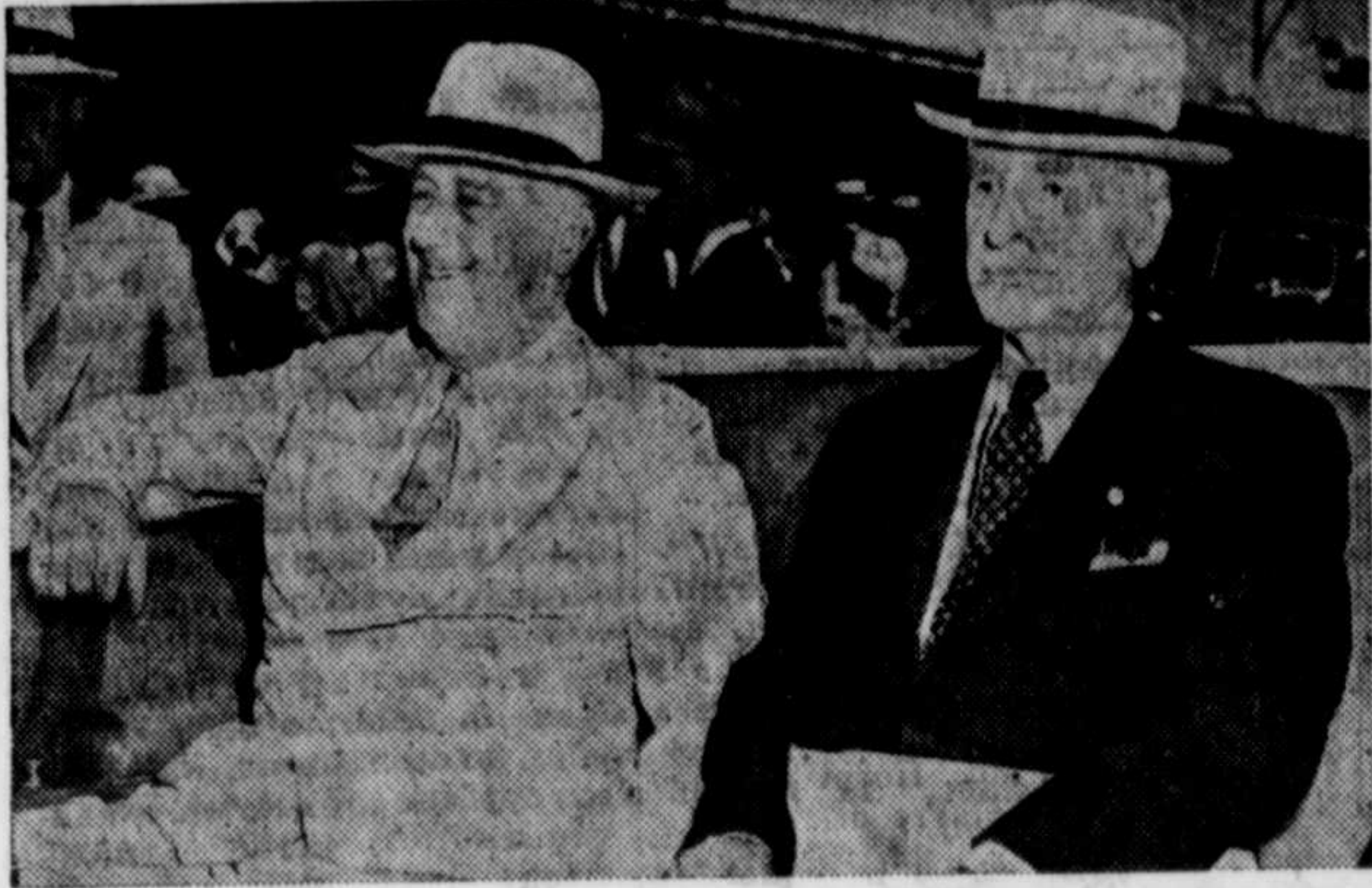


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

World War II Enters Into New Phase As Roosevelt-Churchill Conferences Indicate Continued Soviet Resistance; Unrest Report in Occupied Nations

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



Back in Washington after his momentous sea conferences with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt conferred immediately with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The two are shown here in an auto leaving the railway station for the White House. Secretary Hull carried a number of important papers for the President and the Far East situation was said to be the vital topic of their first discussions.

