WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

International Court and Police Force For Postwar World Envisioned by Hull; Nazi Drive Increases Russia's Peril; Rommel Stymied by Allied Air Power

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these celumns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, chief of the American air forces in the Euro pean theater of action (left), pins the Distinguished Service Cross on Maj. Charles C. Kegelman. Taking part in a recent bombing raid on enemy airfields in Holland, Kegelman brought his ship back safely after one motor was wrecked and a wing damaged in fighting with German air forces.

POSTWAR WORLD: **Hull Envisions**

When silvery-haired Cordell Hull broadcast an appeal for a safe and saner postwar world, it was clear that a majority of Americans agreed with his thesis that the peace as well as the war must be won by the United Nations if future chaos is to be avoided.

In an address heard around the world, the secretary of state made

these points:
1. The United Nations' immediate problem is to win the war-decisively.

2. After the war surveillance must

be exercised over Germany, Japan, Italy and their satellites by the United Nations until the aggressors prove their willingness and abil-ity to live at peace with other 3. Disputes must be settled by

peaceful means. An international court of justice would provide respect for law and obligations.

4. Freedom is to be assured by removal of economic and political shackles. Errors of extreme nationalism that caused the present war must be avoided.

EGYPT:

Air Power Tells

It had become increasingly clear cisive role in the fight for Egypt. Steady reinforcements of the British air arm had enabled the Imperials to launch an offensive along the 35mile front from El Alamein on the Mediterranean to the Quattera marshes, paced by an RAF on-slaught that drove Nazi planes from the sky.

The British drive dislodged the

Nazis from oft-disputed Tel el Eisa (Hill of Jesus) in the north and succeeded in making considerable headway along the center.

Activity by the Allies had followed a week-long assault by American and British planes and British war-ships on the North African coastal highway on which German Marshal Rommel had rushed reinforcements to offset the capture of 6,000 Italians on the Egyptian front in previous engagements. In raids covering 275 miles of Rommel's exposed supply route, British planes virtually wiped out the El Daba air-port near the Egyptian lines.

REQUIEM:

For U-Boat Crew

Burial with military honors is the hope of friend or foe alike, if death in battle is the fighting man's lot. Thus a tradition sanctioned by the ages was followed when the bodies of 29 German submarine crew members were buried in Hampton, Va. The victims were the first enemy dead to be landed on American shores since the beginning of the

jackets were all that remained affoat after a destroyer on Atlantic patrol sank the U-boat. The same honors were accorded the enemy as Americans might wish for their own dead, if the circumstances were reversed. Navy chaplains read the requiem. A navy firing squad fired a salute of three volleys. A navy bugler sound

JAPANESE:

Mixed Tidings

Taking their first offensive action in the southwest Pacific since their disastrous defeat in the Battle of the Coral Sea last May, the Japanese landed an invasion force at Buna, 100 miles directly across the east-ern arm of New Guinea from Port Moresby, last Allied outpost of Aus-

tralia.

A Melbourne communique reported that United Nations planes had attacked the invasion fleet and sank a large transport and barge, but did not prevent the landing.

On the Chinese front the Japs did not have such happy tidings to re-port to Tokyo. First item of bad news was the recapture by Chinese armies of Kienteh, a key point south-west of Hangchow. Second item was a report that United States bombers had sunk two Japanese naval craft on the Fu river in Kiangsi

Meanwhile along the Hangchow Nanchang railway the Nipponese invaders were being constantly harassed by Chinese guerillas. The Central News agency disclosed that Chinese farmers had been armed with 30,000 rifles in each county of western and southern Che-kiang province. They are organized into units strong enough to destroy small enemy detachments. If superior Japanese forces approach, they withdraw, leaving their villages

ANTI-INFLATION: OPA Gets \$120,000,000

Price Administrator Leon Henderson was given \$120,000,000 with which to fight inflation, when the house of representatives agreed to adopt a conference committee's recommendations to compromise its differences with the senate.

