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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Chinese Army Steps Up Anti-Jap Drive; Pantelleria Victory Prepares Way for Allied Sweep of Entire Mediterranean; Farm Implement Output Will Be Doubled

(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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France officially repaid some of its debt to America when Gen. Henri Giraud (right) invested United Nations Commander-in-Chief Dwight Eisenhower with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor at a ceremony in Algiers.

MEDITERRANEAN:
Pantelleria First Step

The Allied assault to reduce Italy's island buffer defenses preparatory to mainland operations had continued to give the Mediterranean area star billing over other theaters of war.

The capture of the island fortress of Pantelleria was significant not only because it was the first effective Allied milestone since the African victory, but it consolidated United Nations' control over east-west shipping in the Mediterranean as well. Moreover, by breaking through Italy's outer wall it paved the way for a cleanup of the more important islands of Sicily and Sardinia and for operations on the continent.

The steady and methodically violent destruction of Pantelleria's defenses was regarded as a forerunner of what other Axis Mediterranean bases would have to suffer. Day after day Allied bombers had plummeted disaster on beleaguered Pantelleria while naval units had blasted its forts with deadly big guns in softening up operations.

In the meantime British dispatches crediting Spanish sources reported that Marshal Erwin Rommel was speeding the completion of defenses along the French Mediterranean coast. These reports set forth that Rommel had been named commander of the so-called Mittelmeer wall.

IMPLEMENTS:
Output Doubled

Relief for farmers harassed by a shortage of machinery will be forthcoming as a result of WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson's announcement that the production of farm implements for the year beginning July 1 will be doubled and the entire "concentration" program imposed on the industry last year will be scrapped.

Mr. Nelson's announcement said that allotments of steel and other materials will be sufficient to boost farm equipment production to 80 per cent of the 1940 level, compared with a current rate of 40 per cent and a quota of only 20 per cent that was in effect early this year.

Meanwhile farm equipment manufacturers were authorized by the War Production board to place orders for materials for the new program.

ARGENTINA:
Axis Radio Curbed

Action of the new Argentine government in cancelling radio facilities which enabled Axis embassies or nationals to transmit code messages to their capitals was regarded as a step in the direction of bettering Argentina's relations with its South American neighbors as well as the United States.

The government said it took this step in compliance with the resolution adopted at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by American foreign ministers against Axis espionage in January, 1942. While the order cancelled radio code facilities for all nations, it struck at the Axis powers since they have no cable connections with Argentina, whereas the Allies are linked directly to Argentina by cable.

WHEAT:
Crop Prospects Dim

Smallest U. S. wheat production since 1936 was indicated by the Department of Agriculture in its report on June crop conditions. The department estimated winter wheat output at 501,702,000 bushels and spring wheat at 228,822,000, or a total of 730,524,000 compared with 981,327,000 bushels harvested last year.

The crop reporting bureau pointed out that winter wheat has been hurt by drouth in the Great Plains area and by wet weather in the Eastern Belt. Spring wheat, including a considerable acreage sown where winter wheat was killed, is now favored by generally good moisture, the bureau reported.

A 730,000,000 bushel wheat crop in 1943 would be about the same as the average for the 1932-41 decade which includes the drouth years of the mid '30's. It would, however, be about 150,000,000 bushels below the average of the last five years.

COAL:
Promise Fulfilled

Noted as a man who keeps his promises, Secretary Ickes fulfilled this reputation when he imposed a fine of $1 a day on the 530,000 mine workers who participated in the June 1-5 walkout from government-operated pits.

Mr. Ickes declared that before the walkout he had told the miners "we were going to fine them if they went out again."

Mr. Ickes acted in his role of federal fuel director in accordance with the miners' contracts which provide penalties if a miner fails to work without good reason.

Terming Ickes' action as "a brutal application of economic sanctions," John L. Lewis contended that the contract had expired at the time of the work stoppage, and "the United Mine Workers cannot understand how fines can be levied under the provisions of an expired contract."

CHINA:
More Gains Reported

China carried the Allied attack for further impressive gains in the middle Yangtze front, supported by strong American air action.

The tempo of the newly born offensive was indicated by a destructive air raid on the enemy's rear positions in which the Jap base of Hongay, largest enemy coal-mining and shipping center on the southern Asiatic coast, in Indo-China, was bombed and docks, warehouses, railroad yards and power facilities heavily damaged.

On the ground the Chinese army was reported by communiques to have inflicted additional heavy casualties on Japanese remnants fleeing from Itu, south of the main enemy base of Ichang. Field dispatches likewise disclosed that the Chinese had broken the Jap defense line southwest of Hwajung, their next major objective in the Lake Tunting area.

