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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Reports of Revolt in Germany Follow Bomb Attack on Hitler; Yank Forces Push Guam Drive

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#### DEMOCRATS: 1944 Platform

Declaring that their platform really was Franklin D. Roosevelt himself, the Democrats meeting in Chicago for their national convention renominated the President for a fourth term, and called for the continuance of New Deal domestic policies and the creation of a world organization to preserve peace through use of force if necessary.

For agriculture, the Democrats pledged price guarantees and crop insurance, and declared their objective to be to keep it on a parity with industry and labor; extend rural electrification and develop broader domestic and foreign markets for farm products.

For the postwar period, the Democratic platform asked compensation for workers during demobilization, reduction or repeal of wartime taxes and simplification of the tax structure, and encouragement of risk capital and new enterprise.

Besides U. S. participation in an organization to keep world peace, the party's foreign relations platform called for extension of the administration's trade policies, and reaffirmation in the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

#### PACIFIC:

##### Jap Shakeup

With the invasion of Guam, U. S. forces took one step closer to the Japanese and Asiatic mainland, even as the enemy reorganized his government at home with the fall of Premier Hedeki Tojo and his cabinet.

In reorganizing the government under leadership of two confirmed militarists and advocates of Japanese expansion southward, official Tokio declared that the objective was to give the civilian element



During battle on Saipan island in Pacific, U. S. marines fight way through burning streets of Garapan.

greater participation in the general war effort, heretofore controlled by Tojo and the army clique.

Despite their belief in Jap expansion, the new leaders have been noted for their disposition to accomplish it without interference with Allied interests, and some quarters suspected that their appointment might be an intimation of a friendly enemy approach to the U. S.

U. S. forces streamed into rocky, desolate Guam to retake one of the first American possessions seized by the Japs after Pearl Harbor, following 17 days of heavy naval and aerial bombardment, which came on the heels of occupation of Saipan island in the Marianas.

#### FARM VALUES:

##### No Spree

Although good returns on heavy volume have stimulated agriculture during World War II and led to a brisk turnover in farm lands at increasing values, no runaway credit extension has marked the realty dealings.

With operators purchasing two-thirds of the record number of farms sold in 1943, 51 per cent of the transactions were for cash, and most of the remainder involved large cash down payments.

Because farm land values were about 75 per cent of the 1912-'14 level when the war broke out, they are still about 50 to 60 per cent below the inflated prices of 1920 despite their steady rise. Although the average rise in value has been about 37 per cent, increases have totaled as much as 53 per cent.

Inflated values above real earning possibilities in some localities has hindered the Farm Security Administration's tenant purchasing program.



British forces clean out Nazi snipers on outskirts of Caen.

#### EUROPE:

##### Stubborn Foe

Allied forces continued to slug forward in Normandy, gaining ground by the yard in the face of stubborn German do-or-die resistance all along the curving front.

Fighting was intense both on the western end of the front where U. S. forces pressed forward against the enemy holding out behind the cover of the tall, thick hedgerows checking the countryside, and on the eastern end where British armored columns broke through the foe's formations in the open plains. With about 75,000 men facing the British in this sector, Nazi Marshall Rommel attempted to curtail the Allied drive by sharp counterattacks.

British forces exerted the heaviest pressure in recent fighting because the open country allowed use of their armored equipment behind terrific artillery barrages. Bad weather continued to hamper full scale operations of the Allied air force, both in support tactics and bombardment of enemy communications behind the lines.

##### Internal Revolt

With the Allies pressing in on all sides, Hitler is faced with internal revolt within Germany, with the Nazis reporting that a clique of army officers sought to establish a new government and prepare the groundwork for surrender.

Climax of the sensational plot was the attempted assassination of Hitler with a bomb, which exploded within 6 feet of him, causing him slight injury and more seriously hurting 13 of his aides.

