

POLITICS

Truce

Wrote Democratic Chairman Ed Flynn: "In the face of war politics are adjourned. . . . I suggest that [the Democratic and Republican committee organizations] . . . be made available immediately to the President and the departments engaged in defense preparations."

Replied Republican Chairman Joe Martin: "The Republican organization . . . will gladly answer any call to national service. . . . Republicans will not permit politics to enter into national defense."

Wrote President Roosevelt: "Let me thank you both personally and on behalf of our country. . . ."

In this exchange of letters—following the memorable scene when Republicans and Democrats walked arm in arm into Congress to declare war on Japan—the two U.S. political parties formed a united front on winning the war.

But they did not fall all the way into each other's arms. The Republicans would still try to win the 1942 Congressional elections, would fight hard on any domestic issues they could find. Some prospective issues: 1) non-defense spending, 2) tax and monetary policy, 3) Administration efficiency in conduct of the war.

Fallen Citadel

The stronghold of U.S. isolationism fell almost with the first shots. The America First Committee quietly dismantled its guns, took down its flags, mustered out its men.

Said Chairman Robert E. Wood, a good soldier: "The period of democratic debate on the issue of entering the war is over. . . . [The committee] urges all those who have followed its lead to give their full support to the war effort of the nation, until peace is attained."

CONSUMERS

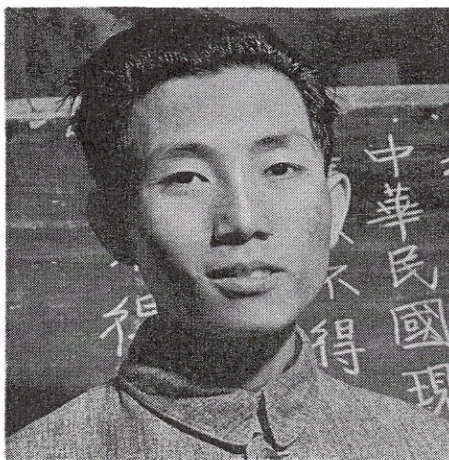
The Pinch Begins

Nowhere in the U.S., for love or money, could a motorist buy a new tire this week. Wartime rationing had begun.

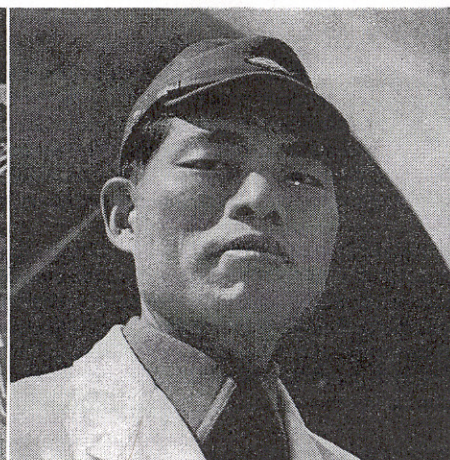
The days of profusion were over. No longer would the U.S. be a cornucopia land with store counters piled high with merchandise, its storehouses bulging, its salesmen struggling for a share of the consumer's dollar. Not again, till the Axis was beaten, could the U.S. citizen buy anything & everything for which he had the money or credit.

In Washington the old argument of guns *v.* butter collapsed like a ten-year-old inner tube. The tire ban proved how swiftly the Government could and would take away from Peter civilian to give to armed forces Paul.

The Office of Price Administration's J. Kenneth Galbraith got the idea at 4:35 one afternoon, worked out details in



Chinese



Japanese

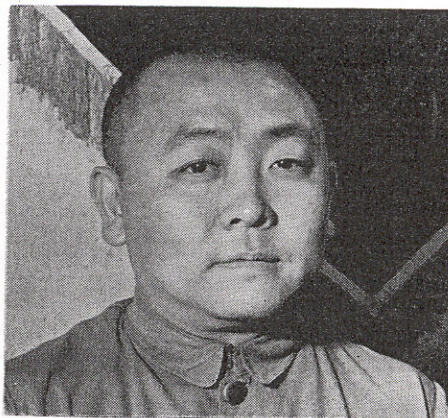
HOW TO TELL YOUR FRIENDS FROM THE JAPS

Of these four faces of young men (*above*) and middle-aged men (*below*) the two on the left are Chinese, the two on the right Japanese. There is no infallible way of telling them apart, because the same racial strains are mixed in both. Even an anthropologist, with calipers and plenty of time to measure heads, noses, shoulders, hips, is sometimes stumped. A few rules of thumb—not always reliable:

- ▶ Some Chinese are tall (average: 5 ft. 5 in.). Virtually all Japanese are short (average: 5 ft. 2½ in.).
- ▶ Japanese are likely to be stockier and broader-hipped than short Chinese.
- ▶ Japanese—except for wrestlers—are seldom fat; they often dry up and grow lean as they age. The Chinese often put on weight, particularly if they are prosperous (in China, with its frequent famines, being fat is esteemed as a sign of being a solid citizen).
- ▶ Chinese, not as hairy as Japanese, seldom grow an impressive mustache.
- ▶ Most Chinese avoid horn-rimmed spectacles.
- ▶ Although both have the typical epicanthic fold of the upper eyelid (which makes them look almond-eyed), Japanese eyes are usually set closer together.
- ▶ Those who know them best often rely on facial expression to tell them apart: the Chinese expression is likely to be more placid, kindly, open; the Japanese more positive, dogmatic, arrogant.

In Washington, last week, Correspondent Joseph Chiang made things much easier by pinning on his lapel a large badge reading "Chinese Reporter—NOT Japanese—Please."

- ▶ Some aristocratic Japanese have thin, aquiline noses, narrow faces and, except for their eyes, look like Caucasians.
- ▶ Japanese are hesitant, nervous in conversation, laugh loudly at the wrong time.
- ▶ Japanese walk stiffly erect, hard-heeled. Chinese, more relaxed, have an easy gait, sometimes shuffle.



Chinese



Japanese

Carl Mydans, Black Star