

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by  
**CARTER FIELD**

**British Reported Expecting U. S. Expeditionary Force... Writer Believes Majority in United States Is Sympathetic to Russia.**  
(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—The latest inside news in regard to what the British think about the war is that it can be won in 1943 if the United States comes in.

"If the United States stays out, you can leave the 19 and the 3 and put in any third numeral you wish, making it 1953 or 1963 or 1973," commented one Britisher.

Not only that, but the British EXPECT an expeditionary force, despite all the verbiage to the contrary. In this the same pattern that was followed by events and promises and propaganda in the last war seems to be working out.

It may be recalled that when America entered the last war, in April, 1917, it was thought our only function would be to be the "arsenal of Democracy." That has been the story THIS TIME until very recently. The next "push" in 1917 was for a "token" army—just a little expeditionary force.

That was the start then and that is what is being advocated now. The British want the Americans to send a "token" force to co-operate with them and the Free French either to Africa or Persia or both. To Africa to wipe out and mop up the German forces still there, and to Persia to back up the Russians and prevent German capture, later on, of the Iran oil fields.

"Why will that be enough, this time?" the writer asked a prominent British spokesman here.

"To make a little play on words," he replied, "it would be important as a 'fact' rather than as a 'factor.' The news that American soldiers were fighting side by side with us would have a tremendous moral effect, not only on the German people, but on the peoples of all the conquered countries, including Italy.

### Strength Not Known

"There is no way of telling, now, whether this spirit of revolt against the conquerors about which we have been hearing so much from Norway, Holland, France, the Balkans and Greece will continue and grow, or whether it will flicker out. The Nazis are ruthless in stamping it out, as everyone knows. They may succeed. No one can tell. We can only hope.

"But there is no great hope of the Germans' collapsing from within—not for a long time not until, for very satisfactory reasons they have concluded that by fighting on they were only postponing the evil day and were bound to lose in the end. That train of thought might easily be started in German minds by the arrival on some fighting front of United States troops. We know how important that particular moral factor was in ending the last war.

"At present the Germans are held together by a fear which cannot be exaggerated—a fear of what would happen to them if they lost the war. Every Dutchman and every Frenchman has in mind at least one German whom he is going to kill if and when. Every Pole has at least six Germans so marked. The Germans know this perfectly well. They are more terrified of that prospect than of any losses in ordinary fighting. And who is going to tell them they are wrong—convincingly?

Incidentally, the British are begging Americans in Washington not to be angered at what seems to be lack of gratitude, and what is obvious, impatience with America, as expressed in many British newspapers and by some of their orators.

"They cannot understand how diversified in opinions your country is," said the Britishers here.

### U. S. Attitude Toward Russians

There is an old saying that politics makes strange bedfellows. This is even more accurate with respect to war. When one is fighting for his life, and someone comes to fight by his side, there is no place for concern about the motives of the ally, his past performances or whether one thinks he has poor taste in architecture. He is there, for the time being, and one is very glad he is there. One hopes that he will land some good socks on the common enemy's nose.

Of the 60 to 80 per cent (at least) of our people who want to see Adolf Hitler smashed, a very large majority, perhaps more than 50 per cent, feel just that way about Russia's part in this war. These persons, who, it is conceded, are a majority of all the people in the United States, like hardly anything about Russia. They don't like Communist economics; they don't like Communist attempts to spread their doctrines in other countries, including the United States, and they don't like the Soviet's attitude toward religion.

But all of them are delighted every time they hear that the Red army has taken terrific toll of Hitler's forces in a strategic retreat.

## Air Corps Tests New Food Ration On Desert Hike

DAYTON, OHIO.—A 100-mile hike across desert sands of New Mexico has just been completed by a 14-man experimental expedition from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, army air corps test and research center for the purpose of testing the efficacy of a new type emergency field ration produced by the Quartermasters subsistence laboratory at Chicago.

Trial of the ration resulted because air corps pilots are frequently confronted with the possibility of being forced down in areas away from civilization. More particularly in this case in aerial patrol duties over the jungles of Panama, the frozen wildernesses of Alaska, and the desert country of our Southwest.