Moving swiftly to quell the revolt, which reportedly had the support of high ranking army officers, the Nazis executed several of the ring-leaders and designated Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler as commander within Germany to suppress the uprising. Rebels' plans reportedly called for seizure of control of the country through military units.

Addressing the German people over the radio after the attempt on his life, Hitler roared: "... I am convinced that by stamping out this very small clique of traitors ... we will now at last create that atmosphere in the rear at home which the fighting front needs. ..."

##### Russ Advance

Russian armies continued to exert the strongest pressure on the eastern front, continuing their drive on East Prussia in the north and rolling deeper into Poland farther to the south.

As the Russians pressed the Germans on the east, Allied troops moved against the Nazis' vaunted "Gothic line" in northern Italy, with an easing of their problems of supply promised with the capture and hasty repair of the western seaport of Livorno, through which 17,500 tons of shipping can be cleared daily.

With German resistance stiffening around East Prussia, the Russians swung the brunt of their attack further southward in Poland, outflanking the big industrial city of Lwow and fanning out on the open plains below Warsaw. The Russian breakthroughs continued to force the Germans to pull back to prevent encirclement from the rear.

#### WORLD BANK:

##### Stability Sought

Seeking to stabilize the internal conditions of countries and minimize possibilities for unrest in the post-war world, 44 allied nations came to agreement on raising an \$8,800,000,000 fund, which would be used to make currencies available to individual states for settling trade balances.

At the same time, the nations moved to agreement on a \$10,000,000,000 world bank, which would extend \$2,000,000,000 in long-term loans to different countries for reconstruction and development, use the other \$8,000,000,000 to guarantee similar loans made by private investors.

With U. S. participation in the two projects dependent upon congressional approval, the U. S. share in the \$8,800,000,000 fund would be \$2,750,000,000, and its contribution to the \$10,000,000,000 world bank would be about \$3,000,000,000.

#### BEEF:

##### July High

Because of smaller shipments and stiffening market competition, prime long-fed steers came into increasing demand, with buyers at the Chicago yards paying \$17.65 per hundred-weight for choice cattle, the highest price for July since 1919, and peak for any month since April, 1943.

This year's July top compared with \$17.10 paid in 1943; \$15.85 in 1942, and \$13 in 1941. Highest July sale on record was the \$18.75 in 1918.

The majority of steers and yearlings also shared in the price advance, with top heifers rising to \$17.35 to equal the highest July sale on record, and the best return since August, 1920.

#### GI READING:

##### Politics Permitted

Even as the army expanded the list of magazines permitted to circulate among GIs to 189, Sen. Robert Taft (Ohio) pressed for a relaxation of regulations designed to curb the distribution of political literature in the services.

Declaring that an amendment to the Hatch act only forbid the circulation of government printed material to soldiers, Taft said it did not prevent the transmission of any political literature to troops if sent by individuals, corporations or political parties at their own expense.

In expanding the list of magazines which might circulate among GIs regardless of the political material they may possess, the army said it based its action on studies of soldiers' reading habits abroad and purchases at posts at home.

#### Home Front

##### Tobacco

Because cigarette manufacturers have only about one year's stocks of tobacco on hand, and a recent War Food administration order restricted their purchase of 1944 flue-cured tobacco for aging to 70 per cent of the amount they processed last year, smokers may continue to feel the pinch of short supplies.

##### Iron Ore

During the first six months of 1944, lower Great Lakes blast furnaces consumed 44,290,320 tons of iron ore, approximately 198,000 tons more than the previous record set last year. As of July 1, stock piles on U. S. and Canadian docks totaled 26,655,414 tons, about 550,000 more than at the same date in 1943.

##### Oil

U. S. oil production soared to 4,662,350 barrels a day during the week ended July 15, increasing about 500,000 over the same period last year. As of the same date, gas stocks stood at 82,252,000 barrels compared with 75,391,000 in 1943.

