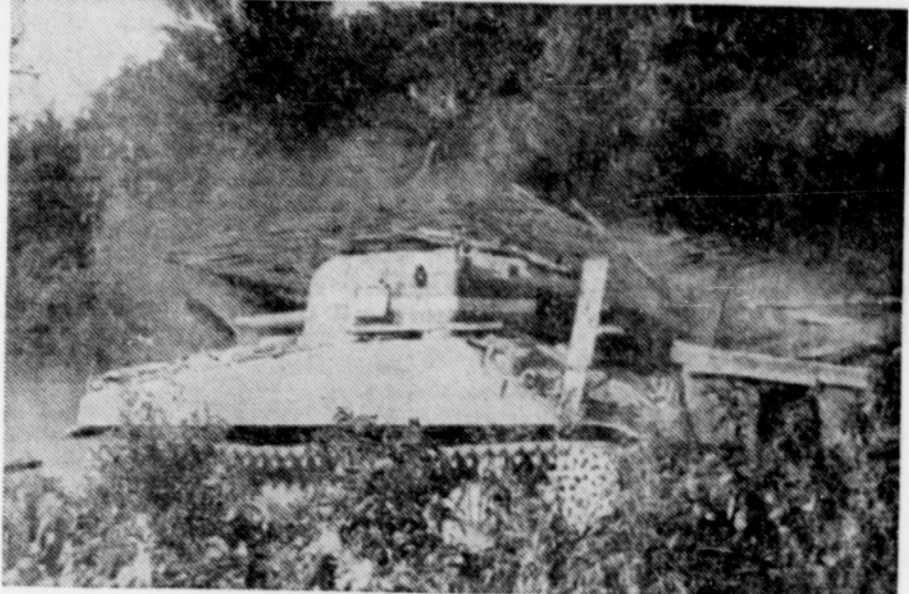


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Red Communiques Admit Grave Peril As New Flank Attacks Harass Nazis; CIO President Proposes Peace Plan; Cargo Planes Get Qualified Approval

(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.)
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One of Uncle Sam's newest weapons for the armored force, the M4 tank, is shown on special demonstration at Fort Knox, Ky. Here the 28-ton tank plows through a barn to demonstrate its ability to negotiate obstacles. It has a 75-mm. cannon in a revolving turret and a completely welded hull.

RUSSIA: Flank Tactics

While Moscow's official radio was telling the Germans in their own language that the United States and Russia had come to their agreement on the creation of the second front in 1942, Soviet troops were busy with flank attacks on the Nazi forces all along the 300-mile Don river front. German drives had pushed far beyond Rostov, toward the Caucasus, but the Russians were claiming that their new flank attacks were netting a terrific toll of Nazi tanks and men. At Voronezh, northern anchor of the Don front, the Russians had been holding out doggedly while their columns were being pushed back in the other sectors.

If Germans in the homeland had been listening to the Russian radio tell of the coming of the second front, they heard too that their country would be confronted with 15,000,000 men, 85,000 tanks, 100,000 guns, and 50,000 airplanes. But this was brave talk for even the official Russian communiques admitted the gravity of their nation's peril. Most feared was a Nazi break-through in the center of the Caucasus front. This would more than likely mean that the so-far orderly Russian retreat would stand a chance of being turned into a rout—a result that would be disastrous for the cause of the United Nations.

Soviet officials had other troubles, too. There were reports out of the Don valley that large rings of fifth columnists had been uncovered. Many of the spies in these groups were quickly executed as they were caught trying to co-operate with Nazi parachute troops who were dropping behind the Soviet main lines.

Meanwhile, through England and the United States the cry was getting louder for military officials to establish the much-discussed second front. From widely diversified groups and sections came the urging. There was considerable agitation for this move for many people feared the United Nations would suffer a most severe blow should Russia fail to last the year on the European side of the Ural mountains.

ALEUTIANS: 10,000 Japs

Breaking an official silence, a navy spokesman officially estimated that the Japanese have succeeded in putting "not more than 10,000" troops into the Aleutian island area and at the same time announced there was no evidence that the Pribilof island to the north had been occupied by the Nipponese.

