THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Dissolution of Japan . . .

In estimating the probable effect of defeat on the temper and morale of the Japanese people, one does well to bear in mind two sets of considerations peculiar to Japan among the Axis Powers. The first is the continued presence throughout the country, hidden in the shadows but still potentially influential, of statesmen, politicians and leaders in the business and professional worlds who are experienced in the arts of government and leadership and who have opposed, and still abhor, the Army's control of their country's destinies. While these men are not liberals in the sense in which we understand the word—every Japanese is at heart a nationalist—they nevertheless stand for the decencies in public life and in international relations and they have consistently opposed Japan's involvements in a major war as likely to lead the country to its doom. These moderate elements for years fought against the plan of the Army and civilian extremists for an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany and Italy. Time after time the plan was pushed with the utmost vigor, only to be defeated or sidetracked by the moderates. These influences were none the less powerful for being unobtrusive and for avoiding open controversy with the more vocal extremist elements. But behind the scenes the struggle was bitter. It was not until the collapse of France in the summer of 1940 and the apparently imminent defeat of Britain that the nationalists broke through these restraining bonds. Matsuoka was able to conclude his Tripartite Pact with the Axis Powers. Even then the die was not finally cast. It was not until July, 1941 (five months before Pearl Harbor) that General Tojo became Prime Minister and the Army assumed full control of the government. Nevertheless, those powerful moderating influences have never been "liquidated" in the sense that similar opposition elements have been liquidated in Nazi Germany. When the present tyrannical military regime begins to lose its grip on the country, they are likely to re-emerge from the shadows and may play an important part in the overthrow of the military domination. This does not of course mean that we should be prepared to negotiate a compromise peace with such elements, even if in control of the government: our terms are unconditional surrender.

The second consideration is the extent to which Japanese public opinion has for years been misled and bamboozled by military and reactionary propaganda. Great as has been the fooling of the Germans by the Nazis, it falls short of the fooling of the Japanese by their Army. Taught almost from the cradle to believe in the divinity of the Imperial House, in the racial superiority and invincibility of the Japanese people, in the divine nature of Japan's mission to lead and control the other peoples of the Orient; indoctrinated from an early age with totalitarian theories; misled about the progress of the present war and the issues at stake to an extent which would put even Dr. Goebbels to shame, the Japanese people are less prepared spiritually to face disillusionment and defeat than any other people. Even those crucial checks to Japan's outward surge—the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway—were announced in Japan as great Japanese victories. A morale based on so complete a misrepresentation of the facts is of that brittle type which is liable to crack under the sudden impact of overwhelming popular disillusionment.

To disillusion the Japs, first and foremost, of course, is the administration to the armed forces of Japan of a series of defeats so decisive that their true nature and import can no longer be hidden from the Japanese people. And in particular there must be defeats of the Japanese Army in the field such as will discredit it in the eyes of the Japanese people. The Army must not be left, like the German Army in 1918, to place the blame for disaster on others. In Eastern Asia no abiding peace is possible until the Japanese Army has not only been disarmed and disbanded but—more important still — so discredited that it can never again become a force, let alone a dominating force, in Japanese politics.

ACTIVITIES OF Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

(By DOROTHY GARBUTT)

I have in my possession a booklet brought out in commemoration of eighty years of Y.W.C.A. work in Great Britain from 1855 until 1935. It is most interesting and I think the pages dealing with the War Services of the Y.W.C.A. during the last war especially so. I am quoting these in detail. The article, under the heading, "During the War Years. 1914-1919," says:

"During the Great War the British Y.W.C.A. was able to perform two services:

"(a) During the first weeks to help the women and girls of other nationalities who were caught helpless by the outbreak of hostilities.

