

'Marked Men'

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Aftermath of World War II

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When Italy joined forces with Germany in the war against France and England she had a good supply of armored tanks to aid in clearing the way for troops in true blitzkrieg fashion. Here are pictured a number of Mus-solini's soldiers manning the best tanks Italy has been able to produce. In addition to these "regular" tanks, the Italian army is said to possess a large number of the "flame-throwing" variety.

THE WAR: Help Wanted

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forces. As the French army abandoned Paris, the high command explained that no worthwhile strategic aim would justify the destruction of the historic capital, almost sure to re-sult in any battle to defend it. As the news spread that Paris was not being defended rumors spread that a separate peace for France was in the offing. Soon, however, Britain announced that she was pouring every available man and all available equipment across the channel to aid in the further defense of France. But in his plea for help, of France. But in his plea for help, Premier Reynaud had said he hoped for "clouds" of U. S. warplanes.

Allied leaders themselves are ad-mitting these days that it was this lack of a unified industrial produc-tion program that left them so far behind Germany when the war bevalue of about \$1,000,000,000. Chief crops in reserve are cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco. Smaller amounts of peanuts, figs, butter, wool, mohair, turpentine and resin are held because of loans made last year. This year, loans averag-ing 64 cents per bushel on 1940 wheat, 35 cents on rye, and 30 cents on barley have "already been au-

Evidently the United States does Evidently the United States does not intend to be caught napping in a similar fashion, should this nation be called upon to defend its shores against invasion. For the \$5,000,-000,000 preparedness program is moving along with increasing smoothness and speed. The President's defense commis-sion, co-operating with government agencies, has increased the tempo of its program to aid in this mobili-zation.

of its program to aid in this mobili-zation. From Detroit, likely to be the key point for the mass production of war planes, came news that after Henry Ford and his engineers had inspected two planes sent them, by the war department, he announced that his statement of being able to produce 1,000 ships a day, still stood. It was further stated that giv-en six months notice Ford could turn out this many planes without interruption to normal output of automobiles. Ford emphasized in an interview that any planes he pro-duced would be "for defense only." Praving the Bill

Paying the Bill

Secretary of the Treasury Mor-genthau believes that the public is "willing and ready" to accept ad-ditional taxes to support the de-fense program. Most tax experts agreed with him but many cautioned that a hurried revenue bill rushed through congress would have to be reviewed and studied later to see that the tax was distributed fairly among all income groups. New Trend eralize" or centralize authority in control of the practice of medicine, the American Medical association is now about ready to make available to the public a system or systems of statewide medical care at low Details of the plan to be presented

To Present Serious Problems Economic Depression, Threats of Other Conflicts, Large U. S. Standing Army, Are Among Grave Situations To Be Faced With Arrival of 'Peace.' being told emphatically-to get go-ing and produce and produce and expand and expand. It is a part of the hysteria that grips the national By WILLIAM BRUCKART WNU Service, National Press Bldg., expand and expand. It is a part of the hysteria that grips the national capital. With respect to the situation in which the manufacturers find them-selves, the story is simple. It is merely a repetition of 1917 and 1918. The nation's industrial structure was urged and threatened and ca-joled into the greatest speed poss-ible. "Make war materials" was the cry. Industry did. But in the end, industry that went overboard, head-long into the manufacture of war materials went broke. Its expendi-tures for plant expansion and for general increased facilities bled it white. When the tax bill was paid, war industry had nothing left. It will be the same this time, unless common sense prevails. There can be war greparation without hyste-ris; there can be war preparation without the destruction of business firms, but I am afraid it will be the same story as evolved from the first World war. Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON.—It may be some-what early to talk about what will happen after the second World war, but I believe it is time to look in that direction. With that hell-hole that is Europe still far from giving us and the rest of the world an A historic spot where Amer-A historic spot where Amer-ican doughboys fought in the Argonne district of France is marked by this stone—it was "marked" in another fashion in World War II. A German aerial bomb scored a hit, shattering answer as to wheth-er Hitler's murder-ous philosophy or the reasonable type of freedom shall be

the reasonable type of freedom shall be the governing force, there are neverthe-less many things to orme as an after. Wm.Brackart math. We may wish to avoid think-ing of those things, but I repeat we will gain nothing by failing to look to the future. For one thing, if the first World war was the cause, direct or in-direct, of the depression that has nother one due after several years of wintry blasts and burning summer suns have destroyed the stains of blood on Europe's battlefields. My inquiries of men who study the field of economics have brought little more solid information than that we must expect another cycle of torn business and personally able to figure out, the depression that has been with us for 10 years may prove to worldwide depression that is to come. I cannot see how it can be avoided.

