

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Allies Tighten Tunisia Trap on Axis; Russ Offensive in Caucasus Menaces Germans' Bridgehead at Novorossisk; FDR Envisions Postwar Youth Service

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)  
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Adm. William F. Halsey, commander of the U. S. naval forces in the South Pacific (right) is shown as he conferred with Hon. Walter Nash, New Zealand minister to the U. S., following Nash's arrival at Allied headquarters recently. Nash visited Halsey during an inspection tour of Pacific islands in which New Zealand troops are active.

### TUNISIA: Smooth Teamwork

Irresistibly the Allied offensive in North Africa had rolled on toward Tunis and Bizerte.

Like well-co-ordinated teams the various commands performed their tasks. Principal objective of the British First Army had been the Axis last mountain barrier before the plain of Tunis in the Medjed-El-Bab sector. Chief assignment of Lieutenant General Patton's American troops had been the overwhelming of three enemy hill positions on the road to Bizerte. And although the American forces ran into heavy counterblows in their enveloping tactics around Mateur and Tebourba, they had continued to drive ahead.

While these two strategic movements were being carried out as a prelude to a combined Allied assault, French troops in the south executed a maneuver that had cut the Pont-du-Fahs-Enfidaville road and exposed the flank of the Axis troops facing General Montgomery's Eighth Army.

While the Germans faced the inevitable decision of final surrender or annihilation their commanders were using every possible device to slow down the Allied advance. Resistance against the British First Army had stiffened sharply at the crest of Rou Aoukaz mountain, overlooking the valley to Tunis.

### RUSSIA: Battles in the Air

While Berlin reports announced that a large-scale Russian offensive had been undertaken against the Nazis' Kuban bridgehead in the Caucasus, Moscow communique said that aerial fighting was the principal activity along the far-flung front.

This aerial activity had various significances on various sectors. In the Caucasus, the Russian strategy was to wear down Nazi air power and thus enhance the Red army's efforts at bridging the Germans from their bridgehead around Novorossisk.

In east Prussia, Red aerial bombing assaults were directed at breaking up concentrations of German troops and supplies being prepared for Hitler's spring invasion.

### REFUGEES: U. S.-Britain to Aid

Plans to ease the plight of war refugees in areas outside of occupied Europe and to reject any measures that might involve bargaining with Germany were believed by observers to have been embodied in a set of recommendations agreed on by delegates to the Anglo-American conference on refugee problems, held in Hamilton, Bermuda.

Observers indicated that the conference's recommendations include the temporary relocation in Africa of 80,000 refugees now in neutral countries until the end of the war, as well as provisions for the feeding and care of refugees unable to leave neutral countries.

### TRAINING: For Postwar Youth

The idea that the youth of America, making use of industrial plants and military camps might well give a year's service to their government in the postwar era was advanced by President Roosevelt.

Declaring that his recent inspection trip of war activities had convinced him that the armed forces and the home front factories are in their stride, the President said he was wondering what could be done after victory is won, with camps and plants in which millions have been invested. While he had no specific program to offer, he emphasized the benefits in physical condition and mental alertness that men and women in service and war-work uniforms had realized in the last few months. He indicated he thought their training should be extended to all young men and women in some form after we win the war.

Any program that might develop, he said, probably would be only partly military.

### COAL SHOWDOWN: FDR Moves Swiftly

Blunt had been President Roosevelt's warning to John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, to end the tie-up in the nation's soft coal fields.

The need for blunt action, however, had been clearly evident, for even at the moment the President had threatened to use his powers as commander in chief to prevent interference with the war effort, 75,000 miners already were on strike and a walkout of the entire 450,000 bituminous miners had been threatened.

Terming the miners' walkout as "strikes against the U. S. government itself" the President said that such action was clearly a violation of labor's "no-strike" pledge.

### JOBS VS. PAY: Essential Shifts OK

As the War Manpower commission extended its employment stabilization program to the entire nation, workers anywhere in the United States were permitted to shift from one essential job to another at higher pay, provided such transfers "enhance the war effort."

