WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

The sending of MacArthur from

Bataan, where the man in the street

had regarded him as a sort of "dead

hero"-certainly a hero, but con-

demned, apparently to either death or a Japanese prison—to Australia, where he could start with a clean page in the defense of that continent had been greeted with wild enthu-

siasm from one side of the nation

Paeans of praise had resounded

not only in the press but upon the streets, and the general view was that the whole move had been made

cleverly, because while General MacArthur had given his Bataan job

into the hands of General Wain-wright, he was still technically in

command, as the Philippines were

No less was the delight felt by

the Australians, who had demand

ed MacArthur to lead them. The

American public regarded it as sig-

March, thus showing that MacAr-

thur was not rushing after personal

honors or safety, and that he would

not leave his command until he had

been given time to arrange things

to suit him. MacArthur was accom-

panied by his chief of staff, Mai.

Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, and by

Brig. Gen. Harold H. George of the

her son had not chosen the compara-

tive safety of Manila and intern-

ment, but had chosen to go to the

battlefront with the general, and then to take the long and perilous

plane journey to Australia with him.

tralia, it was the toughest of the

whole war That was conceded on

all sides. For he was taking on his

shoulders the command in an area where all had been defeat thus far.

The Japs were figured to attempt

the Australia blitz, despite the fact

that they had learned that American

troops "in force" were on the con-

tinent and that more were on the

vital to the Japanese, however, that

they were apparently ready to risk the showdown battle that would

There was little question but that

Australia was poorly prepared, for Prime Minister John Curtin had

been stressing that since the begin-

ning. But with considerable Amer-

ican aid it was hoped that the de

fense could be carried out success

Strategically, however, MacAr-

thur's job was even bigger than de-fending Australia, for if President

Roosevelt's victory plan were to be

carried out, it was up to him not only to defend Australia successful-

Japanese hopes in the Pacific, and

to carry on, from Australia as a

hop-off spot, the successful offensive

that would, at least so America

hoped, knock the Nipponese out of

MacArthur, on his arrival, had

found more than just American

troops on the ground, he had found

an air force which was carrying out

his own ideas on Bataan-striking

often and fiercely at the enemy be

There were few who believed

MacArthur, even by a miracle of

strategy, could prevent Japanese

landings on Australia, even as he

was unable to prevent them on the

Philippines. But many hoped that

he could and would find some meth-

od of striking such forces such ter-

rific blows as to drive them into

the sea and prevent their organiza-

tion into any sort of a successful

fore he arrived on the scene.

but to be "in at the death" of the

surely ensue.

As to the general's job in Aus-

Maj. Gen.

Gen. Douglas

placed under his jurisdiction.

Jap Dreams of Easy Conquest Fade As U. S. Aid to Australia Grows; President's 'Victory Plan' Depends On Successful Offensive in Pacific

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

MAC ARTHUR:

And His Job

VICTORY: For Navy Forces

Almost coincident with the arrival of General MacArthur in Australia the first great word of an offensive against the Japanese had been re-ceived, and the U. S. had hailed a

great naval victory in New Guinea. First reports had been of the sinking of 23 Japanese vessels, a dozen of them vessels of war, and though few details were announced, it was obvious that it had been a battle of the air rather than of the sea.

Important in the first dispatches had been the word that they were "island based" forces of the United States and Australia, and this had been comforting in the extreme, for until this point America had not known that there were any island bases left to us in the Pacific theater with the exception of Hawaii. It had been learned, of course, that

the Japanese, after taking Wake island, had later abandoned it, but few believed that our own navy had moved back in there.

Aside from speculation about where the base was, a fact the Japs would like dearly to know, the victory itself was important. In the battle of Java sea we had lost one heavy cruiser ourselves, and our allies had

In this battle the Japs had lost two heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and other ships of war of lesser import. The rest of the ships sent to the bottom or put out of action were freighters, some of them being used as troop transports.

