

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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For U.S. Armed Forces TWO FRANCS

Soviets Stagger Nazis From Bug To Pripet Area

Vatutin Smashes Enemy 60 Miles Inside 1939 Polish Frontier

LONDON—Bold Russian armies boiled through the Ukraine breakthrough this week, fanning out in devastating drives from the Pripet marshes to the banks of the River Bug, advancing everywhere along the line and inflicting staggering losses on the retreating Germans.

Military observers likened the great Soviet winter offensive to a fierce forest fire. Each time the Nazis tried to stamp out the flame in one spot, the blaze broke out somewhere else, and it was apparent that the enemy was hard-pressed to rally enough power to put out the fire.

The newest Red Army thrust was launched Wednesday on the northern fringe of the desolate Pripet marsh sector, and as the week drew to a close the forces of General Konstantin Rokossovsky had enveloped Prudok and were plowing toward the Nazi bastion of Mozir on the Pripet River. Late reports indicated the Russians had reached the inner-defense ring around Mozir, a sector with fortified points some seven miles deep.

On the lower fringe of the marshes, 150 miles away, General Nikolai Vatutin's tanks and mechanized infantry were striking forward with confidence and speed 60 miles inside the 1939 Polish frontier, in hot pursuit of the Germans falling back from Sarny in complete disorder. Sarny, 35 miles inside the old border, fell Wednesday.

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Allied Air Raids Strain Luftwaffe

LONDON—The Allied air offensive against Nazi-occupied Europe was carried to the very heart of the German defense network this week when more than 1,200 planes, including 700 heavy bombers, struck at key aircraft assembly factories.

At least 152 German planes were shot down in the unparalleled three-hour air battle over northwest Germany Tuesday in an attack rivaling in intensity the great Schweinfurt raid of Oct. 14. Of the German fighters downed, 129 were credited to gunners aboard the heavy bombers and 27 to the escorting fighters.

Revised figures of American losses indicated that 60 bombers failed to return, equalling the record losses of the 8th Air Force in the Schweinfurt raid in which 183 German planes were shot down.

In addition to the previously announced destruction of three Messerschmitt plants at Brunswick and the crippling of a Focke-Wulf factory at Oschersleben and Junkers plants at Halberstadt, U.S. headquarters have said that the raiders had struck heavily at other targets. These included the railway center of Bielefeld, 75 miles south of Bremen, and Meppen, on the Dortmund-Ems canal near the Netherlands border.

Bomber and fighter crew reports that new tactics were used by the greatest protective force thrown up by the Luftwaffe in recent months have been confirmed by the German Overseas radio as monitored here.

Trailing balloons, or air mines, a German announcer said, were towed by the German fighters through the attacking bomber squadrons at a height of about 13,000 feet and at a speed of about 130 miles per hour. The method

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Knox Advocates Year Of Training For Boys

CLEVELAND—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told Boy Scouts here this week that one of the best measures to take to insure that individual liberties will be preserved is to require every boy, when he attains the age of 17 or 18, to spend at least a year in training on land or sea.

"At the conclusion of hostilities," he said, "our men could be replaced by young men with one year's training to fulfill our needs overseas in the period of adjustment."

Allies Frustrate Jap Escape Bid

ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS—The Bismarck sea off the northeastern New Guinea coast was red with Japanese blood toward this week's close as powerful forces of Allied dive bombers and naval units frustrated the enemy's desperate efforts to escape the rapidly closing Huon Peninsula trap by sea.

Great numbers of Japanese were drowned when a fast Allied naval force spotted a formation of evacuation barges off the Saidor area and sank nine barges loaded to the gunwales with troops. Eleven other barges were severely damaged.

In another daring naval blow, light units swept close inshore at Reiss Point, about 18 miles west of Sio, one of the main Jap barge bases in the Huon corridor, and smashed three barges, each heavily laden with Jap soldiers.