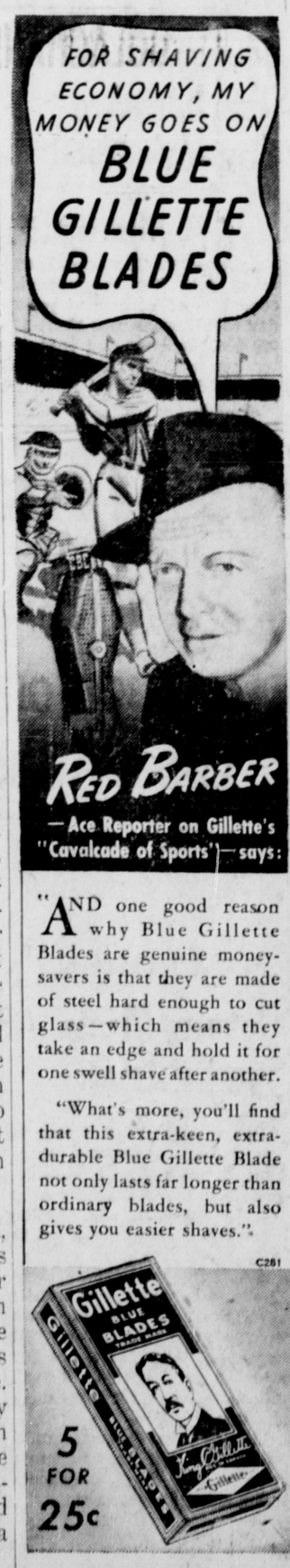
"(b) and, a little later, to be of use to those women and girls who came forward to help in the work of the country.

"Within five days of the war the first call came to help the innumerable girls of foreign nationality who were stranded. Hundreds of such, alarmed and anxious as they naturally must have been, were housed, fed and comforted; their permits and passports arranged for, and themselves finally seen off in special trains provided by the government.

"Then the rush of Belgian refugees into this country (Great Britain) began. Large numbers were accomodated by the government at Earl's Court, where a Y.W.C.A. was immediately opened and continued to flourish until the Armistice, when the camp was closed and the girls returned to Belgium. Incidently it was through this club that the first Belgian Girl Guide Company was started.

"Another activity was the running of clubs in the neighborhood of the military training camps, where girls, excited as they were by the sight of so many uniforms, could bring their soldier friends. These clubs proved a great boon to both men and girls during those first restless and anxious months. . . . .

"Here we have the germ of the present war hostess house don't you think? More tomorrow."



"AND one good reason why Blue Gillette Blades are genuine money-savers is that they are made of steel hard enough to cut glass—which means they take an edge and hold it for one swell shave after another.

"What's more, you'll find that this extra-keen, extra-durable Blue Gillette Blade not only lasts far longer than ordinary blades, but also gives you easier shaves."

C281

V.D. TALK TO GYROS

Venereal Disease Has Most Tragic Results, Commercialized Prostitution Principal Source.

"Nothing results in more downright poverty, misery and expense than venereal disease. It fills the poor houses and the hospitals. It is a problem that is not to be viewed in any light-hearted manner."

So declared Lieut.-Col. F. E. Coy, commanding officer of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps for this area, in speaking before the Prince Rupert Gyro Club at luncheon yesterday, his address being appropriate to the current Social Hygiene Week campaign. His subject was "What the Army is Doing to Control the Venereal Disease Situation."

There had been 35,000 cases of venereal disease in the three armed services, Dr. Coy said, and the cost of treatment had been $8,000,000. Venereal disease was no more extensive in the men of the services than in civilians, only the situation among the latter was not made public.

The army approached the venereal disease problem from two angles—social and personal.

It had been established that the principal source of infection of venereal disease was through commercialized prostitution, Col. Coy said. As a result of the efforts of Lieut. Col. D. H. Williams, all "red light" districts in Pacific Command had been closed. Today in Pacific Command the incidence of venereal disease in men of the services was only one out of 76, whereas in Montreal it was one out of sixteen. Ninety-five per cent of prostitutes were affected with gonorrhea or syphilis. The talk of the safety of a "red light" district with regular inspection of prostitutes was nonsense. No self-respecting doctor would ever give a certificate to a prostitute as being free from venereal disease. Commercialized prostitution had many ramifications and there were sometimes difficulties in combatting it owing to so many people making money out of it one way or another.

"Take the profit out of fornication and you will go a long way towards controlling venereal disease," Col. Coy agreed.

As for the amateur prostitute, pressure had been brought to bear to keep unescorted women out of dance halls and beer parlors. The results of "pick-ups" in Vancouver dance halls had been appalling.