avoided. Another thing that gives the life perspective a blue-black appearance is the certainty that whoever wins the gigantic martian explosions of the current war, there will remain thereafter hatred and threats of new wars. The hatred and threats of new wars. The hatred is certain. Who will not hate another people by whom hundreds of thousands of hus-bands, brothers, sons and sweet-hearts were destroyed? The hatred will obtain whether Hitler dominates all of Europe or whether, as any same person hopes, he is destroyed and his followers subjugated. Large Standing Army Presents New Problems

Constant Threat of War Will Remain a Long Time

Will Remain a Long Time The threats of war are bound to come, likewise. If Hitler wins, ob-viously every Frenchman, English-man, Pole, Finn, Dane, Norwegian or any other member of an op-pressed people will hope and pray for liberation. And liberation can come only through fighting for that liberty, especially when the force of government be vested in the hands of a beast. The threat of war will be with us, and the current genera-tion of our people will have to live with it. been true all through history that a great standing army has served to give that army or some of its out-standing leaders undue importance in determining national policy. I fear it may be a case in which history is going to repeat itself. Of course, there can be patriotic army leaders who will look first to the nation's general welfare. There can be another kind, too. It is a thing to which the current and next generation must look with an eye of caution. Indeed, it is entirely pos-sible that we, as a race of people, could be converted into a warlike nation.

That is the tragedy. The current is known that prepayments to cov-er sickness promise to run from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per month per indi-vidual Note that are converted into a warnee nation. I am thinking, too, of the losses that are coming—many of them al-ready recognizable—in the ways of science. Scientists work for years to accomplish whatever advances are made in the direction of better living. It is too obvious to need a reference here that all of the great scientific developments that have come from Germany are lost to the world of the future. That is to say, there will be none of consequence— except war machines—coming out of Germany, because the inducement to invent and discover is being driv-en out of the hearts and the minds of men and women in the war-torn continent. In our country, there are losses grow up, hearing rumbles of thun-der from the god of war. They can know only of large armies and great navies. They must learn to look to the future of war plans, fanlook to the future of war plans, fan-tastic plans, weapons of mystery, life underground if the warclouds roll nearer. I repeat, there is so little hope for a final adjustment of the hatred in Europe upon a same basis that the current generations in the United States will know no real <text><text><text><text><text><text><text>



(Released by Western Newspaper Union.) D UROCHER'S Dynamic Dodgers are the hottest thing in base-ball today. Not long ago the Brooklyn repre-sentatives of the National league were chosen to battle it out for a poor position in the second division. Today they are the surprise team of baseball. No one concedes them the pennant, but neither does any so-called expert gaze into the crys-tal ball and venture out on the well-known limb by tagging them as tall-enders.

The rise of the Dodgers can't be The rise of the Dodgers can't be construed merely as a local devel-opment. Fans far from the banks of the Gowanus canal, bordering Eb-bets field, are rooting for the former Daffiness Boys. If the home team can't win, John Q. Public is all for the Dodgers. They have the peo-ple's vote. Just a few years ago the Dodgers

Just a few years ago the Dodgers were always good for a laugh. Their brand of baseball wasn't guaran-teed, but their style of entertain-ment was sure fire. Uncle Wilbert Robinson was at the helm, and it was an uneventful game when one base runner didn't overtake another or when an outfielder wasn't put out of action for a few innings by a fly ball.

Rapid Change Artists

Larry MacPhall



ARMY DRAFT

ARMY DEAFT Should the President be given the authority to draft and use the Na-tional Guard? Yes and something more. He should be given the authority to recreate the selective service system and draft selected men for either the regular army or the National Guard. This doem't mean that either pow-er will be used to any important extent.

extent. It isn't to suggest the raising of a large conscripted army before we have the equipment for them to use --if at all.

-if at all. It isn't a counsel of panic or h teria. It is a means to avoid h and, above all, to prevent hards and unfairness in raising the tro-we need-even if the number-less than 750,000. The reasons for these suggesti-are simple. Recruiting by vol-teering is lagging dangerously. This is parily due to growing dustrial activity and parity beca-there are so many men on rel-But there is a stronger reason of any of these. This country was a



in 1917 the idea of raising armin by selective draft—the idea the each man should "serve in the place where it shall best serve in common good to call him."