The statement came in answer to a report made by the Alaskan delegate to congress, Anthony J. Dimond, that between 20,000 and 25,000 Jap troops were on the Aleutians and that the Pribilofs had been occupied.

Questioned about Dimond's reports, the spokesman said that "we believe that not more than 10,000 Japanese are in the Aleutians, probably one-half ashore and one-half afloat."

The Japs gained a foothold in the Aleutians on June 3. So far, the navy has confirmed the presence of Japs only on three of the islands: Attu, Agattu and Kiska, at the western end of the chain. The Pribilofs are in the Bering sea, and consist of four islands: St. Paul, St. George, Otter and Walrus. The latter two are small and uninhabited.

PEACE PLAN: For CIO-AFL

A proposal that the Congress for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor "initiate discussions regarding possible establishment of organic unity" was made by Philip Murray, CIO president, in a letter to William Green, AFL chief.

Peace proposals between the two organizations have been discussed for several months as a step toward speeding war production. In his letter, Murray proposed the establishment of a committee composed of representatives of both organizations, with an impartial arbitrator, to settle all jurisdictional disputes between the two groups.

Murray named a committee of three to discuss the problem of "organic unity." He named himself, R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, and Julius Emspak, secretary of the United Radio and Machine Workers union.

BEEF: Two Varieties

In butchershops from the Bronx to Boise there was considerable beefing about beef. Beef was high. Beef was hard to get. What was the trouble?

President Roosevelt told his press conference there were three main reasons for the current meat shortage: (1) this is the off-season for beef; (2) people have more purchasing power now, with which to buy better cuts of meat; and (3) around 4,000,000 men under arms are now eating much more meat than they ever ate on their own dinner tables at home.

Meanwhile Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard reported that there may be some relief in the temporary beef shortage this fall when more cattle are brought in off the range. But other sources looked with disfavor on what effect this would have on the normal spring beef market.

GIANT PLANES: From Shipyards

There was a new answer to the shipping problems of the United Nations looming on the horizon. It was an unofficial agreement from the War Production board to give the "green light" to plans of Henry K. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, to build giant cargo and troop transport planes in nine of the nation's shipyards.

First hitch to be overcome in the suggested set-up was the granting of authority by military officials to release engines and other parts needed in the building of aircraft for the army and navy.

Donald Nelson, WPB head, appeared to be willing to proceed with the plan if these materials could be obtained without hampering the war effort. This came as a surprise as WPB first voiced skepticism on the plan.

Kaiser's idea calls for the conversion of three shipyards on each coast to produce 5,000 flying boats a year. The ships would be of 100-ton design fashioned after the 70-ton flying boat Mars, now in active use. Support of Glenn Martin, Baltimore bomber builder, Tom Girdler, steel magnate and all others with knowledge of production problems of plane building would be sought, according to Kaiser.

Six Million Farmers Throughout U. S. Producing World's Largest Food Crop

War Material Vital, but Soldiers and Workers Must Get Nourishing Food

Uncle Sam's farm—the whole United States—will produce this year the biggest food crop in the world's history! Harvesting of this planned production for the war effort has begun and the immensity of it all is an all-time tribute to the American farmer.

Off Uncle Sam's farm assembly line every minute of every day throughout 1942 are coming something like 108,000 quarts of milk,

Take that swift-winged army Aerona plane up there. In its wings, tail and fuselage are 650 square feet of cotton linen.

Yes, Uncle Sam's farmers are turning out war crops this year. Corn and wheat, for example. Most of it goes for feed and food, but some is used in making ethyl alcohol which in turn is employed in making explosives, synthetic rubber and other products.

