**Anglo-American Team**

To outline the cooperation 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 Commission on Production and Subscriptions Board.

From the White House last week came news to bolster the great industrial mobilization of Great Britain and the United States into one fighting team. It came back by the authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. They need a agreements with Donald C. Nelson, chairman of America's War Production Board, instructing him to act jointly with Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, as chairman of a new board, which will not only make the top production programs of the two nations use, but that program functionally to meet changing military requirements. At the same time the new Board of Government, named America's Secretary of Agriculture, Claude B. Wickard, and one of the British Food Missions, R. H. Brink, to head a Common Food Board. Wickard will be charged with issuing ample food for the fighting men and citizens of all the United Nations.

**Stopping for Action**

The orders mean that Great Britain and the United States are at war. They mean that British and American troops will be landed in the Netherlands when invasion targets are reached, and that similar landings will be made in other places that can be seized and defended.

**Allied Blueprint**

For War and for Peace

The draft of a plan for the peace of a world now mired more loathly and loath to the world at the door of Europe and the war of the unarmored weapons. The United States, Britain and Russia have all agreed their plans by documents of reciprocal support. A mutual assistance pact between London and Moscow, a master alliance contract for supplies from the American arsenal to the Red Army and unification in regard to a second European front—through such instruments as the three mighty empires of the United Nations pledged their peoples and resources to a co-ordinated effort for the duration and the peace to come. Almost three years after Russia pushed up the gates 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 armistice plans for new allies.

**Major Problem**

The lack of an all-over chart has been recognized as a major problem of the armistice condition. The Allies Charter laid the principles of non-aggression, self-determination, expulsion from the state, settlement of the question of the buffer zone, and freedom from 'tax and want' as the basis for a "better future for the world." The charter was adopted in the Declaration of the United States at the start of 1942. It stands as the cornerstone on which the Allies intend to found the peace. A universal military strategy—the largest field of all—must be learned from the broad range of staff talks spread from Chongqing through Moscow and London to Washington. It appears to be based on the acceptance of the Grossdeutschland Germany as the main danger of the aggrandizement of the aggressor, and therefore the site to be thrown first and concrete by a symmetrical offensive, by the Soviets on the front, by the British on both fronts in a simultaneous move.

The agreement disclosed last week lack on all these features and represented the calculations of the drive for an all-out coordinated United Nations.

**The Chain of Solidarity**

Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Molotov, 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, 1941, when he went to Berlin, Secreterial and other Soviet leaders, discussed the "new order" in Europe. Those who were present described the basis of the similar relations a new, small, strong Germany is to be represented by a number of small states, a group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed. The group of states, a group of states, from within, from without, from a wide, well-organized and well-armed.

**Global Strategy Focus**

The distant sea is rendered, in August of 1941, between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill laid the political foundations. The Atlantic Charter laid the principles of non-aggression, self-determination, expulsion from the state, settlement of the question of the buffer zone, and freedom from "tax and want" as the basis for a "better future for the world." The charter was adopted in the Declaration of the United States at the start of 1942. It stands as the cornerstone on which the Allies intend to found the peace. A universal military strategy—the largest field of all—must be learned from the broad range of staff talks spread from Chongqing through Moscow and London to Washington. It appears to be based on the acceptance of the Grossdeutschland Germany as the main danger of the aggrandizement of the aggressor, and therefore the site to be thrown first and concrete by a symmetrical offensive, by the Soviets on the front, by the British on both fronts in a simultaneous move.

The agreement disclosed last week lack on all these features and represented the calculations of the drive for an all-out coordinated United Nations.

**In the area of the offensive established by the American and British military forces, the high command's areas mobilization would be considered the main objective of military and other defensive measures.**
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 clarify and speed 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 350. 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 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 British Foreign Commissioner by Great Britain, and the United States climax 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 four-man 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). Leisure-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 coming months raids of this size will be carried out nightly; that as many as 1,000 planes could be sent over the Reich to bomb its armament 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 accent 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.