At the same time, swarms of American and British dive bombers were pouncing on the harried Japs almost constantly. Sweeping back and forth across the Huon coastline, United States pilots shattered 27 Jap escape barges and planted destructive bomb loads on the important Jap-held Madang and Uligan harbor bases.

In the ground fighting on the peninsula, forward Australian artillerymen, at the lower end of the trap, began raining tons of steel and explosives on Sio, while Jap remnants were sneaking out under cover of night from Sio and other bases farther up the coast. At the other end of the trap, advanced units of the 6th U.S. Army were cutting their way down the coast from the Saidor harbor bridgehead, about 55 miles below Madang.

Across the Vitiaz straits at Borgen Bay, New Britain, the Japs also had a bad week. American Marine shock forces Thursday were charging forward directly in the face of blistering artillery and machine gun fire in what may prove to be a costly effort to wrest strategic Hill 660 from the fanatically-defending Jap jungle fighters.

Depth Perception Bad, So Parrot Flies In P-38

(By A Staff Correspondent)

AN ITALIAN AIR BASE, Jan. 14—This is the tale of a pilot, a parrot and a P-38.

Chiefly it's about the parrot, a green and gold colored native of Natal, Brazil. With one wing clipped, and no depth perception, he has probably still done more real flying, man and boy, than most birds with two good wings. And he'd like to do more.

The parrot (Jock) and the pilot (1st Lt. Donald L. Clark, Oakland, Calif.) joined forces last summer in Tunisia. Lt. Clark was then flying his P-38 in support of the Allied landings on Sicily.

Jock was at loose ends at the time, his original owner having been ordered from Africa to England with express orders to bring no parrots with him.

"Jock never could fly very well," Lt. Clark says sadly. "He used to like to flap around the hangar but his depth perception was all wrong. And besides he would fly sideways." Here the lieutenant jumped up off his bed and zoomed around the room like a parrot flying sideways.

Ruins Of A New Era



A 5TH ARMY patrol walks through the heavy rubble in San Vittore, which was captured by American troops after a three-day battle in the streets and houses. (Pool Photo by Goldstein through PWB)

National Debate Centers On Plan To Draft Labor

By Sgt. JOHN M. WILLIG
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—President Roosevelt's annual State of the Union message to Congress provoked a hot debate in both the nation's press and on Capitol Hill this week, with the chief issue being chiefly about the President's recommendation for a national service act or a labor draft.

Pro and con arguments over the merits of the labor draft proposal far overshadowed discussion on remaining recommendations of the President's five-point program for the economic war front—a "realistic" tax law; continuation of the existing renegotiation law on war contracts; subsidy support and extension of the price-wage stabilization act expiring June 30, 1944.

Congressional reaction to the message slanted almost entirely toward the compulsory service proposal and brought forth comment expressing every sentiment from full approval to condemnation of the labor draft as "a step toward dictatorship."

The nation's press and radio commentators were concerned mainly with the question of the necessity for such a move at this stage of the game, while the nation's labor leaders voiced unani-

mous opposition to the President's proposal.

Although the Senate Military Affairs Committee convened to consider the bill introduced by Sen. Warren Austin (R., N. H.) of a national service law almost immediately following the President's message, Chairman Robert Reynolds (D., N. C.), and five others of the 11 Democratic members of the committee either denounced the labor draft or insisted they would not support it unless the remaining measures recommended by the President also were put through—a condition which the President himself imposed in setting forth his five-point plan.

Sen. Reynolds declared: "It would give us the same thing that Stalin and Hitler have got," while Sen. Edwin Johnson (D., Colo.), called national service "a new and fancy name for labor conscription" and predicted that the legislation "will never get out of committee."

Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), said: "If we can get the whole program, I'm for it." Another committee member, Sen. Harry Kilgore (D., W. Va.), stipulated that "unless they take the dollars with the men, I'm against it," and Sen. Joe O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), declared: "We couldn't possibly have it without a drastic tax bill."