Previously such job shifts could take place only in 70 areas covered by the WMC's regional stabilization programs. The commission's action was taken after representatives of organized labor had protested that job transfers under the former regulations favored workers in the stabilization areas at the expense of workers in other regions.

Under the new plan, any worker in an essential industry may transfer to a higher-paying job in another essential industry if he obtains from his employer, from the U. S. employment service office in his area, or from his local WMC office, a "statement of availability" which declares that his transfer will benefit the war effort.

### WITHHOLDING TAX: Painless Extraction

Soothing words to taxpayers faced with rising federal levies were spoken by Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee who declared that the 20 per cent withholding provision of the pending pay-as-you-go tax bills "will not result in a single extra dollar being taken from the taxpayers' pocket-book."

"The proposed 20 per cent withholding is only a method of collecting currently all or part of the taxes imposed by the existing tax laws," he said.

Mr. Doughton said that from some persons will be withheld more than is needed to pay their taxes and from others, less. Refunds will be made later if too much has been withheld.

"All salary and wage earners will be called upon to file a regular income tax return on March 15," he said. "The amount which has been withheld from their wages will be credited against the actual tax owed."

### RUSS-POLES: Issue Is Territory

Territorial differences came to the fore as the principal issue at stake in the Polish-Soviet controversy, although the break in diplomatic relations had been caused by a demand of the Polish government-in-exile for an investigation of the alleged massacre by Russians of 10,000 Polish troops in the Smolensk region.

In a statement which neither opened nor closed the door to reconciliation, Premier Sikorski affirmed the Polish government's policy of aiming at friendly relations with Russia, but challenged the Soviet's right to claim the western Ukraine and western Belo-Russia.

The Poles demand a return of the eastern part of the territory they ruled before their 1939 collapse. The Russians who took this land over, and were in turn routed by the 1941 German invasion, say that the land is historically theirs.

Whether the controversy could be breached remained a problem for United Nations' chancelleries to worry about.

### ALEUTIANS: RCAF Joins Raid

American airmen keeping up their marathon bombing tactics in the Aleutians were joined by Canadian pilots flying U. S. Warhawk fighters in attacks on Jap-held positions on Kiska.

Whether the bombings were a softening-up prelude to American land and naval action against the Aleutians or a diversion to hamper enemy activity observers did not know. But they were unanimous in their opinion that any assault on the Jap-held Aleutian positions would be considerably more difficult than had the American offensive against South Pacific Guadalcanal.

A naval communique said that the continuing raids, made by Liberator and Mitchell bombers and Warhawk and Lightning fighters scored damaging results on the main camp area and runway on Kiska.

### MASSACRE: Japs Ape Nazis

Employing the same terroristic technique that their Nazi partners had used in massacring the inhabitants of Lidice, Czechoslovakia, Jap troops slaughtered every man, woman and child in the coastal areas of China where many of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's fliers had landed after the bombing of Tokyo.

This latest sequel to the Japs' execution of some of the American fliers captured after the raid was related by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in an address in San Francisco.

Reports covering the Chinese "Lidice" were received from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who declared that the Japs had reproduced on a wholesale scale the horrors which the Nazis had inflicted in Czechoslovakia.

### BOOM: Postwar View Bright

A potential era of "unparalleled prosperity" faces the United States as soon as the war ends, the department of commerce reported.

"The major potentials," the report said, "will be present the day after victory is won—employment on an unprecedentedly high level, the greatest productive plant of all time, national income at a peak hardly dreamed of in pre-war years, with a large accumulated savings and an unmeasured demand for goods denied to the consumer by the war's exactions."

One "big problem," the department asserted, is to prepare now to so manage these factors as to translate potentials into realities, adding that this is "primarily the job of private enterprise, aided and supported by government."

## War Brings America Knowledge of How To Eat Properly; Once Lowly Vitamin Now Important Item in Balanced Diet

### U. S. Finds It's Protein and Not Meat That Counts; Most Nutritive Cuts Once Scorned By Housewives; Heavy Meals Necessary for Workers.

