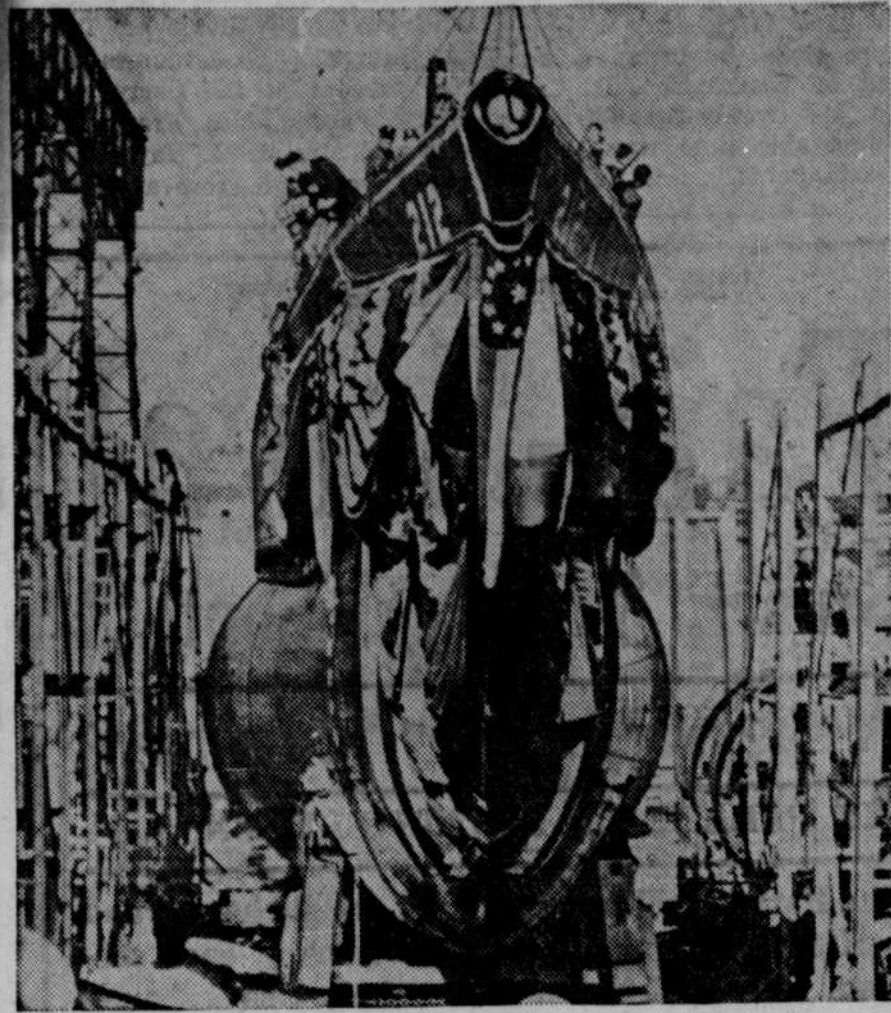
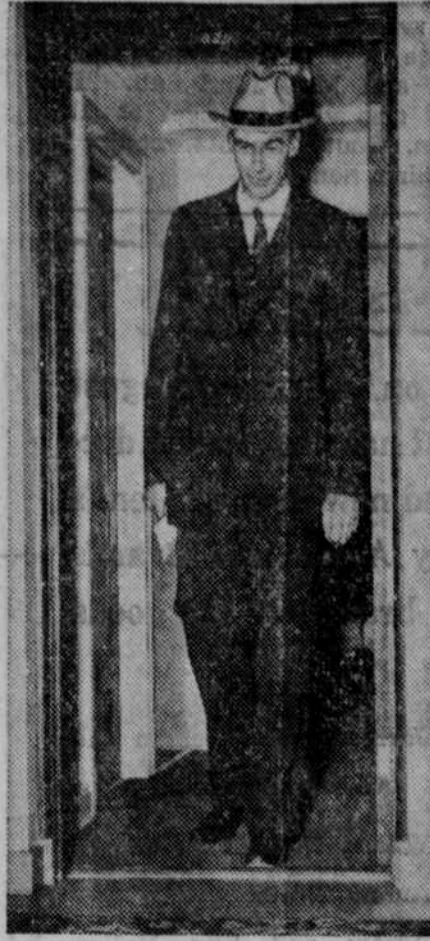