Rep. James Wadsworth (R., N. Y.), co-sponsor of the national service bill identical with that introduced by Senator Austin, said: "If you can tap a man on the shoulder and send him to New Guinea to fight for 50 dollars a month, what is so undemocratic about sending a man to a Curtiss

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Axis Felt Allied Lash In Year After Casa

WASHINGTON—The first anniversary of the Roosevelt-Churchill Casablanca conference, which opened on Jan. 14, 1943, was marked in the capital this week by comments expressing satisfaction with developments occurring since the historic Allied meeting.

It was recalled here that President Roosevelt had said at the time of the Casablanca conference: "Before this year (1943) is out, it will be made known to the world that the Casablanca conference produced plenty of news, and it will be bad news for the Germans and the Japanese."

5th Army Ready For Big Assault Against Cassino

Germans Wait In Town To Wage Defense Of Rome Road

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 14—Hard-hitting British and American troops on the southern sector of the 5th Army front pulled in their belts as the week ended for the supreme assault against Cassino, vital objective on the road to Rome. The Germans holding the well-defended town were grimly waiting for them, squatting solidly behind a barrier of machine guns, weapon pits, trenches, barbed wire and plenty of the usual land mines.

The Germans gave every indication they would fight bitterly to hold Cassino, because it is the gateway to the Cassino Corridor or the "Cassilian Way," a fairly level plain through which runs the vital south-central highway to Rome. Cassino is about 75 air miles southeast of the Italian capital.

But the Allies were in no hurry. Deliberately, they were making certain preparations. Yesterday found them busy consolidating their gains around Cervaro and pushing southeast along a secondary road toward two objectives—the Rome-Cassino road itself and Mt. Trocchio, a 1,500-foot ridge on the other side of the highway. Mt. Trocchio is the only remaining height the Germans hold before the 5th Army infantry, relentlessly closing in on it from three directions.

With the Allied infantrymen more than half-way through the six-mile defensive belt guarding Cassino, forward patrols were jabbing at enemy positions, looking for the weak spots. They were aided by fine, clear weather, a welcome contrast to the overcast skies of the last few days.

Even though it was slowed down

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Congress Faces Stormy Session

WASHINGTON—The session of Congress which reconvened here this week promises to be one of the most important—and one of the stormiest—in American legislative history, capital observers are agreed. Legislation recommended in the President's State of the Union and budget messages alone is expected to keep Congress in heated debate for many weeks, and in addition numerous controversial issues—including the soldier-vote proposals—have been carried over from 1943.

These and other issues will be debated in a Congress which is fully aware that 1944 is an election year—not only for the Presidency but for the entire House and for one-third of the Senate. This fact is bound to color much Congressional action. It is considered certain to sharpen all debates.

Five separate pieces of legislation were proposed by Mr. Roosevelt in his annual message. They are: (1) a national service act; (2) a "realistic" tax law; (3) a "cost of food" (subsidies) law; (4) re-enactment of the economic stabilization act; (5) continuation of the law permitting a renegotiation of war contracts.

While the proposed national service act got triple the attention of the other recommendations, the "realistic" tax law, which is first on the Senate's order of business, is almost equally controversial. In his 100 billion-dollar budget message the President asked for a "truly stiff fiscal program" to provide at least 10,500,000,000 dollars in new taxes on top of the 40,769,000,000 dollars anticipated from present revenue laws. Unless Congress has drastically changed its mind since last December, the re-

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French Consider Postwar Plans

Plans for an interim government for France during the period between the liberation of the country and the holding of national elections will be considered by the French Provisional Consultative Assembly in Algiers next week.

Discussion of the effectiveness of the Resistance movement within France, the elimination of alleged collaborationists from the government and the colonial policy of the French Committee of National Liberation highlighted the debates here this week.

