

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

**Russian Front Grows in Importance As Nazis Win New African Victory; Oregon, Canada Shelled by Axis Sub; Japs Gain Second Aleutian Foothold**

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)  
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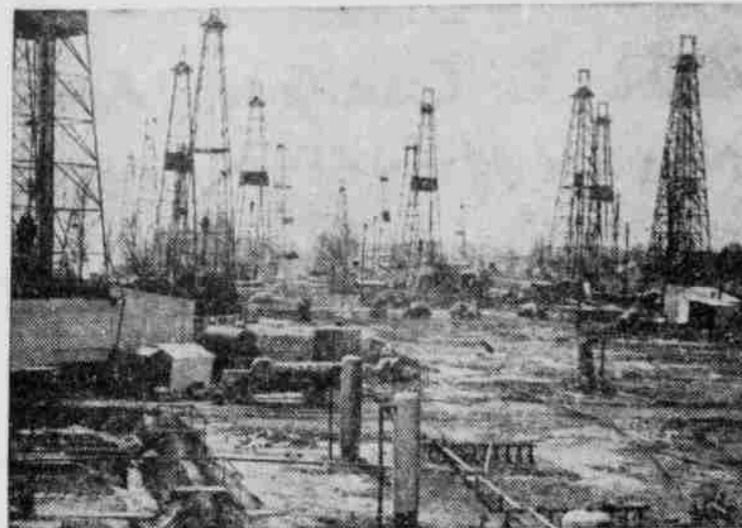


Photo shows oil wells located near Salem, Ill., which has been designated as the terminus for the proposed oil pipe line from Longview, Texas. The WPB announces that the cost of the project will be between 30 and 40 million dollars. Acute oil shortage and gasoline shortage in the eastern states will be considerably alleviated by the new line.

**RUSSIAN FRONT: Increased Importance**

With the fall of Tobruk in Libya the fighting on the Russian front took on added importance for it became increasingly clear that if the United Nations were going to fight Hitler to a standstill the Soviet forces must continue to occupy the major portion of Nazi armed strength.

Soviet soldiers were doing just that. Even as the British were admitting the loss of their Libyan stronghold, a report from Moscow took the optimistic note that with the continued material aid of Britain and the United States the Russians would be able to hold out against Germany.

While an official Russian communique admitted a German breakthrough at Sevastopol, Soviet troops had blasted their way across the Donets river in the critical Kharkov area and recaptured a number of localities in a terrific counter-attack. Earlier, two German regiments with heavy air and tank support had crossed the river in a violent attack and forced the Russians back.

The German success at Sevastopol came only after huge losses, according to the Russian official version which admitted: "In the Sevastopol sector of the front our troops repelled repeated furious German attacks. At a cost of enormous losses the enemy succeeded in driving a wedge in our defensive positions."

**WEST COASTS: Shelled**

Almost four months to the day after a submarine had shelled the California coast, another U. S. state, Oregon, felt the impact of enemy shells. The more recent shelling took place against the shoreline north of Seaside, Ore., just south of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river.

The Fourth Army and Western Defense command announced the firing of six to nine shells by an unidentified craft near the midnight hour. No damage nor casualties were reported. Although the army did not immediately identify the attacking vessel it was believed to be a Jap submarine.

This conclusion was reached after the Canadian government had announced that about 24 hours before the Oregon attack a submarine had landed shells at the government telegraph station at Estevan Point, Vancouver Island.

This was the first time that an enemy submarine had attacked shore installations in Canada and the first time in Canada's history that enemy shells had landed on her soil. Canadian officials said that while one of the shells landed near enough to the telegraph station to "shatter windows" the other missiles "fell harmlessly on the beach."

The U. S. army's first brief announcement of the Oregon attack indicated that the firing had lasted about 15 minutes. Earlier residents of Astoria had reported hearing between 10 and 16 shots fired at sea and said they could hear the shells whistle over head. Still another report said that an Astoria resident had sighted a submarine off the coast. Washington and Oregon had dimouts of their coasts at the time of the attack.

**BRIEFS:**

**AID TO ENEMY:** Judge Thomas Sidal, Atlantic City defense council chairman, has charged that signals to Axis submarines were flashed from hotel windows along the Atlantic coast.

**BUNKER HILL:** Bunker Hill monument, which commands an all-inclusive view of the Boston Navy yard, has been closed to the public for the duration.