WORLD WAR II: New Angle

The many-faceted chances of war, which had seen Hitler reaching another peak of successes, suddenly seemed to veer more to the British-American side following the dramatic conclusion of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks at sea.

Not only did the eight-point pact between the two executives strike with a powerful sound across the front pages of the globe, but the promise of aid to Russia was reportedly based on the assurance felt by Britain and the United States that the Soviet troops would be able to hold the Germans at bay throughout the winter.

Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt on his return to this country, made such a positive statement, declaring that "consumers' goods," such as food-stuffs, would be made available for Russia during the rest of the summer; that it was assumed the Russian winter would bring at least a partial halt to hostilities, and that more substantial aid could be made ready by Britain and the United States for the opening of the spring campaign.

All in all, there was a quiet confidence as to the outcome of the war, and its continuance through a considerable period of time, that was in sharp contrast to the feelings of menace and of instability that had been marking the news at the outset of the President's dramatic "vacation trip" on the Potomac.

Beside this sort of feeling throughout Britain and the United States and particularly since the President said he did not believe this country was "any nearer in the war" than it was before the conference, the rumbling criticism of congressmen and the byplay of press criticism over mere matters of pictures and the identity of reporters at the scene seemed "small potatoes."

Because Churchill presumably was being well informed by the British military mission in Moscow as to the real carrying on of the war in the East, and if the President was so broadly confident of the continuance of the Soviet defense, it was reasoned that he must have good authority.

PRESS: Its Reaction

The press reaction to the Roosevelt-Churchill conference and the eight-point statement was far from unanimously favorable.

The criticisms, however, ranged all the way from an echoing of the Berlin reaction that it was a "poor plagiarism on Wilson's 14 points," down to a milder reproach that Roosevelt should have risked his life on the battlefield of the Atlantic.

In the main, however, the leading independent papers of the country agree with the philosophy and the idealism of the statement, though almost all of them agreed that it was a carefully timed and dramatically staged "counter peace offensive" against that expected to be launched by Hitler now that his campaign against Russia was about one-third accomplished.

There were many smaller sidelines of criticism, however. Some papers had headlines about "one-way censorship," apparently believing that certain British newspapers and press associations had been permitted to be represented.

Most of this died a quick death when it appeared that the London papers were much upset by the fact that the American press, not represented by photographers, got the pictures first.

Newsreel men expressed annoyance when these pictures showed a movie man in action, and the following day, when they saw the movie reels, they primly announced that they were a rotten job, the work of a "rank amateur" apparently—"Off center out of focus and under speed"—and that 1,800 out of 2,000 feet had to be thrown away.

NEW ROUTE: For Planes

What was declared by the White House to be "an important step to speed delivery of planes to the British forces in the Middle East" came when the President announced a new plan for ferrying aircraft to Africa.

Under terms of the arrangement worked out with Pan American Airways, planes needed by the British will be flown from the U. S. to Bermuda, thence to Natal, Brazil and across the Atlantic to Africa. Pan American will return the fliers to the United States.

It was pointed out in the President's statement that the route was so arranged that at no time would the U. S. fliers pass "through the zone of actual warfare."

UNREST: Taking Substance

The unrest stories from occupied portions of Europe, which had been largely couched in general terms, as though the writers of the reports, figuring that the Germans had removed large numbers of guards for the war with Russia, and had let their imaginations run riot, now began to take some real substance.

The stories came from Norway, from occupied France, and from within Germany itself, though the details in the latter had to be gleaned from the highly propagandized Russian war communiques and were somewhat discounted therefore.

The Norwegian story was that the Quisling government was tottering. These sources were Swedish newspaper stories, and the Swedes, though generally unfriendly to the Axis, were staggering along the fence of neutrality and so far had been able to keep their country uninvaded.

The Swedish stories had considerable detail. They told of Quisling himself doubling and trebling his bodyguard, and being on the verge of a nervous breakdown; of one of the cabinet ministers seeking to take poison and of others who had been ordered to take "rests" of three months because of the utter failure of their several objectives.

The French story also had substance and came from Nazi-captivated Vichy itself which, throwing off censorship, announced that the Paris police were offering a million francs' reward for information leading to the arrest of train wreckers who were menacing the food supply of the former capital of France.

Those commenting on the dispatch said it brought to mind the statement of Petain that he "felt an ill wind rising in many sections of France." The disorders, at first blamed in dispatches entirely on Communists and Jews, brought from General Stueplnagel, commander of the German armed forces, that if the train wrecking continued, the entire public of France would be held responsible.