A resolution calling for United Nations' recognition of the Resistance groups in France and their inclusion in strategic plans for the invasion of Europe was unanimously adopted early in the week. The resolution, proposed by the Resistance delegates who comprise a majority of the Assembly, also called for the Committee of Liberation to increase immediately the dispatch of supplies and equipment to the Resistance groups in France.

Climaxing the debate on purging, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan Resistance delegates requesting the Committee of Liberation to apply a coherent policy of purging and sanctions in each ministry of the government. The resolution further asserted that "immediate, severe and just" measures will be essential for the maintenance of order when France is liberated.

Under discussion at the end of the week was the proposal by the Overseas Committee of the Assembly that French colonies and protectorates be united in an overseas federation with its own Parliament.

The suggestion was voiced by Philippe O. Lapie, former governor of the Chad and spokesman for the Committee. The Committee of Liberation was also asked to make known its policy in advance of the colonial conference, which will be held at Brazzaville at the end of the month.

Cromwell Sues To Void Divorce

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Doris Duke was called names much less complimentary than the usual "richest girl in the world" in husband James H. R. Cromwell's suit in Chancery Court here this week to void her Reno divorce of last month.

Mr. Cromwell, former U.S. Minister to Canada, threw mud in big gobs at the tobacco heiress, accusing her of misconduct with a "truant" member of the British Parliament both in this state and in Hawaii, and won a court order requiring Doris to answer his charges within 30 days.

Mr. Cromwell demanded his wife's appearance in court to tell the story of her "conduct and carryings on—painful and shocking as that story will be." He said that when his valet called at the Duke farm here to get Mr. Cromwell's clothes the valet was kept waiting several hours "because Cromwell's bedroom was then occupied by his successor in his wife's affections."

The "successor," Mr. Cromwell said, was "a truant member of the British Parliament who found Duke's Farms as well as Mrs. Cromwell's home in Honolulu more relaxing than London, then undergoing the fury of Teutonic bombing."

Mrs. Cromwell, according to Cromwell, is now in Honolulu, "enjoying the vicarious satisfaction springing from the presence of her English companion in play."

The Jersey court forbid the heiress "to set up" her Reno divorce, won on the charge that Cromwell attempted to grab control of seven million dollars of her fortune.

Jap Weapons Termed Inferior To U.S. Guns

DETROIT — Japanese equipment is decidedly inferior to that used by U.S. soldiers and marines, and the spread will increase as the war in the Pacific continues, Maj. Gen. D. M. Barnes of the Army ordnance section declared here.

Japanese weapons are designed primarily for jungle fighting, General Barnes said, and although Japan's infantry arms are light and portable, they lack fire power.

General Barnes said that the Germans had much better weapons than the Japanese and were leaders in the half-track field.

Shelled Wall Exposes Valuable Gin Cache

WITH THE ALLIES IN ITALY—Secret hiding places have been resorted to by the Italian townspeople to safeguard dwindling supplies from the Nazis, it was reported this week.

A Reuter's correspondent with the 8th Army tells of an Allied tank crew that had been held up by a brick wall in the Villa Grande sector. The wall was shelled rather than charged. It collapsed and exposed a hidden storeroom containing 30 cases of brandy, 12 bottles to the case. In similar ways, he said the Italians have hidden a great deal of stuff because the German Army set prices at a level which the Italians considered too low.

CIO Group Lists Five 'Essentials'

WASHINGTON—Americans must be assured five "essentials" in the postwar period, the CIO's planning committee declared in recommending the establishment now of Federal machinery to guide the United States from a war to a peacetime economy.

The committee said every American should have:

1. A job at union wages or a farm, business or profession that "pays."
2. A well-built, convenient home, decently furnished.
3. Good food, clothing and medical care.
4. Good schooling for children with an equal chance for healthy and happy growth.
5. An adequate income through social insurance in case of sickness, old age or early death of the wage earner, or unemployment.

