

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

**Yank Fliers and Subs Blast Jap Ships In Battles for Supremacy in Pacific; Rubber Czar Speeds Synthetic Output; Fuel Oil Rationing Covers 30 States**

(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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William M. Jeffers (right), newly appointed rubber administrator, confers with War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson concerning problems to be solved in the nation-wide rubber conservation program which he heads. The former president of the Union Pacific railroad called for the co-operation of all Americans in making the program effective. Task number one for Mr. Jeffers is to step up the production of synthetic rubber and increase the capacity of new plants making it.

**PACIFIC FRONT: Jap Ships Smashed**

The Japs got a taste of American air and undersea power when aircraft and submarines struck at widely separated points on the far-flung Pacific battlefield and damaged or destroyed 18 enemy ships.

In the Solomon Islands, American bombers attacking the enemy base at Retaka bay, north of the American airfield at Guadalcanal, damaged two cruisers and destroyed vital enemy shore installations.

In the Aleutians heavy army bombers and long range fighters inflicted severe damage. Included in the American score were two mine sweepers sunk, three large cargo vessels damaged, three submarines hit and trapped and "several small craft" damaged. In addition the U. S. raiders set fire to storehouses and supply dumps ashore, destroyed six enemy planes and killed or wounded approximately 500 Jap troops.

Elsewhere in the far western Pacific, submarines sank four ships and damaged four others. The successful attacks on these eight ships raised to 107 the total of Japanese vessels of all types which the navy has reported sunk or damaged by American submarine attacks since the outbreak of war.

**FUEL OIL RATIONING: Forecasts 65 Degrees**

Home owners in the 30 eastern and midwestern states affected by the WPB's fuel oil rationing order were told by Price Administrator Leon Henderson that domestic allotments would be pegged to a daytime temperature of 65 degrees under average weather conditions.

Approximately 3,140,000 oil-burning residential units in the rationed area will be affected by the order. The plan is designed to reduce consumption 25 per cent in the designated area.

Mr. Henderson said the amount of oil allowed each heating unit would be based largely on the floor space and the amount of fuel used last year. In order to obtain coupon rationing sheets, householders will be required to furnish local rationing boards with detailed information concerning the dwelling and furnace.

**DRAFT: Fathers or Boys?**

Congress was given its choice between drafting 1,500,000 youths of 18 and 19 years of age or the same number of married men with dependent families by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director.

In a statement before the house committee investigating national defense migration, Hershey said: "We are going to get 18 or 19-year-olds, or 1,500,000 men out of the family." He added that the war department has certain reasons for wanting younger men and that industry would be disturbed less by taking the youths.

**RUBBER CZAR: Tough Job Ahead**

Blunt, energetic Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers had a big job on his hands and he knew it. War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson knew it too, for when he announced Jeffers' appointment, he called it "one of the toughest" assignments in the whole war effort.

As recommended by the President's special inquiry committee, Mr. Jeffers was given full authority over every phase of the rubber program. He was charged with reorganizing, consolidating and administering the government's efforts to alleviate the rubber shortage.

One of the new rubber czar's biggest tasks was to drastically step up synthetic rubber production. The report of the President's committee headed by Bernard M. Baruch had noted that there was "grave danger" that construction delays might hold up as four months, leaving rubber supplies next year insufficient even for military needs.

Directness was one of the things Jeffers was noted for as president of the Union Pacific railroad. He showed the same approach when he said:

"This means I have a tough job. But it is also a job for all the people of the United States. The biggest stockpile of rubber we have is on the wheels of our automobiles. I ask every motorist, every truck driver, everybody who runs a car, to remember that he is now the custodian of a material more precious than gold."

**RUSSIA: Needs Second Front**

As the news from Russian battle sectors had become gloomier, the increasing necessity of an Anglo-American second front in western Europe to take the pressure off the battered Red armies and thus avoid complete disaster was urged by Soviet military experts in London.

Although the eleventh-hour arrival of thousands of crack Siberian troops at Stalingrad had enabled the Reds to throw fresh reserves against Marshal Von Bock's Nazi legions, the over-all picture remained somber. The need for a diversion elsewhere appeared as pressing as ever.

Soviet representatives in London were said to believe that Allied invasion of western Europe would draw 30 to 40 German divisions away from the Russian front.

Meanwhile as massed squadrons of the RAF had continued their smashes at German industrial centers in a "softening up" drive, Production Minister Oliver Lyttleton declared:

"We are approaching the breathless moment when, if Russia holds a few more weeks, the gathering forces of the greatest alliance the world has ever seen will give us the first evidences of victory."

Captain Lyttleton had predicted in July that the next 80 days would be the war's gravest.

**LABOR DRAFT: Looms for Millions**

Approximately 18,000,000 Americans faced the possibility of being shifted, hired or replaced, as Paul V. McNutt, war manpower director, told congress that the national labor shortage is becoming so acute that compulsory home front service for both men and women appears inevitable.