Peanuts and soybeans are used to make oil which replaces other oils employed in cooking, and releases them for use in nitro-glycerine explosives. Oil from soybeans and flaxseed is used in the paint and varnish covering our ships and planes. Flax is a source of linen for parachute harnesses and rigging. Wool from our sheep makes uni-

guns turned out this year will be determined largely by the kind and amount of food our workers eat. The newest type planes need high

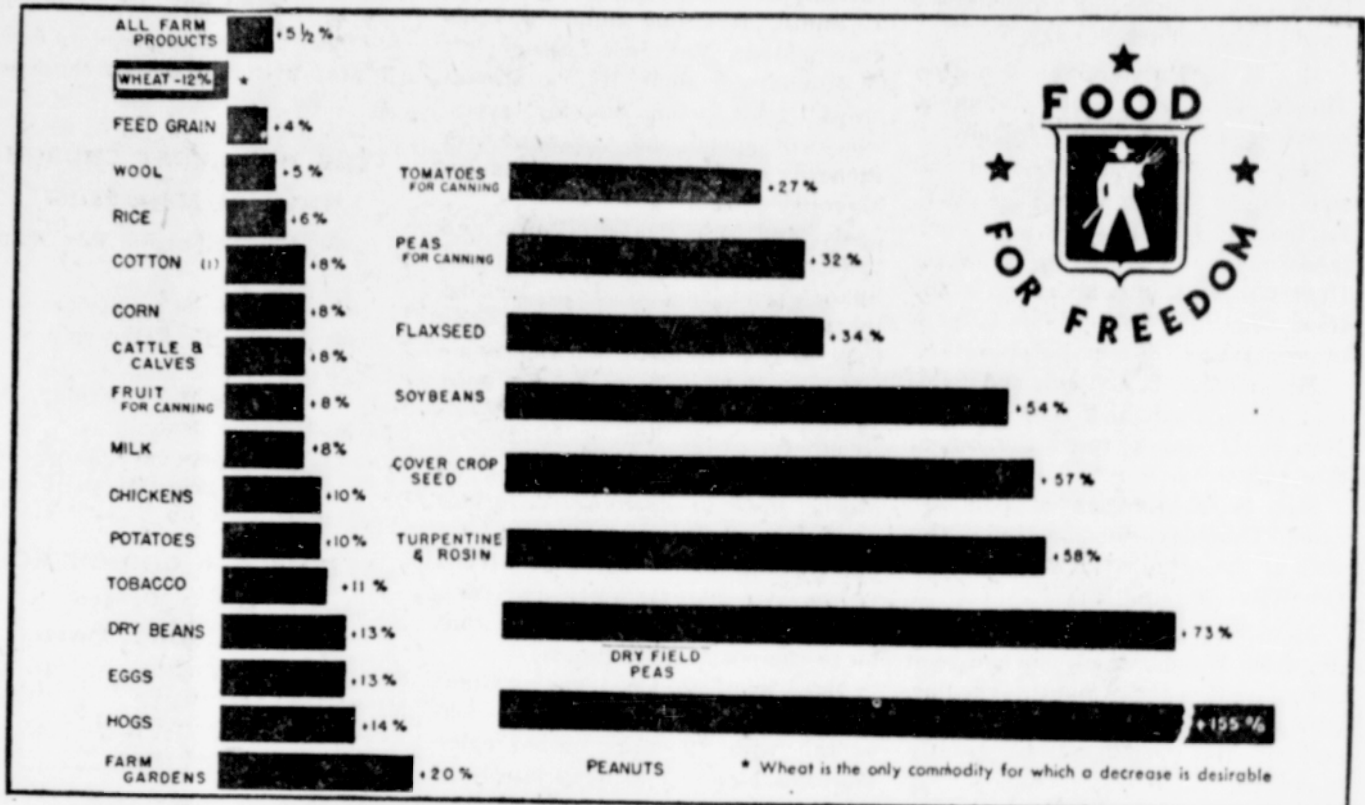
Milk and Shipping

In 1942 we are building 8 million tons of shipping—a tremendous amount. But the farmers of Minnesota and Iowa alone will produce more than 8 million tons of milk in 1942.

octane gas no more than our war workers need highly nutritious foods.

Better Food Means More Guns.

Good food, in fact, can be translated more or less directly into guns. For example, the British minister of labor has said to our agricultural



American farm goals for 1942, showing increase over 1941 production.

45,000 pounds of potatoes, 73,000 pounds of beef, veal, pork and lard. Think of it! EVERY MINUTE.

If you saw the U. S. navy riding majestically in a sea of milk, chances are you'd call it a nightmare. But could be! Our farmers this year are scheduled to produce 57 billion quarts of milk—more than enough to float not only our navy but every battleship, aircraft carrier, cruiser, destroyer and submarine owned by the United States, Britain, Russia and all the other United Nations combined.