### New U. S. Submarine Launched



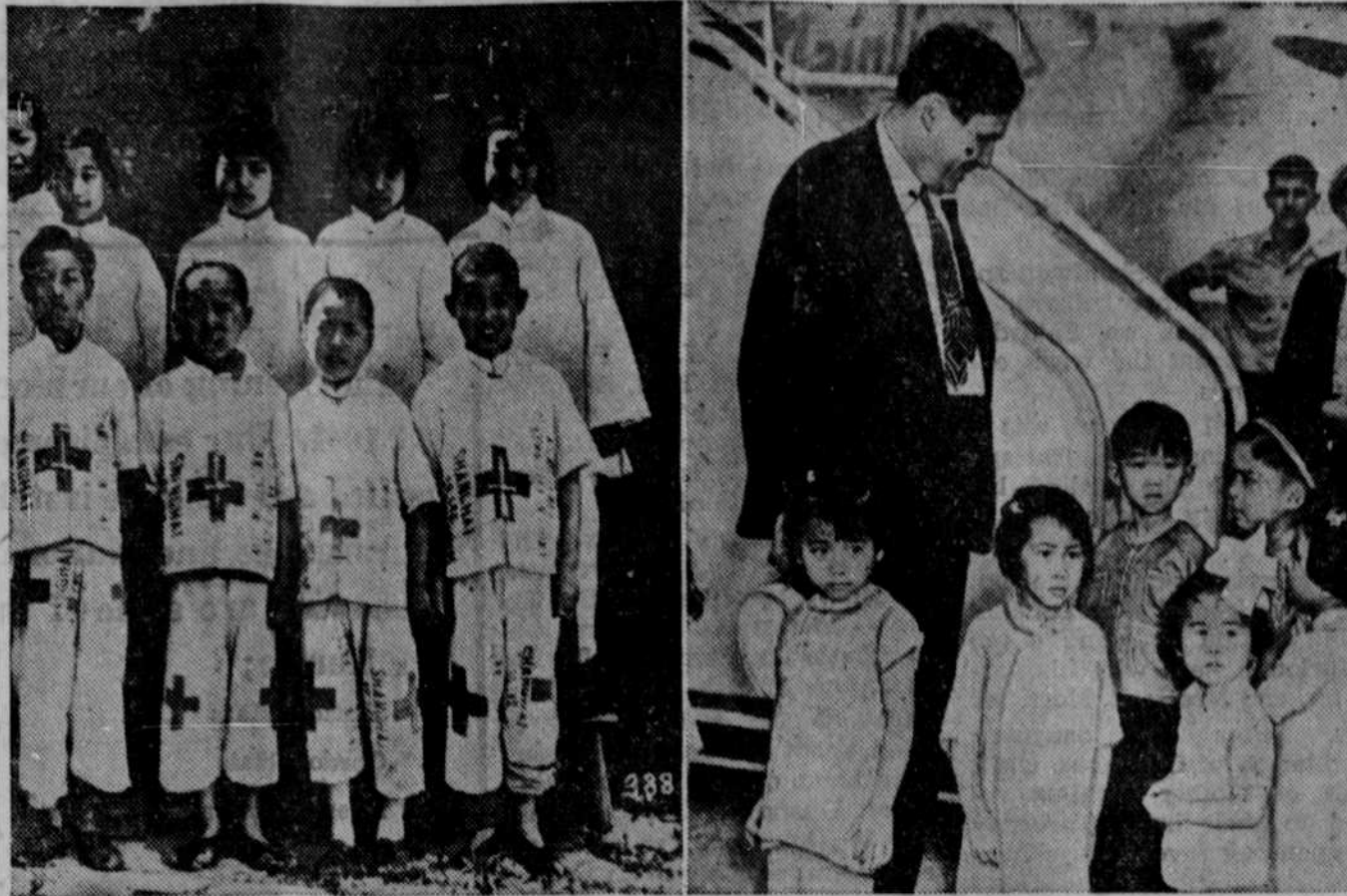
Soundphoto of the new \$3,000,000 submarine Gato, as it slid down the ways at New London, Conn., after having been christened by Mrs. Louise Van H. Ingersoll, wife of Rear Admiral R. E. Ingersoll. The new undersea craft is 300 feet long, and is one of 11 being built at New London to supplement the navy's submarine fleet.