McNutt said the nation must find 4,000,000 new workers between now and 1943 and that a large number necessarily must come from the ranks of women and of men either too old or too young for military service.

There were 57,000,000 persons employed in June, 1942, he said, and between 62,500,000 and 65,000,000 will be needed by December, 1943. There is no "evidence," he added, that labor reserves—including women, Negroes and other minority groups—would prove adequate.

The manpower chief said he believed "the mere existence of statutory power to force an individual to serve where he is needed" would be all that is necessary to establish a system of labor allocation that would help meet the problem.

**FARM MACHINERY: On Ration List**

New farm machinery and equipment went on the rationed list when Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard signed an order in Washington. The present order applies to sales for the remainder of 1942. Mr. Wickard said a permanent order would be issued later governing 1943 sales and production.

The curtailment program was made necessary by military requirements, the secretary added.

"The temporary rationing system for 1942," he said, "is designed primarily to control the distribution of the limited supply of farm machinery and equipment now on hand and to assure its greatest possible contribution toward meeting the goals of our food-for-freedom program."

**BRAZIL: War in Earnest**

Brazil showed that it meant business in its war against the Axis when President Getulio Vargas ordered general mobilization. With a population of 41,000,000, this nation represented the largest source of untapped military power in the Western hemisphere.

President Vargas' military decree ordered all Brazilians to take home-defense training. It instructed the



GETULIO VARGAS ... 41,000,000 to be tapped.

government ministers and all other federal, state and municipal agencies to take measures dealing with military, economic, scientific and labor measures necessary to defense.

Already in force was compulsory military service for males between the ages of 21 and 45. Men between the ages of 21 and 30 were placed in the "first line" with all others placed in the "second line." Action against Axis submarines was being steadily taken by the Brazilian air force. Internment of Axis fifth-columnists had been accomplished and Axis-owned banks, insurance companies and other enterprises had been closed.

Mrs. June Roehrer of Grantwood, N. J., is shown with her 13-month-old daughter, after discovering that the law is not so heartless as she thought. Wife of a national guardman called into the army, Mrs. Roehrer was served with a dispossession notice because of her owing \$210 for seven months overdue rent. When she appeared in court six lawyers offered assistance.

**MORE CHICKENS: To Supplement Meat**

More chickens in every pot were forecast when Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard called on poultry raisers to produce 200,000,000 extra fowl this fall and winter to help counteract a prospective meat shortage for civilian use.

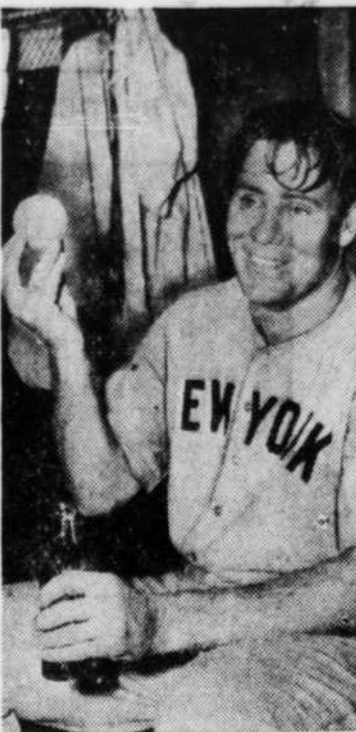
National poultry organizations estimated that 600,000,000 additional pounds of poultry could be produced for consumers if 200,000,000 birds were reared to a weight of three pounds each. Secretary Wickard was assured that poultrymen and farmers, utilizing existing brooder houses and other production equipment not normally used to capacity during the season would participate in the program.

**MIDWAY AFTERMATH: Taps for Yorktown**

Part of the price America paid for victory over the Japs in the Battle of Midway became known when the navy announced that the aircraft carrier Yorktown had been sunk after the battle as a result of Japanese bombs and torpedo attacks.

Although it had been known that the 19,900 ton carrier was put out of action during the battle, the actual loss of the vessel had been a closely kept secret.

**Pennant Clincher**



Celebrating with a bottle of soda water, Ernie Bonham, Yankee mound star, looks at the ball he used in pitching his 20th victory of the season. The game, incidentally, was the one against Cleveland which clinched the pennant for the New York Yankees. Thereafter there was no mathematical possibility that any other team could reach the top.

**'Good Neighbors'**



Mexico's secretary of the interior, Miguel Aleman (left), greets Vice President of the United States Henry Wallace. They were guests at the Mexico Independence day celebration in Los Angeles.