Trying desperately to hold their few remaining strong points, the Japs attempted counterattacks near Owchihkou, but ran into strong Chinese resistance.

WAR PROFITS:
'Recapture' Scanned

Whether the year-old renegotiation law by which the government recaptures "excessive war profits" from industry would be retained or eliminated was a matter that would be largely determined by the public hearings which the house naval committee had ordered.

As the committee applied close scrutiny into the operations of the law, witnesses representing big and little industry described its effect on war production. Government officials credit the contract renegotiation statute with saving the nation thus far in excess of three billion dollars.

Decision to undertake the investigation came with two measures pending before the house ways and means committee. One was to repeal the statute altogether and the other was to limit its use to contracts above $500,000 rather than the present $100,000 limitation.

RUSSIA:
Aerial Prelude

Air forays had continued to be the prelude to general 1943 land offensives on the Russian front as the lull that began with spring thaws still had persisted.

From one end of the line to the other reports indicated increasingly vigorous air battles as Nazi and Soviet planes fought it out for supremacy. Activity was reported especially pronounced in the Don river valley and northward in the vicinity of Leningrad. Russian communiques indicated that the vicinity of Rostov had become a cemetery for downed Nazi Heinkel and Junkers planes. The Reds reported likewise that in a German raid on the Volkhov front 60 miles southeast of Leningrad, 24 planes were shot down.

Meanwhile the Russians continued their attacks on eastern German airdromes. In one foray the Reds reported destroying 160 German planes compared to a loss of 26 Russian aircraft.

ANTI-STRIKE:
Penalties Promised

As the house had undertaken consideration of the compromise anti-strike bill, its sponsors declared that it would keep war plants and mines running uninterrupted by walkouts "if anything can."

Composing differences in bills previously passed by both house and senate, the revised measure was aimed particularly at the coal wage dispute. It authorized the government to seize strike-bound mines or plants, outlawed strikes in these facilities and imposed a 30-day "cooling off" period before walkouts could be called in privately operated war industries.

Penalties ranging from civil damage suits to a year's imprisonment and $5,000 fine could be imposed on those who fail to carry out the measure's regulations in labor disputes or who instigate or conspire with others to aid a strike in a government-operated plant.

RIGHT HAND:
Baruch for Byrnes

Official and unofficial Washington was cheered by the news that James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, had drafted Bernard L. Baruch to serve as his right-hand man.

Mr. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries board in the first World war and long an informal consultant of President Roosevelt, will serve Mr. Byrnes in an advisory capacity and will have a "more formal connection with the government" than when he headed the President's special rubber-investigating committee.

The key role which Baruch's mobilization of national resources played in winning the last war, plus his respect and popularity among members of congress were cited by observers as reasons for his choice by Mr. Byrnes. The fact that the two will be working together was viewed as a harbinger of closer cooperation between the government's legislative and executive branches and more thorough-going efficiency in the home front effort.

FOOD:
U. S. to Ship 25%

At least 25 per cent of American food production this year will have to be shipped abroad, Roy F. Hendrickson, food distribution director of the War Food administration, disclosed, adding that the proportion may have to be still greater.

Hendrickson told the war council of the American Retail federation that "as we move into Italy and Greece, France, Norway and the rest of Europe we must give those half-starved people the strength to be actively on our side."

The food distribution chief declared that the personnel of America's military forces eats an average of about 5¼ pounds of food daily, whereas civilians average between three and four pounds.

The Indian of Today, Like His Forefathers, Proves He's 'First-Class Fighting Man'

More Than 11,000 Red Men, Most of Them Volunteers, Are Fighting for Their Native Land as Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

THE recent announcement by the War Department that Maj. Clarence L. Tinker Jr. of the United States army air force was missing in action in North Africa was a tragic coincidence, in that just a year ago the War Department announced that his father, Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, commander of the army air forces in Hawaii, was missing in action. He had led a flight of army bombers to attack the Japanese fleet east of Wake island and he was killed in the Battle of Midway.

Interesting, too, is the fact that the Tinkers, father and son, were North American Indians and, at the time of his death, General Tinker was called "the greatest Indian fighter in the present war." But although they are outstanding examples of the "fighting red man," modern version, they are only two of an estimated 11,000 Indians in the armed forces of the United States and most of them didn't wait to be drafted for service but enlisted voluntarily.

Taken by itself, that number does not seem large. But in proportion to the total number of "native Americans" in the United States today, it is a more imposing record. If an equal proportion of white men had likewise voluntarily enlisted we would have an army of nearly four million volunteers in addition to the millions who are in the army through selective service.