### Army Morale Head



Frederick H. Osborn of New York, who was nominated by President Roosevelt to be brigadier general in command of the army's morale branch. He succeeds Brig. Gen. James A. Ullo. Osborn is well known in financial and industrial circles.

### Sackcloth and Wheat for Destitute Chinese



American Red Cross wheat does double duty among destitute Chinese children at the Southern Presbyterian mission at Kashing, Chekiang, as this picture (left) by United China Relief shows. The wheat provides food and the bags make serviceable summer garments. At right, Wendell Willkie, committee member of the United China Relief, is shown with Chinese children who thanked him for his co-operation in the \$5,000,000 Chinese Relief drive.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

**Demands for High Tariffs at Close of War Expected . . . U. S.-Britain Will Train 90,000 Plane Crews Next Year . . .**  
(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—High tariffs are breeders of wars, in the opinion of many earnest students of international trade and international relations, first and foremost among whom might be cited Cordell Hull, secretary of state. It was his favorite theory for years that peace and friendly relations could be built by the mutual lowering of tariff barriers. Witness his pursuit of reciprocal trade agreements.

But unfortunately it is a vicious circle, if we assume the truth of Mr. Hull's favorite conviction. Although trade barriers may lead to wars, there is no doubt whatever that wars lead to trade barriers.

Let us look into the future a moment, and try to visualize what will happen in these United States when peace comes. We now have an army of nearly 2,000,000 men. Of these all but a little more than 200,000 are TEMPORARY soldiers—soldiers for the duration. By November, 1918, we had an army of more than 4,000,000 men, 2,000,000 of them overseas.

If this war continues as long as President Roosevelt expects, and we either get into the shooting stage, or keep getting closer and closer to the danger of it, we will have an army of not less than 4,000,000 men, probably more, before it is all over.

With peace will come the rapid discharge of more than 3,500,000 men from the army alone. There will be the discharge of men from the navy, which also will have increased enormously by that time.

#### Defense Contracts Will Be Canceled

But that is only part of the picture. The government will be cancelling national defense contracts right and left, those for our own forces and those for Britain, Russia and whatever other countries may be fighting the Nazis when that day comes. This will mean that MILLIONS of men and women will lose their jobs—always assuming the war goes on for several years more and that the speeding up and expansion of defense production continues as expected.

What has all this to do with tariffs? Just this: Those ex-soldiers, ex-workers in defense plants, etc., will want jobs. So there will be tremendous pressure on congress NOT to let in any foreign products which would thus deprive Americans of work. The pressure which resulted in the much maligned Fordney-McCumber tariff bill of 1922 will seem mild in comparison. And this time it won't be primarily from manufacturers; it will come most heavily from labor unions, which are much more effective politically.

So, to those who think the depression and the war date from the Fordney-McCumber bill of 1922, the vicious circle will start all over again!

#### U. S. and Britain Air-Training Program

By the end of the year the British empire will be turning out trained airplane crews at the rate of 50,000 a year. The actual number of men in 50,000 crews can be only estimated, because it would show the most casual German the precise division as between fighters and bombers planned by the British. But the minimum of course is one man for a small fighter plane, and the present maximum is nine men for the big bombers.

This training is going on throughout the British empire. Much of it is in Britain, more is in Canada. As has been published, much of the training of British and Canadian pilots is being conducted in the U. S. The amazing fact about this is not that it is being done, but the magnitude of the program. It is Britain's answer to the question often propounded here—whether the British will be able to man all the planes this country will be sending them.

But if one regards the United States as the ally—eventually—of Britain against Adolf Hitler, the picture becomes even more imposing. The army and navy have separate programs. Already the army has reached the rate of 12,000 crews a year, while the navy has almost reached its maximum, of 10,000 crews a year. But by next year, the army figures, it will be turning out well-trained airplane crews at the rate of 30,000 a year!

