

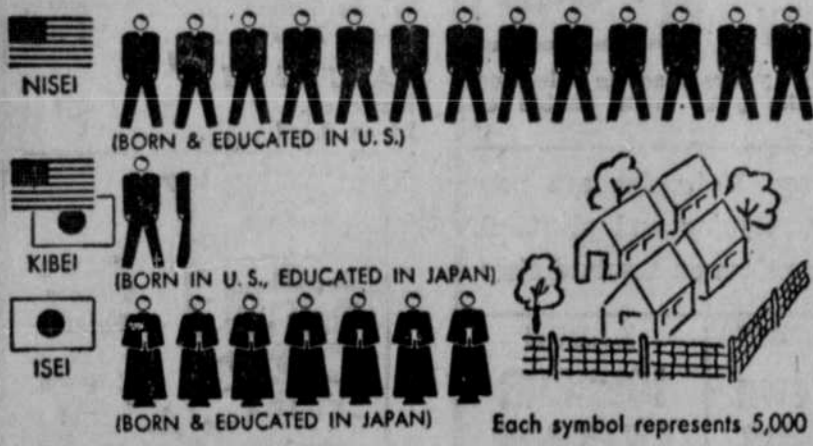
WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

FDR: Retaliation if Axis Uses Gas; Allied Confidence Rises as Air-Sea Forces Pound Mediterranean Islands; Heavier Taxes Will Fight Inflation

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.

TELEFACT

JAPANESE IN U. S. INTERNMENT CAMPS



EUROPE: 'Mellow Light'

Even as Prime Minister Winston Churchill had declared that the "mellow light of victory" was already playing on the Allies, the Axis had been tensely alert for the long-promised invasion of Europe.

Axis communiques had early reported attempted Allied landings on "stepping stone" islands between Africa and Italy. First of these was the Rome and Berlin radio reports of a Commando movement on the tiny island of Lampedusa...

Never before during the war had Prime Minister Churchill spoken so confidently as during his report to parliament concerning the European situation in which he described the amphibious operations of a "peculiar complexity" against the enemy.

Concerning the Allied air offensive which observers had termed the actual first phase of the invasion, he declared that nothing will turn the Allies from their intention of accomplishing "the complete destruction of our foes by bombing from the air, in addition to all other means."

TAXES:

New Levies Ahead

With the pay-as-you-go bill now operative under presidential approval, congressional leaders began consideration of additional tax sources to meet the administration's request that new tax measures be undertaken as a means of closing the inflationary gap caused by the nation's tremendous purchasing power.

While President Roosevelt had left up to congress the type of new taxes to be adopted before summer recess, he expressed his opposition to a general sales tax on the grounds that it would impose too heavy a burden on the poorer people.

The Federal Reserve board recently estimated excess purchasing power at \$35,000,000,000.

SUBSIDIES:

Grange Head Demurs

Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, predicted that if the government employs subsidy payments to roll back food prices, "the nation is headed directly for inflation and inevitable chaos."

The farm leader added that in his belief, a system of price controls by subsidy would lead to a food shortage for America and her allies. Testifying before a senate agricultural subcommittee, the Grange master predicted that a 10 per cent roll back in the retail prices of butter and meats, already ordered, would discourage production.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

DIVIDENDS: Cash dividend payments to corporation stockholders amounted to \$292,000,000 in April, or \$21,000,000 less than in the corresponding month of 1942.

LIVING COSTS: The cost of living for wage earners rose about 1 per cent in 60 out of 62 cities surveyed by the National Industrial conference board during April.

NAVY: A naval appropriations bill totaling \$24,850,427,193 for the fiscal year 1944 was passed by the senate and sent to conference with the house.

SHIPPING: A record-breaking peace time merchant fleet of 15 to 20 million tons under the American flag was visualized by Adm. Emory S. Land.

ARGENTINA: Neutral for Present

The kaleidoscopic revolt in Argentina that had produced two new presidents in almost as many days had not shown the same speedy results with respect to the abolition of Argentina's policy of neutrality toward the Axis.