This new type ration which provides the user with 3,500 calories a day in three packages with an average weight of 12.5 ounces a meal, is designed for emergency use by air corps personnel who are unfortunate enough to be forced down at points where they must walk 100 miles or more to reach a settlement where aid may be obtained.

**Biscuit Is Mainstay.**  
Mainstay of the experimental ration is a "pemmican" biscuit containing virtually all the essentials for a balanced diet, and said by scientists to be far superior to the original Indian "pemmican" made of buffalo meat and corn meal and to later "pemmicans" in flavor and dietetic value.

Each meal package also contains two graham crackers and—typical American touch—a stick of chewing gum.

Variety of diet is afforded by powdered soluble coffee with sugar, a supply of malted milk tablets, and



Here one of the members of the expedition eats a portion of the new type of food ration tested by the U. S. army air corps on a 100-mile desert hike.

a small tin of veal loaf, all on the breakfast menu.

In addition to the ever-present pemmican biscuit the luncheon package contains a ham loaf tin, bouillon paste in a tube, and a supply of dextrose tablets, and the supper package provides a pork-beef sausage, some pieces of chocolate fudge candy and tablets for making lemonade.

**Possible 'Variety.'**  
"In actual practice," explains Maj. D. B. Dill, chief of the experimental expedition, "the pilot could vary his diet a little by eating his breakfast package at lunch, or his supper for breakfast, but our experimental group followed the diet religiously, without variation."

Flying out to Albuquerque, N. M., in an army transport plane, the party landed at the army base one evening and early the next morning began a hike across the desert.

Accompanying the "hoofers" on their field test was an army truck carrying laboratory equipment and an extra water supply. Each hiker carried a 25-pound pack, including two blankets, mess kit, and three days of emergency rations.

Walking steadily, over rough country, at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 9,400 feet above sea level, the party recorded mileage ranging from 13 to 21 miles a day. Since the average pilot wears an ordinary oxford shoe, instead of a heavy marching shoe, the hikers wore oxfords and uniforms or pilots' and mechanics' coveralls.

**Testing Methods Used.**  
For test purposes the party was divided into two groups, one of which subsisted on the regulation army type C field ration, which includes meat stew which must be heated in order to be palatable, biscuit and coffee. Another group began the hike on a diet of another type of "pemmican" with three eight-ounce cans providing a day's rations. This all-purpose food, alone, however, proved so unpalatable that it was abandoned.

In summing up results of the field trip, Major Dill pointed out that the subjects used were men of only average physical condition, many of whom were laboratory workers, rather than persons engaged in physically arduous daily occupations. While camp fires were used and water was heated for coffee and bouillon, as a matter of choice, both coffee and bouillon were palatable when made with cold water, so that the ration could be eaten without heating any of it. In this respect the ration has an advantage over the Type C ration which must be heated.

## Squeeze Play With India as Prize



New importance military experts attach to Iran, formerly Persia, is shown on above map. In addition to having a little oil of its own, Iran is the gateway on one side to the oil fields of Iraq and the Russian Caucasus and on the other side is the logical gateway for Germany to India. As the pressure is applied from the west, Japan, playing her part as Axis partner, puts on the squeeze on the other end with ever-increasing demands in Indo-China and Thailand, and with a drive through Burma not impossible. Caught in the middle is India—pride of Great Britain and logical prize to be coveted by her enemies.

## Farmer's Problems in National Defense Studied by Land Use Planning Committees

WASHINGTON.—The department of agriculture has issued a summary of the recommendations made to the department by land use planning committees of the 48 states which have been studying agricultural problems in national defense.

The recommendations of the state committees reflect the thought both of the thousands of farmer members of county planning committees and of field representatives of every department operating agency. The committees were requested by Secretary Claude R. Wickard to make the studies in order to assist him in shaping the course of the farm program during the defense and post-defense periods.

The state committee reports stress recommendations for the current defense effort, but also give thorough consideration to the problems of the post-war period and to long-range planning for agriculture.