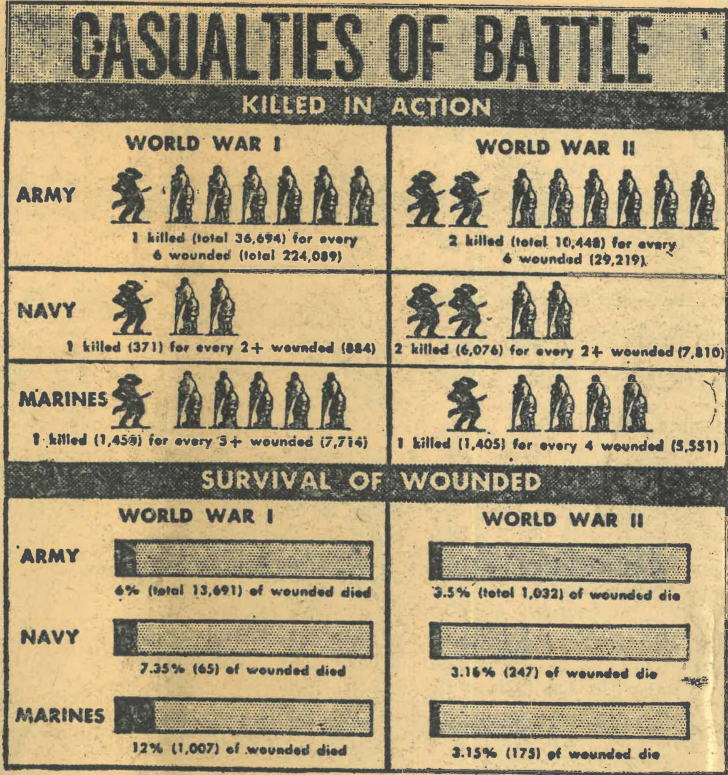
Business must be encouraged to achieve these basic goals, the union committee said, "but the nation cannot afford to wait until business alone succeeds or fails."

The committee added that postwar plans must be based on "clear-cut recognition" of the Federal government's responsibility to obtain and maintain full employment and "maximum production."

Churches Kept Free Of Secular Functions

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS—Churches, cathedrals and shrines in the Mediterranean theater are not to be used for secular purposes except as temporary shelters in emergencies for wounded personnel awaiting evacuation, it was ordered here this week. Under no circumstances, an AFHQ circular stated, are the religious buildings to be used for aid stations, quarters, mess halls, storehouses or theaters.

If the consent of the appropriate local ecclesiastical authorities is obtained, the buildings may be used for religious services of the creed or faith to which they have been concentrated.



WOUNDED AMERICAN combat troops in World War II have double the chance of recovering as had their fathers in World War I, the Office of War Information reported in an analysis of battle casualties. The chances of being killed, however, are also twice as great. Increased recoveries are credited to improved medical techniques. The increased ratio of killed is attributed to greater firepower and destructive force of ordnance and the war of movement.

Linguists Assail 'Basic' Theories

NEW YORK—Basic English is neither "basic" nor "English" in many cases, speakers said here this week at a meeting of the American Dialect Society. In addition, one expert declared, Basic English is inadequate to meet the demands of daily conversation.

American linguistic scholars, according to Cpl. Allen Walker Reed, secretary of the society, feels that the "high powered promotion" which Basic English has received is "extensive" of and a deterrent to the "out language."

Foreigners would be much better off, said Mrs. Elizabeth Goepf Scanlan, head of the department of speech at Queens College, to learn the simple idiomatic phrases rather than the complex combination of verbs and prepositions which represent the same idea in Basic English. Instead of saying "I want water," Mrs. Scanlan explained, you would have to say "I have to have water."

Basic English, a theory proposed by Dr. Charles Kay Ogden of England and Dr. Ivor Armstrong Richards of Harvard University, was attacked by one speaker as "linguistically imperialistic." The English-speaking peoples, she asserted, could not make others adopt a language which was so essentially a national tongue. "There is a compelling need for a basic language which could be taught in the schools along with a native tongue," she added.

