

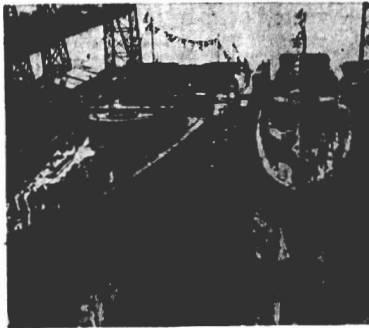
WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

U. S. War Output Gains Momentum; Churchill Government Under Fire as Prime Minister Admits 'Heavy and Far-Reaching Defeat' in Singapore

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the writer and not necessarily those of the newspaper.)

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)



Five months ahead of schedule, the twin destroyers, U.S.S. Butler (right) and the U.S.S. Gherard, slide down the ways into the Delaware river at Philadelphia. The launching preceded by four days the completion of the 32,000-ton battleship Alabama at Portsmouth, Va. Secretary of the Navy Knox hailed the launching of the Alabama—nine months ahead of schedule—as the end of the "defence era" and the beginning of the "war era."

MATERIAL:

Rushed to Fronts

America was launching a warship every day and rushing men and material of war to all fronts as the determined national effort to win the war with superior military power gained momentum even as the black news from the Southwest Pacific and other areas continued to make American spirits even grimmer.

Stories from the fronts of one major setback of another vivid for headline space with great stories of heroism from those same fronts of the men who were carrying the Stars and Stripes into action.

One weekend's schedule, on the home front, saw a 6,000-ton cruiser launched on Saturday, a 3,000-ton battleship on Sunday, and a 3,000-ton battleship on Monday.

Naval authorities pointed out that a launching a day would soon be followed by the placing of a warship in line of commission.

At the same time, from half a dozen ports of embarkation, trainloads of tanks, guns and munitions of war were going into black-hulled merchant ships, to be conveyed to the scenes of action.

Concurrently, President Roosevelt, in his White House office was conferring long hours with 11 military and naval experts of the world, pulling teeth into the war effort. Black of all, from coast to coast, men in the newest registration were being called to the colors, to raise an army of 1,700,000 men to 3,000,000 or even more.

From the Ford plant in Detroit had come the first airplane engine produced after nearly a year of "boiling up" for this eventuality. Benson Ford and other designers came in an eastern plane factory for the first air tests.

The test pilot soared aloft. In a few hours they were launched. "Phonomena" was the word they used about the performance.

The Ford engineers assured the factory heads that they would not want for engines for their ships from now on.

BLACK:

News of War

Much of the news of the war was gloomy. The fall of Singapore, Churchill's biggest headache since the fall of France. The prime minister admitted this "heavy and far-reaching defeat" in a broadcast to the world. Reverses in Libya and the escape of the Schwarzhof, Gneisenau and Prince Eugen from Brest brightened the gloom.

Why, screamed the British press? Why, echoed the "man in the street" throughout England? Why, rejoiced the commentators in the United States?

It was a triple-barreled question concerning the German warships. Why was not the British fleet capable of bottling up these ships? Why had 66 bombing attacks failed to damage them? Why had the British come out of the channel sea and air battle with 42 planes down against 18 for the Germans, and with their quarries sailing safely off to the Heligoland Bight?

RUSSIANS:

Fought Out of Shoes

So fast and furiously were the Russians fighting, according to one of their own communiques, that their soldiers' feet shoes were wearing out.

The Russians, however, admitted that the Nazi resistance was stiffening all along the line, and that many counter-attacks were being launched.

On the northern front, they said, German and Finnish ski troops took part in one of these attacks.

TIGERS:

U. S. Burma Pilots

No 'Priorities on Pep' Wanted

As America Girds for War

While factories throughout the land ham with production of armament, heads of the defense program in Washington are hard at work on a physical fitness campaign to build a sturdier nation.

Schools, industrial plants and community groups alike are joining in the movement to bring back more calisthenics and body-building exercises which were in vogue at the turn of the century.