OFFENSIVE:

Aussies' Viewpoint

Almost coincident with the arrival of General MagArthur, his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Sutherland, and the rest of his party, official Australia began to talk and think in terms of an offensive against the Japs on a

scale hitherto not dreamed of.
As to the Japanese themselves, after having previously reported, weeks ago, MacArthur's flight from the battlefront to Corregidor and other untrue stories about the commander, they were considerably taken aback by the news that the commander was in Australia.

They did just what President Roosevelt had predicted, and de-



PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN

clared that General MacArthur had "run away" from the Philippines, and then went on to say that "American resistance in Australia would be shortlived."

The resistance in Bataan had stood as a monument to Japanese falsehoods and false hopes of easy conquest, and some believed that MacArthur's assignment to Australia might give the Japanese pause in going through with the invasion. At any rate, Prime Minister Cur-

tin had said: "It is most gratifying that the American troops are now here in force. Their numbers are most sub-

"We are the base from which to

strike at the enemy.
"American aid is doubly welcome because Britain could not car-ry the burden of the Pacific while engaged in a life and death strug-

gle with Germany and Italy. "Our nation must demonstrate to history that it has the moral and physical stature to stand up and trade punches with the enemy not for six weeks or months but year after year if necessary, giving odds, but fighting the enemy to a standNavy Brain Truster



Head of the brain trust of the U. S Horne. Right-hand man to Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief. Horne is in charge of the naval op-erations staff in the new navy set-up.

RUSSIANS: Clamp Down

The Russians, having carried out their continued offensive during the coldest of the winter, had clamped down on several important points, including Kharkov and Vyazma, and claimed that 200,000 German troops were trapped in the latter area.

The Germans also, the Reds had asserted, were steadily giving ground in the Kharkov region, dubbed the Pittsburgh of Russia.

nificant that the move had been ordered in late February, but had not been carried out until mid-There also had been considerable favorable military activity in the district of Smolensk, which for a time, rumor had it, had been Hitler's personal headquarters.

In the meantime the Russians had taken over the suburbs of Kharkov and had started what they described as the fiercest sort of house to house

In each of these encounters the Russians had been able to mass well-trained troops in superior numbers over the Germans, and in the Staraya Russa sector they had asserted that the Germans were re-fusing to yield, and were gradually

being exterminated.

Even in the southwest, where Hitler was supposed to have ordered a counter-offensive, the Russian ma-chine was still moving ahead, Moscow had reported.

SUICIDE: Confirmed Considerable editorial praise had been heaped on Mrs. MacArthur when it was learned that she and

A roundabout method of confirm-ing the suicide of General Homma in the Philippines by the hara-kiri method was discovered by Carlos Barry, a Chilean newspaper man stationed in Tokyo.

He sent a dispatch to the news paper El Chileno in which he said the suicide of "General Masaharu Homma for failure to destroy the American and Filipino defense forces had been confirmed."

He did not say that Tokyo con-firmed it, but added:

"The confirmation came through the fact that his successor General Tomoyuki Yamashitawas announced

This, under the rules of the Samurai, can have only one meaning. Homma would not have been permitted to live through this disgrace. He must, according to the code, retire to his room and retire himself with a sword.

LOTTERY: Number Three

Washington's selective service heads, aided and abetted by draft boards from coast to coast swung into the task of classifying and calling up 9,000,000 men, drawn in the

third draft lottery.

The word had gone out that not all would be drawn for military service, but that many might be

drafted into defense industry.

In the nine millions of men between the 20-44 age limits were many of the older men, more settled-the heads of businesses and owners of property, and their reaction to the draft had been just as enthusiastic as had that of the younger men in

the previous groups.

In this lottery, as in those previous, there had been some small errors, two numbers having turned up missing, 6,342 and 2,069, and one being duplicated, 2,885.

MISCELLANY:

Washington: In order to improve the war spirit of the people generally, President Roosevelt had said that he would like to see more military parades. "It is time to wave the flag," the President said. parades

Moscow: The Russian press dismissed with one paragraph the news that General MacArthur had been made supreme commander in Aus-

Army Air Force Goal 2,000,000

Will Be Biggest in World; Million to Be Trained By End of Year.

WASHINGTON .- A 2,000,000-man air force-the world's largest-has been announced as the army's even-tual objective, with half that number to be mustered before the end of the year.