This latter was evident when the government of President Pedro Ramirez was pledged to an international policy of "neutrality for the present" and "loyal co-operation with nations of the Americas in conformance with existing pacts."

The Ramirez regime succeeded the brief provisional government of Gen. Arturo Rawson, who resigned after ousting isolationist President Ramon S. Castillo in an army-supported revolution.

Scanning the new government's personnel for possible clues as to future international policy, observers noted that President Ramirez's new cabinet included eight military men to only one civilian.

PACIFIC: U. S. Airmen Strike

Allied airmen continued to strike heavy blows at Jap positions from the Aleutians clear across the Pacific to Central China.

Kiska was again the target of the Aleutians assault, with Allied Liberators and Vega Venturas joining in the battering drive against this last enemy outpost in the archipelago. Over in the Solomons, Choiseul island and the Munda air bases were attacked by American planes.

American and Chinese air superiority in the middle Yangtze valley continued to be manifest, as fliers from both forces swept over the Hupeh-Hunan battle area without meeting opposition.

FATHERS: Work or Fight Mixup

A misunderstanding over the details of the War Manpower commission's "work or fight" edict had been responsible for the induction of some fathers into military service in violation of draft regulations, WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt revealed.

Mr. McNutt pointed out that the "work or fight" order had directed that fathers and others of draft age with dependents be inducted if they were employed in any of the 70 "nondeferrable" occupations listed by the War Manpower commission. Selective service regulations prohibit the drafting of fathers not in deferrable jobs.

PLEDGE: 'Exploitation's End'

A world freed from international exploitation was listed by President Roosevelt as one of the postwar objectives of the United Nations.

The President declared that better use of human and natural resources must be assured in the post-war world if living standards are raised, continuing, "and I may add—the better use of these resources without exploitation by any nation."

Speaking to delegates from the recent United Nations Food conference, Mr. Roosevelt summed up "our ultimate objective" in this manner:

"It is to build for ourselves—meaning all men, everywhere—a world in which each individual human being shall have the opportunity to live out his life in peace; to work productively, earning at least enough for his actual needs and those of his family; to associate with the friends of his choice; to think and worship freely; and to die secure in the knowledge that his children, and their children shall have the same opportunities."

SLAUGHTER:

Nazis Massacre Dutch

Out of tightly censored Holland came news of fresh Nazi atrocities. These latest reports concerned the killing of thousands of Dutch citizens in mass executions following a general strike that had halted all activity for nearly a week. They were made public by the Office of War Information.

Allied sources learned that the strike had started when Nazi authorities announced that all members of the former Dutch army paroled in 1940 would be sent to Germany to work in Nazi war factories. Within half an hour, reports said, factories, shops, public offices and even courts stopped. Within a few hours public services and transportation ceased to function.

Ruthless executions then were undertaken by the Germans. Bodies of the slain Dutch patriots were left where they fell in public squares and outside cities. Work resumption was eventually ordered by "Good Patriots" in order to avoid further slaughter.

AIR FREIGHT:

Plans for Future

Prophetic of the future, the civil aeronautics board received a request for a charter for a vast network of aerial freight lines serving the United States and many foreign countries.

The petitioner, the Keeshin Air Freight company, asked authority to serve 200 major cities in this country as well as many points in foreign countries through an exchange of freight at 18 "gateways."

Washington Digest

Victory Inevitable Despite Deadly, Undeclared Foe

Optimistic Americans Fail to Realize Enemy's Strength in Experienced Men, Naval Forces and Air Power.



By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

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

"But, General . . ." The other day I said that after a long and enlightening talk by a high army officer who was patiently and painfully trying to show us why, despite the recent victories of the Allies, we still had a formidable enemy to meet, a dangerous, deadly and undefeated enemy.

I believe my own exclamation, "but, general" is typical of some of those "buts" which have arisen in your minds. America is the super-duper land of inventive genius, business genius, organizing genius, mass production, high standard of living, assembly line, giant industry, efficiency, wealth, central heating, apple pie and unlimited opportunity.