Gen. Claire Chennault, leader of the American "Tiger" squadron on the Burma front, as his fliers downed 48 Jap planes in two days. Chennault became "Ching Kail" after his air force advice early in 1941.

Playing the game of war as college lads play football, General (Chinese Army) Claire Chennault, former Texas school teacher, and his American "Tiger" squadron flying for Chiang Kai-shek reported they had downed 183 Japanese planes during two months on the Burma front.

They were the boys assigned to keep the Burma road open and free from attacks by Jap bombers. The Japs sent over a formation of 60. The Tigers got 48 of them in two days. Only three of their men were lost—in two planes.

All his pilots were trained in U. S. flying schools, and all held flying commissions with the U. S. army, being released before we went into the war to fight in China.

They were organized last summer. On Christmas they celebrated with a "bag" of 48 planes.

The first Jap flight of 60 planes went into flight with the Tigers pushing them far back into Thailand, and downing nearly half of them. The Japs came back the next day with 70 planes, and again a squadron of 18 Tiger ships shot them to pieces, accounting for a two-day total of 48.

HEROES:

Of U. S. Jungles

The medal of the D.S.C. finally was awarded to one of the selectees of the first draft when General MacArthur pinned it on the chest of Sergeant Leroy C. Anderson of the tank corps, a lad from Milwaukee.

All Anderson did was to "eagerly request" permission to take his unit of small tanks and smash a hairy group of Japanese machine gun nests.

Permission was granted. Anderson didn't ask his mates to go where he would not, but made his own reconnaissance tour first. Then he moved the tanks and sent trucks and men on to the attack on the island.

The Japanese admitted "obstinate resistance," and the "counter-attacks," but even the most sanguine British commentators considered the odds utterly prohibitive.

BROWN:

And Censors

Cecil Brown, radio broadcaster and war commentator from Singapore, had from 2,000 miles from Australia to tell the world the reason for the blackly gloomy battle of Malaya.

Significant of the bitterness of Australia toward the British conduct of the Far Eastern preparation was the fact that Brown, barred from broadcasting at all over the Singapore radio because he wouldn't paint a rosy picture of things, was freely permitted to talk when he got on Australian territory.

His story was not pretty. It started way back in Penang, when the British, he said, evacuated only the white, leaving the natives to fend for themselves. When this information filtered through to the mainland, the British had plenty of troubles with the natives there, said Brown.

Then he took up the scorched earth policy, declaring that far from destroying everything, the retreating British had left one important air field, little damaged that the Japs were using it themselves two days after the British left it.

Singapore was being bravely defended while he had been speaking. He paid high tribute to the valor and fighting qualities of the British defenders, but he was not complimentary, of unpreparedness, of not being warned.

The Bombay (India) Chronicle said that Churchill's policy had been "definitely and indefinably clumsy, unpreparedness and incompetence."

MISCELLANY:

Washington: Senator Vandenberg called a group which demanded a probe of the Normandie disaster heading it "second only to Pearl Harbor."

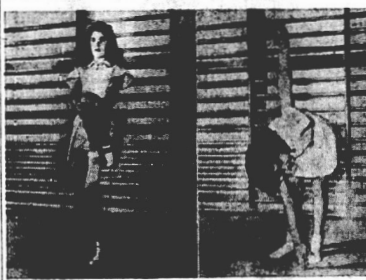
New Orleans: The famous Mardi Gras had been called off, and instead of the annual million-dollar spectacle, the populace marched in bond bodies and loaned their money to Uncle Sam.

No 'Priorities on Pep' Wanted As America Girds for War

While factories throughout the land ham with production of armament, heads of the defense program in Washington are hard at work on a physical fitness campaign to build a sturdier nation. Schools, industrial plants and community groups alike are joining in the movement to bring back more calisthenics and body-building exercises which were in vogue at the turn of the century.



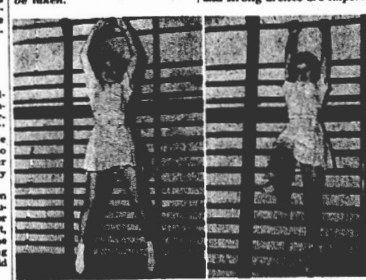
John B. Kelly, U. S. director of physical training, and Alice Marble (center), head of the women's program, present awards at a Camden, N. J., plant.



