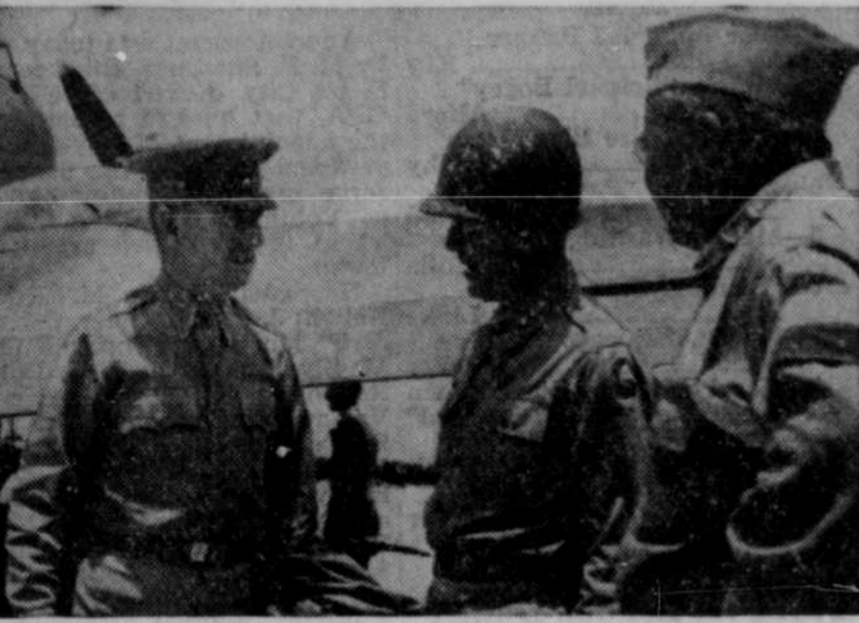


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Hardest Fighting Still to Come: Byrnes; Chinese Forces Rout Foe on Yangtze As Japs Drive Toward War Capital; Allied Airmen Pound Italian Objectives

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.



Bringing back first-hand knowledge of Axis military technique gained from his observations on the North African front, Lieut. Gen. Lesley McNair (left), commander of ground forces, is greeted on his arrival at third army headquarters by Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges (center) and Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip. Lieutenant General McNair was wounded while on his inspection trip through the battle area.

BYRNES: Reports to Nation

The 100,000th war plane rolled off the assembly line as the newly appointed War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes spoke to the nation. "We have at length caught up with the Axis in our preparations and are forging rapidly ahead," he said. "We have a long, hard road ahead. The hardest fighting is yet to come. Now we must not only keep up our production but we must assume a major part in the all-out military operations of the enemy."

Recounting America's tremendous production achievements, Byrnes revealed that the U. S. turned out 100 fighting ships in the first five months this year; more than 1,000 cargo vessels were built during the 12 months ending May 31; 100,000 pieces of anti-aircraft cannon have been produced and 1,500,000 machine guns and sub-machine guns manufactured.

By April 1, Byrnes said, the U. S. will have spent 10 billion dollars in buying land and building camps and air fields in this country. Referring to his new position, he declared that he would seek to bring unity among the government agencies entrusted with carrying out the war programs, saying their teamwork was as necessary as that of the soldiers.

MANPOWER: To Cut Deferments

Only 1 1/2 million men will be deferred in industry by the end of this year, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower commission, declared. During the year, McNutt said, 6,000,000 physically fit men, including fathers, will form the pool from which 2,700,000 must be inducted to round out the goal of 11,000,000 for the armed services.

Of the number, McNutt continued, 900,000 will be deferred for farm work, 900,000 will be exempted for dependency, and 1,500,000 will be deferred for industrial work. McNutt urged employers to prepare for replacement of the 3 million men now deferred in industry, including fathers, whose general induction around August 1 recently was predicted by Selective Service Director Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

FARM SUPPLY: Simple Priority Needed

By merely filling out a form drawn up by himself or his retailer, a farmer will be able to obtain priorities on 176 types of supplies. Individual purchases, however, will be limited to \$25. The form must simply read: "I certify to the War Production board that I am a farmer and that the supplies covered by this order are needed now and will be used for the operation of a farm."

