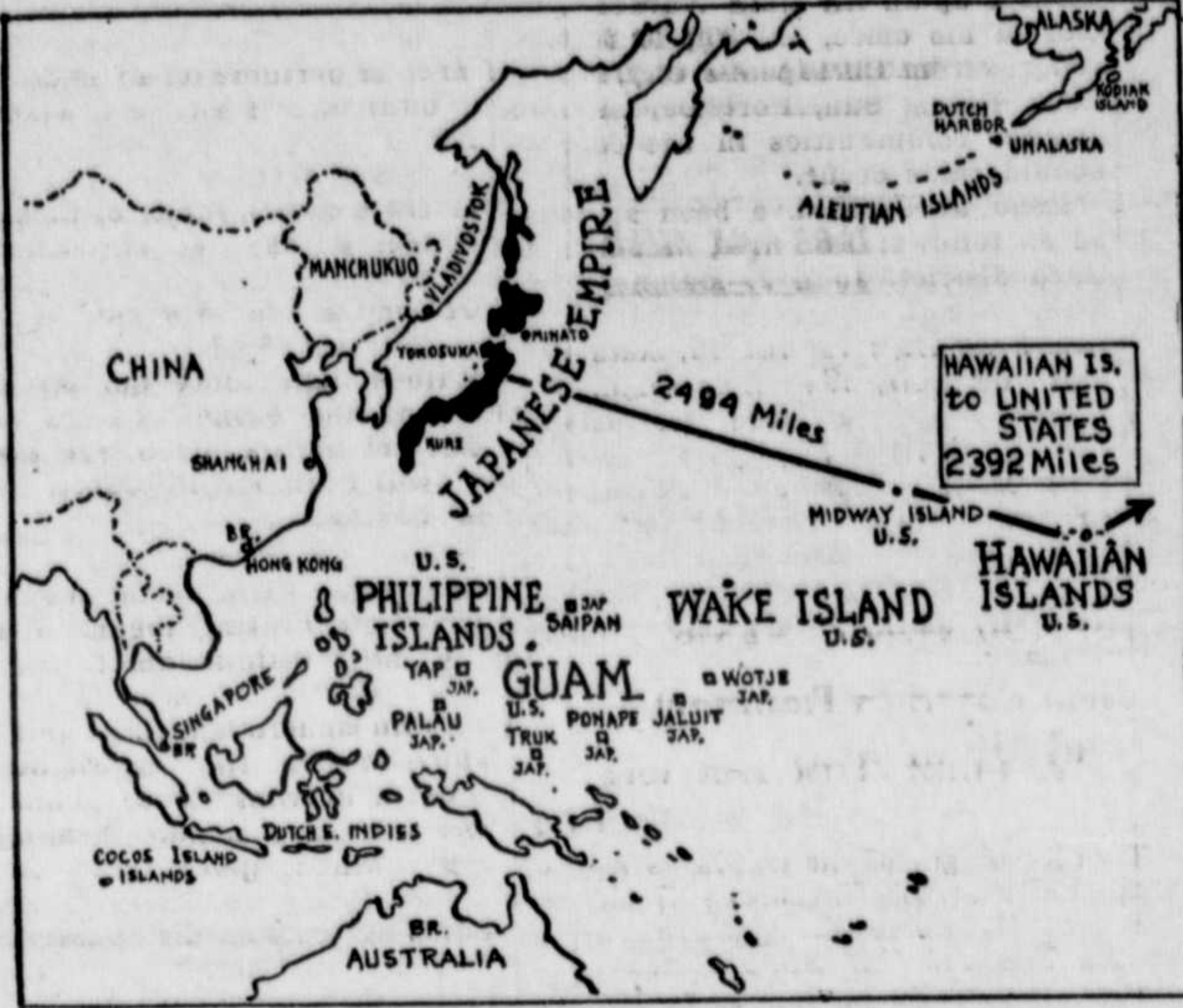


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Japanese Follow Axis War Strategy Of Attack on American Possessions While Diplomatic Envoys Talk Peace; Nation Unites in All-Out War Effort

(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.)



With the opening of the Japanese blitz on the United States the spotlight of news swung to this section of the world. Above are shown the battle stations of the Pacific. First blow, a bombing attack, was aimed at the chief naval base of Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands. Several points in the Philippines were bombed. Guam was attacked by planes. The British port of Singapore was bombed and Japanese troops made a landing on the Malay peninsula north of Singapore.

WAR:

Sudden Attack

When war came to the United States it came with a sudden fury that startled the entire nation.