"Here's how," as demonstrated by a coach at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., long noted for its functional curriculum. "Kneep up, chin in, eyes bright."



Three bends to the right and three to the left each day for leg-pumpers on this one. Gradually, ten bends left and ten right can be taken.



Lax muscles are toned with exercises such as those suggested in the Office of Civilian Defense's program.



Daily programs in factories help America become physically fit.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

U. S. A.E.F.'s Free Mail Raises Question Of Abolishing Congressional Frank... Enemy Nations' Secret Weapons... A Nightmare...

(This syndicate-WRU Service.)

WASHINGTON—What with all this talk about saving paper, decreasing non-defense spending, etc., this should be a good time for congress to consider cutting down the almost unlimited use of the franking privilege for mail.

An amusing sidelight on the attitude of individual congressmen toward this question of saving postage is given in the vote to grant soldiers overseas the right to send mail home free. The congressmen really thought they were giving the soldiers something! They were an estimated average of six cents a week!

This is based on the idea that the average soldier and sailor will not write more than two letters home a week—one to his parents and one to his girl. The average states is purely an estimate. There are no available figures, but parents of soldiers or sailors to whom the writer has talked say they would be tickled to death if their boys would average only a month to them.

However, they all said, it was not to save postage that the boys were trained from writing as often as the old folks would like.

The soldiers and sailors, for the most part, are kept pretty active. They are apt to be tired in their brief hours of relaxation and not inclined to tackle what, to most of them, is a laborious duty.

A point in favor of the newest subsidy to the soldiers, which seems rather silly, is made in a column by one who is not a congressman. There may be, this gentleman pointed out, difficulty in obtaining stamps at various places to which the soldiers may be assigned. So the fact that the boys do not have to scurry around to obtain stamps might be much more important than saving a maximum of six cents a week.

Apparently the best reason for granting this small subsidy—if we can assume this difficulty of obtaining stamps in the field to be the best reason—will not occur to ANY member of the house or senate while the bill was under consideration. A congressman would probably consider this huge grant to enlisted men. It specifically bars the free mail plan to commissioned officers. As the officers with the troops would obviously have the same ease or difficulty in obtaining stamps that the enlisted men would encounter, it would seem that the ONLY purpose of the bill was to increase slightly the pay of the enlisted men.

Important to Congressmen

One must not blame the congressmen for this. The thought of the gift to our soldiers as trivial, as the lawmakers viewed the situation. For a congressman the franking privilege is not trivial—it is tremendous.

If deprived of that privilege the average congressman probably would spend more than a thousand dollars a year in postage. But with free postage for anything he chooses to send (congressmen have sent furniture under the frank) the actual amount of uncheckered service he gets from the post office department is of course negligible.

In this time of bundles for congressmen there is no desire to discourage giving, and certainly no desire to reach into congressmen's pockets, but why not put the mail on the same basis as stationery? Congressmen do not get free stationery, unless they are chairmen of committees. They get an allowance every year to buy it.

Why not abolish the frank and give every congressman and official who is supposed to require it, an allowance for that purpose? Boy, would there be a saving of paper in Washington, not to mention the weight taken of letter carriers' feet! weight taken of letter carriers' feet!

Why Not Use Some German Inventions?

Secret weapons have been a nightmare to the military community of every nation at war—not their own secret weapons, of course, but possible secret weapons developed by one of their enemies.

The investors of America have led the world for many years. Certain it is that the Americans have the most of the weapons which are so important in this war. And Britain comes pretty close to being second.

Britain invented the breech-loading gun. She sent to the Confederates two breech-loading cannons of about three-inch caliber which were used at the battle of Gettysburg. If the Confederates had been able to use 100 instead of two, the tremendous difference in rapidity of fire, accuracy, and range, might have won the war for Robert E. Lee.

It would seem about time that the United Nations should be able to use successfully some German invention! That may be a little too much to hope for, but surely it is about time that we used one of our own inventions in one of our own wars.