This statement, added to the million-franc reward story, gave the unrest almost the tone of a revolution, and coming on the heels of the Petain-Darlan-Laval surrender to the Axis, made some think that perhaps loyal Frenchmen had been asked to surrender more than they would stand for.

JAPAN:

Official Washington was given a good idea of the narrow peace margin maintained by present Japanese-American relations when a ship sent to Japan for the purpose of evacuating somewhere between 120 and 420 American nationals was refused permission to enter a port.

The Japanese announced that they would let the ship in if its only purpose was to return the 20 U. S. officials involved, but that the private citizens and missionaries would have to remain in Japan.

Courage Plus



HATTIESBURG, MISS.—When she was graduated from Mississippi Southern college this month, Miss Winnifred Moore (above), native of New Orleans, again proved the mastery of courage over handicap. Born blind, she has specialized in music and reads music in Braille with her toes while using her hands on the piano keys. Her constant companion is her dog Rex, shown here with her.

FORTRESS: In Battle

During the first few daylight bombings of Germany and occupied territory by the huge American flying fortresses, the stories were that the big planes flew so high and so silently that the Germans were not aware of their presence until the bombs began to fall, and that by that time the Nazi fighters could not get within reach of them.

Presumably, after unloading their bombs, the big ships were able to turn about and with their high speed, get back to England before the fighters could climb level with them.

Finally the report came of one of them being in a fight, and apparently suffering some damage. But the report told of one fortress bomber being attacked by seven Nazi fighting planes, and beating them all off and getting back, somewhat damaged, and with some casualties, to its base again.

This began to bear out what American flying officers had said about the B-19, still undelivered to Britain, and the huge Navy ship even bigger than the B-19, still untested at the Martin plant. Both of these, before many months, will be in the lease-line program.

Flying officers had said that the four-motored American bombers, with their high speed and maneuverability, particularly after their bombs were dropped, and because of the number of their crew, their armament and its location at various parts of the plane, would be more than a match for enemy fighters.

Apparently none of them had believed one such bomber could fight off seven fighters, but all were surprised when they learned this had been accomplished, even though with casualties and damage.

The still larger bombers projected, they said, would be still more able to withstand and fight off attack.

The tale of the battle in the sky headlined a summing up of British air efforts in which it was stated that more than 1,000 British bombers had dropped over 2,000,000 pounds of bombs on enemy territory in four weeks, while in the same period only about 400 bombers from Germany had gotten over British territory.

LONDON:

Press comment revealed that the country is reconciled to a long war.

The Evening News said: "It is good that we should be told that a long war is now inevitable. It should silence those dangerous optimists who preach the fallacious doctrine that immediate 'shooting' by the United States would be certain to end the war next year."

The Express:

"We are entitled to take new heart. We are not entitled to relax our efforts. Pessimism is idiotic. Optimism may be dangerous. Realism is what we need at this moment. Our position now is sound, if difficult. We want victory, not stalemate, and that is not yet. Only our utmost effort and sacrifice can give it to us."