First news of Japan's attack on the great U. S. air and naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, came from the White House in Washington. Later reports told of the attacks on the Philippines and on the island outpost of Guam.

Though the nation was startled it was suddenly united. From former "isolationist" leaders and newspapers came pledges of support to the government in dealing with an unprovoked attack upon the United States.

Invoking the Nazi blitzkrieg tactic of striking with great surprise, Japanese bombers swooped over the city of Honolulu, the stronghold at Pearl Harbor and on the army's nearby flying base, Hickman field, even as the Japanese envoys in the United States were talking "peace" to state department officials in Washington.

Though the immediate attack came without warning the strong defense forces in Pearl Harbor went into quick action and heavy anti-aircraft fire shook the Pearl Harbor sector as the battle got under way.

After news of the attacks had reached Washington, radio listening outposts picked up word that Japan had declared war on the United States and Great Britain. By this time President Roosevelt had ordered U. S. army and naval forces in the Far East to execute "all previously prepared" orders. This order was carried out by U. S. aviators taking to the air and the fleet steaming out of Pearl Harbor to battle the enemy.

President Roosevelt called an immediate conference with cabinet members and legislative leaders to prepare plans for leading the nation through the crisis. As this conference was being held a report came in from Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U. S. army commander in the Far East, telling of the several attacks on U. S. bases in the Philippines.

Planes participating in the bombing of Pearl Harbor were believed to be operating from an aircraft carrier somewhere in the region. A report by way of the Panama Canal Zone told of the sinking of a Japanese aircraft carrier in the Hawaiian area.

Immediate Allies

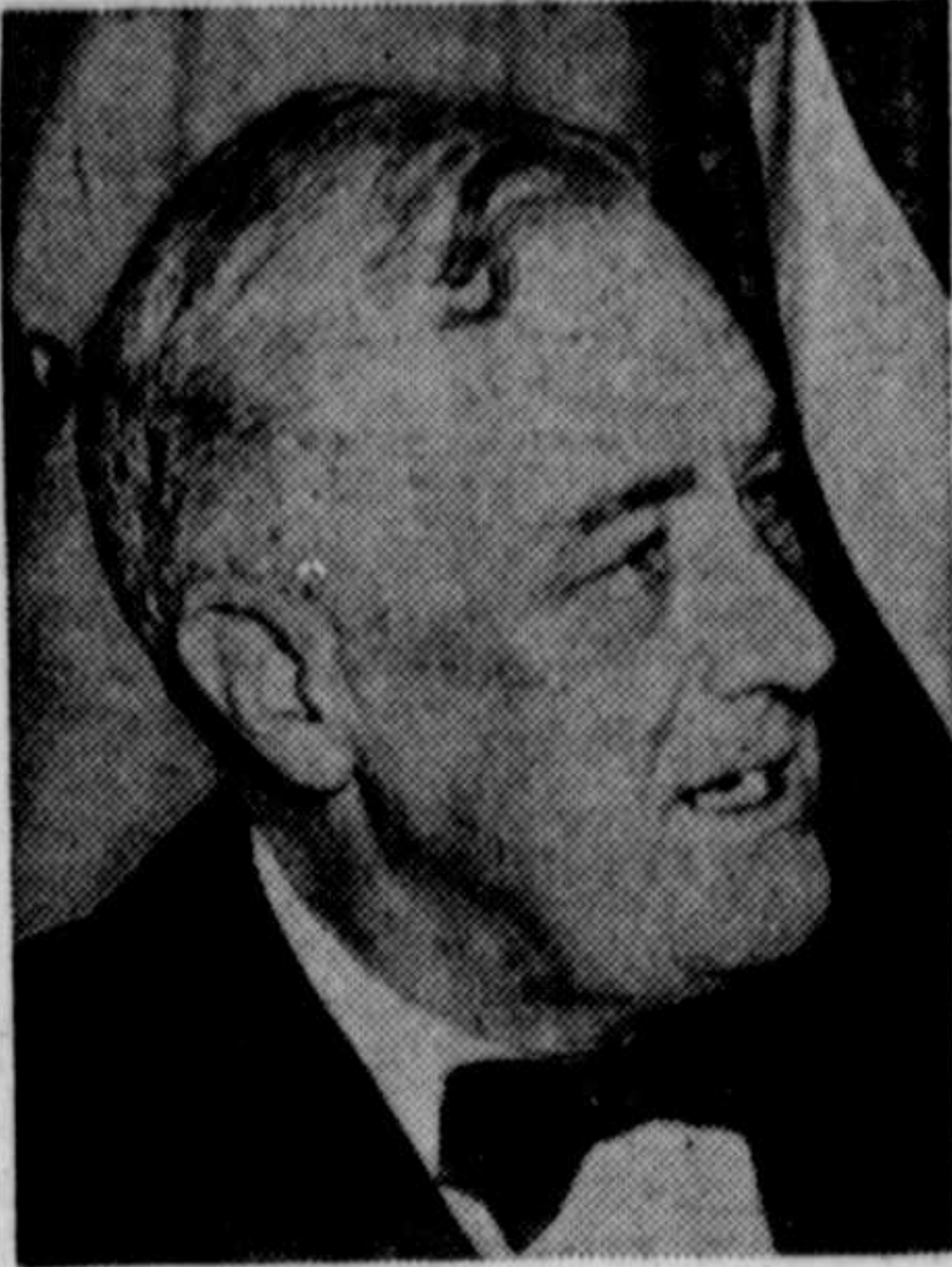
Support to the United States was immediately forthcoming from other nations. On the same day as the Japanese blitz got under way the government of the Netherlands Indies declared war on Japan. In the Western hemisphere, Canada drew up its declaration of war, as did the Central American republic of Costa Rica. Australia joined the ranks of Nippon's foes.