JUST TESTING

Put Luck

Missionary—Foot man! So you know nothing of religion? Cennib—Oh, yes, we got a taste of it when the last missionary was here.

A reformer wants to put his conscience to your guide.

Perhaps So

Teacher—In what battle did General Wolfe cry: "I die happy?" Johnny—I think it was his last battle.

Another Crew

Rearr—How far is it to camp? Sergeant—About ten miles on the cross.

Rearr—How far is it if the crew had to walk and carry a pack and rifle?

No Trouble

George—I'm going to have a hard time meeting expenses these days. How about you? Joe—Not at all. I meet 'em at every turn.

Many Ask

The bureau said the statistics in requests from all over the world for information on the statistics of the war effort. The 1940 census, 1,940, revealed:

There were 10,000,000 of age and over.

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List 13,000,000 Women Tailors

Force Available in 1940 Census Was Fourth Of The Total.

WASHINGTON.—If the government is compelled at any time to conscript women for war work, it will have available a female "labor force" of nearly 13,000,000, or about one-fourth of all women over 14 in the United States, according to the census bureau.

The total as of April 1, 1940, was 12,948,353 who represented themselves as employed out of slightly more than 30,000,000 women in the country. Of the number classifying themselves as employed, fewer than half a million were working for the WPA or other emergency organizations.

In addition, 1,365,536 represented themselves as "seeking work," and of this number about 80 per cent said they were experienced.

The census revealed that about 25 per cent of all factory workers were women, as were 34.1 per cent of those working in retail stores.

Many jobs for women were reported.

The bureau said it had released the statistics in response to "many requests from all parts of the country for information regarding the potential force of eligible women workers as a basis for computing the part that women might play in the nation's war effort."

The 1940 census, taken on April 1, 1940, revealed this situation, it said.

There were 9,357,282 females 14 years of age and over in continental United States. Of these, 12,948,353 reported themselves as "in the labor force."

Of this latter number, 11,148,946 were employed in regular work, not including public emergency work such as WPA, NYA, etc., and 435,067 were on public emergency work.

Women 14 and over who reported themselves as "seeking work" totaled 1,365,536, of whom 908,946 indicated that they were experienced workers and 218,094 classified themselves as "new workers."

Women 14 and over who reported

themselves as outside the labor force numbered 37,311,327, but 20,351,000 of these reported themselves as engaged in home-housework, 4,655,771 were in school or college, 2,388,440 reported themselves "unable to work" for various reasons, 438,728 were in institutions and 773,011 were classified as "other."

The census classified an additional 1,037,000 as "unknown" because insufficient evidence was given to justify specific classification, although it was the opinion of the bureau that most of these were outside the "labor force."

About 2,100,000 of the 4,655,771 women in the 20-to-24 inclusive age group were in the labor force. The next highest labor force ratio was shown in the 25-30 group, where 1,850,640 were in the labor force out of a total of 4,200,000.

The 1940 census showed that 25 per cent of the over 10,000,000 persons employed by the 194,000 factories were women, 25 per cent of the total, and that 34.1 per cent of the 4,655,771 employees of the 1,770,000 stores were women, as 34.1 per cent of those working in retail stores.

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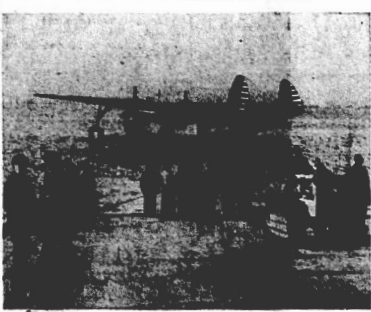
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Women 14 and over who reported

Patrol Plane Home to Roost



After returning to an unmanned Atlantic seaboard base, this bomber is about to be towed to the ground crew. One of the crew moved to the plane, attached a tow line to the tail, so that the tractor could pull it up onto the ramp and into the hangar. This bomber had been on a routine flight and carried a proven photographer who reported operations on it throughout the trip. This is one of the many bombers that are on constant patrol of the U. S. coast, ever on the lookout for the enemy.