This tremendous program, aimed at giving the United States crushing air superiority over all its enemies, was disclosed by Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, who, before Pearl Harbor, had set a goal of 400,000 men in the air force by next June 30.

It compares with a reported strength of 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 in the Nazi Luftwaffe and of about 1,000,000 in the British Royal Air Force. It is, too, more men than the army had in all branches at the outbreak of the war.

As a part of the expansion plan, a number of cadets at the military academy at West Point will be graduated as pilots and thus save a year for air training, now required after graduation. The announce-ment was authorized by General George C. Marshall, chief of staff. He said flying instruction at the academy would be added at once.

Navy Has Program. Mr. Stimson did not break down the over-all 2,000,000 figure into categories of pilots, mechanics and others. It is known, however, that the original goal of a 400,000-man force called for training of 30,000 pilots a year. Presumably, this training program will eventually be

In addition to the army's plans, the navy is preparing an immense air arm. Frank Knox, secretary of the navy, announced a program for training 30,000 naval air cadets each

The 2,000,000-man air force was closely tied in with plans for produc-ing 185,000 warplanes this year and next. It would work out to a ratio of 10 or 11 men for each plane. With the need for navigators, bombardiers and ground crews, as well as pilots, such a proportion has long been considered about right.

A million men for the 60,000 planes that are scheduled for production this year would give a ratio much higher than that and permit thorough training for a considerable number of men while their fighting planes are under construction.

Whence They Will Come.

The men are to come, it was assumed, from volunteers and drafted men. An important source of men lies in the graduates of the civil aeronautics commission's training courses. They have turned out 75,000 civilian pilots, all pledged to make themselves available to the army and navy when and if needed.

Elementary, basic and advanced flying training will be given at Stewart Field to all West Point cadets who desire pilot training and can pass the required physical examina-Cadets receiving flying instruction will receive the same academic instruction as others, but the flying training will replace certain parts of existing tactical studies.

The initial group to begin flying training will be members of the class of 1942, graduating this year. They will complete elementary instruction before graduation on June 10, and on July 5 will commence basic training. By November 10 they may receive their wings.

Qualified members of the 1943 class, however, will complete the entire schedule of training during their final year at the academy and on graduation in June, 1943, will be commissioned as full-fledged air corps officers.

Boss Is Getting Tired, So Gives Store to Clerk

OCONOMOWOC, WIS. - W. B. Stevens, for 20 years owner of a drug store, made an outright gift of his business to a 34-year-old clerk who had worked under him since 1924. Francis C. Madole, the new owner, now is the employer of his

The 82-year-old Stevens remarked: "I'm getting too old to wait on trade. All that I wish to take care of are the prescriptions. I hope he (Madole) won't be too hard a boss.

600-Pound Amphibian

Plane Is Easy on Gas ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.-Lois F. Beard, garage owner and aviation enthusiast, believes he has invented the answer to a poor avia-tor's prayer—an amphibian plane can be operated inexpen The machine carries only 11 gallons of gasoline, has a top speed of 65 miles per hour and weighs less than 600 pounds.

WPB Gives Pointers For Raid Defense

Tape for Windows Should Be Homemade.

WASHINGTON .- The War Produc tion board passed on to the public directions for using homemade tape, of a type which does not employ materials vital to military and civilian needs, to prevent shattering of window glass from bombing.

The plan came from the Pennsylvania college of pharmacy and sci-ence, which tackled the problem after the health supplies branch of the WPB urged that adhesive tape, containing rubber and zinc oxide, not be used on windows.

Here are the directions:

Cut old bed sheets into one-inch strips. If old bed sheets are not available use a cheap material such as unbleached muslin. Lay pieces on a board and with a paint brush generously daub them with the paste made according to the formula below.

Criss-cross the pasted strips on windows, keeping the pieces about an inch apart in both directions. Then make two diagonals clear over the corners of the pane. All ends should reach and overlap the edge of the window frame.

The formula for the paste is as fol-

Wheat flour, six ounces; powdered alum, half ounce; corn syrup, four fluid ounces (a quarter pint); water, two pints.