Even before congress could get into session, Great Britain's parliament had been summoned to draw up its declaration. Winston Churchill, British prime minister, had previously pledged that should the United States be forced to go to war

MISCELLANY:

Baltimore: Commendation went to Private Coias, selectee who was set to watch traffic at a street intersection while 12,000 troops passed through. He was to be picked up by a truck, which missed him. He remained on duty in the rain for 28 hours until M.P.'s picked him up. His commanding officer told him, "You understand that an order is truly an order."

New Role



When the Japanese started their attack on U. S. outposts, President Roosevelt faced the biggest of the many tough jobs he has had since he began his tenure in the White House. Shortly before news of the surprise attack by the Japanese was made the President had addressed Emperor Hirohito of Japan with a moving appeal for peace. But when bombs blasted loose over Pearl Harbor his job became not one of peace but of leading a nation at war.

PRESSURE:

In Libya

The British trap in Libya had remained closed, and the war which had been confusing and swift-moving had changed to a "pressure battle" in which the British contented themselves with slowly closing the ring instead of attempting head-and-head battles with small German formations.

A partial totaling of German-Italian prisoners taken up to this point had been 5,000 in "rear camps" and 2,500 in temporary camps nearer the front.

The 5,000 were divided 3,000 Italians and 2,000 Germans and the other group was split into 1,500 Italians and 1,000 Germans. In addition the British claimed huge amounts of material captured or destroyed.

In the most recent fighting, one day's toll at Ed Duda included 15 Italian tanks destroyed, 130 vehicles and 50,000 gallons of fuel oil taken, 400 men captured, two batteries of medium artillery; five anti-tank guns, 50 supply trucks and a big quantity of ammunition.

Amusing stories abounded. The best was the German prisoner who said he was, at the time of his capture, escorting a score of British prisoners to the rear. The men kept spreading out, he said, and finally, two of them made a break to escape. They fled toward an emplacement of Italian machine-guns. The German said the Italians, 11 in number, surrendered at once to the two fleeing Englishmen, who then grabbed the Italian guns and captured the German sentry, the whole group of one German and 11 Italians being taken back to the British lines.

PLANE:

Biggest Damaged

The world's largest airplane, the 200-foot-wing-spread Martin navy bomber "Mars," was damaged by an explosion and fire on its maiden "water test" and an investigation of possible sabotage had begun.

To watchers on shore it had appeared the plane had suddenly gone out of control, then there was a sudden roar, crash and one motor dropped off, to be succeeded by a burst of flame and smoke, the crew veering the ship to the river bank and then jumping overboard with fire extinguishers, and fighting the flames from chest-deep water.

Vice President and Pilot Ken Ebel said the fire was caused by a propeller blade coming off and shearing cleanly through the control room, injuring one man and cutting oil and gas lines, which started the blaze.

Investigation centered on the fact that the propellers were plastic, first time this material had been used on an American plane of large size, though it had been reputedly used with success in German and Russian planes.