Incidentally, an interesting situation in regard to the enrollment of Indians in Uncle Sam's service arose soon after the Selective Service act of 1940 was passed. Into federal court in New York city one autumn day in 1941 marched five brilliantly dressed Indians to watch a white man fight for their rights according to the white man's rules. They were descendants of the warriors who, away back in 1784, made a treaty with the United States by which the young and struggling federal government recognized the Iroquois Indian Confederacy as a sovereign and independent nation.

'Independent, Unconquered Nation.'

They had come into court to maintain by legal means their identity as members of that confederacy which, as "an independent, unconquered nation," was subject only to its own lawmakers and not to the congress of the United States. On the records of the court the case appears as a writ of habeas corpus for one Warren Eldreth Green, a 21-year-old Onondaga Indian, who had been drafted into military service the previous May. Young Green had no particular objection to entering the army—as a matter of fact a number of his fellow-tribesmen had already voluntarily enlisted—but he was being used as a test case to challenge the right of the United States government to conscript the young men of an "independent, unconquered nation."

White counsel for the Indians argued that the Iroquois Confederacy had been treated as a foreign nation until 1924 when a law was passed conferring United States citizenship on Indians. No such law, he contended, could apply to members of the Six Nations without their consent. On this premise he argued that the law was unconstitutional and therefore members of the Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Mohawk, Oneida and Tuscarora tribes could not be numbered among the "citizens" who might be drafted under the Selective Service act.

The case was taken under advisement by the judges who heard the arguments. That was late in October, 1941. Then came Pearl Harbor. After that fateful day, nothing more was heard of the case. The tribesmen of the Six Nations may have regarded themselves as members of an "independent, unconquered nation" living within the United States but they were Americans first, as well as "First Americans."

In that respect they were like the majority of the red men who had not waited for Pearl Harbor to join up to fight for their country. Even before the Japs' attack on Hawaii it was estimated that one out of every ten eligible Indians between the ages of 21 and 35 were already serving in the armed forces.

Descendants of Noted Chiefs.

Among them were descendants of many a famous Indian leader whose name has come down in history because he was a patriot who rallied his warriors to defend their lands against the encroachments of the white men. One of the greatest of these was Tecumseh of the Shawnees, who tried to organize a confederacy of all the Indian tribes in the Ohio valley in the early 1800s but whose plans were upset when his brother, the Prophet, launched his surprise attack upon the soldiers of Gen. William Henry Harrison and was badly defeated at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.

KIUTUS TECUMSEH

One of the first of the "fighting red men" of today who attempted to enlist in Uncle Sam's armed forces was Kiutus Tecumseh, a descendant of the great Shawnee leader. He was rejected for military service, however, because he was partially disabled by wounds he received while serving aboard a navy sub chaser during World War I.

There was a time when the name of Geronimo was a name of hatred and terror in the great Southwest, for this Apache leader blazed a trail of death and destruction through New Mexico and Arizona. Run to earth at last in 1886 by soldiers under the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the "Apache Devil" was held as a prisoner of war in Florida, Alabama and finally at Fort Sill, Okla., until his death in 1911. Thirty years later, Homer Yahnozha, a Mescalero Apache and a direct descendant of Geronimo, was one of the heroes who fought at Bataan and Corregidor.

Out in Nevada a county and a city perpetuate the name and fame of Winnemucca, great chief of the Piutes, who in his day was a "first-class fighting man." Today that fighting tradition is carried on by his great-great-grandson, Stanley Winnemucca, who is a "Fighting Marine." Although more Indians have gone into the army than into the marines or the navy, there is at least one who holds high rank in our sea forces. He is Francis J. Mee, a Chippewa, born in Detroit Lakes, Minn., a commander in the navy.

The 'Model American Soldier.'

If the Indians in World War II follow the precedent of those who fought in World War I, then some of our greatest heroes of the present conflict may be copper-skinned soldiers, sailors or marines. For more than 17,000 Indians heard the call to arms in 1917 and among them was Odis N. Leader, a Choctaw, who was foreman of a cattle ranch in Oklahoma. It is an ironical fact that, soon after we declared war on Germany, this "First American" was the victim of rumors that he was a German spy! To prove his loyalty, he gave up his business and enlisted. He saw action at Cantigny, at Soissons, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. He was twice wounded and gassed and when the French government sought a "model American soldier," of whom an oil painting was to be made to hang on the walls of the French federal building, where types of all the Allied races were to be represented, Sergt. Odis N. Leader was chosen for that honor!