#### RAIL FINANCE:

##### Big Deal

In one of the railroads' biggest financing deals in years, the Great Northern considered plans for calling in \$119,887,700 of bonds and notes, to further cut fixed interest charges to about \$10,000,000 yearly, compared with \$12,506,172 in 1943 and an average of \$18,194,079 for the 1921-'31 period.

Under the Great Northern's tentative proposal, it would cover the redemption with the issuance of \$100,000,000 of new general mortgage bonds, and the remainder from funds from its treasury. About \$4,000,000 would be paid in premiums for calling in the old bonds and notes before maturity.

With the completion of the new financing, the Great Northern would then have an outstanding bonded debt of approximately \$249,000,000, besides an additional amount of equipment trust certificates and conditional sales obligations.



The Private Papers Of a Cub Reporter

A visiting movie star was asked which man she would enjoy meeting most ... To the amazement of the interviewers, she said: "Albert Einstein" ... The noted scientist was lecturing in Manhattan and he agreed to see her ... With the scribes scribbling and the flashlight bulbs bulbing, the star in an awed voice said, "It's a thrill to think that I am talking to the one man who knows more about the stars than any other living person."

"Not quite," replied Einstein. "No one can predict what a star will do to get her name in the papers."

They tell the one about the colonel, speaking at a dinner in his honor before embarking for Africa ... "I thank you," he concluded, "for your kind wishes regarding my welfare, and I want you to know that when I am far away, surrounded by ugly, grinning savages, I shall always think of you."

Jackie Coogan, recently back from paratrooping in Burma and India, said that his Burma Gilder group landed near a small tribal village 150 miles back of the Jap lines ... Having the assignment to construct an airport in less than 12 hours, Coogan called over a Thugee (native chief) and asked that he parade the villagers that he wished to recruit as workers.

Hundreds of them were girls wearing very little. One, however, was better groomed than the others ... Draped to her ankles was a huge towel with the words: "Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C."

At an airport the other day, a dejected sailor sat waiting for hours. He appeared so depressed a sympathetic bystander asked him what the trouble was ... He said he had just come in from the South Pacific for a four-day furlough. His home was an hour and a half away by air ... He had just been put off one plane in favor of a higher priority ... He hadn't been home in two years. His father had died in the meantime, and every hour now seemed an eternity ... But what really got him down, he added, was that two planes had left for his home burg but couldn't find room for him—despite the fact that the last person to board the plane was a civilian—carrying a golf bag!

When Norway was invaded civilian Germans fled Sweden because they expected that country to be invaded next ... A German who had been buying up dollars at half the price took a train one night from Stockholm. His suitcase contained about one million dollars in small and large bills ... He knew he could not get by Swedish customs with it, and that even if he did, the Gestapo would catch up with him in Germany ... Not long after midnight the train stopped at a small station. The German hurried out with his valise, found a dark spot near a tree, buried his treasure, took careful note of the spot and boarded the train ... Thru his window he made a note of a sign on a door (on the side of the depot) ... It said KVINNOR ... A few weeks ago he got permission to return to Sweden. At the station he showed the ticket seller the memo of the name he had copied down. The ticket seller's eyebrows jumped high and then he grinned ... KVINNOR in Swedish means WOMEN ... The frantic dope is now traveling all over central Sweden at night, hoping to find the right depot, not knowing that even if he is that lucky, the Swedish authorities are waiting for him.

This is how Russia whipped its Black Market ... In Russia the soldiers get additional pay for each battle they are in, and not having anywhere to spend it, they send it home. The kinfolk are making more money than usual (in spite of what you hear), and all this is why Russia now has too much surplus coin, as well as a Black Market which gets 40 rubles for nylons and 50 for a bottle of Scotch ... The Soviet gov't, being realistic about it, decided to go into the Black Market racket, so now they have gov't-owned stores in all communities ... They are called: Government-Owned Black Market Stores (or whatever the Russian is for that), and any citizen can shop in them ... In this way, the gov't gets back all that surplus money ... And keeps the citizens honest at the same time ... Over here surplus money is being enjoyed only by the "mobs," who keep it all since they rarely pay taxes.

