



Duffy in Baltimore Sun
'Reveille in Washington'



Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
'If There's Another Job To Do, We'll Do It'



Loring in Providence Bulletin
'Direct Hit'



Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
'Sticking His Neck Out'



Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
'When Madmen Lead The Blind'



Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
'War On Gangsters'

CARTOONISTS' PENS MEET JAP SWORDS

The WORLD This WEEK

Labor Gets Into Step

WAR caught the Smith strike-curb bill between the House and the Senate. As William Green, president of the AFL, and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, pledged their aid to President Roosevelt, Senate leaders were reported to have agreed to take the measure up Monday. The Senate labor committee already had approved the milder bill sponsored by Senator Ball (R-Minn.).

Vice President Wallace, as president of the Senate, routed the Smith Bill to the labor committee instead of the judiciary committee, which has the reputation of being somewhat sterner.

Both Green and Murray attacked the Smith measure and said it was unnecessary to assure continued production. There were demands in the Senate, however, for action on some kind of anti-strike legislation.

Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, meanwhile lashed out at "illegitimate practices of labor unions strategically located in transportation or distribution industries."

He said "Labor conspiracies in many large cities are preventing consumers from having cheaper houses, cheaper transportation and cheaper distribution of the interests of life."

The strike picture as a whole was the brightest in weeks. A threatened walk-out of 125,000 welders was postponed when their independent union appealed to the U. S. Conciliation Service for intervention.

A wage dispute of 42,000 Railway Express Co. employees was settled when the company and union representatives agreed on a 10-cent an hour pay increase.

The Association of American Railroads meanwhile decided to ask the ICC to approve a 10% increase in rates to help meet the cost of the wage increase granted in their recent dispute with the rail brotherhoods. They estimated the wage settlement would cost \$300,000,000 a year.

A 40-Year Battle

Coal miners began fighting at the turn of the century for a union shop in the "captive" coal mines owned by big steel companies. Now, under the CIO United Mine Workers, they have won.

Sunday the arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt returned a 2-to-1 decision backing UMW's demand for the union shop, a dispute that had given rise to three strikes.

The dissenter was Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corp., who said the decision imposed "an unregulated labor monopoly" on the industry. However, the industry had agreed to accept the ruling. The other two arbiters were Dr. John R. Steelman of the U. S. Conciliation Service and UMW President John L. Lewis. Lewis commented: "I feel that the award justifies the position assumed by the United Mine Workers."

In Short...

Arrived: Maxim Litvinoff, new Russian ambassador, in Washington.

Separated: Tommy Manville, 47-year-old asbestos heir, and his fifth wife, showgirl Bonita Edwards, 22, after 18 days.

Upheld: The conviction of Robert S. James in the so-called Los Angeles "rattlesnake murder," by the Supreme Court.

Sentenced: 12 members of Socialist Workers Party, to 16 months in prison on charges of advocating overthrow of the government; six more, to terms of a year and a day.

Banned: Production of coin-operated gambling machines after Feb. 1, by OPM, which also ordered production of juke boxes and other coin devices cut 25%.

Died: Hart O. Berg, 76, who developed the Browning pistol and machine gun in this country; Charles A. Whelan, 78, president of United Cigar Stores.

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And The War Began

"Eager for realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain are giving support to the Chun-king regime and have aggravated the disturbance in east Asia. Our empire, for its existence and self-defense, has no other recourse but to appeal to arms."

—Hirohito's proclamation of war

"Yesterday, December seventh, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the empire of Japan. . . . With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God."

—FDR's message to Congress



The A-B-C Of In-The-Middle Turkey

WHAT with all the excitement in Russia and Libya—and then in the Pacific—the importance of Turkey, Germany's fall-back route to the Middle East and the Suez Canal, has been somewhat forgotten.

Turkey's late strong man, Kemal Ataturk, laid down a pro-British policy as a fundamental. In 1938 he launched a \$170,000,000, five-year "arm-for-peace" program, which was financed in part by a \$100,000,000 credit from England and France. In return Turkey promised to defend the Dardanelles against Axis aggression. When war struck, and especially after France fell, England found it impossible to supply Turkey with the guns and planes it had promised.

Turkey began to dally with Germany, but England and the U. S. hoped she had been brought back into the fold with the granting of \$100,000,000 in lend-lease credits.

Turkey now has an army of about a million well trained and equipped men. In addition, she probably could mobilize another 7,000,000 fighters, including women. Every man and woman between 18 and 60 is subject to conscription; the women were included when Ataturk freed them from their harems. The Dardanelles divide European Turkey (about the size of Massachusetts) from Asiatic Turkey. They are heavily fortified and naval experts say it would be impossible for any ship to get through as long as the forts were firing. European Turkey is a mass of defenses, especially along the Bulgarian border.

Even if the Germans succeeded in crossing European Turkey and storming into Asiatic Turkey, however, the campaign would be far from won. The British and Free French have been concentrating troops in Syria, Iraq and Iran, and these would give a good account of themselves.