The outspoken Henderson thus got \$75,000,000 less for financing his operations than he had originally asked for, but actually \$45,000,000 more than the house had first voted. Political wiseacres observed that the result was simply an illustration of the old game of give and take. Hen-derson had first asked for more than he expected, the house first voted less than he actually needed. The tory to all.

WAR PROFITEERING:

Drastic steps to curb wartime profiteering were taken when the iouse of representatives passed a bill outlawing commission fees on government contracts, after Chairman Carl Vinson declared that agents, obtaining war contracts for manufacturers were "fleecing American taxpayers."

Testimony presented previously to the house naval committee had dis-closed that three Washington firms of so-called "sales engineers" had earned close to \$2,000,000 in commission fees on government con-tracts in the past six months.

staff to the Commander in Chief, was Adm. William Daniel Leahy, former chief of naval operations and more recently ambassador to Vichy

ospects of the United States and Britain opening a second front in



ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY

Europe this year, the appointment of Admiral Leahy to the new posi-tion was hailed as significant of supreme efforts ahead. Regarded as an able strategist, Admiral Leahy, in the words of President Roosevelt, will serve as "his eyes and legs and relieve him of many detail duties."

The Chief Executive, however, made it clear that Leahy would not ican forces. Although Mr. Roose

Washington Digest

New Unity Given French As U. S. Pledges Its Aid

State Department Declaration Gives Added Hope to Struggling People in Resisting Nazi Oppression.

By BAUKHAGE

WNU Features, 1343 H Street, N. W., | could, at the discretion of the Eng-Washington, D. C. | lish, be advanced to the Free Washington, D. C.

Half way between July 4, America's Independence day, and July 14, the anniversary of the acceptance of the French constitution, there falls a date that some day may be celebrated as a milestone in Franco-American history.

On July 9, 1942, the United States government in a cautiously worded statement "recognized" what was described as "the Contribution of General de Gaulle and the work of the French National Committee in keeping alive the spirit of French traditions and institutions."

The announcement made by Secretary of State Hull pledged "the lending of all possible mili-tary assistance to the French National committee as a symbol of French resistance in general against the Axis powers.

The important phrase in that ser tence, perhaps in the whole docu-ment, is "resistance in general." Packed into those three words is the picture of a group of men who until July 9 had been carrying on one of the most tragic struggles in the history of France, carrying it on without much help or hope from the Allies. New life, new hope began for the French forces of sistance" against Germany.

It brought new unity to a move ment of French patriots scattered over the face of the earth.

Few people realized it, but this guarded action of the state department probably laid the first solid paving stone in the road that will one day lead to

Of course, very little can be said of what the "Free French" movement means where it is vitally important-within France.

But it is claimed that an almost perfect intelligence system is now operating within France. The Ger-mans know that what they do and frequently what they plan cannot be concealed from the French if it takes place in France.

Immediately after the fall of France, Frenchmen spontaneously began "resistance." That resistance has now been definitely organized and is directed from London by De Gaulle although groups in France work in separate channels. There are three main organ-izations: Liberation Francais; Combat; and Frenc-Tireurs.

The first form of "resistance" to the Germans was the appearance of little printed labels on walls, on automobiles, on boxes and lamp Just short me ing the Germans, calling for resistance. Then the courageous met and found ways and means to help each other or help agents of the Allies to thwart the Germans. The more aggressive began to steal dynamite and blow up shops and railways.

Labor Unions Unified

By this time General De Gaulle had gathered bout him leaders and organizers. They were soon able to get in and out of France and the organization work began.

I am informed that for the first time in history the French labor unions have become uni-fied and are working together solidly. The old socialist party has been reformed, the old lead-ers have been displaced and the group bears the name of the young socialist party. Naturally the communists are now cooperating fully.

The "resistance" inside France is carried on by groups and individu-als of every social and political

Even the recognition of the Free French as the de facto governors of the Pacific islands, African posses-sions and the islands of Pierre and St. Miquelon off Newfoundland still left the Free French movement as a whole, outside the pale of co-operation. All this time the representatives of Vichy remained in their embassy in Washington but the representatives of the National Committee (Free French) took Committee (Free French) took headquarters in an office building. Indirectly they were aided financially because an arrangement was made whereby American lease-lend supplies furnished to Great Britain

lacked moral support, the organiza-tion within France still felt that it was working with little British sup-port and almost none from the Unit-ed States. In fact we seemed to be playing ball with the other side—the Vichy side. The preparation for the inva-sion of France has now begun with new zeal.

