

an indication of growing opposition to the policy of the State Department among some of the more articulate groups interested in the post-war organization of Europe, whose members believe it to be a serious mistake for the claims of the Fighting French to be disregarded to the extent that seems to have been the case.

Fighting French Statements

Combat, de Gaullist weekly in Algiers, came out on June 26 with a blank space where its leading editorial is usually to be found. Foreign press representatives learned that the censored article had been an attack on the compromise arrangement reached by the Committee of National Liberation. Instead of establishing divided command of French forces the Committee, it said, should have made General Giraud Commander in Chief under General de Gaulle as Commissioner for Defence. The Committee should never have submitted to Allied intervention but should have affirmed its sovereignty and insisted on exercising full responsibility for the allocation of duties among its own members. It should have remembered that it was responsible to the people of France and to them only. Furthermore, the editors of Combat maintained that in preventing publication of articles denouncing its decision the Committee was violating principles of freedom it was obligated to uphold.

In Canada Commandant Gabriel Bonneau, speaking on behalf of the Fighting French on June 22, asked the public to trust Frenchmen to compose their differences of themselves without outside interference. [Jean Monnet, reputed to have been the author of the compromise arrangement adopted by the Committee of National Liberation, had just declared it was almost impossible to expect two armies, one of which had fought in the Middle East for three years and the other in North Africa for eight months, to unite immediately without friction.] In watching preparations for effecting the liberation of France it must be remembered that of