Rub the flour and alum to a smooth paste with the water and syrup. Heat quickly to boiling with constant stirring to avoid burning. Remove from the fire at the first indication of boiling.

A slower method involves the use of the double boiler.

If this paste is to be held in storage, refrigeration will keep it sweet for several days.

U.S. Army Engineers Cut Road Along Panama Canal

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE.—A new Panama canal safeguard has been established in a 48-mile trans-Isthmian highway—the first such road ever built—over which army machines can travel ocean-to-ocean in

two hours. At places the route is only a one way graded trail hacked through dense tropical jungle, but army trucks traversed it for the first time this week, demonstrating its availability in any emergency involving the vital canal and closely parallel-

ing railway. The highway adds a third and well separated route to the canal and railway, which hitherto were the only avenues of heavy transport across the Isthmus of Panama

Begun in December, 1940, as a joint Canal Zone and Republic of Panama enterprise, the highway assumed enormous military significance after the United States and Panama entered the war.

Now it becomes the job of the Public Roads Administration, during Panama's present "dry season," to lay a two-way 50-mile-an-hour concrete highway before arrival of the "rainy season" that would speedily reduce this strategic highway to the jungle from which it was so recently

Granted a full quota of dry weather, the job will be done in two months, John Humbard, public roads engineer in charge of the project,

Four Brothers in Navy Total 80 Years' Service

WASHINGTON.-Eighty years of service in the navy is the record set by the four Woods brothers of San Diego.

William P. Woods, 47, and Joseph M. Woods, 40, have each put in nearly 21 years of service. Younger brothers, Arthur H., 36, and Edward F. Woods, 37, have each served almost 19 years. All but the last hold the highest

possible enlisted rating—chief petty officer. Edward is a petty officer, first class, but one step below his brothers.

He recently transferred to the West Virginia so that he could complete his service in the company of his youngest brother, who now served at various times with each

Old French Guns Given

To Army by Chicagoan

WASHINGTON.-Three old French 75 mm. guns, the property of Mrs. Robert T. Crane Jr. of Chicago, were donated to the army by her. The field pieces were given to Mrs. Crane's late husband, an exporter, in 1920. They were the gifts of the president and senate of France. Ordnance officials said the cannon could be reconditioned and modern

Washington Digest

Fate of Free Enterprise **Rests With Small Business**

Economic Processes Altered as Producers Seek to Beat Enemy Competition; Profit Motive Relegated to Background.

By BAUKHAGE

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N-W, | get these facts before governs Washington, D. C.

"The war is placing the United States on a basis of non-competitive

A cabinet member made this statement in a private gathering in Washington at which I was present a few days ago. He was urging the need for a study of post-war condi-

"If we are going to maintain the principle of free enterprise," he went on, "we must begin to think now about how we are going to change back from a non-competitive system to the normal democratic system of individual enterprise."

What the cabinet officer was getting at is this: the major part of the energy of the nation is gradually being turned into war production. War production is a national enterprise. The objective is to obtain the greatest amount of armament and other supplies and necessities demanded for the creation of a huge military machine, as quickly as possible. This is an entirely different economie process from that upon which free enterprise is based.

Free enterprise is the production of goods for civilian consumption on a competitive basis at a profit sufficient to encourage the producer to keep on producing.

Under war conditions the only competition is with the enemy. Profits may be made by the producer but every phase of his business must be government controlled. The government already says that automo-biles or ice boxes or radios or phonographs cannot be made for ordinary civilian consumption. The government tells the manufacturer what he can have in the way of raw materials and tells him what he can do with them. The big corporations for the most part are already on a non-competitive basis working for the government. Prices are con-

Big business which is convertible to war production has already been fitted into the new design. Big business which is not convertible and which makes an essential civilian product is able to adjust itself.

Small Business Problems

But small business faces a different problem. By small business is meant, according to government definition, a manufacturing plant employing 100 employees or wholesale establishments with less than \$200,000 annual net sales volume; retail stores, service establishments, hotels, places of amuse ment and construction establishments with annual net sales or receipts of less than \$50,000.