French. But the French movement

The Free French have complete plans under way for establishing civilian government in territory which will be occupied by the Allied forces. This is essential for when the invasion comes a certain amount of chaos is expected at first and co-operation between an invading force and the civilian population is essential. Organization for this cooperating is beginning.

The United States government did not recognize General De Gaulle as the head of the French state. But according to representatives of Free France in Washington the official recognition of their group as "the symbol" of "resistance in general" was a powerful forward step in giv-ing new sinews to the effective Allies of the United Nations inside France, paving the way for a successful opening of the second front. It brings the first real hope since the fall of France for the rebirth of the

Easier Now to Look Backward, Not Forward

Perhaps because a person can't look very far ahead these turbulent days a lot of people are beginning to look backward. At least that is the opinion of Conklin Mann, who recently traced the geneology of Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill back to a common ancestor who came over on the Mayflower and then discovered that General MacArthur was related to both of

Mann was in Washington recently and he had a number of interesting things to say about family trees. He is really an advertising man but his hobby has made him an expert and he is now the editor of the "Record," published by the New York State Geneological society.

"The United States has always been pedigree conscious about its cattle, horses, pets and virtually all growing crops," Mann said to me. "Now, the war is making us pedigree-conscious about ourselves. With countries and peoples involved in the struggle or seriously affected by it, the whole is 'root conscious.' "

Mann believes that the reason for of geneology is that the stupendous turmoil through which the world is going has sent people back to funda-mentals and, he says: "All roots are

"Just having lived in this country a lot of generations doesn't make a man an American," said Mann. "Two great influences have made

"One is a philosophy of life that we define as the American Way—a broad, liberal, generous policy of freedom of thought and action for the individual. The second thing is the fiesh and blood men and women who have had the stamina to build up and defend the American Way.

"An American in the true sense of the word is anybody who understands the American Way, lives by it and supports it with his full energy and life."

"Establishment of the blood rela-tionship of Churchill and Roosevelt," says Mann, "makes the characters themselves that much more interesting and bringing to light de-tails of their family history makes the nation's history that much

"And now comes the added discovery that the popular hero, Gen.
Douglas MacArthur, though a third
generation Scot in family name, is
also related to both Mr. Roosevelt

Food Abundant, Wickard Says

Crops Are So Good We and Allies Can Get Along With Few Curbs.

WASHINGTON. - With another year of record food production in sight, the United States should be to feed her Allies and herself with rationing in only a few excep-tional cases, Secretary Wickard said after the first meeting of the new food requirements committee.

The nine-man committee heard from Chairman Wickard a departmental crop report indicating ample supplies, and was assured that military needs would be considered first in their apportionment.

At a press conference later Secre-ary Wickard said the committee had discussed how army, navy, lease-lend and civilian representatives might be brought together so that the farmers could be told how much to produce and the War Pro duction board informed how much material would be needed to process, store and ship the crops. There would have to be a compromise between their respective wants, said Mr. Wickard, but he believed that by working together the food prob-lem could be met with "minimum sacrifice" to all concerned.

Hopes to Avoid Rationing.

"I hope rationing can be avoided ith very few exceptions," he said. with very few exceptions," he said. "I believe we are going to have another year of record-breaking production. Cheese production has been stepped up almost 50 per cent over a year ago. There is a plentiful sup-ply now for the British and our-selves.

"As for meat rationing, I don't believe it will be necessary to ration pork. Occasiocally some butcher shop may not have every kind of pork customers will like. But we are going to have 10,000,000 more hogs coming to market this year

"We are worrying about it. We are asking the farmers to ship them early. The time may come this year when a farmer will have to get a permit to ship his hogs. Any short-age of pork will only be temporary and meanwhile we will have plentiful supplies of beef, lamb, poultry eggs, all the high-protein

Mr. Wickard said his department was studying the dehydration of pork and beef to permit shipping economies.