By AL JEDLICKA  
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Time was not so very long ago when all of this nutritive and vitamin talk sounded kind of silly.

That was the time when almost everybody thought that vitamins were something that came in capsules or pills; when women figured that they knew all of the tricks of the culinary trade, and when we all liked food for its taste and gave little consideration to its minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, etc.

Plates were heaped with potatoes and meat; if there were any kids around, few vegetables were served because they didn't like them; and then more potatoes and more meat, and finally a great big slug of pie, was put down to top off a good meal.

If the Little Woman came home from some cooking school all worked up about the science of food and its preparation, the head man dampened her enthusiasm by gently but firmly advising her that all that vitamin and mineral stuff was the bunk, and meat and potatoes were good enough to keep the world going.

In fact, the head man argued invincibly, hadn't the world been living on potatoes and meat, etc., since man's memory runneth, and hadn't she, as well as he, been raised on the old standbys—and, what was wrong with them? Nothing! of course.

But that was before December 7, 1941. A lot of things have happened since then and one of them is Mr. and Mrs. America's attitude toward the vitamin and its entourage. Meat and other rationing have thrown us on the defensive and it is now a question of stretching foods, finding substitutes and all of the time seeking to maintain nutritive values.

The upshot of the whole thing is that we might emerge from the war with a more intelligent knowledge of food, of the purpose of its varieties, and consequently be in a position to guide our healthy growth by exact standards.

If we were to be awfully enthusiastic about the situation, we might say that scientific nutrition may be the one big development following the war, just like the automobile came into its own in 1919. But a lot of people who will find it hard to reform their old eating habits probably would argue to the death that we were wrong, because the airplane will be the thing with peace.

### Must Find Proteins.

Since meat rationing came along, food experts have been pointing out the necessity of seeking other sources of protein. In so doing, they have consoled us no end by their reminder that, after all, it's not the



Eggs have some meat value.

meat that makes meat valuable, but the protein it contains.

"Meat is necessary to our diet because of its high protein content," writes one nutritionist. "... Therefore, other foods high in protein can be made to do as well.

"One of these," the nutritionist continues, "is fish. Perhaps during this war our domestic cheese will come into its own. From the simple cottage cheese to the fancy Swiss, it equals in quality any in the world and could be used to great advantage, being superb as a food because of the high quality of its proteins."

Soybeans have been found to be extremely high in protein and

economical in production. It has been estimated that the same amount of protein as in meat can be raised from soybeans at about one-tenth the cost.

Other high protein foods include white, navy and kidney beans; black peas, peanuts and peanut butter. Peanuts never have been taken very seriously except at ball games maybe, but with the emphasis on their industrial use for their oil, they have come into extensive cultivation in the South.

Nutritionists have been careful not to put all of their eggs in one basket, however.

While pointing out the food value of vegetables, one expert explains: "... 'Ersatz' dishes of beans, peas, lentils and the like are foods having a lower biologic value than meat itself. They are sometimes referred to as meat substitutes, and they are useful, but one should make certain that milk, eggs and cheese are included in the menu to furnish biologic values similar to meat, chicken and fish."

To obtain a balance in diet for necessary nutrition, another expert steps to the head of the class with the suggestion that milk, leafy green or yellow vegetables, potatoes, citrus fruits, tomatoes, whole grain or enriched cereals, meat or meat alternates and occasionally an egg be included in the day's meals.

### Meats Also Have Vitamins.

This expert had in mind the fact that besides protein, meats also possess vitamins and minerals; so that in finding protein substitutes, it is also necessary to supply vitamin supplements.

Vitamin B1 and vitamins B2 and G are present in meat, chiefly in pork. To make up for any losses, whole wheat bread, enriched bread or cereals and milk may be eaten instead.

Some nutritionists believe that



Study food on nutrition basis.

Americans have never known how to shop for meat. One says that the most nutritious parts of every carcass are seldom chosen at all, but go into making fertilizer or feed.