Col. Coy proceeded to tell of the army's personal approach in the fight against venereal disease. The padres talked to the boys in order to develop a higher standard of mortality. Medical officers gave lectures and showed films to impress the horrors of venereal disease. However, not too much faith was placed in the effectiveness of these personal efforts so there was a follow-up with early preventative treatment. As every impromiscuous sexual exposure offered a 100 percent chance of contracting venereal disease, instruction was given in prophylatic treatments. Then there were regular medical inspections of the men and this was would be different than the last one in that it would be definitely established that every man must be clear of venereal disease before being discharged.

An interesting disclosure by Col. Coy during a discussion period following the address was that in Prince Rupert area there had been only two cases of syphilis and four cases of gonorrhea per thousand men in the last six months which was an excellent record compared with other places.

Col. Coy was introduced by William Cruickshank, an old personal friend. President Frank Skinner was in the chair and there was a good attendance of Gyro members.

The Gyro Club decided to be represented by two delegates—to be named by the President—at the 1944 civic centre carnival organizing meeting to be held March 23.

Winner of the weekly drawing for a war saving certificate was Dr. Jens Munthe.

People Enjoy Facts

Listen to

CFPR Thursday 6:15 p.m.

Whifflets

From The Waterfront

There has been considerable activity in Fitzhugh Sound waters around Namu recently in fishing for ling cod and such varieties which are delivered to the B.C. Packers plant at Namu. Herring are still running around Namu which has made a good pack of canned herring and is now impounding the fresh fish for bait purposes.

Celebrate Enterprise

New Gymnasium of Y.M.C.A. at Aiyansh is Completed.

AIYANSH, March 16. — Celebrating the conclusion of a two weeks drive to complete work on a new gymnasium built here, members of the native Young Men's Christian Association held a concert and meeting last week at which the greater part of the community turned out.

Headed by the Harmonic Silver Band, a parade was formed to the hall where the celebration was begun by a band concert under band leader H. S. Pollard.

Speakers at the affair were Chief Councillor Walter McMillan, Stephen Clayton, president of the band, and Arthur Derrick. A short religious service was led by S. H. Eli, and Charles Morven, superintendent of the Y.M.C.A.

F. B. Tait, Y.M.C.A. president announced that the formal opening of the hall would be held at Thanksgiving time.

A basketball game which followed between the Home[illegible] and the First team was [illegible] the Home Reds 40-16.

Refreshments were serv[illegible] the spectators after the [illegible]

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NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

IF YOU EMPLOY MALE PERSONS

Have they all complied with the Military Call-Up?

Under an Order signed under authority of the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations:

1. Every employer of male employees must make an examination of the documents of those employees, and forward advice on those who fail to produce documents showing good standing under Mobilization Regulations.
2. This examination must be completed by May 1st, 1944.
3. "EMPLOYER" includes industrial and commercial employers, and also farm operators.
4. "MALE EMPLOYEE" includes all male persons working for you, including relatives.
5. A booklet, "EMPLOYERS' GUIDE", has been sent to industrial and commercial employers. A return post card has gone to farm operators.
6. If you employ any male person, and have not been notified of the survey by booklet or post card, contact the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office and ask for the booklet.
7. Obligation to make the examination rests on each and every employer of male persons, and employers must act.
8. Penalties are provided for failure to carry out this examination, and for male employees failing to assist by refusal to produce documents.

THE NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS

Department of Labour

HUMPHREY MITCHELL, *Minister of Labour.* — A. MacNAMARA, *Director, National Selective Service.*

B-6-44-D

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Here's How to Save Meat

HOME-BAKED BEANS WITH TANGY CATSUP — to your own taste — in just 30 minutes

3 slices bacon or 2 tablespoons bacon dripping
3½ cups boiling water
1 to 2 teaspoons dry mustard
3 tablespoons sugar
1½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
¼ cup catsup
1—12-oz. pkg. Van Camp's Quick-Serve Beans

METHOD: Fry bacon and remove from pan. To the bacon fat, add water. Blend mustard, sugar, salt and pepper in catsup. Add to boiling water and fat and bring just to the boiling point. Turn beans into a casserole dish, pour in boiling hot liquids and stir. Arrange cooked bacon over top. Cover and bake in a slow oven, 300° F., for 2½ hours. Remove cover and cook an additional 5 minutes. (Remove lid earlier if you prefer beans with less sauce.) For a meatless dish, omit bacon and bacon dripping.

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