As to wheat, the secretary reminded reporters that there was an enormous crop in prospect to be added to a huge carryover. If it were not for the fact that the law did not permit wheat allotments totaling less than 55,000,000 acres, the department would allot only 21,000,000 acres next year.

Sugar Supply Low.

Asked whether sugar rationing

was still necessary, the secretary said that it would not be if there were shipping enough to bring available supplies from Cuba and elsewhere, but "you don't want to scrape the cupboard bare when you don't what the shipping situation may be."

He referred to a department of

ar situation issued recently. According to this, the world supply this year is 3,500,000 tons smaller than last. The supply of sugar in nearby, off-shore producing areas was larger this year than in 1941, but "because of the marine shipping situation, lend-lease needs and diffi-culties in continental rail transport, the quantity of sugar for use within the continental United States is expected to be the smallest in years.'

Mr. Wickard said he hoped that the food program would involve a minimum interference with the normal distribution channels in the United

Finds Ground Feldspar

Extinguishes Fire Bombs WASHINGTON .- A discovery that ground feldspar, cheap and easily obtainable, is a highly effective mate rial for extinguishing magnesium incendiary bombs was reported today by the Geological Survey. Sprinkled on a bomb, just as sand

has been employed, the feldspar quickly melts and forms a protective coating which cuts off the sup-ply of air and stops the bomb from rrning, the survey said.
"It is superior," the announcement

added, "to mixtures containing salt, pitch, ashes or fine powders, as it does not burn, give off smoke, blow out or scatter appreciably from the intense heat of the incendiary material."

The method was developed by W. W. Rubey, geologist, and Michael Fleischer and J. J. Fahey, chemists, in experiments in the survey's lab-oratories and at the Edgewood (Md.)

Survivors Set Up Floating Drydock

Couple Up Rafts in Effort to Repair Lifeboat.

NORFOLK, VA.—Lashing three slip-rafts together, 13 survivors of a torpedoed medium-sized Norwegian merchantman set up drydock in open sea and attempted to repair their damaged boat.

The story of this novel operation was told here on the arrival of survivors, whose ship was attacked and sunk in the Atlantic on June 2. The navy said 30 other survivors landed at New York.

Sverre Novik, first mate, said the first torogo, street middely at

first torpedo struck suddenly at about 3 p. m. "The submarine then surfaced several hundred yards off the port side," he said. "Our gun crew went into action and we thought we had scored a hit but we

were wrong."

Meanwhile, he said, the men got meanwhile, he said, the men got into the lifeboats. The U-boat sub-merged and fired a second torpedo which, when it struck, knocked sev-eral of the lifeboats high into the

air.
"Thirteen of us scrambled into a boat. As it was damaged we got on rafts drifting nearby and clung to the boat," said Novik. "Later we tried to repair it by lashing rafts to-gether and pulling the boat aboard. We were still working on it with the few tools available when we were picked up 46 hours later by a navy rescue vessel."

Novik said the submarine surfaced again after the ship went down. It pulled alongside the rafts and "the commander asked us many questions," he said. "But we gave no answers."

"Then they went to work to repair the wire running from the conning tower to the after part of the U-boat. That was all the damage our gur crew had done. Soon the sub cruised away, still on the surface."

Maine Residents Build

First Air Raid Shelter KITTERY, MAINE.—Under the shadow of the Portsmouth navy, yard, a group of Knight avenue resi-dents have erected Maine's first air. raid shelter, believed also first of its kind in New England.

The shelter will accommodate 24 persons. It is 10 feet square, 6 feet high inside and 14 feet high overall. Pine logs 8 to 10 inches in diameter. were used in construction of the shelter, which is reinforced by the addition of 625 sandbags, each weigh-

ing approximately 140 pounds. Earl G. Pierce, 37, a patternmaker employed at the navy yard, directed construction of the shelter, aided by 15 men and women work

To expedite the work Pierce erect-ed flood lights and the group often worked until late at night. The town of Kittery furnished 15 truck loads of sand. Boy Scouts cut the pine logs on a nearby farm.