Solid arrow shows how far the Germans' Caucasus drive took them. White arrow "A" shows where they would have gone next. White arrow "B" indicates Turkish fall-back route for eastern jaw of pincers movement on Suez; white arrow "C," the western jaw.



Science

War And Peace In Skies

While German and British airmen battle in the skies, astronomers of the two countries are still working together on the scientific problems of the heavens. Dr. Bart J. Bok of Harvard, reviewing the year's accomplishments in astronomy, reported: "In spite of the barriers of censorship, astronomers have during 1941 succeeded in keeping alive international contacts."

New 'Infantile' Treatment

For years doctors have clamped victims of infantile paralysis in casts, splints and braces. The theory was that wasted legs and arms would heal better with complete rest.

Two years ago nurse Elizabeth Kenny of Australia introduced a "work" treatment to American doctors. The patient is left as free as possible, the joints are manipulated and hot packs are applied to help restore damaged nerves.

After extensive demonstrations at Minneapolis General Hospital, the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis endorsed the "work" method. Dr. Wallace H. Cole and Miland E. Knapp reported "The patients observed were much more comfortable and cheerful."

Stories About People

A-I Public Servants

The Board of Supervisors of East St. Louis, Ill., wanted to give Allie McAtee, their pauper investigator, a \$300-a-year raise, but McAtee turned it down. He said the boom had cut down the number of paupers so much his job wasn't worth any more than his present \$2,000.

Before you faint, get this one—Sheriff Fred A. Ross of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, actually turned back \$5,000, thereby keeping a campaign promise for the second year. Ross promised he would keep only a reasonable salary out of the fees he collects and contribute the rest to the state old age pension fund.

Names Make News

A little boy went to a parade in New York City in 1852. He got lost from his parents and never found them. An orphanage gave him the name Ben Fritman. He fought in the Civil War, settled in Indiana. He died last weekend without ever knowing who he was.

The same day Fritman died, Macy T. Grippen, 56, found out that his name was really Scott. A Kalama-zoo, Mich., railroad worker, Grippen-Scott set out on the track of his birth certificate when the railroad

asked all employees to furnish them. In his native Goshen, Ind., he found no Grippens listed but learned from relatives that his mother had remarried when he was two years old. He had never been legally adopted by his step-father.

Success Story

Three years ago blond Dorothy Kirsten was financing her study of voice by scrubbing floors. One night she got an audition in a New York radio studio. Grace Moore, Metropolitan star, happened to be there. She packed Dorothy off to Italy to study.

The war cut Dorothy's training career short, but she reached a climax in her career last weekend in Chicago—co-starring with Miss Moore in "La Boheme."

Justice In Georgia

A mob stormed the Dodge county, Georgia, jail last June, seized a young Negro named Eddie Lee Spivey. He was given an impromptu "trial" on charges of raping a white woman. Then—a happening almost unheard of—the mob decided there wasn't enough evidence to lynch him. He was returned to jail for a regular trial. Last weekend he was acquitted.

War Comes At Last To A Peaceful People

UNTIL the last minute, Americans had hoped they could keep out of war. The last minute arrived before they knew it, even while the Japanese envoys were keeping up the pretense of peace. Patient Secretary Hull received the report of Japanese attack as Nomura and Kurusu were waiting to see him. He let them into his office, read their final message—rejecting his Pacific peace formula—and then let them have it. "In all my years of public service," he said, "I have never seen a document so crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions." Then he dismissed them.

One Nation, Indivisible

LIKE a good-natured giant, stunned by a blow from behind, Uncle Sam staggered under the first Japanese attack. Then he recovered his balance, jolted his jaw and fought back—persuaded at last that not everyone is to be trusted.

From the second that the news came, America's differences were dropped.

The America First Committee urged its supporters "to give their support to the war effort," and Charles A. Lindbergh, one of its leading members, declared "Our country has been attacked by force of arms, and by force of arms we must retaliate."

Former President Hoover said "We must fight with everything we have"; Alf Landon wired FDR "The Japanese attack leaves us no choice."

To War-Time Basis

As quickly as the surprise circumstances permitted, the nation switched over to a full war-time basis. The west coast, aroused by air raid scares and Civilian Defense Director LaGuardia's warning that war was "not far from the California coast," went into a nightly blackout. The east coast had warnings, too.

Legislation was immediately introduced in Congress to permit soldiers—draftees included—to fight anywhere in the world and to keep them under arms for the duration. A change in the draft age brackets and the cancelling of many deferments also was in prospect.

But there was no lack of willing manpower. Recruiting stations were jammed. Even aged Gen. John J. Pershing offered his services again "to the last ounce" of his strength.

"Victory Program" Planned

SPAB demanded a "victory program" which probably would double the nation's spending for armaments. Estimates of the amount ranged from \$35,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000. Much of the "victory program" would center around naval construction, but OPM Director Knudsen said the production goal for four-motored bombers had been boosted from 500 a month to 1,000. This emphasized the opinion of defense officials that the war in the Pacific must be won by bombing Japan.