To facilitate its ruling, the WPB ordered manufacturers to get the supplies into retailers' hands. Among the scarce items are batteries, chains, cold chisels, pitchforks, hoes, harness leather, galvanized pails, pipes, horseshoes, pliers, ropes, shovels, barbed wire and bale wire, wrenches, tabs and poultry netting.

WPB also is seeking to speed up output of axes, boxes, feedtroughs, egg cases, sprayers, hand cultivators, milk pails, wagon hardware and plowshares.

RUSSIA: Nazis Claim Strength

Claiming that waves of dive-bombers and fighter planes had leveled the Russian base of Krimskaya and extended operations beyond in the Caucasus, the Nazis boasted of re-establishing their air superiority over their embattled bridgehead at Novorossisk. Even so, Russian pressure continued against the Nazis' only foothold in the Caucasus, with the Reds developing another threat to Novorossisk by landing troops on the shores of the Taman peninsula to the Germans' rear.

Minor action flared on other sections of the Russian front. South of Leningrad, the Reds reported destroying a network of pill-boxes and dugouts, while shooting up a freight train. Before Smolensk, artillery fire was said to have wiped out two enemy companies.

COAL STRIKE: Labor Crisis

America's wartime labor situation moved toward a crisis with the walkout of approximately 450,000 miners after a 30-day truce had failed to end in a new contract. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, nominally the operator of the mines after the government had taken them over during the first strike threat, flayed both sides for the disruption of work.

As a basis for compromise, the UMW had suggested a settlement of the entire wage question by payment of \$1.50 per day as a solution of the portal-to-portal question, or compensation for the time miners spend traveling to and from their coal faces above and underground. The \$1.50 payment would be temporary until a mixed committee had worked out a final settlement of the issue.

The operators proposed portal-to-portal pay of 80 cents a day as a basis for discussion. The bone of contention entered into the issue of payment of overtime for 35 hours, which was a condition of the miners' last contract.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO: At Long Last

The house took the first step in the passage of its conference committee's pay-as-you-go legislation.

One hundred and sixty-seven Republicans joined with 89 Democrats in approving the bill, which forgives all of one year's taxes of \$50 and allows for a reduction of 75 per cent on the remainder over \$50.

The legislation also provides for a 20 per cent tax, after exemptions on all salaries or wages. Persons obtaining incomes from other sources, like farmers, must estimate their yearly earnings and then pay off the liability on a quarterly basis.

Persons who are left with a 25 per cent tax after the 75 per cent forgiveness must pay off the remainder in two annual installments, due in 1944 and 1945. In all, the government hopes to recapture three billion dollars under the proposed bill.

CANNED MILK: One Red Point

With canned milk production off 25 per cent from last year's output of 75 million cans, and with the government purchasing half of the supply, the Office of Price Administration placed condensed and evaporated milk on the rationed list.

Under the regulations, 14 1/2 ounce cans, or several cans totaling 14 ounces or less, now are worth one red point. The 14 1/2 ounce can is the size popularly bought for infants, and the payment of one red point from their ration book, of course, will not be felt as severely as by adults, whose purchase will reduce their quota of stamps for meat, cheese and fats.

Officials estimate that the average adult needs three or four pounds—three or four points worth—of canned milk a week, if fresh milk isn't used.

ATTU: Kiska Next?

Facing the west, Japanese soldiers bowed in hallowed respect of their emperor, then with a wild cry launched a final, suicidal counter-attack against American troops on Attu island.

Moved down by American fire, the attack collapsed, and the last organized enemy resistance on this westernmost of the Aleutian islands came to an end, some 20 days after the first American troops stole ashore under the protective cover of U. S. naval units.

Conquest of Attu turned eyes to Kiska, main Jap base in the Aleutians, isolated by the U. S. victory. Operating from Amchitka, American airmen continued to hammer the Japanese airplane, harbor and camp installations at the base. Approximately 10,000 enemy troops are supposed to be stationed on Kiska.