By Thornton W. Burgess

REDDY FOX LOSES HIS TEMPER

AS YOU will recall, we left our little friend Danny Meadow Mouse hiding in an old tomato can and Reddy Fox hovering over him.

Reddy Fox had caught Danny Meadow Mouse and yet he hadn't caught him. He had found Danny's hiding in an old tomato can and it didn't enter Reddy's head that he would get Danny out when he wanted to. He was in no hurry. He had had a pretty good breakfast of grasshoppers, and so he thought he would torment Danny a while before gobbling him up. He lay down so that he could peep in at the open end of the old can and see Danny trying to make himself as small as possible at the other end. Reddy grinned.

"I've got you this time, Mr. Smooty, haven't I?" taunted Reddy. Danny didn't say anything.

"You think you're very clever because you have fooled me two or three times, don't you? Well, this time I've got you where you want to be!" taunted Reddy.

"So, what are you going to do about it?"

Danny didn't answer. The fact is, he was too frightened to answer. Besides, he didn't know what he could do. So he just kept still, but he was very nervous.

Reddy's cruel face. For all his heart Danny was doing some hard thinking. He had been in tight places before and had learned never to give up hope. Something might happen to frighten Reddy away. Anyway, Reddy had got to get him out of the old can before he would admit that he was really caught.

For a long time Reddy lay there licking his chops and saying all the things he could think of to frighten poor Danny Meadow Mouse. At last he grew tired of this and made up his mind that it was time to end it and Danny Meadow Mouse at the same time.

Back and forth across the patch of short grass Reddy knocked the old can, and he was in such a rage that he didn't notice where he was knocking it to. Finally he sent it spinning into the long grass on the far side of the open patch close to one of Danny's private little paths.

Like a flash Danny was out and scurrying along the little path. He dodged into another and presently he was in a third, which brought him to a tangle of barbed wire, left there by Farmer Brown when he had built a new fence. Under this he hid.

"Phew!" exclaimed Danny, breathing very hard. "That was the narrowest escape of all! I guess I'll get that special grass seed I started out for after all."

And he did, while to this day Reddy Fox wonders how Danny got out of the old tomato can without him knowing it.

And so you see what temper does for those who give it rein; It cheats them of the very thing they seek so hard to gain.

(Associated Newspapers—WNU Service.)

Does K. P. One Day, Is An Officer The Next

PORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Colvin A. Swift took his meals in the officers mess the other day although the previous day he was a kitchen police force. Swift, from Sioux Falls, S. D., took an officer's examination just before he entered the service as a private. He passed the exam after K. P.

Britain Plans Special Guard for Airmen

LONDON.—Formation of a specialized defense corps to take advantage of the bitter lessons of Greece and finally, the Malay Peninsula was predicted authoritatively tonight amid indications that the training of such a ground force already was under way.

Even the acute concern which prompted widespread consideration of such a means of safeguarding vital battlefront airfields from parachutists and air-borne infantry failed to overshadow, however, increasing confidence of a turn of the tide of the war.

News that after 25 years the Yanks are coming back to British hands as well as streaming to the Far East bolstered a belief here that such an offensive will be in the West as well as in the East.

But there was a note of caution, too, even back of the enthusiasm with which the British weighed the staggering figures set for United States production in planes, tanks and shipping this year and next.

The ministry of economic warfare said that Germany also had managed to increase her output of planes, tanks and submarines over the 1941 production peak.

What to Do

BY PHYLLIS BELMONT

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Medicine Man? Doesn't

Count for Ration Tire

THE DALES, ORE.—The tire rationing board advised Aba Shaw, an Indian, that tubes were only being allotted to physicians and others who rendered public service.

"I'm medicine man," the Indian asserted.

He didn't get the tube.

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE



able in a gay flower printed or plain color cotton trimmed with pretty rick-rack and a set of matching buttons.