OPM put critical materials on a "seize first and pay later" basis, and President Roosevelt announced that war industries were going on the seven-day week (the factories, not the workers).

Enemy Aliens Seized

Enemy banks and businesses were seized, and the government slapped rigid restrictions on Japanese, German and Italian "enemy aliens." Many regarded as especially dangerous were arrested. The Justice Department, however, urged Americans to be careful not to harm the "many persons of Japanese extraction whose loyalty to this country is unquestioned."

Latin American nations and Canada swung into line behind the U. S. Many Latin American countries declared war; others merely declared the U. S. "non-belligerent," which leaves their ports open to American ships.

One note of disunity was the demand by some congressmen that the Army and Navy be called on to explain how the Japanese were able to sneak up on Hawaii. The general attitude in Congress, however, seemed to be that that was all over and the thing to do was not to let anything like it happen again.

The best key to the nation's feelings came in the telegrams and telephone calls that poured into the White House after FDR's Tuesday night speech. His secretary, Stephen Early, said "Without exception, they show a complete unanimity."

Quotes

Jack Stinnett, Washington columnist: "The utter confusion of commentators who for days had been predicting that nothing would happen in the Pacific was matched only by the surprise of those who had been saying that something would."

Attache at New York Japanese Consulate, explaining why office staff was clearing out its belongings: "This is a special Sunday. Agriculture Department Year-book: 'A rise of two degrees in the temperature of the earth would clear the polar seas of all ice.'"

Treachery In The West

HONOLULU woke early Sunday morning to the hum of battle planes. "Ours," thought sleepy householders, and turned over for another nap.

But early risers, peering at the sky, saw the rising sun painted with the bombers' wings. They were "theirs." Then bombs came whistling down.

Hours later, Japan got around to the formality of declaring war on America and Great Britain. Next day Britain and America replied in record time.

As the days unfolded, hammer-blow followed hammer-blow. The land gave up, and a horde of Japanese soldiers swarmed over the borders into Malaya and toward the Burma Road. Manila was bombed, and landings were made on Luzon island. The British warships Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk. The Japanese claimed supremacy in the Pacific, but President Roosevelt dismissed this as "fantastic."

Thursday U. S. Army bombers sank the battleship Haruna.

It became plain that the Japanese strategy was to put U. S. and British forces on the defensive in the Pacific while they thrust against British in Burma and Singapore.

For reasons of their own, Japan delayed declaring war until Thursday. Congress lost little time in declaring war on them, too.

Why Did Japan Attack?

Most observers agreed the Tokyo military set plunged their nation into war either as an oriental effort to "save face"—a do-or-die way out of the mess into which their country had fallen—or because they had received promises from Germany that led them to believe the war could be finished quickly, with Japan sharing heavily in the spoils.

DeWitt Mackenzie, Wide World news analyst, wrote: "We must overlook that the Japanese conflict is part and parcel of the World War, and that knocking Japan out would end the bigger conflagration."

To Americans the other flame in "the bigger conflagration" has been overshadowed. They were still burning, but more favorably to the anti-Fascist side. Both Russians and the British Libyan forces reported encouraging gains.

The Home Front

War And Prices

War has overtaken the administration's efforts to control prices before defense boom inflation pushed them out of sight. Now an even greater boom is in sight, and Price Administrator Henderson testified to the Senate banking committee that "We need a strong bill to authorize real control of prices."

Henderson said he didn't think the bill passed by the House had nearly enough teeth in it.

Senator Downey (D-Calif.) told the committee he intended to propose a system of enforced savings "to take 10 to 15 per cent of all income" as a rider to the price bill. He said this would almost eliminate any danger of inflation by drawing off from \$12,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 of our national income.

Freedom Of Speech

In the summer of 1940 Sussex county, New Jersey, officials closed down a German-American Bund camp. Nine men were convicted of violating the state "race hatred" law; they were accused of making or promoting anti-Jewish speeches at the camp.

But last weekend the state supreme court reversed their prison sentences and fines and declared the

law unconstitutional. The court's decision said:

"Freedom of speech and of the press are not absolute rights. . . . It would be a greater evil to state and its people if the press were subject to censorship and the speech of the individual dependent upon a censor's imprimatur."

The U. S. Supreme Court meanwhile upheld the right of the press and the public to criticize the court at any stage of a case. The decision were reversals of contempt of court citations against the Los Angeles Times and Harry Bridges, west coast maritime union leader.

One Defense Head?

Defense is a complicated business and wily-nilly the defense and production machine has grown into an extremely complicated thing, controlled by a tangle of departments and boards.

Now Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.) has introduced a bill to centralize the whole thing in a single department, to be headed by a new cabinet officer. Support for such an idea developed quickly, with Senator McNamara (D-N. Y.) declaring it must be adopted to save the small business men. But Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) said "We ought not to disturb a machine that is beginning to click."



A. F. of L. WORKERS
WILL DO THEIR DUTY
TEN TIMES OVER TO
SMASH JAPAN