If you are good at mental pictures, maybe you can visualize 50 billion eggs. That's enough eggs to make a line reaching seven times from the earth to the moon.

Or 22 1/2 billion pounds of meat—enough to pave seven four-lane highways an inch thick from New York to San Francisco—seven of them.

Or 91 million acres of corn—an area one-fifth larger than Italy and Sicily combined.

But why all this production of food and fiber? It isn't a part of our victory plan to drown the Nazis in milk or to bombard the Japs with eggs and potatoes.

Farmers Build Planes and Ships.

Well, food and fiber are not merely so many bags of wheat and so many bales of cotton. They are Flying Fortresses and big battleships, like the Washington and the North Carolina; and aircraft carriers, like the Wasp; and General Grant tanks; and workers in the factories and brave men at the front. Those are the crops our farmers are harvesting this year in 3,022 counties of the United States.



Threshing wheat in Bartholomew county, Indiana. This picture was taken on the Perry Thompson farm at the height of activities.

forms for soldiers and clothes for civilians. Aviators' jackets, pants, helmets, and boots are lined with shearing sheep skins. In fact, the average soldier uses 100 pounds of wool a year, against an average of 2 1/2 pounds for civilians.

But vital as are these materials for our weapons of war, they are much less important than the food which nourishes our workers and sustains our fighters. Food is one essential without which no man can fight or work.

Bataan Proved It.

Look at Bataan to see how true that is. Look at Bataan to see the importance of food. According to reports, mule meat and rice were all our forces had to eat from early February until the time of ultimate surrender. We just couldn't get through to them with enough pork and beef to do them any good. And what happened? Our last counter-attack failed, not because of bullets or bombs, but because of sheer exhaustion. A shortage of food and sleep had drained out almost the last dregs of vitality. Bataan fell only after its defenders no longer had the physical strength to stand.

That time, food worked for the enemy. Given the shipping, six million American farmers are determined that from now on food shall work for us. They know that today a tractor used in production of food is just as important as a tank on the battlefield. They know that what they do on their farms is important.

The number of planes, tanks and

officials: "Give us the meat, eggs, and cheese, and we'll increase production 15 to 20 per cent."

Again, an appalling loss of production is suffered annually through sickness of workers. In 1941 more than 20 times as many man-days were lost by sickness as by strikes. The most common sickness is the ordinary cold, and the best preventive for it is a good diet.

So, it's the job of our farmers to keep our men fit—as fit as our machines. It's their job to provide the vitamin A which helps fliers see at night; the vitamin B which helps curb sea-sickness, nervousness and digestive troubles; the vitamin C which wards off scurvy, bad teeth, irritability, listlessness and plagues which in the World War took a bigger toll of lives than bombs, bullets, shells and gas combined.

Yes, vitamins and good food are war weapons. But to get them—and especially to get the right amounts of the right things—is a colossal task.

That is why goals are just as necessary for agriculture as they are for plane or tank manufacturers. We want a specific number of fortresses, or medium bombers, or pursuit ships, or training planes.

So, too, in agriculture, we want a specific amount of pork, of beef, of milk, and all other farm products. Fortunately, our farmers are ready for the job. Eight months before Pearl Harbor they began turning out war products requested by the British for lend-lease shipment. Three months before Pearl Harbor, farmers were fully organized on a war-time basis.

Farm Production Is Planned Production.

On April 3, 1941, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard called for a big expansion in the products which the British had just made known they would need under lend-lease: evaporated and dry skim milk, cheese, eggs and pork. And our farmers set out to see that neither our own folks nor the British would run short.

During the summer of 1941—still several months before Pearl Harbor—the department of agriculture went to work on a plan to get war production goals for all farm products. The production goal idea had been used for years by Triple-A on basic crops, but it was a new departure to apply it to all farm products. It meant estimating our own needs, those of our Allies, the allowances necessary for food reserves, and finally the ability of farmers to produce. It meant breaking down the national goals into state, county, and finally into individual farm goals. It meant the contacting of practically every producer by a Triple-A farmer committeeman.