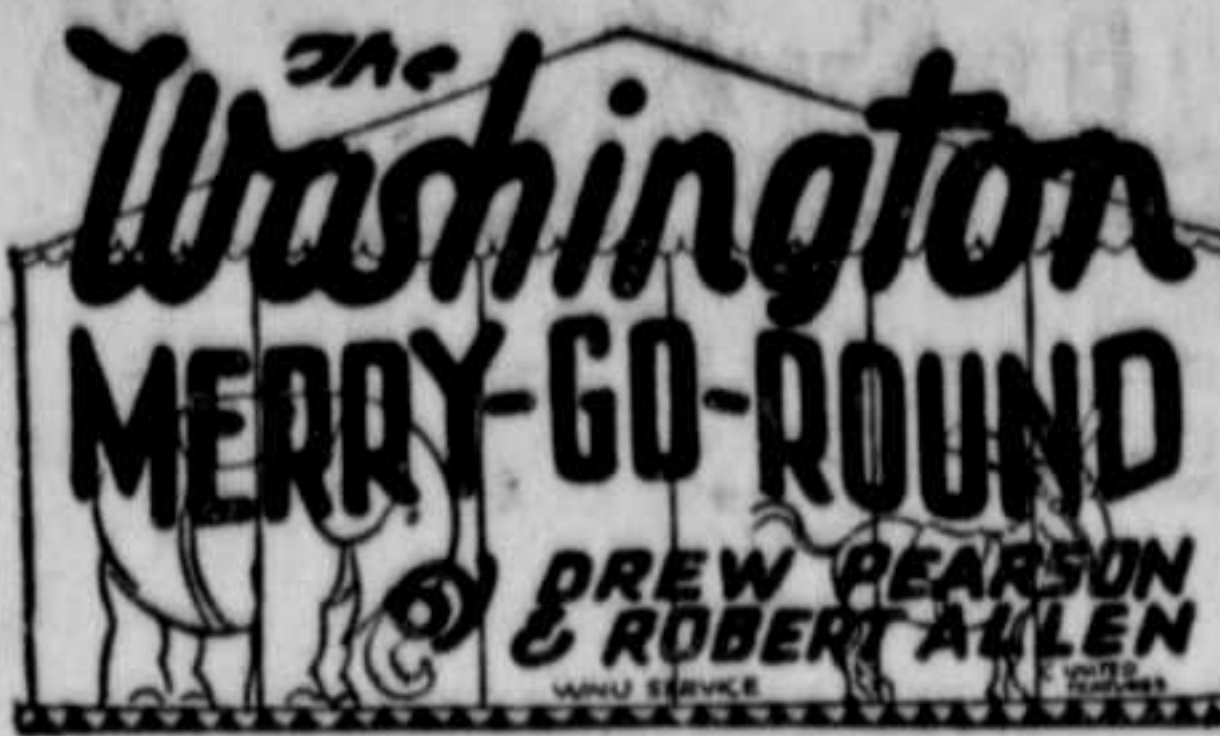
SUIT:

London, always horror-struck at being badly dressed, is calmly considering a proposal for the mass production of a single-styled suit of clothing for all the civilians of Britain—one that will save cloth and labor.

DUKES:

With the duke of Kent in this country, and slated for an official visit to Washington, it was reported that his elder brother, the former king of England, duke of Windsor and governor of the Bahamas, would visit Washington at the same time.

In seven or eight kinds of a dither were the socially elite of Baltimore, 40 miles from the national capital, because of the fact that the duchess was born there, and might be "running over" to visit "old friends."



Washington, D. C.

TANK BUILDING PROGRAM
There was a good reason why Lord Beaverbrook, dynamic minister of supply, listed tanks as the No. 1 objective of his visit to the U. S. He flew over largely to try to persuade our army chiefs to lend-lease him the major share of our growing output.

There is sharp division in the army over this. Armored unit commanders have been champing at the bit for the tanks now beginning to roll off assembly lines. They need the equipment not only to train their men and officers but to keep up morale—which sags when modern war machines are missing or simulated.

Buck privates to generals have griped over being forced to "play at soldiering." This was one of the main causes for the strong sentiment among citizen soldiers against extension of their year's service. They could raise no enthusiasm for continuing to train without equipment.

On the other hand, the general staff believes that it is far more vital to the immediate security of the U. S. to let our tanks and other armament help hold off the Nazis 3,000 miles from our shores.

The strategists contend that a U. S. tank is performing infinitely more valuable service knocking out Nazis on the torrid deserts of North Africa, or the bloody steppes of Russia, than using up oil in a training camp in Texas. They favor sending most of our new tanks to Britain for the present, and Beaverbrook's mission is to clinch that argument.

British Need.
The British need for tanks, particularly for the latest type, 32-ton medium tanks, is extremely urgent.

It was lack of these that caused the rout in Greece and prevented the British from taking the offensive in Libya and on the continent. Also, without medium tanks the British would be in desperate straits should Hitler make his feared overland move into Spain and Portugal, across the Strait of Gibraltar and down the Atlantic coast of French West Africa to Dakar.

Thanks to the U. S., the British are well supplied with light 12-ton tanks. So far they have received about 500, together with spare parts.

These light tanks have given a good account of themselves. They are superior to similar German and Italian types. But mounting only 50-caliber guns and lightly armored, they are no match, as Greece and Libya have proved, for medium Axis tanks.

STEEL SHOWDOWN

The OPM and the steel industry finally have taken drastic steps to regulate supplies and increase capacity, but it took all kinds of nagging by the government to get them to do it.

One of the most spectacular of these nagging sessions took place in the OPM board room recently and was attended by Eugene Grace of Bethlehem Steel; T. Girdler of Republic; Ernest Weir of Westinghouse; Irving Olds, new head of U. S. Steel, together with Ed Stettinius, the old head; Leon Henderson; Knudsen; and representatives from the army, navy and maritime commission.