Adding the army and navy totals, we can expect this country to be producing 40,000 airplane crews a year, starting in 1942. This does not count the C.P.T. or Civilian Pilots Training organization, nor the training of young men by the private airplane lines to pilot their commercial planes.

Excluding this civilian training, British and American airplane crews will be "coming off the line" at the rate of 90,000 a year sometime early in 1942, which might be calculated to give Hitler and Marshal Goering a little pause!

### Arms Abrasives Plant Destroyed by Fire



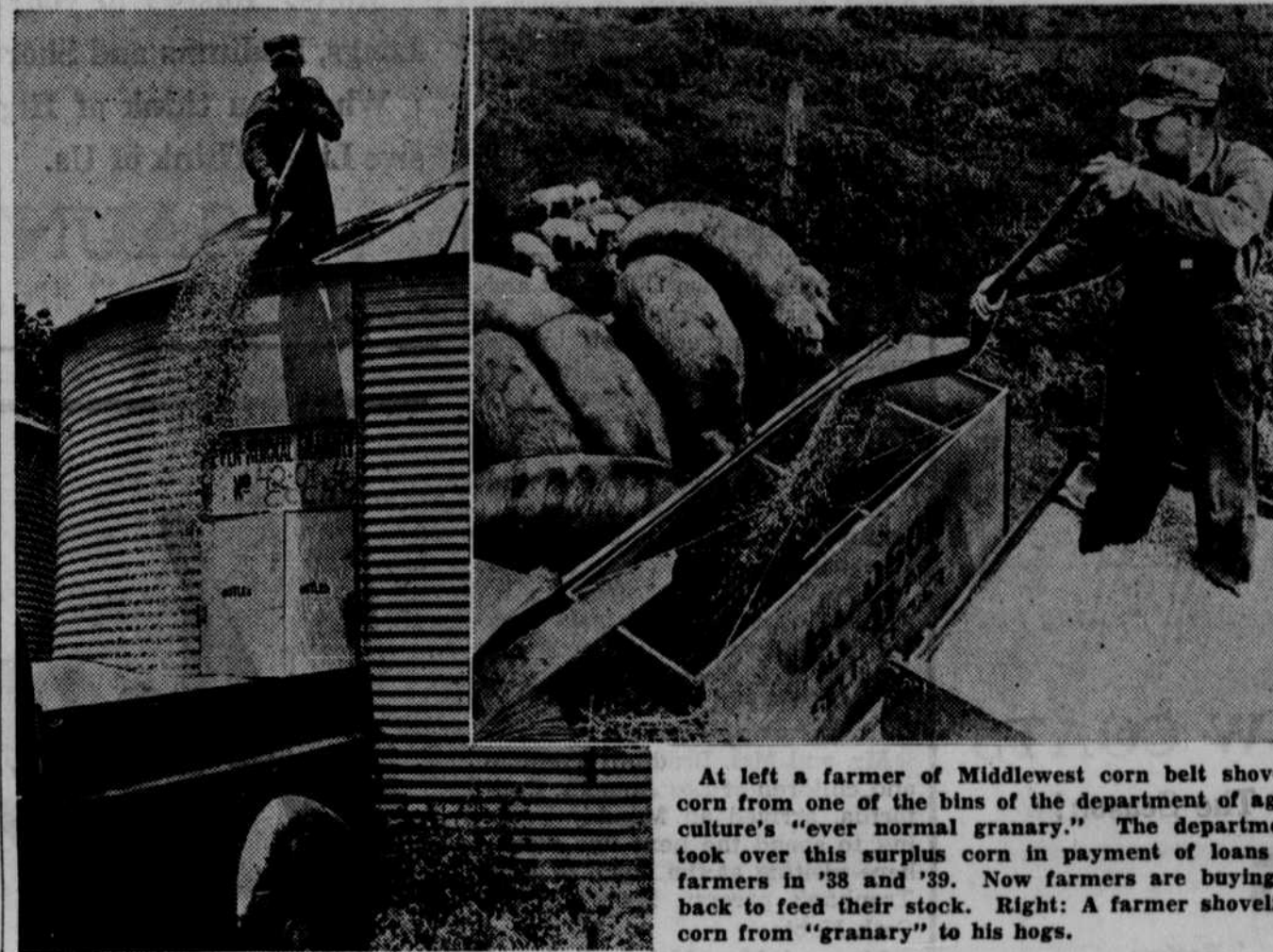
The FBI has started an investigation of the fire which totally destroyed the Exolon company abrasives plant at Blasdell, N. Y., which was engaged in manufacturing defense materials. The fire caused damage estimated at more than a million dollars. Fire apparatus from Buffalo and surrounding suburbs helped fight the flames. Above is view of the ruins.