**Army Wife Gets Aid**



Mrs. June Roehrer of Grantwood, N. J., is shown with her 13-month-old daughter, after discovering that the law is not so heartless as she thought. Wife of a national guardman called into the army, Mrs. Roehrer was served with a dispossession notice because of her owing \$210 for seven months overdue rent. When she appeared in court six lawyers offered assistance.

**Jap Propagandist**



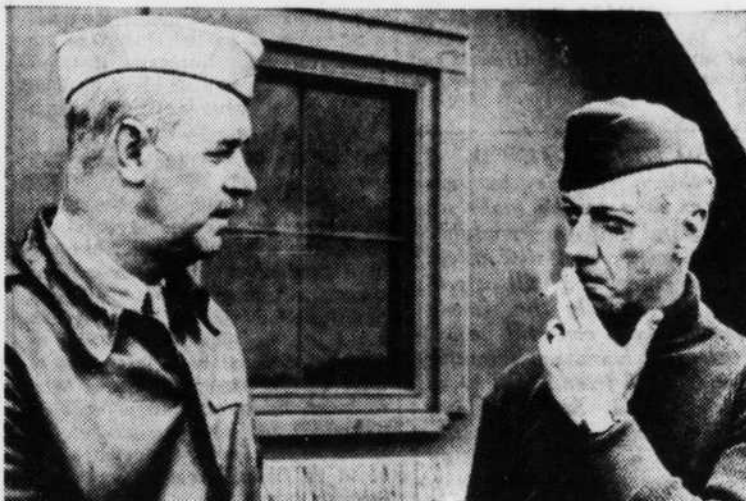
Joseph Smythe, who was arrested by the FBI in connection with plans made by the Japanese government to propagandize the U. S., appears before federal judge in New York.

**The President Refused to Touch It**



President Roosevelt refused to receive—or to touch—a Japanese battle flag captured by U. S. marines during the raid on Makin island in the Pacific. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the U. S. marine corps, brought the flag to the White House. The President told him to place it in the marine corps archives. Photo shows him looking at the flag.

**'Cookin' a Little Something for Japs**



Brig. Gen. William O. Butler, head of the U. S. army air forces in Alaska, is shown discussing future plans with Col. William O. Eareckson at an Alaskan air base. Colonel Eareckson was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The big job ahead is to get the Japs out of the Aleutians.

**West Coast Ship Builder Explains Program**



Henry J. Kaiser, West coast ship builder, is pictured here (center) as he spoke with reporters after his meeting with Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production board. It was indicated that the most that Kaiser could get out of his visit to Washington was a contract for two or three small cargo planes of the type he seeks to produce in quantities.

**Sports for U. S. Captives in Jap Prison Camp**



This photo which appeared in the Japanese propaganda magazine, Freedom, published in Shanghai, was brought to the U. S. by a national recently repatriated. The Jap caption states that it shows a "playtime" scene at a war prisoners camp in Shanghai. The caption says that baseball and volley ball are provided for U. S. marines.

**Washington Digest**

**WPB Seeks Greater Unity With Invitation to Labor**

**AFL and CIO Representatives Will Work With Management Members to Help Further Production Demands.**



By BAUKHAGE  
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When it was first announced that Donald Nelson had invited the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to submit a list of names from which he might choose two new vice chairmen of the War Production board some eyebrows were lifted in discreet doubt.

"Politics," said the cynical, "Nelson is in a tough fight to keep the army and the navy from running away with the WPB. If he makes a generous gesture toward labor it will help him with the administration."

Later on, however, some of the labor people, neutral as between CIO and AFL began to pass the word around that Nelson was becoming sold on a greater participation of labor in councils where war production policies are being settled.

His agreement to have "a frank talk," they said, was not merely a matter of clever politics. Meanwhile, the military men have by no means given up their struggle to get control of war production and, for that matter, control of ships and shipping, the Maritime Commission's domain, but that is another story.

There are many indications that labor is being brought into the fold, not merely because the union officials would naturally join forces with Nelson in any struggle between mufti and khaki, but because many people are beginning to feel that it will be a healthy thing for the much-assailed capitalist system and the institution vaguely described as free enterprise.

In other words, it is better to try to get co-operation between capital and labor by forcing each to share the other's troubles around a table than it is to depend on fighting it out on the picket line. Especially when there are a lot of New Deal planners whose plans usually tend to give labor the break.

Two things probably have done more to bring about a growing faith in the idea of co-operation at the top instead of strikes and lockouts at the bottom than anything else.

One is a phenomenon which has set some of the old-timers in the labor department rubbing their eyes. It is the way representatives of industry and labor on the War Labor board have palled around. A real, mutual respect and admiration has developed among some of the members of these two camps who have been trained to believe that all on the other side wore horns. As one veteran conciliator put it to me, "We have witnessed a miracle."