Blood, lungs, stomach, pancreas, kidney, brain, sweetbreads and hearts—these are among the items which the housewife passed up with untroubled conscience on her shopping tours.

One nutritionist remarked that the meat packers who knew the peculiarities of the people, put choice tidbits like those mentioned above into their canned dog food. As a result, he says, much dog food was superior in nutritive value to some of the meat canned for human consumption.

"There is one thing we shall do well to remember," the nutritionist declares, "and that is there is no evidence to support the theory that when we buy expensive cuts of meat we are buying more or better protein than the cheaper cuts would provide us.

"Generally speaking, American habits of choosing, buying, preparing and serving meats have been wasteful of both food value and money. Americans in the main have scorned the animal organs and the cheaper cuts of muscle meat, tasteful and nutritious though these may be. Many people habitually spurn fat meats. On the other hand, we rush to buy the cuts which include a large proportion of bone and gristle, which represents waste."

### Find Adequate Diets.

The National Research Council in a recent report on nutrition asserted that inadequate diets and malnutrition in varying degrees occur frequently in all parts of the country.

## Who's News This Week

By Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

NEW YORK.—For a man who once had hardly two coppers to click in a patched pants pocket Ralph W. Gallagher is singularly

carefree as he tosses a few hundred million into the national

war kitty. The permanent royalty-free transfer to the government of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's patent rights covering Buna-S rubber must be worth all of that.

It is, of course, not precisely Gallagher's own money, and it isn't cold cash. But any auditor would mark it down as real money, and certainly as president of Standard, Gallagher must feel a sort of ownership.

And every once in a while he must feel like pinching himself and asking: "Can this be it?" Because when he started he certainly never saw the high peak which is now his satisfying perch. It was then that he had, more or less, the patched pants. He was 16, his mother was newly a widow, and he was hunting a job. He got it with one of the units of Standard Oil sprouting those days wherever a job-hunter looked. Shortly he was working 12 hours a day and going to school on the side. Then he switched to another unit, the East Ohio Gas company, and by and by was president. The final pay-off was the presidency of New Jersey Standard a few months ago.

The election capped a climb for 47 years in which he had never once been off the master payroll. On the way he came to be a foremost authority on oil and natural gas production, and lost a little hair.

IF THE Bermuda conference on refugees is looking for a good place to domicile the homeless subjects of their deliberations, the British spokesman might

submit a few first-rate suggestions.

He has traveled in Asia Minor, the United States, Canada, South America, India and Africa.

He is Richard Kidston Law, son of that political rocket, the late Andrew Bonar Law who was only a little less great than Lloyd George in the last war and the days of pointless peace that followed.

The present Law is fair proof that in this well-advertised attempt to do something for the road-weary victims of Hitler's catastrophe, Britain is really trying. He is not the stuffed frock coat that might have been sent to the parley. His title of chairman of the British delegation is not his best. He is also parliamentary undersecretary of state for foreign affairs; one of Churchill's stalwarts.

A youngest son, Law is only a lively 42 years old, married, with two sons not enough grown for the current fighting. His formal education came from Oxford, but his travels added to this. For a time he lived in the United States and worked as a newspaper reporter, in New York and Philadelphia.

Unlike Dickens, he likes Americans in their native state and in England now he keeps an eye out for United States soldiers. He takes them sailing and hiking. They are, he has reported, "doing nicely." So is he.

ELMER DAVIS used to sell a nightly five minutes of his cracker-barrel twang to a radio sponsor for something north of \$25,000, something south of \$100,000 a year. Now the senate judiciary committee is to get hours of it free.

The committee figures the ostensibly pure reading matter of the Office of War Information may contain a deleterious trace of propaganda and calls on Director Davis to help with an analysis.

Davis is no poor analyst, by himself. He has been for years one of the liveliest reporters of current affairs. Not counting some drugstore fiction, his 11 books and endless short pieces all took somebody, or something, apart.

He is 53 years old, the son of an Indiana banker. He and the judiciary committee could bring off some first-class research. They could blow up the works, too.