After tomorrow, we can consider: The enemy hasn't the initiative the Americans and British have. When things don't go according to plan, they are likely to "bust." We won't.

The enemy has had its best men in the army a long time—its replacements are not as good as ours will be. Much of the enemy-held territory has a hostile population which will work with the Allies against the enemy when we move in.

Armed Strength

Figures (U. S. Army official): The enemy still has 17 million men under arms. The German soldiers and their satellites, some a little ragged, still total 17 million trained men. The Japs have at least three million in uniform. These (the good and the bad) combine to make "the biggest most effective fighting mass ever assembled in history."

In cold numbers, the enemy still outnumbers us in land forces. And even today, after Midway, Guadalcanal, Attu, Tunisia, Stalingrad, and the bombings, the enemy is still well equipped, well trained, well co-ordinated, can operate under adverse conditions and in the face of terrific hardships which our troops are just now beginning to master.

That is a brief sum up of the enemy land forces from a military man's point of view. As to the enemy naval forces.

The Germans have, though you may not have realized from recent news, a small but highly specialized navy still afloat, plus the sub!

The submarine is still the biggest Allied problem. Submarines are tough animals now. Our own are tough enough and these animals are the German specialty. Depth bombs have to go deep to do any more than break the glass in the shaving mirrors and instrument faces.

Even in the last war, it took a lot of depth bombs to get one sub. Now the subs can crash dive, shiver and rise to fight back . . . and fight back they can! They are mounted with guns, they can stand up to an escort ship, at least a corvette, and it takes a destroyer or a fast cruiser to catch them even when they stay on the surface where they can return fire.

Japan's Navy

The surface ships which Germany has are not so much of a factor. But Japan's navy is still to be reckoned with. It is not destroyed but it has to be before we can achieve victory in the Pacific. Just taking islands won't do the job—and see how long it took to take an island, first Guadalcanal; now (almost at this writing) Attu.

Airforce: America now leads the world. But remember Germany was the first to build a supreme "luftwaffe" and that luftwaffe and the men who made it are not all dead

yet. Japan's vaunted Zeros which could outmaneuver us because of their lightness, it is true, exploded at one shot. They have been improved. Germany has improved a number of her models, too. She is holding back many for defense.

The enemy army, as a whole, is better trained by experience than our men. But those of our men who have had equal training and experience are as good or better, man for man, although not yet perhaps, officer for officer. Remember, Germany and Japan bred an officer class. We trained a few professional officers, limited their prestige, resources and opportunity.

As to the fighting man. Well, we've stood up to Hitler's finest in Africa at bayonet's length—we've beaten the crawling Jap at his own game, jungle fighting.

Long Range View

But still we have those odds which I (or rather the general) mentioned when we look at the long range vista. They are the things which the general brought up in answer to the "buts"—I'll name the "buts" in a second. The point is he showed me why it can't be done tomorrow—why we civilians have to be patient. He showed me what we have to do before we get over that "ridge."

After tomorrow, we can consider: The enemy hasn't the initiative the Americans and British have. When things don't go according to plan, they are likely to "bust." We won't.

The enemy has had its best men in the army a long time—its replacements are not as good as ours will be. Much of the enemy-held territory has a hostile population which will work with the Allies against the enemy when we move in.

Japan and Germany will fail on critical materials before we will—we can beat them at their own game of "ersatz," too; witness synthetic rubber. We can manufacture and build faster because we have more to do it with than they have. Our home front is farther away from the battle front—and it is more in sympathy with the government, despite political difficulties.

But remember the "buts." War Stimulates Changes in Education

One of the many changes which the war has stimulated is the change in education. Education is going to count more after the war. Many boys will come back partially trained in trades and professions which they can follow if they have the additional theoretical and practical instruction necessary to arm them for the stiff competition which is expected.

As a result, college entrance examination requirements will be greatly altered for many of these men will lack the traditional prerequisites. Reform in this field is one of the 11 major objectives, discussed in a report of the commission on liberal education of the Association of American Colleges.