FRENCH:

Interned and disarmed at Alexandria, Egypt, since June of 1940, nine French warships will be returned to service in the Allied ranks within six months.

Among the vessels are the 22,000-ton battleship Lorraine, with eight 13.4-inch guns; the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Duquesne, Tourville and Suffren, with eight 8-inch guns; the 7,249-ton cruiser Trouin, with eight 6.1-inch guns; three destroyers with four 4.1-inch guns, and the 1,384-ton submarine, Protee.

Washington Digest

Army's Greatest Hazard? It's Question of Morale

Armed Services Do Everything Possible to Protect Mental Health of Servicemen; Parents Advised to Cooperate.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

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

What's the greatest hazard your boy must meet when he joins the army? Not the weapon of the enemy. We know only a very tiny percentage of those who don the uniform succumb to that.

It's the mental hazard. Take it from a man who met it and who, since, has read the alarming figures which show the war's (any war's) mental casualties.

And to meet that mental hazard you need just one thing—mental health.

Let me quote a few words on the subject of morale from one of the books which the army and the navy and the wise ones in other professions say is a wonderful protection for the mental health of the boy who joins the army.

That book is paper bound. It costs 35 cents. It is called "Our Armed Forces." It has a lot of pictures in it and a lot of sound sense. It is printed by the presses of the Infantry Journal, 1115 17th street, Washington, D. C. It is not sold for profit.

And here is what it says on the subject of morale. (As I say on the air, "I'm quoting"):

"Morale is an important quality of citizenship in the crises of peace, when the internal security of the nation is threatened. It is even more important in war, when the very existence of the nation hangs in the balance. It is, therefore, an objective of army and navy leadership to build a high degree of morale in the soldier and sailor."

About Habits

"The state of mind we call morale has its roots in long-established habits of thinking and acting. A student seated alone in his room, bent seriously over his books, may be tackling his studies with a high degree of morale. He believes what he is doing is worth while. He is determined to overcome whatever difficulties the subject matter offers. He works with a self urge. He gives up the picture show and the ball game if doing so is necessary for success. He has confidence in his ability to acquire the knowledge and skill he is seeking. In the undertaking of hundreds of similar duties in the ordinary routine of living is created the intangible virtue called morale. The young man who enters the armed services may therefore bring with him the basis for the morale upon which his success as a soldier and the ultimate victory of our nation so greatly depend."

"While morale has its roots in the character of the individual and his past experience, it may be greatly strengthened by association and close co-operation with others who are engaged in the same enterprise. Morale is contagious. It is a quality easily transmitted from one person to another. The serviceman receives his uniform. It is the symbol of his dedication. With it he becomes part of the great tradition. Behind him into history is a long line of those who have been so dedicated. The men who walked barefoot in the snow at Valley Forge. The Green Mountain boys with Ethan Allen, thundering at the gates of Ticonderoga. Calm men in the gun turrets at Manila Bay. Marines at Guadalcanal. Chateau Thierry. Tripoli. Helmed tiers of a torpedo squadron at Midway. Through the procession of heroes, still bright as it recedes into distant time, has been handed down the great tradition."

Environment

Now when Johnny Doughboy joins up, he changes his habits of life as much as Christopher Columbus would have to change his if he came back and took a job managing a big modern corporation, or riding herd on a bunch of long-horns or bossing a section gang. It would be tough for Chris to adapt himself to his environment. If he couldn't manage it, he would probably go haywire and blow his top. The dinosaur and some of his fellow prehistorics who couldn't adjust themselves to their environment retired permanently to positions in museums. Man, some men that is, adjusted. They took the ice age, the floods and the famine in their stride and here they are oh-ing and ah-ing at the dead



FIRST-AID to the AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

Roger B. Whitman—WNU Features.

You may not be able to replace worn or broken household equipment. This is war. Government priorities come first. So take care of what you have... as well as you possibly can. This column by the homeowner's friend tells you how.

Applying Varnish

Question: In spite of all the diligent trials, it has been impossible for me to master how to apply varnish over stained wood without showing infinite little bubbles as big as pin heads. The surface was cleaned and stained properly. What kind of precipitate are these spots? I would go to any limit in order to learn how to varnish.