MAJOR GENERAL CLARENCE L. TINKER

Other Indians who received the Croix de Guerre included Sergt. James M. Gordon, a Chippewa, who braved shell fire to rescue a wounded French officer; Chester Armstrong Fourbear, a Sioux, cited for his bravery as a messenger at Bellicourt; John M. Harper, a Ute; Marty Beaver, a Creek; Bert Hayman, a Seneca-Modoc; Gus Gertiez, a Pueblo bugler; Joseph Oglohombi, a Choctaw; and Corp. Nicholas E. Brown, another Choctaw, who was killed in action and received the award posthumously.

Winners of DSC and Croix de Guerre

Among those who received the Distinguished Service Cross of their own United States, as well as the Croix de Guerre of France, were Joe Schenderleon, a Crow and Na-Hiv-A-Ta, a Hopi; and Thomas D. Saunders, a scion of the most formidable fighters the United States army ever encountered in the days of the old frontier—the Cheyennes. Here is his record, as given in General Orders of the Second division:

"Corporal Thomas D. Saunders, Company A, Second engineers, while a member of the first wire cutting platoon, made his way forward in advance of the unit until he was in line with and in company with Private Wilkerson, Company B, Second engineers, were the first soldiers to enter Jaulny, then infested with snipers, and swept with wicked machine gunfire, being occupied by rearguard detachments of the enemy. They alone captured 63 German prisoners after searching the caves of a hospital with persistence and courage. This at Jaulny, France, on September 12, 1918.

"Corporal Thomas D. Saunders, Company A, Second engineers; at St. Etienne-a-Armes, on October 8, 1918, he bravely conducted a patrol under heavy fire. During the night, he made a reconnaissance close to the enemy, of the position which his section was to occupy in the front, and returning, conducted it to that position."

GERONIMO

SGT. ODIS N. LEADER

Who's News This Week

By Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

NEW YORK.—Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum, who snatched the island of Attu back from the Japs, is exactly the type of man you could readily picture wresting a hard bitten strip of land like that away from a wily foe. Short, stocky, and firm jawed, he radiates pugnacity and courage. Those who favor the fashion plate genus in their military men would never glance twice at him. If they met him in civies on the street of a small town they would pick him out as the hard working village doctor, especially if he were carrying his battered Gladstone bag and had his well-caked black pipe clamped between his teeth. He is 52.

Here Definitely We Have a Man Not of Style but of Action

General Landrum is a man who got to the top the hard way. Back in 1910 he entered the army as a private in the coast artillery. By the time the United States entered World War I he was wearing the silver bar of a first lieutenant on his shoulders. Two months later he had become a captain. In the years following the Armistice he kept moving slowly and quietly ahead. He was not the kind of officer to make the headlines, especially in peacetime, but his superiors knew him as plugger and they approve of him. He was graduated from the Army War college in 1936 and just six months before Pearl Harbor, he received his colonelcy.

General Landrum is a native of Florida and he calls Pensacola his home town. Mrs. Landrum, however, is now in California. Like many another wife of an army or naval officer she likes to look at the same ocean her husband does.

IF IT had not been for the late Kaiser, William E. Lynd might still be practicing law in Idaho instead of being, at 49, a brigadier general in the army air corps. He actually started out as an attorney, in fact after earning his degree at the University of Washington. Then he took on military training as a sideline with the Idaho National Guard. In 1916 he went to the Mexican border in the fracas that served as a curtain raiser to the first World war. He had hardly settled back at his law books before the real show started. On March 27, 1917, he was called back to the colors and eight days later was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry.

Attorney Becomes Warrior to Make The Laws Stick

Christmas eve, 1917, is one he will always remember, for his outfit sailed for France just as St. Nick hitched up his reindeer. Overseas he was switched to the air service as an observer and he finally reached the front in a plane in August. A few days later he was the proud possessor of a Silver Star, earned in an air battle with the Germans.

Like many another veteran of the AEF, Lynd found civilian life dull and in 1920 he rejoined the army, this time for good. He has another air medal now. He won the second award for a spectacular reconnaissance flight out over the Pacific in the first year of the present war. More recently he was at Attu, and the other day he visited the White House to tell President Roosevelt what his fliers had done to lick the Japs there.

WHEN the censors finally released the news that Artemus L. Gates, assistant secretary of the navy for air, had been on a tour of the Pacific fighting front, his longtime friends said in unison, "We might have known it." In World War I his experiences were like something out of fiction.

Getting to Zone of Battle Is Second Nature to Gates

When the war clouds lowered over the United States 25 years ago, Gates was in his junior year at Yale. He had just been made captain-elect of the football team, an honor earned at tackle for two seasons. By April, however, he had abandoned his cap and gown for a naval uniform.

In the summer of 1916 he had had a fling at flying and it did not take him long to get into naval aviation, then still in its infancy. August, 1917, found him in France and long before the Armistice he was commanding the U. S. naval air station at Dunkirk.