"If an educational program is to be of genuine service to the men and women of the post-war world," the report of the college committee says, "it must perform two functions simultaneously. It must take them as they are and appeal to their immediate desires and special needs, and it must provide for their common and enduring needs in a post-war society."

It will be recalled that the boom after the last war created the coonskin collegian and the flapper coed. The word "collegiate" had a meaning then which took it far afield from the cloister of learning. The crop of students—veterans—will be more serious. They must be taken more seriously. They must have aptitude and achievement tests rather than book-learning examinations; there must be more individualized instruction, more tutorial and seminar methods, special attention must be given to co-ordinated instruction that will aid in the transition from army or industrial life to peacetime community and family relations and the responsibilities of citizenship.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Foods are "home canned" says OPA if: (1) they have been canned in a kitchen primarily used for the preparation of meals or to demonstrate the preparation of meals (2) they have been canned in a separate building or shed which a farm house has equipped for canning purposes, if the owner has obtained permission from his local ration board to use such facilities.

Swedish Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther, declaring that "no neutral power can maintain an absolute balance between warring camps" told an audience at Eskilstuna that Sweden was making "concessions" to Germany "in a higher degree than to the western powers." The Swedish Hoorby radio said in a domestic broadcast reported to the Office of War Information.

TO YOUR Good Health by DR. JAMES W. BARTON Released by Western Newspaper Union.

PAINFUL FEET

While the word orthopedic means straightening of the feet, orthopedic physicians are consulted by patients who have any trouble with bones and joints of the entire body.



Dr. Barton

That pains in the feet are very often due to infection—teeth, tonsils—is known and patients with painful feet who are not on their feet much are likely suffering with infection. In fact, some orthopedic physicians state that more than half of painful feet are due to infection.

However, there are a great many cases of painful feet due to bearing the weight of the body.

In speaking of functional disorders of the feet (that is not due to disease or infection) Dr. D. J. Morton, New York, in the New York State Journal of Medicine, states that the commonest cause of pain in sole of foot is because the inner bone of the sole of the foot, corresponding with big toe, is shorter than the other four bones and the ligaments supporting it are loose or not as tight as with the other bones in sole of foot.

Suggestions for treatment of painful feet are: (1) less work or play and weight bearing, (2) rest, (3) many short rests during the day with the legs and feet well supported at level of hips, (4) removal of all irritation (corns, calluses, warts) which cause the individual to put his weight elsewhere when walking and avoidance of badly fitting shoes, (5) plunging feet first into hot and then into cold water a few times after the day's work is over to improve the circulation.

Dr. Morton gives a helpful working rule which is to assume (in general) that pain at top and sides of the foot is likely caused by the shoe; when pain is on the bottom of the foot, the trouble is generally inside the foot. An X-ray should be taken from top of foot to sole of both feet.

Sulfa Drugs Reduce Influenza Death Rate

Physicians who went through the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919, and witnessed the hopelessness in the treatment of thousands of cases, now look with eager eyes toward future battles with influenza.

It was because influenza went on to pneumonia and bronchopneumonia and the heart already damaged by influenza was unable to sustain the continued fight against pneumonia and bronchopneumonia, that so many victims died. Now that the physician has at hand the sulfa drugs which have reduced the death rate in pneumonia from nearly 10 per cent to about 3 per cent, he is able to fight influenza and pneumonia successfully.

Some interesting figures were recently released by Dr. Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. The figures show that there has been a decrease in the death rate of influenza and pneumonia of 65 per cent from 1900 to 1940, that is from 202 per hundred thousand of the population in 1900 to 70 in 1940.

While this is gratifying, the use of the sulfa drugs during 1941 and 1942 has caused an even more rapid decrease.

How remarkable this drop in the death rate really is can only be realized by thinking of the rate of decrease in the years 1900 to 1940, or before the general use of the sulfa drugs. For the general population, the decrease in the death rate from influenza and pneumonia has been at the rate of 1 1/2 a year for the 40 years. During the last two years, judging the whole population by the millions of wage earners and their families of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, the death rate has decreased more than 14 per cent a year. In other words, the sulfa drugs have decreased the death rate in influenza and pneumonia over nine times as much each of the last two years as in any of the previous 40 years.

