Campbell said to me: "So far as the nutritionists know, synthetic vitamins are just as effective as natural vitamins. This has been shown by extensive experimentation."

Before the order was given to enrich white flour with synthetic vitamins, lengthy testimony was taken by leading nutritionists—scientific men with no axes to grind.

My listener was undoubtedly sincere. He was sincerely doubting of his misinformation. I wonder who started it?

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

"What is the shortest joke?" one Berliner asks. "We will win," is the reply.

War Ration Book No. 3 which provides new stamps to replace those running out in existing books will be distributed through the mails to more than 120,000,000 individuals beginning late in June and ending July 21.

A man said to a waitress in a restaurant: "I'm going to have another cup of coffee." "Not here," said the girl. "We'll see," said the man, "bring me a cup of hot water." The waitress did, he opened a cigarette case, took out a little envelope, dumped its contents into the cup. There was his coffee, sugar and all . . . perfectly legal. But it does seem like a lot of trouble.



Victory Garden Is Ration Book's Friend

Opportunity to Save 2,772 Ration Points

A 25 by 50-foot garden plot plus 25 tomato plants, a couple of pounds of seed and someone to plant, harvest and can them, equals 2,772 ration points saved in the course of a year.

So let ration points, as well as nutritive values and the family budget, provide the yardstick by which you measure returns from your 1943 garden. That's the advice given by Prof. F. G. Helyar of Rutgers university, chairman of the state Victory garden and food conservation committee.

And remember, if you have not yet started your Victory garden, it's not too late. But you must get busy now.

The plan on which he has figured the 2,772-ration point return, based on present point values, includes two rows of tomato plants, each row 50 feet long; two rows of snap beans,

Crop Corps Insignia



This is the identifying insignia for the U. S. Crop Corps. The sheaf of wheat symbolizes food production and the toothed edge of the C symbolizes food processing.

planted from a pound of seed; two rows of carrots, planted with an ounce of seed; and a similar planting of beets and of lima beans, for which an ounce and a pound, respectively, of seed will be needed. Professor Helyar estimates that on the average the tomatoes will yield three bushels of fruit, or 54 quart jars and 1,481 ration points. The other crops, measured on the same basis, will produce as follows: snap beans—one bushel, 16 quarts, 358 points; carrots—one bushel, 18 quarts, 403 points; beets—one bushel, 16 quarts, 256 points; and lima beans—one bushel (in the pod), nine quarts, 274 points.

Measured from this standpoint, it is obvious that the garden will not only help keep an average-size family fed in accordance with good standards of nutrition for the year, but it will save them from spending their ration points for foods that will probably be drastically needed by families in metropolitan and city areas who are unable to garden, Professor Helyar adds.

Commercial Uses for Our Citrus Fruits

Back in 1920, grapefruit was an inexpensive delicacy. Have you heard of the woman who boiled one for hours and could not make it tender? Today, five times as much grapefruit is grown and it is well known by rich and poor.

Our grapefruit is grown mostly in Florida, Texas, Arizona and California. California and Florida produce 97 per cent of our oranges and virtually all lemons are grown in California. These citrus fruits are used almost entirely for food, but there is still a great waste from canning and marmalade making and a need to find non-food uses for culls.

Orange and lemon oil is produced commercially in California. Grapefruit oil is a very new product valued in the textile industry to fix turkey red dye. The peel and pulp of citrus fruits may also become an important source of pectin which is sold commercially to add to other fruit juices in making jelly. It may also be possible to recover some of the valuable vitamins and turn them to commercial uses.

Citric acids are being produced for food flavors and uses in medicine. Novel food products are appearing such as citrus powder and citrus butter. Canning of grapefruit hearts and juice has been on the increase, about 62 per cent coming from Florida canneries and 36 per cent from Texas.

Until the present European war, the United States was on the way to developing a fine export trade in fresh oranges and canned grapefruit.

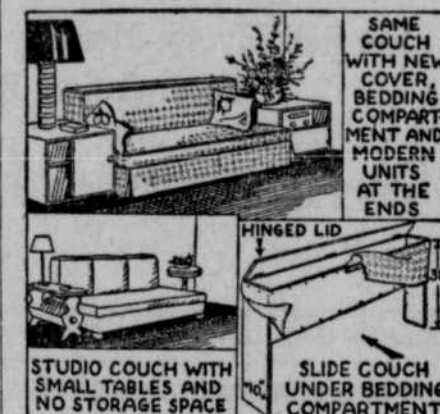
Rural Briefs

Cabbage, endive and other plants that are partly bleached when eaten contain less vitamin C than the really green vegetables.

To assure full milk pails next winter, many farmers are planning a thorough feed production and storage campaign to get next winter's stock of feedstuffs into their barns by October 15.



THE unit in the upper sketch is the handiwork of two amateurs; one using hammer and saw, and the other doing plain sewing. The size of your radio, your tall books and short books, as well as the things to be stored behind the doors will govern the proportions of the end units. Make a rough plan on paper first with all dimensions indicated. If you do not have



the tools for making grooves the shelves may rest on metal angles screwed to the sides of the unit. These angles are useful also for strengthening the corners.

The construction of the bedding compartment is shown in the lower sketch. The padding is cotton batting and the covering is tacked in place through a lath strip.

NOTE—Complete directions for various types of slipcovers will be found in SEWING Book 1. To get a copy send name and address with 15 cents direct to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS Bedford Hills New York Drawer 10 Enclose 15 cents for Book No. 1. Name Address

Whales Once on Land

Whales once lived on land. It is estimated that 100,000,000 years elapsed before they changed from land animals to marine animals. Whales and their cousins—porpoises and dolphins—are the only species of mammals that bear and rear their young in the water.

MEDICATED Soothe the itch of simple rashes with Mexzans, formerly Mexican Heat Powder. Relieve FAMILY USE diaper rash, heat rash.

Acid Indigestion

Relieved in 5 minutes or double money back. When excess stomach acid causes painful, sour-tasting gas, stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicine known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-sun Tablets. No laxative. Bell-sun brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 5c at all druggists.



Gather Your Scrap; ★ Throw It at Hitler!

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Neither South American sources of natural rubber nor expansion of Guayule Cryptostegia and other rubber-bearing shrubs production will produce any large amount of satisfactory rubber for some years, according to government agencies.

In 1941, 86 per cent of all travel by Americans was in cars.

No gas No car! Ben on pleasure driving brought a drop of about 80 per cent in the passenger cars on the streets of New York City. Jay walkers had a holiday in the automobile deserted main streets.

Five in a car instead of just the driver and one passenger means that 8 tires are saved, if the average of three cars to five war plant workers is considered. The amount of rubber in 8 tires is enough for 72 gas masks, or for 100 rafts and 1 rubber life jackets for 6 plane crews.