Answer: To get good results in varnishing, the room in which the work is done should be free of dust and the temperature not less than 70 degrees. The brush should be of a good quality and a kind intended for varnish. Do not shake the can of varnish; this is one of the causes of air bubbles in the finish. Pour enough varnish into another can to last a half hour or so. The brush should not be dipped into the varnish more than one-half the length of the bristles. Do not wipe off surplus on the edge of the can, but throw it off. Varnish should be applied in straight strokes in one direction and with the grain. After applying the brush full of varnish, go over the same area with the empty brush to carry the varnish forward and to spread it into a thin coat. "Slapping" the brush against the surface may also cause air bubbles to form on the surface.

Your Own Orders

"Your government controls the armed forces." That means that the men your folks elected, just the way it was planned by the makers of America, are really the ones who are telling you what to do. Which means, if you follow through, that you yourself and your folks are telling you.

I chose that phrase because it heads chapter two in this book "Our Armed Forces." I'm talking about. You had better read it.

The next chapter is called "Your Army." And you had better read that too because it tells you something of what to expect. I won't go any further and really I ought to have been talking all this time to parents, too, for they, of all people, ought to know what the boy is up against. What it is all about. One of the great tragedies of being a soldier is the way the folks back home don't understand it at all. They think their job is to feel sorry for you; they don't understand what an extra stripe really means, they can't get you when you talk about home and the things you want to hear about and they write and tell you how noble you are. You don't feel noble. You want to know if the barn has been painted or if your girl has been around lately. You would, though, like them to have some faint idea about this not-altogether unpleasant job of being a soldier. That's why it would be a good thing if your folks would read this book.

Broadcaster's Diary

As I came to work this morning—a little late and right in the midst of the crowds of war workers surging down to their offices, I was suddenly struck with the fact that this change in Washington which I have become used to is typical of other changes that are going to take place all over America.

I was walking down 16th street. That sounds prosaic but it used to be a street of beautiful mansions, many of them historic. It sweeps out of the Maryland countryside, down a hill and up another crest from which you can look down, through a vista of ancient trees to the blur at the end which is the White House with the statue of General Jackson on its rearing horse silhouetted against it.

This morning, as I say, the workers were swarming out of the houses—they are boarding houses now—to work. I glanced up as I passed one sedate old home, the wistaria still decorously draped over the doorway up whose curving drive once the carriage and later the limousine swept to meet milady descending.

I peeped, indecorously, through the beautiful leaded windows of the dining room. It was filled with little tables, the cloths stained with precious but too hurriedly imbibed morning coffee.

I thought a moment. How will Delaware avenue and Locust street and High street look after the war? Those neatly cropped lawns, even an iron deer or two if they haven't gone into the scrap collection campaign?

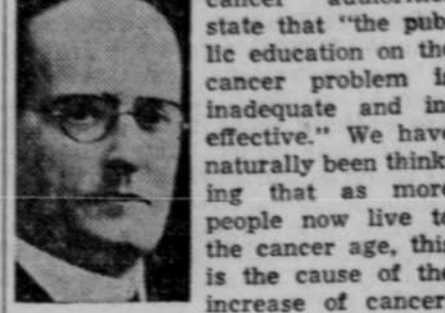
Sic transit gloria—but perhaps the past glory will be replaced by something more glorious. We can hope.

TO YOUR Good Health

by DR. JAMES W. BARTON Released by Western Newspaper Union.

CANCER DELAY

Just as we are congratulating ourselves that knowledge of cancer was making great headway not only in America but throughout the world, it comes as a shock that cancer authorities state that "the public education on the cancer problem is inadequate and ineffective."



Dr. Barton states that "the public education on the cancer problem is inadequate and ineffective." We have naturally been thinking that as more people now live to the cancer age, this is the cause of the increase of cancer, which is true to a great extent. However, that more could and should be done, in fact is absolutely necessary, if we are to reduce the cancer death rate, is more knowledge of cancer. Thus the slogan "Fight Cancer with Knowledge" is timely.