**JAP FOOTHOLD: On Kiska Island**

Japan gained a second foothold in the Western hemisphere when forces were put ashore at Kiska island to establish a base on that Aleutian island less than 800 miles from the navy's base at Dutch Harbor.

The Japanese, operating under cover of fog, were able to establish their base. The occupation was not a surprise. Kiska is approximately 175 miles east of Attu island, which the navy announced on June 12 had been occupied by the Japanese. A break in the weather within the past few days enabled discovery of the occupation of Kiska.

A navy communique said that "Tents and minor temporary structures were observed to have been set up on land." Kiska has a fair harbor, the site of a former coaling station for ships. Attu has few facilities for ships of any size.

In Honolulu, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons has urged all non-residents not engaged in essential war work to leave for the mainland as soon as practicable and at the same time warned that Japan might attack Hawaii at any time.

**TOBRUK: Its Aftermath**

When the fall of Tobruk was officially confirmed by the British, Allied plans for a second front received a setback. Egypt and Suez are threatened by Axis forces, under the leadership of Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel.

According to German and Italian communiques, 25,000 British soldiers and several generals were captured. These figures almost duplicate the number of Italians



GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL  
It was 17 months ago,

captured when Tobruk surrendered to the British in January, 1941.

Australian and British troops moved into Tobruk 17 months ago when Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell was driving across Libya. The Italian troops offered little resistance, although they burned much of the material in the city.

Following the Italian defeat, German troops were sent to Africa and a strengthened Axis army drove back across the desert to Egypt's borders. Tobruk was placed under siege in April, 1941. The garrison was kept in action by the British navy, which managed to hold open the sea lanes for supplies and reinforcements.

**Explanation Wanted**

The news of Tobruk's fall came as Prime Minister Winston Churchill was in the United States to confer with President Roosevelt on "the war, conduct of the war, and the winning of the war."

Not since the prime minister satisfied the house of commons over the losses of Hongkong, Malaya and Singapore has the nation been more unified in demanding a full account of the conduct of the war. Charges of inefficiency and blundering are widespread.

**PARITY: Fight Goes On**

Farm, church and labor groups united in a move to back President Roosevelt against a legislative bloc which is opposed to the administration's plan to sell government-owned wheat and corn below parity prices.

In a letter to the White House, these groups said that the success of the President's program for farm security in this regard was essential for the winning of the war.

Included in the groups backing the letter were the National Farmers union, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Railway Executives association, the National Catholic Rural Life conference and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

This joint move was believed to be part of a plan being set up in opposition to the "high price through scarcity" concept backed by the American Farm Bureau federation, headed by Edward A. O'Neal. The Farm Bureau federation is reported to have been successful in withholding approval of the President's formula for selling government-owned wheat and corn at 85 per cent of parity.

**TAXATION PROGRAM: Behind Schedule**

To ease the taxpayers' burden in 1943, the treasury department proposed to congress a modification of its plan to withhold federal taxes at the source. Under the plan the treasury would collect 5 per cent of the taxable income starting on January 1, 1943, instead of 10 per cent, would collect 15 per cent in 1944, and 10 per cent in 1945.

Earlier the treasury department proposed a 100 per cent war "super-tax" to carry out President Roosevelt's recommendations for limitation of individual income to \$25,000 a year after payment of all taxes.

The President told the press that taxation provisions of his anti-inflation program were running slightly behind schedule and that, in his opinion, the bill should be split into sections in order to get part of it into effect as soon as possible.

**MORE ROYALTY: In Washington**

Second monarch in ten days to visit Washington and hold conversations with President Roosevelt was the 19-year-old boy king of Yugoslavia, King Peter II. He arrived in the capital by plane and was accompanied by Foreign Minister M. Nintchich.

Main topics of discussion with the President were Yugoslavia's unrelenting guerrilla warfare against Germany and the effects of a master lend-lease agreement for his country which would provide for after-the-war understandings and collaboration.

King George II of Greece had left the capital before King Peter arrived and Queen Wilhelmina, ruling head of the Netherlands, was on her way to Washington, via Canada, at the time.

**WAR MANPOWER: Staggering Total**

The effect of the war upon everyday life was emphasized in a statement of the War Manpower Commission, which said that the goal for men in the armed forces is six to seven million men by the end of 1943, and "eventually" may be 10 million.

By 1944, at least 20 million workers will be needed in war production and transportation. The 1943 crop will be harvested by 12 million workers.