Men, believing this is our national policy, do not feel the old urge to volunteer before they are told the country's wishes. Another reason is that if the Na-tional Guard is called out in time of peace, about 200,000 men are go-ing to lose their wages in industry to take the very low pay of a soldier and many of them have depend-ents. Until there is a stark mili-tary necessity this should be avoided wherever possible.

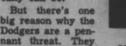
wherever possible. The regular army and the Na-tional Guard at the beginning should be largely made up of able-bodied men without dependents, to whom the loss of a civilian job involves no minor transdu minor tragedy. . . .

Setting up the selective service boards, roughly one in every group of 30,000 inhabitants, is very sim-ple. We completed the organization in 10 days in 1917.

We are told that we must have a gigantic army. There is need of it. We do not know now what may emerge from the secret that belongs to Mexico. Nor can we be sure of South American countries—at least some of them. There is a decision-to be faced in that direction. It is a decision which will require the United States, as a matter of na-tional policy, to let the world know whether we are ready to defend all of South America or whether we shall withdraw within our own boun-daries and dare somebody to come get us. But we need an army to meet such eventualities. Nobody knows what they may be. Dodgers are a pen-nant threat. They have all the fire and have all the fire and MacPhail spirit of a college fraternity team with 10,000 spectators. Their up-surge began when MacPhail, base-ball's big idee man, took charge be-fore the 1938 season. He was re-sponsible for the purchase of play-ers. Durocher directed them. As evidence of widespread houseclean-ing activities, there are only nine players still on hand from the ques-tionable squad he inherited. The veterans on hand are Pitchers Fred Fitzsimmons, Van Lingle Mungo, Luke Hamlin and Forrest Pressnell, Catcher Babe Phelps, Infielders Du-rocher, Pete Coscarart, John Hud-son and Harry Lavagetto. Starting in 1938 MacPhail pur-And these observations about the army—they are true, also, of the navy—bring another problem. It has been true all through history that a

son and Harry Lavagetto. Starting in 1938 MacPhall pur-chased First Baseman Dolph Camil-il for \$45,000. Whitlow Wyatt, Mil-waukee moundsman, was acquired next, followed by Pitchers Hugh Ca-sey from Memphis and Bill Crouch from Nashville. Pitchers Hugh Ca-sey from the Browns and Out-fielder Ernest Koy from the Yankees via waivers. Buddy Hassett and Jinnny Outlaw went to Boston for Outfielder Gene Moore and Pitcher

firms, but I am afraid it will be the same story as evolved from the first World war. To bring this phase to a specific basis, it is necessary only to call at-tention to the tremendous losses that were sustained by individuals who had savings invested in stocks or bonds of great corporations. When-ever those losses occur, there nat-urally follows destruction of the whole economy of a family's life. It is fatal. But it will be so again, I am afraid. All those things are of the past. Today the Dodgers play a fast, heads-up brand of ball. Boss Larry MacPhall is one of the best showmen in the business and Manager Lippy Leo Durocher is as con-fident and smart as any manager right. I am afraid. We are told that we must have any manager right-fully can be.



And as the military experts were calculating the combined strength of England and France against Ger-many and her new ally, Italy, it be-came increasingly apparent that planes were the prime need of the defenders. For while Britain and France may control the sea, their air power is sadly lacking. The fig-ures show that the Rome-Berlin axis has over twice as many fighting has over twice as many fighting planes as the allies.

HOME FRONT: Big Job

In a machine age war world, with dive-bombers, flaming tanks, and motorized equipment of all types, industrial mobilization of national resources takes precedence over ower mobilization.

manpower mobilization. Germany's swift thrusts into en-emy territory stand as evidence that while France and England idly watched, Nazi factories were work-ing overtime turning out their me-chanical instruments of war.



& Gov. Luren Dickinson of Michi-gan removed Thomas C. Wilcox as sheriff of Wayne (Detroit) county after hearing charges that the sher-iff 'received a "cut" in a vice and gambling payoff.

gambling payoff. Norway's ruler, King Haakon VII, finally left his country's shores, tak-ing his government with him to Eng-

E Former Governor of 'Louisiana, Elchard W. Leebs, was given a 10-rear federal prison sentence for us-ng the mails to defraud.

POLITICS: Now Is the Time

Opening their national convention in Philadelphia the Republican par-ty faces a difficult task indeed. From its ranks it must pick a pres-idential candidate that will first of

idential candidate that will first of all be able in some manner to match the experience in international af-fairs that the Democratic party can present to the U. S. voting popula-tion in its candidate. For war or peace, preparedness or lack of it, the foreign situation is to be the biggest factor in the 1940 political campaign. Both major po-litical parties realize this and many domestic issues, truly important ones, may be neglected because of it. And with knowing this they are concentrating on choosing a are concentrating on choosing a standard bearer that will give the American public full confidence that if elected he will be successful in

pursuing a wise foreign policy.