U.S. War Outgo Peak Expected In 6 Months

WASHINGTON—The United States is expected to pass the peak of munitions buying in the next six months, Harold D. Smith, Director of the U.S. Bureau of Budget, told a group of financial writers here Friday.

So far, Mr. Smith said, the United States has been spending about 44,000,000,000 dollars every six months. He revealed that by the end of the fiscal year 1945, the total cost of the war would be about 232,000,000,000 dollars.

"The United States is not half meeting the cost of war by taxation," Mr. Smith added.

Gotham Bank Denies U.S. Trade Charges

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 — The Chase National Bank pleaded not guilty in Federal Court here yesterday to two indictments charging violation of the trading with the enemy act.

The bank, together with Leonard Smit, described as a refugee international diamond dealer from the Netherlands and two corporations which he controlled, has been indicted on charges of conspiracy in the illegal sale and export of industrial diamonds.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase board, had earlier declared that the charge "simply does not make sense."

Naples Typhus Spread Feared

CAIRO—The Naples typhus epidemic—"50 times as strong as it was in October"—is threatening to extend to Southern Italy, Brig. Gen. Leon A. Fox, Field Director of the U.S. Typhus Commission, reported this week to U.S. Army Headquarters in the Middle East.

While no cases have been reported among military personnel, General Fox said, the growing epidemic is nevertheless a menace to the Allied military effort in Italy, with more than 30,000 Italians being treated daily. "Flying squadrons" of doctors are administering anti-vermin powders and vaccine which have been flown to the stricken area. Additional personnel to help fight the scourge has also been flown from the Middle East, it was announced.

General Fox outlines the following five-point program for fighting the epidemic, a problem which he said was inherited from the Germans:

- (1) Intensive case-hunting in Naples' crowded tenement areas;
- (2) "contact" delousing of persons living near stricken patients, as well as mass delousing of Naples' 600,000 population;
- (3) immunization by anti-typhus serum;
- (4) delousing of refugees from German-occupied Italy, and
- (5) continued use of the "flying squadrons" ready to enter outlying districts if any further epidemic is reported.

Japanese Spurn Prisoners Treaty

WASHINGTON—The government of Japan has violated its proclaimed intention to abide by the 1929 Geneva Convention governing the treatment of prisoners of war, the U.S. State Department charged this week. The Tokyo regime was specifically accused of failing to expedite the exchange of United States nationals.

Documenting the charge leveled at Japan by the State Department was a detailed report relating the steps taken since Pearl Harbor to bring about the speedy exchange of 10,000 Americans now interned in territories occupied by the Japs.

Japan is contesting the exchange privileges of United States citizens in the Philippines on the ground that the islands are American territory, the State Department said, pointing out that this interpretation places American civilians captured in the Philippines, on Guam and on Wake Island in a different category from those taken in Japan, China, Manchuria, Indo-China and Hong Kong.

"Only after months of negotiations," the State Department revealed, "did the Japanese government finally indicate that it would return to the United States a small number of civilians from the Philippines."

"As of this moment, the Department of State is not in a position to offer encouragement for the early repatriation of American civilians in Japanese custody."

THE SAD SACK



THE GOLDBRICK



THE SAD SACK



THE GOLDBRICK



Behind The Scenes With Army Bandmen



IN THE SERENE surroundings of Monastere du Bon Pasteur, French counterpart of institutions conducted by the House of the Good Shepherd in America, the United States Army Band lives, eats sleeps and rehearses faithfully for its public appearances in this theater.