Chairman MacLean of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice stated that in 1944 high school enrollment might be reduced by 40 to 50 per cent, college enrollment by 70 to 80 per cent, and half the nation's schools may be closed due to increasing needs for war workers.

**CHINA: Rocks, Grenades**

A rough mountain pass along the Honan-Shansi border north of the Yellow river was the scene of a bitter struggle as poorly equipped Chinese troops repulsed the seventh attempt of the Japanese to break through.

Fighting with rocks, hand grenades and machine guns against 10,000 Jap troops supported by planes and heavy guns, the Chinese are extracting a bitter toll from the enemy. Spokesmen claimed that the Chinese still were holding a 50-mile gap along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway in the area south of the Yangtze river.

The Japanese opened a new offensive north of the Yellow river, driving from the north Honan province. They succeeded in pushing the Chinese back to the foothills of the Taiheng mountain range.

**FARM PRODUCTION:**

If the weather for the remainder of 1942 is normal, says Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, farm production "will break all records."

This announcement came at the time Wickard was reporting that the 1943 national wheat acreage allotment had been set at 55,000,000 acres. At the same time he asked growers to plant part of the allotted acreage in other needed crops because the prospective 1942 wheat supply is nearly 1,400,000,000 bushels, including carry-over.



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**The Real 'Father of Independence'**

ASK the average American who was the "Author of the Declaration of Independence" and the chances are that he will answer correctly—"Why, Thomas Jefferson, of course!" But we who, on the Fourth of July, honor the signers of that immortal document, are all too likely to forget completely the real "Father of Independence!"

Richard Henry Lee was his name and for him, "independence" was more than just a word. It was a living reality—and a family tradition. When Oliver Cromwell overthrew the rule of the Stuarts, his great-grandfather, Richard Lee, with Sir William Berkeley, held the colony of Virginia to its allegiance to Charles I and it was Richard Lee who made the treaty with Cromwell's forces by which the colony was recognized as an independent dominion.

With such a heritage, it was not surprising then that Richard Henry Lee should become a valiant defender of the right of men to be free. Elected to the house of burgesses in 1757, his first speech was one denouncing the institution of slavery and advocating a tax upon the importation of slaves so heavy as eventually to destroy that traffic. Long before his fellow-Virginian, Patrick Henry, was demanding



Richard Henry Lee

"Give me liberty or give me death!", Richard Henry Lee was rebelling against the attempts of the government overseas to limit the liberties of its American colonies.

In 1772 Lee protested against the establishment of admiralty courts, which took away the right of trial by jury, and when the Boston port bill was passed, he suggested the sending of delegates to a colonial congress which should take such measures as were necessary to resist such tyrannical acts. When the First Continental congress was called the next year, Lee was one of the first delegates chosen from Virginia and in that congress he became a member of all the leading committees. He wrote the memorial to the British people, pleading with them to help correct the injustices to their American cousins and he is also credited with writing a similar address to the king.

Then came the convening of the Second Continental congress to which Lee was again elected a delegate. In 1775 he was one of a committee which drafted the commission of another fellow-Virginian as commander-in-chief of the Continental army and George Washington put on his buff-and-blue uniform to lead the fight for American liberties.

Heretofore the talk had been about the "rights of English citizens" but as the year 1776 opened men began to talk about the "rights of Americans." And of all those who dared to begin using the word "independence," Richard Henry Lee was the most outspoken.

Then came June 7, 1776, and on that date Richard Henry Lee offered his historic resolution "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, free and totally dissolved."

Some of the fainthearts were horrified at this drastic step. But slowly and surely the sentiment for independence gained ground. At last a committee was appointed to draft a Declaration of Independence. By every right Richard Henry Lee should have been on that committee and have written the historic document. But he had been summoned home by illness in his family. Thus the task fell to Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. So Jefferson became the "Author of the Declaration of Independence." But who can deny that to Richard Henry Lee rightfully belongs the title of "Father of American Independence"?

Although Lee returned to Philadelphia in time to sign the declaration, it is an ironical fact that he almost lost that liberty which he so loved. For a force of British swooped down upon Stratford, his ancestral home, and Lee narrowly escaped capture by them. Until 1779 he remained in congress, taking a leading part in preparing plans for treaties with foreign nations which brought the help so desperately needed by the Patriots. For a time he commanded the militia of his native county in repelling British raids along the coast of Virginia.

Improved Uniform International SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

**Lesson for July 5**

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**GOD THE CREATOR**

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 1:1-5, 24-31; 2:1. GOLDEN TEXT—In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.—Genesis 1:1.