To meet the special defense situations in agriculture, the state committees recommended: integration of the agricultural economy with the total defense effort through such means as decentralization of defense industries, careful planning of military food requirements, increased federal aid for public services in areas of expanding defense population, and long-range planning of defense housing; development of priorities and price control policies in keeping with agricultural needs; and greater co-ordination of marketing and distribution of farm products.

**Unified Program Recommended.**  
The state committees were virtually unanimous in recommending the development of a unified national educational program for health and nutrition. A hot-lunch program for all school children, expansion and extension of AAA payments for home food practices, and improved health and medical services in rural areas were some of the measures suggested.

Likewise stressed by nearly all state committees was the need for substantial enlargement of existing guidance and training programs for rural youth. Specific training for non-agricultural pursuits was widely recommended.

Other defense recommendations emphasized effective use of forest, soil, water, and range resources so as to minimize waste and assure sustained yield. Many of the state committees indicated that needed additional production should be obtained so far as possible by increasing production per animal or per acre of land cultivated rather than by developing new crop land. Expansion of old transportation facilities and development of new ones were urged to forestall the possibility of shipping bottlenecks. "Some form of price guarantee or support," with the guarantees or supports moving upward as the prices paid by farmers move upward, was recommended for both basic and non-basic crops. Expanded trade within the Western hemisphere was suggested by many committees as a means of fostering better Pan-American trade relations.

### View Post-War Period.

Looking ahead to the post-war period, the state committees set forth three lines of activity which they believe will make easier the return to a peace-time economy: (1) a rural works program adequate to care

## Defense Workers Avoid Wearing 'Flashy' Clothes

CHICAGO, ILL.—Although getting a big slice of Uncle Sam's billions, workers in defense industries, unlike those of World War No. 1, avoid flamboyant street apparel, nor do they go for \$15 shirts. Restraint and good taste govern the choice of both dress-up and work clothes. These facts were revealed in a check-up of firms handling men's furnishings in Chicago's Merchandise Mart.

for rural unemployment and underemployment; (2) curb on possible uneconomic expansion of cropland and undue speculation in land values; and (3) shaping of present defense efforts in such a way as to promote desirable future changes or additions to the agricultural program. Recommended under item (3) were further emphasis on the family-sized farm and the absorption of excess farm population through expanded urban employment.

## Woman's 'Place' In a Democracy Is Forum Topic

COLUMBIA, MO.—Three of the most important factors in determining the integrity of any American home—finances, health, and character—will be examined from the standpoint of charting a more practical way in which our educational system can contribute to their improvement, in a three-day forum opening on the Stephens College campus here November 6.

The forum on "the American woman and her responsibilities as a citizen in a democracy" will include afternoon sessions of open panel discussions and evening sessions addressed by authorities in the various fields. Attending the afternoon session as participants will be parents of the students, undergraduates, alumnae, housewives and representatives of numerous national organizations.

James Madison Wood, president of the college, who for nearly 30 years has pioneered in the field of "practical" education for women, explained that most of the elements entering into the success or failure of a family are covered by these three factors. It is his contention that a "refocusing" of the educational program for women, to equip them more adequately for solving the real-life problems.

### Purpose Outlined.

Each of the three main topics embraces a number of subheadings which will receive attention in both the "roundtable" and the more formal discussions. He explained that problems under the head of finances, for example, include such things as budgeting, intelligent buying, care of property, investments, insurance and savings. Under health come all factors contributing to or detracting from personal efficiency. Character involves many factors, such as training in spiritual values, loyalty, patriotism, simple honesty, sportsmanship and willingness to shoulder responsibilities. Home atmosphere is the dominant influence here, Mr. Wood said, with parental example and proper guidance in choice of books, movies and radio being increasingly important.

"These things, to be sure, are not completely neglected in our present educational system," Mr. Wood said, "but so far as women are concerned formal education of today does not give the breadth or depth of training that each of the 65,000,000 women in America should have in terms of equipping her for her true responsibilities as a citizen."