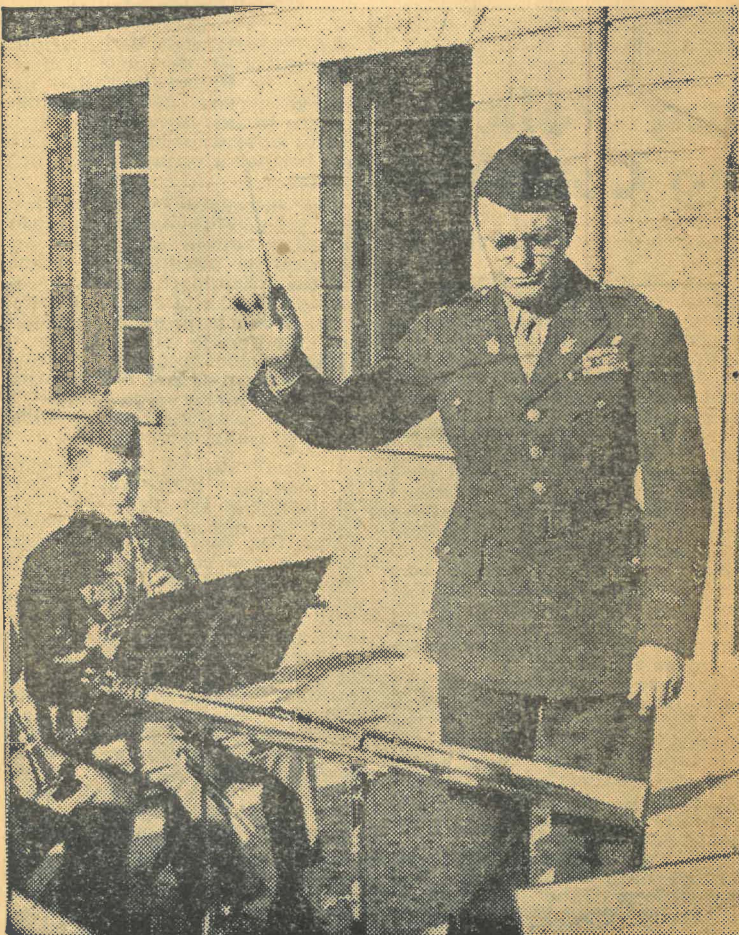
Orphans and refugee children from occupied France and hooded sisters who toil with Mother Superior Marie de Saint Jean Baptiste, watch and listen with interest as Capt. Thomas F. Darcy, Jr. and his 86 soldier musicians polish up their programs in the sun-drenched courtyard, which is 100 years old. Members of the band share their candy rations with the youngsters, who range in age from three to 13, and on GI movie night, the sisters and their charges attend the weekly cinema en masse.

During rehearsals, the band sticks to drab OD or fatigue attire, but the men don dress uniforms for their public appearances, and most glittering of all is the drum major, S-Sgt. Elmer Kettler, shown above in full regalia listening to the bugle corps (they actually use trumpets) practicing in a pit at the rear of the monastery.

Their leader, Capt. Darcy (shown below conducting rehearsal) wears the regulation Army blue dress uniform when the band is playing at public and high state functions.

In addition to being a musician's musician, Capt. Darcy also is a soldier's soldier. He served in World War I with the 1st Division and was under fire in all engagements participated in by his regiment, the 18th Infantry. He was wounded in action, and, in addition to the Purple Heart, wears the Silver Star with oak leaf cluster, the Verdun Medal, and the French fourregere in the colors of the Croix de Guerre.

Capt. Darcy's assistant leader is Warrant Officer Hugh Curry, who was graduated from the Army Music School for Bandleaders which was conducted by Capt. Darcy for almost 450 new band leaders new leading Army musical organizations all over the world.



THE ABOVE PICTURE of the U.S. Army Band in rehearsal discloses the atmosphere in which the musical organization lives and works in North Africa. The band, in this theater more than six months, has played its way through Morocco and Algeria, Tunisia and Sicily, and spent a solid week with the 5th Army before it shoved off to its task on the other side of the Mediterranean. Appearances included concerts in British and American hospitals, as well as official jobs at official receptions.