HEALTH BRIEFS

Q.—Will you please advise on the seriousness of polyposis for the benefit of my husband who has them in his nose, but refuses to have them removed.

A.—Your husband is like many others who haven't needed doctors much. However, the polyposis is an obstruction and irritates passages so that it causes coughing. This coughing may cause more serious trouble. Removal of this soft growth is very simple.

Star Dust STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO By VIRGINIA VALE Released by Western Newspaper Union.

ON COLUMBIA'S "Appointment in Berlin" set: George Sanders, pretending to be a traitor for his country's sake, is under arrest; the bit player charged with handcuffing him bursts through a door and tries to wrap the steel bracelets around Sanders' wrists.

Tries again and again and can't get them to clasp. "You're not putting mittens on a baby!" Director Al Green cries at last. "You act as if you were afraid of hurting Mr. Sanders." The bit player looks sheepish, and Sanders pulls his sleeves back from his bruised and bleeding wrists. "Really, you're being a bit hard on the fellow," says he. "He has tried it the other way, you know."

Claire Trevor was in radio on the "Big Town" series with Edward G. Robinson several years ago, thereby giving her screen career a boost.



CLAIRE TREVOR

Now she's a radio regular again, on the "Mayor of the Town" series Wednesday nights with Lionel Barrymore.

Two ex-choir singers kept the set of Paramount's "True to Life" filled with music. They were Mary Martin and Dick Powell, both of whom began their musical careers singing hymns in the home-town church. They sang in their dressing rooms and on the set; just couldn't seem to stop. When they weren't singing the music written for the picture, they were rehearsing songs for their radio shows. The tunes for the picture were written by Johnny Mercer and Hoky Carmichael; no wonder the stars couldn't stop singing!

Looks as if Zasu Pitts is making a swell comeback in "Let's Face It," after concluding her run in her play, "Her First Murder." Zasu deserves a good picture, after working in the lamentable one called "Tish."

George Reeves spent four years struggling through small roles in big pictures, hoping for the break that would boost him to the top. He got it, opposite Claudette Colbert in "So Proudly We Hail"—and was inducted into the army when the picture was finished.

Way, way back Universal decided to follow its hilarious "My Man Godfrey" with "My Girl Godfrey," with Carole Lombard in the title role. Now it's scheduled again, with Deanna Durbin starring, along with Franchot Tone and Pat O'Brien.

You'll have to see "Stars in the Service" if you yearn to see what your favorite movie heroes are up to in the armed forces. It will be the first release of the 23rd year of Columbia's "Screen Snapshots" and will present virtually every male star and featured player who is in uniform. It was made by Ralph Staub—it's the 565th short he's produced, directed and photographed.

Ray Noble, of the Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy air show, is excited over the announcement that Warner Bros. will produce a picture named for Ray's tune, "The Very Thought of You"; he wrote it in 1934, and it's still popular. It will be spotted in the same manner as "As Time Goes By" was spotlighted so successfully in "Casablanca."

The Andrews Sisters will return to radio on June 30, when they will be guest stars on Morton Gould's Carnival over CBS. Having finished the Hollywood chore for Universal—which they didn't want to do—they're glad to be coming back, even though they've made so much money already this year that they'll have to give their radio salaries right back to Uncle Sam!

ODDS AND ENDS—The house appearing as the birthplace of the hero in "The Story of Dr. Wassell" is really the old barn where C. B. De Mille filmed his first picture three decades ago . . . John Nesbitt revises his "The Passing Parade" on the air June 29, filling in for 13 weeks for Fibber McGee and Molly . . . Jean Parker offered her St. Bernard to the Army as a war dog, but he was turned down unless he reduces, he weighs 215 pounds . . . It will be a working vacation for Jackie (Homer) Kelt of "The Aldrich Family" when the serial takes a vacation this summer; he's going to Hollywood to make pictures.