The other thing that has helped has been the way in some instances (not all, by any means), that the labor-management committees have been able to work together. In many places this attempt to have the management of war industries sit down and talk over the problems of how to increase production has been an utter failure. In many of these cases I am told personalities are to blame. The word "personalities" covers a multitude of sins—and sinners.

**Seeing Other Fellows' View**

In this particular case really more than personal characteristics have been the snag. It is a case of finding men on both sides who not only have the mental and spiritual breadth to see the other fellows' view. But just plain every day experience and training have a lot to do with it, too.

When labor first spoke up and said: "We want to lend a hand," many people sympathetic with the labor viewpoint were exceedingly skeptical. They said: "Who will do the lending since labor has not yet developed in its ranks enough 'hands,' sufficiently trained in the upper-bracket category of complicated administration." That may be true.

There are outstanding exceptions in both the AFL and the CIO, but these exceptions, these men who have revealed their ability to deal with problems above the routine of union administration, politics and nego-

tion are so loaded down with responsibilities now that they simply cannot take on new burdens.

That is one of the difficulties that Donald Nelson knew he would have to face if he had to select two men from labor for his board. He has found it hard to find sufficient men whose breadth of viewpoint equalled their business experience in the field of industry. For that matter, it is hard to find men in any field, or in any country, who measure up to the colossal tasks the war has imposed upon them—in business, in government, in the army and navy.

If Mr. Green and Mr. Murray choose a man apiece who can live up to the requirements they will make a real contribution to the war effort. One government agency which, of its own accord, asked for such a co-worker from the ranks of labor, received one whose record proved to be so unsavory that it took some maneuvering to cloak the incident from what might have been some very unflattering publicity. We have witnessed several similar "mistakes" in the dismissals from the WPB.

However, there is considerable optimism expressed in some circles to the effect that labor will be able to contribute its share. The optimists point to examples of high caliber men representing opposite sides of America's work bench getting their heads together without clenching their fists. They cite the War Labor board as an example.

And these hopeful observers contend that this "miracle" which they have seen performed can be repeated. They even say that it will have to be repeated, for if labor and capital continue to fight after the war while innocent bystanders suffer in the melee, there is no escape for America from what they call the "hoosegow of State socialism."

**Notes From a Broadcaster's Diary**

Two men who had served in the Midway battle were interviewed on the air recently. The broadcaster, as is the custom, talked with them beforehand, wrote out the script and then submitted it to the two men. In the description of the engagement in which the men took part one man turned every "we" the interviewer had written in the script to an "I." The other turned every "I" into a "we."

Colonel Lord, a brilliant army officer who has been the right hand of Vice President Wallace in his important position behind the scenes job in the Board of Economic Warfare, was recently ordered to shift to the War Production board to take charge of inventions. I ran into him in the club the other day and asked him if he had taken up his new work. He had not, he said, and never might, because he thought he was going to be assigned (as all of his ilk would like to be) to active duty in the thick of things.

He made no comment but a brother officer sitting beside him and also chained to a desk against his will, remarked: "It's got so now that they tell us we are cowards if we try to desert Washington to get to the front."

I was crossing the park late one night. A full moon spread a coat of silver over silent lawn and sleeping trees. Suddenly I noticed ahead of me on a bench, an officer and a girl. He was a tall, attractive fellow, the ideal fighting man, square-shouldered, handsome. The girl was beautiful in the moonlight. They sat close together, talking earnestly. I stopped in the shadow. I felt embarrassed. It was as if I were walking into a room, an intruder, shattering the romance and beauty of that scene. They had not noticed me, so instead of walking past them I turned off and cut across the grass that carpeted my footfall.

It was quiet and as I passed behind them I could not help hearing: "Dearest," he was saying, "you know perfectly well that you can get those extra gasoline ration tickets from your office."

—Buy War Bonds—

**BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage**

Production of gas masks for civilian use will soon be at the rate of 2,500,000 per month.

—Buy War Bonds—

The 1942 edition of the American soldier is the most educated man in the world today. Forty-one per cent of all white selectees inducted into the army during the past two years are either high school graduates or have some college training.

The war, navy and post office departments have set November 1 as the deadline for mailing Christmas parcels overseas.

The Italian press reported that street cars are to be used to deliver food to retailers in order to economize on motor fuel and save automobiles. What the automobiles were to be saved for was not indicated.

**HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news**

**LONDON:** Home guards throughout England are to have live ammunition for training with the weapons they will use in the event of invasion, a war office communique said. Within the next few months, millions of rounds of ammunition will be released for rifles, Sten guns, Lewis and Browning machine guns and Spigot mortars with which home guards have been trained.

**OTTAWA:** No relaxation of prices in Canada and no compromise in the fight against an inflationary increase in prices in commodities will be tolerated, Donald Gordon, price controller, head, declared. Canada's counterpart of Leon Henderson issued the statement following rumors to the effect that a breathing spell might be accorded to admit an adjustment of prices.