INDUSTRY: Upturn

Since last December, American business has been following a down-ward trend but now the picture is changing and according to recent reports of the federal reserve board this trend has been suddenly re-Governm

Government economists and Sec-retary of Commerce Harry L, Hop-kins believe that domestic busi-ness activity will increase enough (due to the multi-billion dollar de-fense program) to more than offset lostes in international trade due to invasion of many of Uncle Sam's good customers in Europe.

vidual.

wheat, 35 cents on rye, and 30 cents on barley have already been au-thorized and loans are virtually cer-tain on 1940 cotton (9 cents per pound) and corn (between 57 and 62 cents per bushel). While farm prices are at a low ebb because of the loss of many for-eign markets due to the war there is a feeling in some quarters that it may become necessary for the Americas to eventually supply most of the foodstuffs for European na-tions.

It is known that generally speaking these nations do not have huge supplies of food and will be forced to get huge stocks of grain from

But the situation is so uncertain that the farmer who takes a gam-ble on getting in on some of the "extra-eventual" trade may be left holding a full grain sack.

Arch foe of any attempt to "fed-

mewhere.

MEDICINE:

Opposition to any compulsory health insurance plan was expressed by leaders of the association.

by leaders of the association. Meeting in annual conclave in New York, the A. M. A. house of dele-gates heard reports on the results of experiments by 300 county societies all over the country in joining with relief authorities to provide medical service to the indigent. The new plan, which will be an outgrowth of these experiments, does not limit its service to the indigent but will these experiments, does not limit its service to the indigent but will be available for all to whom low cost is essential.

At least 14 states already have a statewide plan in some stage of development.

EAST SIDE: Accord and Discord

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Ira Hutchinson.

He Pays to Conquer

In 1939 MacPhail bought Outfield-ers Jim Ripple from the Giants and Fred Walker from Detroit, and trad-ed Pitcher Bill Posedel to Boston for Backstop Al Todd.

Backstop Al Todd. Since last year MacPhall has out-done himself. He paid Louisville \$45,000 and several players for Short-stop Hal Reese. Roy Cullenbine was given \$25,000 to sign, and the Red Sox realised \$25,000 for Outfielder Joe Vosmik. Other additions includ-ed Pitchers Carl Doyle from Mem-phis, Max Macon from the Cardinals and Jim Carleton from Milwaukee. He also acquired Wes Ferrell, New-ell Kimball, Gus Mancuso, Charles Gilbert and Herman Franks. Neither MacPhail nor Durocher

el Kimball, Gas Mancaso, Charles Gilbert and Herman Franks. Neither MacPhall nor Durocher show any surprise over their team's early season standing. They have an airtight infield and a brand new outbeld. The catching is good, and the pitching better than they ex-pected. That adds up to improve-ment in anybody's league. Maß Broeklyn, probably the best on the year's team. Just remem-ber that some 30,000 tarned out on a state, miserable afternoon for the particular to a repetition of that vic-tory, a year they won 30 games and lost 61. Finibush fans are looking forward to a repetition of that vic-tory. If it comes, the residents of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and adjacent points would do well to take a coastiline cruise during the fall months.

in 10 days in 1917. The next step is the registration of about 13,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive. This is done by means of a fairly simple questionnaire which gives all the incts the board needs for selections. Then the order in which regis-treed men are to be called for ex-amination is fixed by lot. The standards for the selection of the first 500,000 should be very liberal-mouth of bardship on the man or his eyendem. May a to impose the very mini-mum of hardship on the man or his eyendem. May a fast as it requires men, or to fill up the National Guard or should be deferred because of hard-ship or other good reason. This is the swiftest, fairest, most

ship or other good reason. This is the swittest, fairest, most efficient way to raise armies and it is by far the cheapest way, so that the cost per soldier is only a fraction of the cost of volunteering. In the interest of both prudence and calm-ness I think we should proceed along these lines at once.

. . . FORD AND AIRPLANES

FORD AND AIRPLANES Could Henry Ford produce 1,000 planes a day at River Rouge? He could if all designs were alike, adapted to present production meth-ods and there were not constant de-sign changes. The success of Henry Ford in producing 10,000 automo-biles a day was his invention of uniformity of design and inter-changeability of parts. Under exist-ing conditions of flux and uncertain-ty, Mr. Ford could no more produce 1,000 planes a day than he could produce 10,000.