The steel manufacturers immediately put the government representatives on the defensive with the question: "Well, what do you want us to do? Cut off all steel to the consumer?"

Price Administrator Henderson replied that such a curtailment would be disastrous, that steel to the consumer could not be cut off right away. Other government representatives hemmed and hawed. So did the ship-builders. The meeting got nowhere.

Finally Admiral Emory Land, relative of ex-Colonel Lindbergh, but no believer in his views, got up. Land, chairman of the maritime commission, is a close friend of Bethlehem's Eugene Grace. But looking at Grace and the other steel manufacturers, the admiral gave them a dressing down he might have given to his own sailors.

"I've been listening to you for two hours," he said, "and I'm fed up with it. I don't know what the fault is, or whose fault it is. But I do know that the shipyards are four to six weeks behind because they haven't got steel. And I also know that if you fellows want to, you can correct that shortage."

"You've been talking about expanding your plants. Now if you mean business, instead of talking about it—expand."

Next day the steel manufacturers announced their plan to build new factories and expand production.

CAPITAL CHAFF

White House press secretary Steve Early kept it to himself, but privately he was sore at the bungling of Churchill-Roosevelt press relations. If they had left it to him, the result would have been different.

American editors resented the fact that first news of the meeting broke in London. A lot of other Americans resented the idea that news about their own President had to come via the British censor. Roosevelt himself, not the British, was to blame.

ASK ME ? ANOTHER ? A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

The Questions

1. In navy slang, what is known as an "ash can"?
2. Which of the following is not both in Europe and Asia—Russia, Turkey and Iran?
3. Which, Plato, Aristotle or Socrates first expounded his philosophy?
4. Where is the original Bridge of Sighs?
5. The projectile called shrapnel is named after a general who served in what country's army?
6. What are Kiushiu, Shikoku and Riukiu?
7. What is Polaris?
8. Who was secretary of state in George Washington's first cabinet?
9. How much of Greenland's total area (736,518 square miles) is ice-free land?
10. Where is the world's largest organ?

The Answers

1. A depth bomb.
2. Iran.
3. Socrates.

4. Venice (connecting the palace of the doge with the prison).
5. Britain (Henry Shrapnel, 1761-1842).
6. Islands of Japan.
7. The North star.
8. Thomas Jefferson.
9. Only 31,284 square miles.
10. In Convention hall in Atlantic City. It contains seven manuals, or keyboards, 487 keys, 933 stops, 32 pedals, 7 blowers, with motors totaling 365 horsepower and 33,056 pipes, ranging in height from a quarter inch to 64 feet.

De-Oiling Sea Gulls

For almost two years, a de-oiling hospital for sea gulls has been operated near Penzance, England. Every time a submarine is sunk off this coast, the explosions kill many fish, thereby attracting flocks of gulls, which become so drenched with the floating oil that they cannot fly. As many as 700 of these birds have been rescued and sent to this "de-oilery" in a single day.



Private Performance

"And is there any instrument you can play?" asked the hostess who was pressing a guest to entertain the party.

"Not away from home," he replied.

"That's strange. What do you play at home?"

The guest sighed deeply as he answered:

"Second fiddle!"

Surprised Him

Speed Fiend (after the run)—Whee! Don't you feel glad you're alive!

Timid Passenger—Glad, isn't the word! I'm amazed.

Internal Use

"And how did you find the bath salts, madam?" asked the druggist.

"Well, they taste very nice," said the shopper, "but I don't think they have the same effect as a real bath."

The theory of flight is being

taught in some jails to prisoners. Some of them would probably be more interested in its practice.

Not His Want

"Well," asked the landlady, showing a prospective lodger her best bedroom, "what do you think of it as a whole?"

"Oh, I suppose it's all right as holes go," was the reply, "but it was a bedroom I wanted."

Handed Down

"And do you really mean to say I'm the first girl you've ever kissed?"

"Yes, darling. Any skill I may have is inherited."

As a Beginner

Two cavalry recruits were having a chat.

"Talking about riding," said one, "I once saw a chap in a circus who jumped on a horse's back, slipped underneath, caught hold of its tail, and finished up on its neck."

"So what?" retorted the other. "I did all that in my first riding lesson!"

And Half Wrong

"Jane says she thinks I'm a great wit."

"Well, she's half right, anyway."

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