LEOPOLD:

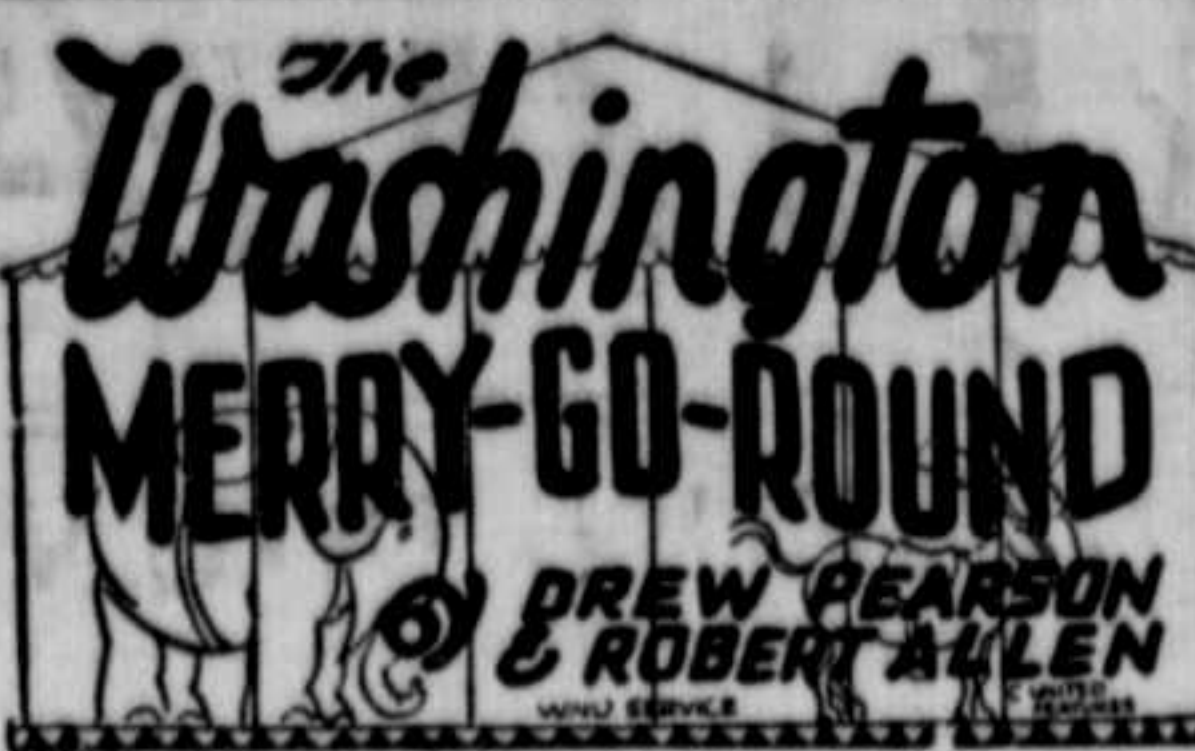
Weds Commoner

After being "out of the news" practically since his dramatic surrender during the Nazi sweep through the Low Countries, King Leopold, the "tragic recluse of Laeken," has been revealed as secretly married for months to a commoner.

The fatal automobile accident which almost took his life and in which his former wife, Queen Astrid was fatally hurt, occurred in 1935.

The bride was said to be Mary Lella Baels, a "well-educated, simple woman." She is a daughter of a former Belgian cabinet member. The new consort of the "prisoner king" is much younger than he. It was said that they were married secretly in a church ceremony, and that a civil ceremony was planned soon.

Leopold's father, like his first wife, died a tragic death. King Albert was killed in a mysterious fall while climbing a mountain peak at Namur only a year before Queen Astrid's death.



Washington, D. C.

HIDDEN TREASURE

With American industries crying for war materials, the government has finally got around to seizing a giant horde of semi-manufactured war materials originally intended for the conquered countries.

Tons upon tons of steel bars, steel rods, steel sheets, ship plates, tin plate, copper wire were ordered by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Holland and Belgium, some of it three years ago. It has been in warehouses and idle freight cars ever since, despite the scarcity of raw materials and despite the fact that some industries are even closing for lack of them.

Why this horde of priceless material remained untouched for so long is a mystery. But the secret is first, government red tape and bureaucracy; second, the fact that owners of these materials, who were holding them for higher prices, did not want to sell.

The old Export Control board under Gen. Russell Maxwell, who is now devoting his abilities to this treasure horde. But now Henry Wallace's Economic Defense board is finally moving in.

A small haul was made earlier this year in Hoboken, N. J., of aluminum and other materials, but the coming seizures are on a far greater scale. Of one commodity alone, tin plate, there will be 100,000 cases, or 15,000 tons, taken from three areas, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The total haul of all commodities will be between 20 and 25 thousand carloads, which, at an average of 50 tons to the car, means over a million tons.

The Economic Defense board will use only \$200,000 to finance the requisitioning of all this material, the value of which runs into many millions. Most of it will be seized and sold again on the same day, so the \$200,000 will be merely a revolving fund.