The shelter has been tested and

found to be sound proof as well as air tight. Inside is a first aid cabinet, fresh water tank, emergency rationing cupboard, overhead rack for clothes, battery radio, large drop leaf table and three ventilators, two The ventilators which will provide either hot or cold air can be sealed in case of poison gas attacks.

Captured German Tires

Sent to U. S. for Study WASHINGTON.-Tires taken from captured German airplanes and tanks will be examined soon by rub-ber experts in Akron, Ohio, to give the government the latest informa-tion on how the Axis is meeting its

rubber shortage. The tires were supplied by the British government at the request of American officials. They were tak-en from planes shot down over Britain and from tanks and trucks captured in Libya.

It was understood that the tires were already in this country and would arrive in Akron shortly. When the experts have examined them they will report to the War Production board.

Chickens Are Scarce

And Costly in Panama WASHINGTON.—The goose that laid the golden egg is called a chicken in Panama

There, the department of commerce reports, chickens sell for as much as \$2.50 each. The price is attributed to improved economic conditions and defense expenditures in the Canal Zone.

Panama, a poultry - producing country whose domestic supply is short of current demands, is trying to set a maximum of \$1.30 each by lowering the import tariff from 50 cents to five cents a fowl and placing a limitation upon the numb ported.

The bodies and a few empty life

'Terrible Days' The gravity of the Russian situation could not be underestimated and no attempt was made to belittle its seriousness. Germany's report of the fall of Rostov emphasized the

RUSSIAN FRONT:

As the sorely pressed Russians guarding the approaches to the Caucasus and the Volga river had fallen back before the million-man German army smashing its way southeast down the Don river valley,

the Soviet army organ, Red Star, said frankly: "Terrible days face the country." It called upon the fighting men of Russia to emulate the example of 28 Red soldiers, who in the defense of Moscow last winter, died fighting a tank charge with little more than their bare hands.

The speed of the new Nazi drive against the Reds' celebrated defense-in-depth technique was be-lieved to be due to the Germans' use of a crushing, mass maneuver which employed monster tanks, armored trains, heavy mortars and an unprecedented concentration of air

Only comforting note in the bleak picture was the success of Russian soldiers in regaining ground far to the north in their counter-offensive around Voronezh. By turning the Nazis back here, Marshal Timoshenko might be able to take some of the pressure off Red forces in the deep South who had fought with their backs to the wall in defense

of Rostov. U. S. CASUALTIES:

Show War's Trend Casualty figures released by the Office of War Information revealed

that the navy's losses since Pearl Harbor were 15 times greater than for the entire span of World War I. The OWI's statistics disclosed naval casualties thus far totaling 12,-143 compared with 871 in the first World war. The current casualties included 3,420 killed; 1,051 wounded and 7,051 missing. Those of World War I included 356 killed in action; 58 died of wounds and 456 lost at

The army's losses in the present war, were placed at 19,767. These included 902 killed; 1,413 wounded and 17,452 missing. That the Philippine Scouts trained under General MacArthur had given a heroic active was the second of these ways indicated. count of themselves was indicated by casualties listing 479 killed; 754

Casualties for all services were "The bulk of the army casualties fall into the category of missing,' the OWI said.

FEMININE ARMY: WAAC Trains Hard Every morning at 5:45 a, m. from now until next November 9, 800

wounded and 11,000 missing.

members of the newly organized Women's Auxiliary Army corps will leap from their army cots to begin a crowded day of drills, lectures and training at their camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

By November 9, America's first feminine army of occupation will begin to spread out to 19 forts throughout the country to relieve men in the armed forces for active

Halted by House

'Eyes and Legs' Called from retirement to the newly created position of chief of

With all the world discussing the



be supreme commander of the Unit-ed Nations' forces, or even of Amervelt did not use the term, it ap-peared that the admiral would become an assistant commander in chief, ranking all naval and mili-tary officers but the President.