### Confer With FDR



L. H. Korndorff (left), president of the struck Federal shipbuilding company, Kearney, N. J., who was called in by the President for a conference with a view to bringing about voluntary resumption of activities in the plant. Myron C. Taylor, retired head of U. S. Steel (right), accompanied Korndorff.

### Tapping 'Ever Normal Granary'



At left a farmer of Midwest corn belt shovels corn from one of the bins of the department of agriculture's "ever normal granary." The department took over this surplus corn in payment of loans to farmers in '38 and '39. Now farmers are buying it back to feed their stock. Right: A farmer shoveling corn from "granary" to his hogs.

### No Bottleneck Here—but There Will Be



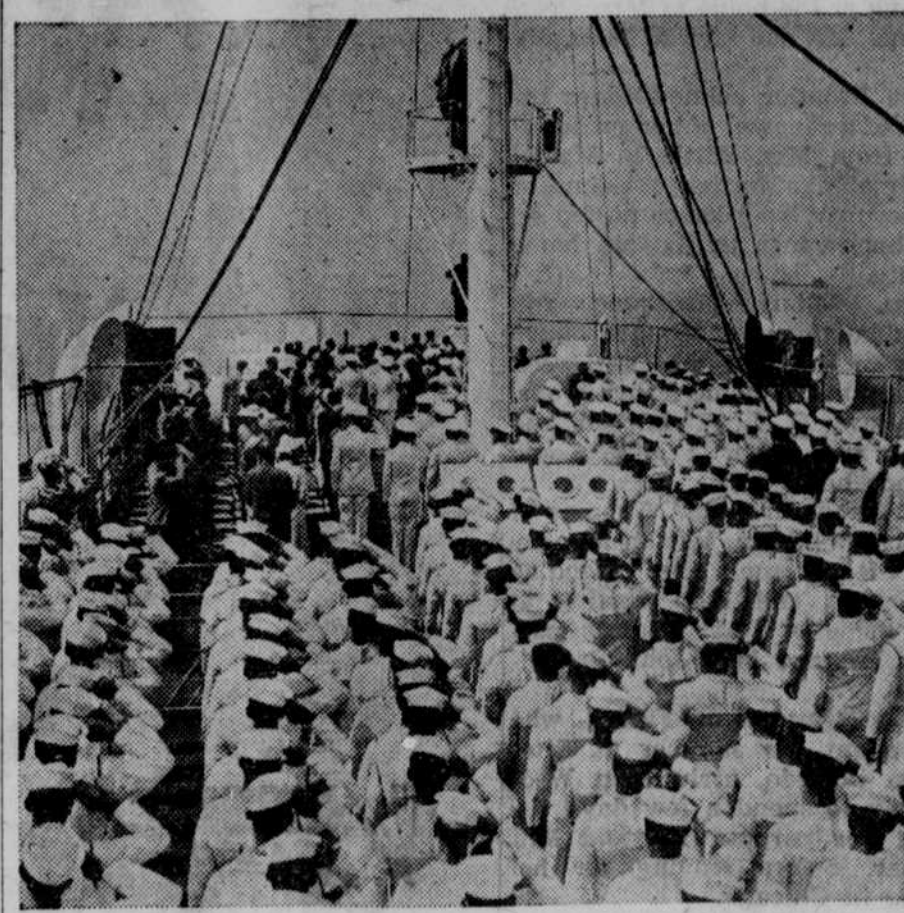
Cork—the stuff you find in bottlenecks—1,000 tons of it—is shown piled up on the deck of the Portuguese ship S. S. Pero De Alenques as she arrived in New York harbor. In addition to the cork, the ship brought 14 passengers. Cargo, exclusive of passengers, is for use in the national defense program.