INTERNED ITALIANS

One of the Italian ship officers in detention at Fort Missoula, Mont., wrote his wife in Italy a letter which U. S. officials are sure will never reach her.

The letter will get to Italy, all right. Mail is still being exchanged regularly between the two countries. But authorities are certain that the officer's letter will not get by Il Duce's censors, for, in hungry, battered, war-weary Italy this poignant message would not be "good propaganda."

This is the reason: "We left Philadelphia for the city of Missoula," wrote the husband. "The journey lasted three days and three nights on a train and was a real pleasure. We did not lack a thing because we traveled in a Pullman. At meal times we turned it into a dining room and at night into a dormitory. The meals were magnificent."

"I can tell you that for me the journey was one I had dreamed of for years and then, in an extraordinary way, it came true. As I said before, this place is beautiful, all green with woods and surrounded by hills. The air is fine and healthy, my appetite very good and the food abundant and exquisite. We do not lack milk, butter, meat, bread, vegetables, fruit, sugar or coffee. When I am eating I always think of you, who are perhaps without food. No one can complain about the guards. They treat us with every respect and consideration."

Note: To Americans the effusive description of the food as "abundant and exquisite" is interesting, because the alien prisoners at Fort Missoula are fed straight army fare. In quality and quantity their rations are exactly the same as those of U. S. soldiers.

SCRAP IRON TO JAPAN

For years, the heaviest foreign buyer of U. S. scrap iron was Japan. Despite much public protesting, the state department permitted Nipponese militarists to import huge quantities of this vital strategic material. Now appeasement chickens are coming home to roost.

With defense production swinging into full tide, the U. S. suddenly is confronted with a serious scrap shortage. For various reasons, defense chiefs are saying nothing about the situation. But it is very acute. A number of steel makers have privately reported curtailed production schedules in the offing because of inability to obtain needed supplies of scrap.

One important plant executive went so far as to describe his condition as "almost desperate."

CAPITAL CHAFF

Everyone is getting increased wages, except the poor postman. The cost of living has gone up but he can't strike against the government.

The army air corps is wind-tunnel testing a new single-engine fighter plane that will do 512 miles an hour, 100 miles faster than any other plane in existence. All the bugs have been eliminated from the plane except one—finding a pilot who can safely fly a plane at that terrific speed.



THREE GENERATIONS OF FIELDS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO has known three generations of Marshall Fields. Marshall Field I began life as a poor boy. By application and ability, he became one of the great merchants of the world. In Chicago he created a mercantile establishment that provided employment for hundreds of people. When he died, he did not take that store or those jobs away with him. What he had created became a part of the wealth of the nation and it continued to produce more wealth. A part of what he created is now the Field Museum of Natural History, which is of interest to and enjoyed by millions of people of Chicago and throughout the world. To build and maintain that institution provided jobs for workers and men of science, and is a continuing aid to the educational system of America. What the genius of Marshall Field I created continues to produce and increase the wealth of the nation.

That increase erects great office buildings and attractive apartments in Chicago. The building and operation of these provide jobs and the apartments provide homes. The grandson of Marshall Field I, Marshall Field III, has established a new morning daily newspaper in Chicago, the Chicago Sun. Its operation will mean the expenditure of millions. It will provide jobs for hundreds of people. It may or may not succeed as a business venture. It is but a continuation of that wealth creation started by Marshall Field I which has benefited the nation. Should the Chicago Sun by any chance fail, it would have distributed the millions spent in the effort among employees of the paper, the newspaper producers, the machinery manufacturers, and manufacturers in many other lines, who have supplied material. Such millions would not have been destroyed.

The story of the Marshall Fields of Chicago but illustrates the operation of our American system—our American way of life. With it we are continually increasing the wealth of the nation, the national annual income, and our standard of living. All of us profit by it.

Between that time and America's entry into the World War, Orr graduated in dentistry and practiced in Chicago. I knew him first about 1913. He was a soldier in the AEF in France, and when that conflict was over, he remained in Paris to practice his profession. He acquired an international reputation and his patients came from many countries.

Then the German army captured Paris and Dr. Orr escaped, but left all he had behind him in the French capital. That "all" included home, office equipment, a valuable practice, money and investments. His was one of the many successful careers of Americans that fell as casualties before the victorious Germans in the capture of France. Today Dr. Orr is again a dentist in Chicago, attempting to build a practice.

AS A YOUNG MAN in his teens, Dr. Hal Orr adventured in the mountains and deserts of the West. He was one of an expedition which followed the course of the Colorado river through the Grand canyon, a perilous undertaking. He fought the Spaniards in Cuba in 1898, and Aguinaldo and his army in the Philippines.

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