## Coast Guard's 154th Birthday Finds It Fighting Axis On Seven Seas, in Addition to Peacetime Duties

### Service Originated As Arm of Treasury To Check Smuggling

Soon after he took over direction of the treasury in George Washington's cabinet, Alexander Hamilton discovered that the government was losing a lot of sorely needed revenue because of the brisk smuggling that was going on along the coast. Accordingly, he told the President that something would have to be done. Washington brought the matter to the attention of congress, and that body, acting with remarkable celerity, provided funds for the establishment of the Revenue Cutter Service. So it was that on August 4, 1790, the U. S. coast guard was born. The service is celebrating its 154th anniversary this year. It has the longest record of all the nation's sea forces, having taken part in every war since the Revolution.

From post-Revolutionary days when it operated a handful of tiny 48-foot cutters concentrating on the collection of import duties for the infant republic, the coast guard has expanded in scope of its activities and in size until today it has more than 200,000 officers and enlisted men, and is fighting the Axis all over the world.

Actually, the Tariff Act of 1790 merely authorized the building of six revenue cutters to insure the collection of customs. But our founding fathers realized that this little fleet might prove valuable as a defense unit. So it was decided to organize the men and ships on a military basis. President Washington commissioned Hopley Heaton of New Hampshire "to command a cutter in the service of the United States."

One hundred and fifty-four years later coast guard vessels are operating as part of the navy, sweeping the seas of enemy subs, and coast guard landing craft are spear-heading invasions, putting marines ashore in the South Pacific and the army in France. The coast guard has fulfilled the fondest hopes of its founders.

But the military usefulness of the coast guard, which has reached a peak in this war, was apparent soon after its organization. In 1797, American ships bound for England were seized and boarded by privateering French vessels, operating with tacit blessing of the Revolutionary government of France.

##### Fought French Privateers

When in 1799, the U. S. navy was finally organized and new ships were sent out to aid the cutters in their battle against the French. But it is interesting to note that of the 22 ships captured, 18 were taken by the coast guard, which also assisted in the capture of two more.

The undeclared war against France saw the establishment of the precedent of transferring the coast guard from the treasury department to the navy in time of war. Ever since this date, the alert, trim, fighting coast guard cutters and men have joined the navy by presidential proclamation on the outbreak of hostilities.

When peace with France was restored in 1801, the cutters were returned to the treasury department and in an economy measure by the hard-pressed government several were decommissioned. But when,



CREWMEN on a coast guard cutter assigned to rescue work in the English channel keep anxious watch as they scan the choppy waters for soldiers who were tossed into the sea when their invasion barge was sunk. This flotilla of cutters saved hundreds of men during the D-Day period.



EXPERTLY handling their landing craft, coast guardsmen bring a barge loaded with soldiers to shore through the treacherous surf of the South Pacific. This boat was swamped, but the crew managed to land the troops entrusted to their care.

during the coming years, fears of a war with England caused anxious naval authorities to survey our naval strength, additional cutters were authorized and built, all of which served with distinction in the War of 1812.

The Civil war wrought havoc with the revenue cutter service, although all its vessels fought on the side of the Union. Trained crews and officers, torn between divided loyalties, left the service to join their respective sides. To fill the places of these men, having decades of service and experience, relaxed standards made possible the admission of some unfit, morally and mentally, and soon after the war a complete reorganization of the service was necessary. And this reorganization was thorough.

New ships were constructed and in 1876 an academy was established to train officers. Although at first the academy was merely a barkentine, "The Dobbin," anchored off New Bedford and later the "Chase" at Baltimore, no move did more to establish the "esprit de corps" of the coast guard, retain and pass on its traditions and raise the service to the high standards of unity that it has achieved today. The present coast guard academy at New London, Conn., compares favorably with Annapolis and West Point.