### Welcome to Iceland



The U. S. marines were greeted heartily by the British garrison in Iceland. Among the first official U. S. navy photographs from Iceland is this one showing Private R. C. Fowler of Venice, Calif., being welcomed by Gunner Harold Ricardo of Somerset, England.

### At Commissioning of New Hospital Ship Last Flight for Nazi



General view of scene on deck of U. S. S. Solace, first hospital ship to be added to U. S. navy since World war, as the craft was commissioned in Brooklyn. The new addition to the navy was formerly the Clyde Mallory liner, Iroquois. The ship has 400 beds and will carry 13 medical officers and 3 dental officers.



According to the Moscow censor-approved caption for this radiophoto received in New York from the Soviet capital, Soviet sailors are shown inspecting the remains of a German plane. It was not stated where the plane was brought to earth.

### New Economic Defense Council



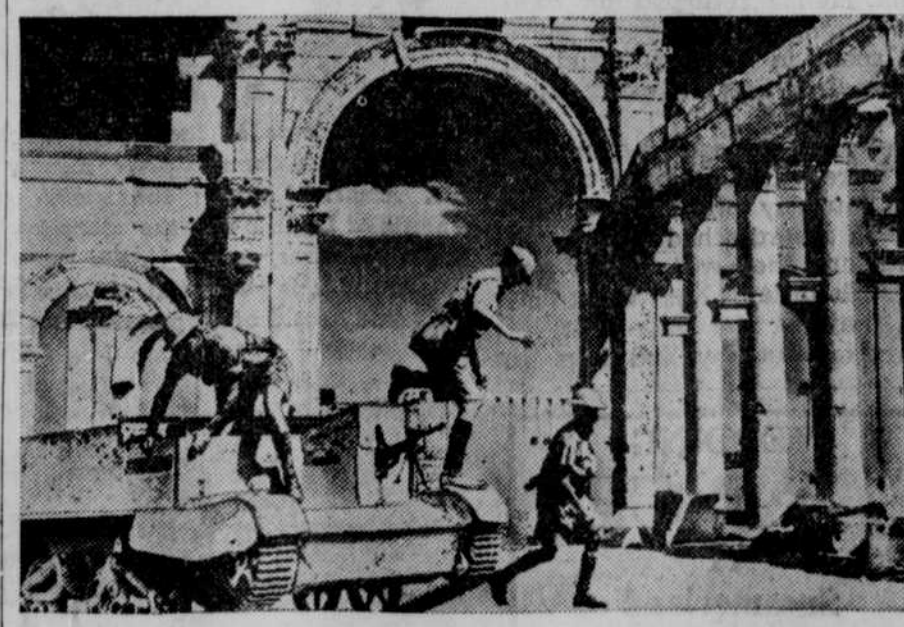
Members of the President's cabinet, and their representatives, hold an organization meeting in the office of Vice President Henry Wallace, forming an economic defense council. Seated, left to right, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Frank Knox, Henry Wallace, Henry Stimson. Standing: L. to r., Francis Biddle, Jesse Jones, Dean Acheson and Claude Wickard.

### Draft Wins by 1 Vote



By a margin of one vote, 203 to 202, the house passed the draft extension bill. Photo shows Rep. May (Ky.) who led fight for passage, and Rep. Short (Mo.) who lost fight.

### Modern History Made Amid Ancient Ruin



British troops are shown leaping from their Bren carrier as they take over the imposing ruins of the ancient Roman colonnade in Palmyra, an historic city in the Syrian desert. This took place before the armistice which ended hostilities between the British and the Axis-dominated French in control of Syria.

### Meet the Champ



Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, with victor's trophy after defeating Mrs. Sarah Cooke of New York, in final of the eastern grass court tennis championships at the Westchester Country club, Rye, N. Y.