That knowledge of cancer is greatly needed is the statement in the Journal of the American Medical Association, by Drs. Charles R. Harms, Jules A. Plant and Ashley W. Cughterson, New Haven, Conn.

In the study of the causes of delay in obtaining treatment by 155 patients, it was found that only about one-fourth of the patients had read about cancer and that all but two of these had obtained their information from newspapers and popular magazines. Only two admitted reading public health pamphlets.

"Delay in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer is one of the most important factors in the failure to obtain results by the methods now available—radium, X-rays and surgery."

What is considered delay insofar as the patient and physician are concerned?

This depends to some extent on location of the cancer, as a cancer on the skin or where it can be seen easily will not take as long to recognize as cancer inside the body.

Delay by the patient. This consists in having persistent symptoms for one month or longer before consulting a physician.

Delay by the physician. This consists in the waiting for any period longer than three weeks after the patient is first seen during which a diagnosis may be announced or a consultation with another physician or cancer specialist requested.

Salt Reduction Aid In Meniere's Disease

A recent valuable discovery is that most cases of Meniere's disease—hard of hearing, head noises, dizziness, nausea and vomiting—are due to "waterlogging" or swelling of a part of the hearing system. By cutting down on liquids and salty foods most of these cases obtain relief from these symptoms.

Just what causes this swelling or waterlogging in the ear is not definitely known. Dr. W. E. Grove, Milwaukee, in Annals of Ear, Nose and Throat, suggests that the swelling may be due to allergy—sensitivity to foods or other substances—just as swelling occurs in other tissues due to allergy. Swelling may also be due to lack of certain vitamins in the food, or to the lack of a sufficient amount of some gland extract in the system.

It is fortunate that while the search for the cause of these symptoms continues, so much relief can be obtained by the medical treatment by histamine and by avoiding foods rich in salt.

Foods to avoid because they contain too much salt are: salted butter, ordinary bread, crackers, eggs, milk, spinach, carrots, oatmeal and all corned, pickled, smoked or salted foods.

Foods that can be eaten because they contain very little salt are: apples, asparagus, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, lettuce, grapes, oranges, lemons, sugar, jelly, unsalted butter and unsalted bread.

There are of course some cases where the histamine and food treatment gives little or no relief. What can be done for these cases because the symptoms are distressing and weakening?

Surgery is now used where medical and diet treatment fail, or for those who for economic or other reasons cannot be kept on a supervised treatment for a long time and for patients whose occupation interferes with obtaining benefit from medical or diet treatment because of carelessness in following a prescribed routine.

HEALTH BRIEFS

Q—I have two spots on my face. I would like to know how to cure them.

A—I'm sorry, but I try not to prescribe for individual ailments. One visit to a skin specialist will tell what ailment it is and treatment for it.

Q—On your reducing diet which appears from time to time, how much is meant by one pat of butter?

A—A pat usually means 1 inch by one inch by one-quarter inch—100 calories.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

CHURCH: Wendell Wilkie called upon churches to measure the public actions of politicians according to the yardstick of their own teachings.

PRICES: Farm prices gained 2 points between April 15 and May 15. Advances in feed crops, fruits, potatoes and poultry offset drops in milk, meat and truck produce.

STOCKS: Trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange dipped to its lowest volume in 22 years during the fiscal year ended April 30. There were 295 memberships outstanding.

FIGHTER: Survivor of one jungle crash, 2nd-Lieut. Tommy Harmon, ex All-American from Michigan, recently arrived in North Africa for duty as a fighter-plane pilot.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

In Washington there is a share-the-taxicab system. The driver takes as many people as he can going in the same direction. It used to be called the "pick-up" system. The name changed but not the practice. It's still a great date-maker.

The Victory gardeners who have suffered from "infiltration" call the jack rabbits "jap rabbits."

A black market potato truck was photographed by a news photographer in front of a fire house in Washington. Spud-leggers fear nothing.

In the District of Columbia, it's illegal to take a drink of liquor standing up. Some people who take it sitting down can't stand up afterward anyhow.