### Woman's Heritage.

"The 'general education' here discussed is the heritage of every woman. It should amount to a careful mastery of those facts and social experiences necessary to intelligent living—just as is now demanded by colleges and universities in the fields of scholarly and professional achievement. The latter deals with the specialist, the former deals with the layman. Our present interest is the layman, primarily the mother in the home, the only real teacher of children."

## GRASSROOTS

by  
**WRIGHT A. PATTERSON**  
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

### SOME REMINDERS OF OLD, WAR NO. 1 SPEECHES

DIGGING THROUGH some old rubbish a few days ago, I discovered a number of clippings from English papers, containing accounts of the visit of a party of American journalists, of which I was one. During the days spent in England that party of Americans listened to many speeches and, in view of intervening and present-day events, these clippings made interesting reading.

Arthur Balfour, in a speech made at a luncheon, forecast the difficult problems to be faced at the peace table and what would happen in the future should hatred have a place in peace negotiations. The kind of peace he warned against was made and his prophecy for the future has been realized in a second World war.

Lord Northcliffe, in a speech at a luncheon in the London Times building, forecast a League of Nations that, with America as a participant, would solve all future international problems. America did not join the League and the League did not prevent a second World war.

Admiral Sims, commanding the American navy in Europe, explained the work of the British navy. He said there were never more than 13 German subs at sea at any one time and that England had some 5,000 vessels of various classes searching for these subs and protecting merchant ships. Admiral Sims said it was the English navy that would make victory for the Allied cause possible by maintaining control of the seas. It was true at that time, and is true again now with just about the same conditions.

World War I, and the peace that grew out of it, did not prevent war, but, rather, encouraged more wars, including the present conflict. What will follow the peace of this war only the future can tell. The sentiment now in the democracies is for generous terms, with Roosevelt-Churchill pronouncement as a basis, but the bombs are still falling. With victory, the hatreds of Europe may again, as in 1919, dominate the peace terms.

### FARMERS DEFINITELY AFFECTED BY RAILROAD WAGES

THE FARMER is the one producer in America who does not, and cannot, determine the price at which his commodity will be sold. He sows in the spring, with a hope that Nature will enable him to produce a crop, and consumer demand will assure him a fair price. When, with the assistance of Nature, his acres have produced a crop, he must reap in the fall, regardless of what the price may be.

The price is made at Chicago, at Tidewater or at Liverpool, and the farmer pays the transportation. From the price paid is deducted the delivery costs.

The manufacturer can, and does, fix the price at which he will sell his product. If there is not a consumer demand at the price he names, he can lay off his help, close his factory and await better conditions. To the price the manufacturer names, the local merchant adds the cost of transportation of the product in fixing his price to the consumer. The farmer pays the freight on what he sells and also on what he buys.

The farmer has a definite financial interest in the proposed wage increase asked by the railroad employees of the nation. That increase represents more than the railroads are earning. They cannot absorb it and continue to operate. It means increased cost of transportation on what the farmer sells and on what he buys. He will get less for what his factor—his acres—produce, and other factories—the things he and his family need and use, and the equipment needed to operate his farm. The increased freight both ways will amount to a considerable number of dollars a year for every one of the more than six million farms in America. Without that proposed increase, the average railroad employee is far better off financially than is the average farmer, who, collectively, will pay a considerable portion of the increase.

### WHERE'S THE CEILING?

WHAT DOES a surplus of food and continuously increasing prices mean if not inflation? Where is the ceiling they talk about, and over what is it to be placed? The farmer cannot be the only one who is to be limited in the price he receives.

### STATES PILE IT UP ALSO

FOR 1930 the per capita state tax collections averaged \$14.52 and by 1940 had jumped to \$23.02. With the exception of but a few states, the increase was reasonably even. In Missouri the jump, as reported by the Tax Foundation, was from \$10.61 in 1930 to \$31.92 in 1940, and in Alabama from \$8.29 to \$53.31. Aside from these states, the range of 1940 state tax collections was from \$33.88 in Nevada down to \$14.39 in South Carolina and \$14.80 in Nebraska. Some increases are not Uncle Sam's.

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