

States State Department as "an additional link in the chain of solidarity, being forged by the United Nations in their twofold task of prosecuting the war against aggression to a successful conclusion and of creating a new and better world."

(3) Agreement with both American and British leaders on what the American State Department called "the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

A Purpose Set

Behind all three actions there was one purpose: to bind more closely the great democracies with the Communist State, both to win the war and to win the peace. In the past these nations had been often separated by deep suspicions; suspicions that on the Soviet side dated back to the Russian civil war, when Allied troops intervened against the Communists, and on the democratic side from the efforts of the Comintern, of which the Russian Communist party was the leading member, in stirring revolutions in other countries.

But last week these suspicions seemed buried, the mutual distrust wiped out by the historic signatures. The British hailed the mutual assistance pact that might have been signed in peace but was signed in war. Questions of post-war boundaries and other matters that might have served to reawaken the feelings of another day were not mentioned in the treaty or the official announcements in America and the British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, assured the House of Commons that there were "no secret engagements or commitments of any kind whatsoever."

Anglo-American Team

In order to complete the organization needed for the most effective use of the combined resources of the United States and the United Kingdom for the prosecution of the war, there is hereby established a Combined Production and Resources Board.

From the White House last week came these words to harness the great industrial machines of Great Britain and the United States into one fighting team. They came backed by the authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. They headed a memorandum to Donald M. Nelson, chairman of America's War Production Board, instructing him to act jointly with Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, as chairmen of the new board, which will not only make the war production programs of the two nations one, but adjust that program continually to meet changing military requirements. At the same time the two chiefs of government named America's Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, and the head of the British Food Mission, R. H. Brand, to lead a Combined Food Board charged with insuring ample food for the fighting men and civilians of all the United Nations.

Stripping for Action

The orders meant that Great Britain and the United States are stripping for battles to come. They meant that factories in Sheffield, England, and Detroit, U. S. A., will work together building tanks when tanks are needed, invasion barges when invasion barges are needed, that raw materials will be routed to the plants that can use them fastest, that shells made in Birmingham will fit guns made in Pittsburgh. Tall, bluff Mr. Nelson and trim, spruce Mr. Lyttelton talked a bit with reporters about some of the plans under consideration, said that ships returning from England would soon be carrying battle scrap for reworking into new guns, that America's aircraft factories may specialize in bombers while Britain turns out the fighters.

The committee links together the war effort of 132,000,000 Americans, 42,000,000 Britons, 11,000,000 Canadians, great industrial machines in the British Midlands and throughout Canada and the United States. Together they control more than 48 per cent of the world's coal, 41 per cent of the world's iron ore, 61 per cent of the world's petroleum. Britain's biggest asset, her empire, spread over almost one-fourth of the world's habitable land, containing 500,000,000 people and vast sources of the stuffs of war, is open to the committee through the connections of its various parts with the mother country.

Program's Evolution

Efforts to bring all this energy and wealth into one united program started early in the war. The first faltering steps were taken by British and French purchasing commissions which came to the United States and through their purchases brought isolated factories into the scheme of Allied war production. The operations of lease-lend extended the scope of these first steps, brought them under more direct government supervision. With the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor the need for unity in the war effort was recognized, and in January joint Anglo-American committees were set up for raw materials, munitions and shipping.

represent the culmination of the drive for an efficiently coordinated United Nations.

'The Chain of Solidarity'

Vyacheslaff Mikhailovitch Molotoff, the Russian People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has not often traveled beyond his country's borders. He first visited a foreign capital in November, 1940, when he went to Berlin, saw Hitler and other Nazi leaders, discussed the "new order" in Europe. Those who watched him descend from the train at the Anhalter Station saw a small, neat man, distinguished by a mustache and pince-nez, dressed in a dark, well-tailored suit and felt hat. Amid the pomp of a German military reception, the Soviet Foreign Commissar seemed an unassuming business man. His visit was marked, among other things, by an R. A. F. raid on the German capital.

That trip was a highlight in the career of the old-time revolutionary intellectual who had become Joseph Stalin's "right hand." Though empty of concrete results, it symbolized the fact that the old enmity between the National Socialist and Communist States had been temporarily shelved by the non-aggression pact that was to last until June 22, 1941, when the Germans broke it by invading Russia.

Peripatetic Mr. Molotoff

Last week it was disclosed that Mr. Molotoff had gone traveling again. Still the unassuming little business man, he had flown to London and Washington in a Soviet bombing plane manned by Soviet fliers. Official Britain and America welcomed the representative of their ally warmly, but with no clicking heels, rattling swords, blaring bands; he was called Mr. Brown to keep his identity secret until he had safely returned to his own country. Mr. Brown—he spoke no English, was accompanied by a Russian interpreter—rode a suburban train from the airfield into London and not a commuter recognized him. He strolled the White House lawn in sight of thousands of office workers and went unrecognized.

Back in Moscow last week Mr. Molotoff reported to his government that Mr. Brown had been a very busy man on his trip. In addition to the sight-seeing, there had been long hours of hard work. He had three great achievements to report. They were:

(1) The signing of a twenty-year mutual assistance pact with Great Britain. There were two principal points in the pact.

The first:

In virtue of the alliance established between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the high contracting parties mutually undertake to afford one another military and other assistance against Germany and all those States which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

The second:

The high contracting parties declare their desire to unite with other like-minded States in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period.