Another garment you'll rush to complete for your little daughter's midwinter wardrobe are the overalls—cunning and practical too. Later this season you will add the quickly made rompers.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1516-B is designed for sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 1 frock requires 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material, overall 1 1/2 yards, rompers 1 1/2 yards and bonnet, 1/2 yard. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT., Room 1234 Chicago 311 W. Wacker Dr.

Package 10 cents in coins for Pattern No. 1516-B. Size. Name. Address. Phone.

1516-B

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

More mayonnaise in a cool but not too cold place in the refrigerator. If chilled mayonnaise is apt to separate.

Don't let leaves and dirt pile up around exposed wood at the foundation level of the house. It encourages rot.

Never overheat the water in your hot-water heater. Not only does it waste fuel, but it also encourages rust. A temperature of 120 degrees to 130 degrees Fahrenheit should suffice.

Here is a new way to use mince-meat in a pie. Use a one-inch layer of mince-meat on a sheet of rich biscuit dough. Roll it and quickly fill it into a greased loaf pan. Bake 30 minutes and serve with lemon sauce.

If You Bake at Home . . .

We have prepared, and will send absolutely free to you a yeast recipe book full of such grand recipes as: Oven Scores, Cheese Puffs, Honey Pecan Buns, Coffee Cakes and Rolls. Just drop a card with your name and address to Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington St., New York City.—Adv.

CHAND for January sewing right now, and good to repeat again this summer is the princess frock for little girls offered in Pattern No. 1516-B. The same pattern also shows you how to make overalls, rompers and a bonnet.

As all mothers know, little girls look their very best in a princess frock, the silhouette of which is flattering to chubby and slim figures alike. And so easy to make too. The neckline here is cut square, the sleeves are short and puffed. The frock will be adorable.

ASK ME ANOTHER? A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

The Questions

1. Why is a small pocket knife called a pen-knife?

2. The solid part of the earth is known as what?

3. What result is obtained by multiplying 5 x 6 x 10?

4. Is the science of fingerprinting practiced in China?

5. What is the only walled city in North America?

6. What sainted woman is said to have given her kerchief to Christ as he carried his cross to Golgotha?

7. The Philippines are named for the king of what country?

8. What ship was carrying Henry Hudson when he explored the river named for him?

9. How many divisions of the A.E.F. served in France during the First World War?

10. On what street is the White House in Washington, D. C.?

The Answers

1. Because it was formerly used to make and sharpen quills for pens.

2. The lithosphere.

3. Zero.

Answer.—In the first place, find out if the laws in the state where you are to be married require a period to elapse between obtaining the license and the ceremony. Come to the city a day or so before the wedding day. Register at a good hotel. Give yourself time to meet your fiancé and get the license. Get the most advantageous arrangement for the minister or justice who will officiate, and the place where the wedding will be held. Spend the day before the wedding in rest and last-minute preparations.

Wear an afternoon dress of crepe or almost any solid color or pastel shade. Of course, wear a becoming hat and gloves. Your wedding flowers should be a simple corsage, perhaps gardenias or an orchid.

With the alien situation under control, military and civilian police started a round-up of alien-held weapons and ammunition. No hidden caches of weapons have been found, according to reports.

Pearl Harbor reached Alaska, the round-up of enemy aliens began. They found the southern reaches of Alaska's westernmost straits. All seized aliens were taken to army camps.

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THE SMOKE OF SLOW-BURNING CAMELS CONTAINS

28% Less Nicotine

than the average of the 4 other largest-selling brands tested—less than any of them—according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself!

IN THESE TIMES, CAMELS EXTRA MILDNESS IS ESPECIALLY WELCOME

LESS NICOTINE IN THE SMOKE MAKES PLENTY OF SENSE TO ME, CAMELS ARE SWEET

CAMEL THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCOS

Cost of Business Letter

Considering the stenographer's salary and the cost of stationery, a letter is about 60 cents.

stamps and other overhead, the average investment in a business letter is about 60 cents.

Delicious, economical, easy-to-prepare

One Dish Meal

Van Camp's

PORK and BEANS

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ST. JOSEPH'S ASPIRIN

AS PAIN ASPIRIN CAN BEAT

WORLD'S FINEST ASPIRIN

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