About 35 per cent of the small businesses of the country, of which there are 168,814 establishments, according to the classification of the United States department of com-merce, are capable of conversion from civilian to war production. This leaves 60 to 65 per cent of these small businesses, which employ nearly 21/2 million men, in an ex-

ceedingly precarious position.

The vast majority of the people in the United States and the officials in Washington believe that small business must be preserved if free en-

What's to be done about it? Well I spent an hour in the office of the man selected by the department of commerce to fight the fight for small business. It is a very plain office— the only wall decorations are a calendar and a map of the United States. At the desk sits a man with iron-gray hair and a fine Scotch burn. Up until three months ago his business card read "William Shep-erdson, Financial Consultant, tele-phone Worth 2-6400, 55 Liberty Street, Twenty-seventh Floor, New York." Today his card reads Sheperdson, telephone District 2200, Division of Regional Economy, Bu-reau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C."
The Alternative.

Mr. Sheperdson takes his job very seriously. He believes that if small business is not preserved two steps must follow-one-big business will get bigger and small business will vanish—two—the government will have to take over.

That is what he wants to avoid. His first function is to get the facts siness together; his second is to pink blosse

officials and before members of con-gress before they act; his third is to assist group action wherever it is necessary to assist private effort.

Mr. Sheperdson cautiously points out that he can not solve the individual's problems as such but wher-ever a group of interests are con-cerned or wherever the individual represents a group of allied inter-ests, he can and will be of assistance. He admits that winning the war is America's first job. A part of small business can help in the war effort and the government can war effort and the government can help small business in this field by advising the 35 or 40 per cent of small manufacturers who are "con-vertible" in changing over their es-tablishments to produce war prod-ucts. Specifically his job is to an-swer an avalanche of inquiries. This be tries to do in simple establish he tries to do in simple, straight-

forward language.
One of his chief tasks is to help the small manufacturer to answer the complicated questionnaires and to fill out the forms required by all who get government contracts. His division has 31 representatives in the field talking to small business men personally. He has 12 consultants in Washington with him. He has also the tremendous resources of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of com-merce. And he has the co-operation of a group in congress very much concerned with the plight of the small business man and he has the sympathy of Donald Nelson, head of the War Production board.

Central Authority

As an example of this sympathetic co-operation, by the time this is writco-operation, by the time this is writ-ten congress will probably have ap-proved of the formation of a hun-dred million dollar corporation of which Donald Nelson, himself, will be the head, so there will be no split authority in war production. This corporation will have the pow-er to make contracts for military er to make contracts for military supplies, it will see that these con-tracts are let exclusively to the smaller manufacturers who are eapable of converting their plants

As to the 60 to 65 per cent of America's small businesses which cannot be converted, Mr. Sheperdson is rendering such aid and com-fort as his long experience, his knowledge of the ability and the shortcomings of the small business man and his wide general knowl-

edge make possible.
"Small business," says Mr. Sheperdson, "is usually managed by one, sometimes two, and rarely, three men. Big business has management specialists who hire brains. Big business has research departments. Small business cannot afford these even read blue prints. They do one job and do it well. They may have job and do it well. They had learned their business from their fathers. They have energy and genius or they would not have succeeded. But they need leadership and edu-

"Many of them keep no records.
As a matter of fact 80 per cent
keep none. In most cases the problem they are facing today boils down

to management.

"The department tries to help in their education. It is now preparing a business guide and there is not a five dollar word in it. It doesn't even mention assets and liabilities. It says 'what do you owe?' and 'what do you own?' "

That guide may chart the course of many a small business through the stormy waters ahead and keep the flag of free enterprise flying.

(Incidentally, if you are interested in obtaining a copy, I shall be glad

in obtaining a copy, I shall be glad to pass your request on to Mr. Shep-erdson.)

Washington Cancels Cherry Blossom Festival

There will be no cherry blossom festival in Washington this year.

For years people from all over the nation have been coming to Washington to see the cherry blossoms along what we now call the Tidal Basin and what used to be more poetically known as the Lagon.

goon.
I have lived in Washington—on and off—since 1914. But I never lose the thrill I had when I first walked