(2) The signing of a master lease-lend agreement with the United States, which was described by the United

a second European front—through such instruments the three mightiest members of the United Nations pledged their peoples and resources to a coordinated effort for the duration and in the peace to come. Almost three years after Britain picked up the gage of battle, almost a year after Russia's soil was invaded and half a year after the United States was struck at Pearl Harbor, the prospect appeared of an Allied blueprint to set against the aggressors' plans for new orders.

Major Problem

The lack of an all-over chart has been recognized as a major problem of the anti-aggressor coalition. Since Dec. 7 there has been arrayed against the 250,000,000 population of Germany, Japan and their satellites the 1,000,000,000 population of the United Nations. Against economies deficient in oil, rubber, metals and foodstuffs stood countries of vast and complementary resources. In industrial capacity, as well as raw materials, the Allies easily outmatched their enemies.

The overwhelming advantage was mostly on paper, but step by step, under pressure of costly war experience, it is being transformed into something more effective. The American lease-lend policy, begun in March of 1941, pointed the way in the production and supply fields. Since the invasion of Russia and the raid on Pearl Harbor,

inter-allied cooperation has greatly accelerated the process of distributing men and matériel to every corner of the earth and of concentrating certain forces in key sectors.

Global Strategy Forms

The dramatic ocean rendezvous, in August of 1941, between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill laid the political foundation. The Atlantic Charter listed the principles of non-aggression, self-determination, reciprocal trade, freedom of the seas, social security and freedom from "fear and want" as the basis for "a better future for the world." The charter was accepted in the Declaration of the United Nations at the start of 1942. It still stands as the cornerstone on which the Allies intend to reconstruct post-war society.

A global military strategy—the toughest field of all—is slowly emerging from a long round of staff talks spread from Chungking through Moscow and London to Washington. It appears to be based on the acceptance of Hitlerite Germany as the most dangerous of the aggressors, and therefore the one to be struck first and hardest by a synchronized offensive, by the Soviet on the first front, by the British and Americans on a second front. The agreements disclosed last week touch on all these factors and

Allied Blueprint

For War and for Peace

The scratch of diplomats' pens for the brief space of a day sounded more loudly last week over the warring world than the bursting of bombs and the roar of mechanized weapons. The United States, Britain and Russia had affixed their signatures to documents of far-reaching import. A mutual assistance pact between London and Moscow, a master lease-lend contract for supplies from the American arsenal to the Red Army and understandings in regard to

A combined Chiefs of Staff group started functioning and the navies of the two nations entered into close, almost hourly cooperation. Last week's appointments helped round out the pooling process, although there were those who felt that another body to coordinate all these groups was necessary.

Doing the Impossible

Vivid pictures of what the efforts of the two nations have been accomplishing were given Americans last week by both Mr. Nelson and Mr. Lyttelton. Mr. Nelson told the graduates at the University of Missouri that American production was doing the impossible; President Roosevelt's demand for 50,000 planes this year would be exceeded by 10,000; factories designed to turn out fifty planes a month were producing 150. Mr. Lyttelton in a radio address described British production. He spoke of men, women, even boys, working long hours in the plants turning out 257,000 tanks, jeeps and other vehicles a year, 40,000 big guns, millions of rounds of ammunition, stepping up airplane production by 100 per cent.

The materials of war were being produced, assembled, given into the hands of the troops against the day when the United Nations can grant Russia's request and open the second front in Europe.

Continental Invasion?

The German armies were sixty-five miles from Moscow on Nov. 6, 1941, when Joseph Stalin raised the issue of an Allied attack on the Reich's rear. "There can be no doubt," he said, "that the appearance of a second front on the continent of Europe—and undoubtedly this will appear in the near future—will essentially relieve the position of our armies to the detriment of the German Army." The call for an invasion of the continent was taken up by the people of the United Nations.

The pledge to open a second front in Europe this year given the Soviet Foreign Commissar by Great Britain and the United States climaxed a mounting belief that such an offensive was indeed in the offing. Preparations had been pushed for months on United Nations bases adjacent to the continent. American troops with full mechanized equipment had been landed from large convoys at Ireland. (Another, the "greatest American convoy which ever crossed the Atlantic," was reported yesterday to have disembarked thousands more). Lease-lend aid from the United States arsenal had poured bombers, guns, tanks into the British Isles, where an army of several millions had trained incessantly since Dunkerque.

An Allied invasion of Europe could take two forms. One—perhaps the most likely for this Summer—might be an aerial assault of immense proportions. Cologne has already felt the weight of over 1,000 planes carrying 3,000 tons of bombs. British spokesmen have predicted that in the com-

ing months raids of this size will be carried out nightly; that as many as 5,000 planes could be sent over the Reich to bomb its arms factories and crumble the morale of its people.

The hammer blows from the air might be followed by land invasion. Norway, the Lowlands and France appeared likely points of attack, each harboring far-reaching strategic implications if the Allied effort were to succeed. Against such a threat the Germans had built deep defensive lines along the coast of the English Channel and the shores of Norway's fjords.

The urgent demand for an attack on the Continent was accented by the events of the week in Russia. There, in two southern sectors, the Wehrmacht had launched new drives. Sevastopol, the Crimean citadel, was being stormed after seven months of siege. Its situation appeared grave. On the mainland the Germans threw powerful forces against Russian positions around Khar'kov. This offensive was seen as a prelude, if it succeeded, to a bid by the Fuehrer for a Summer campaign across the Donets Basin to the Caucasus minerals and oil.