What is to become of this world? That is the question on the mind and lips of everyone as they see all mankind engaged in a struggle which bids fair to wipe out everything called civilization.

In such a time it is good to remind ourselves that man did not make this world, nor is it the product of natural forces. God made it. God, who is eternal, infinite, knowing all from the beginning, is not moved by the impulses of the moment nor staggered by the catastrophes of a day. He made the world. He made man. He had a plan for them, and still has a plan which in due season He will work out for His own glory.

**I. God Made the Heavens and Earth (vv. 1-5, 24-25).**

The plain biblical account of creation—"In the beginning God"—stands as a dignified, satisfactory, intelligent explanation of the origin of things, and in bold contrast to the confusing and almost unbelievable theories of men.

The best of scientists admit that they know nothing of the origin of things, and some even confess that they never will know. The answer to the query with which every human philosophy opens is the affirmation with which the divine account in Genesis opens—"In the beginning God."

Space forbids full discussion of the account of creation, but a study of it will reveal its beautiful order, symmetry, and completeness. Science, when it gets beyond theories to facts, finds them confirmed by Scripture. Please do not reverse that and speak of science confirming Scripture. If my watch does not agree with the time of the stars, it is the watch that must be reset.

**II. God Made Man in His Own Image (vv. 26-30).**

Although man, under the control of Satan, does not give much ground for the observation, it is nevertheless true that he was made in the likeness and image of God. Because that is true, we never give up hope for him. That image, no matter how deeply defaced by sin, still may be touched by redeeming grace and restored to fellowship with God.

The likeness and image of God in man undoubtedly refers to a moral and spiritual likeness. Man is a living soul with intelligence, feeling, and will power. He is a moral being, knowing the difference between right and wrong. He is a self-conscious, personal being.

To man God gave dominion over the earth and all its potential powers. Sometimes one has been hopeful that man was making good progress in the development of the earth's resources for his own good and the glory of God. But one is almost tempted to conclude now that he has used this great God-given opportunity only for destruction and death. Only a revival of real Christianity can bring him back to his senses. Let us pray and work for it.

Observe that the family was established as the center of man's life on earth, as God gave him a "help meet unto him." Woman was taken "not out of man's head that she should rule over him; nor out of his feet to be trampled upon; but out of his side to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected by him, and near his heart to be loved by him" (Matthew Henry).

The decay of family life and the substitution of social or civic units as the basis of life have led to disastrous results. Not only do we need a revival of religion, we also need a revival of the home life of the nation.

**III. God's Creation Was Complete and Good (1:31; 2:1).**

When men do recognize the hand of God in creation they all too often seem to feel that what He made was very limited and defective. It would almost seem that God ought to be grateful that man has been so clever about perfecting His work, developing it and making it useful. As a matter of fact, God who had all knowledge and whose standards are higher than man's standards could possibly be, looked over His creation and "behold, it was very good" (v. 31). It was a "finished" job (2:1).

Man has destroyed much of its beauty. Sin came in and marred the whole creation. What man's inventive cleverness has developed of the possibilities of this world is only a minute fraction of what is yet available. Instead of boasting, man might well be ashamed of the pathetic slowness with which he has "thought God's thoughts after Him." Instead of fighting and destroying, he ought to give his energies to building, developing, and above all, to loving God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself (Matt. 22:37-40). This is God's first and great commandment to you and to me.

**Summer Vacations—1942 Style As Gas Rationing Clamps Down**



Faced with wartime gas and tire rations, vacation-minded America this year is fashioning a new vacation pattern. Gaieties popular at the turn of the century will be the order of the day for millions of Americans. Here are some of the nation's 1942 vacation styles. Left: College girls become haymakers.



Shown above is one happy solution to gasoline rations—sight-seeing in the tradition of the Mauve decade. Yes, the horse and buggy days are just around the corner.



Meanwhile, as good Americans, many summer vacationists may have to say, "After you, soldier," while Uncle Sam's armed forces go Pullman. For example, in the period from December 7, 1941, through April, 1942, nearly 2,000,000 fighting men were transported in Pullman cars to all sections of the country.



Happily for all concerned, there are no Axis submarines in these blue waters. So, with old-time abandon we take to sailing. "Ham and", cooked in this fashion, will make up many a vacation menu this year. Doesn't it remind you of the "good old days"?



If you can't go cruising on a luxury liner, the river steamboats will do. And if you haven't had a trip on a river steamboat you've missed something!