##### Police Duty in Alaska

Meanwhile the service was entrusted with new duties, while its old functions were enlarged with the growth of the nation. The acquisition of Alaska was an important event for the coast guard, for to it was given the obligation of enforcing law and order in the territory. When the Japs invaded the Aleutian Islands, the decades of experience of the coast guard in the wild unpredictable waters of the Arctic is bearing fruit.

In 1915 the coast guard was merged with the life saving service and for the first time the name "COAST GUARD" was officially recognized. The merger of these two units was a logical development, for the cutter and life saving units were both branches of the treasury department and had operated closely for many years. The lighthouse division was not made an official member of the coast guard "family" until 1939.

World War I found the coast guard, as usual, ready for anything. A terse presidential message "Plan One ... Acknowledge," transferred the coast guard ships and personnel into the navy for the duration. Coast guard officers were assigned to duty at naval stations and on naval ships throughout the world with many being given command posts. The cutters as usual

were placed in convoy and escort service.

The period following the Armistice saw the construction of the modern coast guard fleet. New Diesel and steam cutters were designed and built. Smaller, fast, patrol boats were developed. New equipment was installed on shore stations. Air power was made a vital part of the coast guard with the construction of bases on the Atlantic and Pacific. A fleet of planes of the newest design were assigned to the service and so coast guard aviation, long a cherished dream, was a reality.

When the country thinks of coast guard law enforcement, it usually associates it with Prohibition. Although the coast guard was given the unpopular job of enforcing that unfortunate act it managed to make the best of it. In fact through Prohibition the coast guard developed a valuable intelligence unit which today serves the cause of national defense as part of the naval intelligence. But prohibition was only one of the law-enforcing jobs of the versatile coast guard. The Narcotics, Oil Pollution, Whaling and Alien Smuggling are just a few of the marine laws enforced by the nation's maritime police force.

But greatest of all the hundred fifty-four years of the coast guard history has been this great global war that will rid the world of tyr-



RELAXING with a bit of nonsense, a coast guardman on Saipan dolls up in Japanese garments. He is garbed in a silk kimono and brocade obi. He shades himself with a fancy parasol while he takes aim at a parakeet with a Jap machine gun.

rany and oppression. Three of the guard's cutters made naval history by signal success against the submarine. First it was the Campbell, which in 12 hours of gruelling action depth-bombed five enemy U-boats and shelled, rammed and sank a sixth in a running battle while guarding a convoy. Then followed the Icarus, 165 feet of fighting fury, which sank a U-boat off the Carolina coast and took 33 prisoners. The Spencer, sister ship of the Campbell, reached her peak of glory by sinking a sub stalking a convoy.

##### Beach Patrol

The famed beach patrol reached its heights with the capture, conviction and elimination of the sub-landed, would-be saboteurs who were trapped by an alert coast guardman on Long Island's desolate shores. On guard against other landings coast guard dogs and horse patrols now are ready to give any intruder a warm reception. The port security force, a similar unit, protects piers and harbors.

This war has seen the full development of coast guard aviation. Where once coast guard fliers flew in bad weather on many an errand of mercy, they now skim over the vast expanses of the ocean acting as air umbrellas for victory convoys, on constant alert for lurking subs. To the fleet of flying boats of peacetime have been added the deadly "Kingfishers," sleek, trim planes flown by the same experienced men who fly in any weather, under any conditions.

One more new branch of the service is the SPARS, the women's reserve of the coast guard, aimed at replacing coast guardsmen on shore stations throughout the country. SPAR officers train at the academy at New London and enlisted personnel at the new training school at Palm Beach, Fla. Over 7,000 SPARS are now on duty but by the end of the year 9,000 will be wearing the coast guard blue.

So, whether in peace or war, the coast guard's greatest pride is to live faithful to its motto, "Semper Paratus," "Always Ready." And coastguardsmen are always ready—to save lives, patrol beaches, capture smugglers, watch for icebergs, or fight the enemies of their country.