The band contains three distinct musical units; a concert group, the makeup of which is elastic, depending on the size of the function at which it is to play; a dance combination of 18 pieces (and a Dixieland group of eight drawn from the dance orchestra) and a trumpet and drum corps of 25 men. This last group has begun playing American and French military marches with the whole band.

Photos by Stars and Stripes Staff Photographer Pfc. Martin Harris.



DIXIELAND IN AFRICA might be the title of the above picture, which shows three members of the Army Band engaged in a bit of a jam session, beating it out on a woodpile near their billet. Sergeants Freddie Woolston, Henry Levine and Tony Miranda are scattered around the pile (left to right). In civilian life, Sgt. Woolston was an arranger for Tommy Dorsey; he now leads the Dixieland Band and the dance orchestra. Sgt. Levine was known on the radio as Henry (Hot Lips) Levine of the Lower Basin Street Chamber Music Society, and also played the trumpet straight for Arturo Toscanini. Sgt. Miranda was with the Radio City Music Hall orchestra in New York.

The Army Band has played in 41 of the 48 states, and at most of the nation's important fairs and expositions since 1922.

Perhaps not typical of the band, but certainly proof of the fact that the Army Band has a proud and long tradition is the gentleman to the right, M-Sgt. Joe Young, Duluth, Minn., whose hash marks indicate seven three-year hitches in the Army.



It Happened At Home

The 64 Dollar Question . . .

A Denver, Col., butcher asked the OPA for a definition of a well-known kind of meat. Promptly the OPA sent him this definition: "Ground, chopped, or comminuted . . . from the skeleton portions of the carcass (but not included in the head) which contains no offal, added blood, cartilage, gristle, bone, cereal product or other ingredient except seasoning and which does not have a fat content in excess of 28 percent by chemical analysis . . . ground at least twice, the final grinding through a plate with holes not more than 3-16ths of an inch in diameter or chopped in a rotary cutter or by other means giving equivalent results." Hamburger was the meat defined.

New Life Saver . . .

Serum albumin, a highly concentrated protein extract from human blood, is now being used by paratroopers and small naval units in place of the more bulky blood plasma. The chief value of the new serum, officials state, is that it can be carried in a small compass. Six times as much albumin serum can be carried in a kit the size now used for transporting blood plasma. At least twice as potent as blood plasma, the new serum is still partly a military secret. No information as to the laboratory processes or the extent of its current use has been revealed.

Main Street . . .

Soldiers who sent in overseas ballots to the Richmond County, N. Y., judgeship election did not enjoy the traditional American right to secrecy of the ballot, Ray Ghent, World-Telegram writer said, in describing how the opened envelopes were passed around from hand to hand among Republican and Democratic representatives on the examining board . . . Mrs. Emile Joseph Marcadal, New Orleans, won a judgment of 1,500 dollars in civil court in a suit against the funeral directors who buried her husband on May 17, 1941. The hearse driver, Mrs. Marcadal claimed, stopped the hearse in front of a barroom "for drinks" and arrived at the cemetery 45 minutes late . . . A working mother who has launched 27 nationwide campaigns to persuade women to take war jobs has quit her own because she says her children were being neglected. Dorothy Ducas, chief of the magazine bureau of the OWI, said: "To work to win the war but let children grow up as bad citizens to inherit the earth doesn't make sense." She blamed local communities for not providing recreation for children . . . People in Kansas City missed a lot of Christmas cheer. For ten days starting just before the holiday, a carload of 1,500 cases of whisky shunted around the Kansas City railroads in search of an owner. No one had ever heard of the consignee, the Sunset Distilled Products Company.

Washington Notes . . .

S-Sgt. Thomas M. Day, Jr., a Fordham University student who was wounded at Mateur in the North African campaign, became the first disabled soldier to benefit from the new Veterans' Administration system of determining disability ratings. The rating board ruled that Sgt. Day, whose left leg was amputated above the knee, was eligible for a "total rating" of 100 dollars a month for six months and eligible to apply for vocational training at government expense for a period up to four years . . . The U.S. Secret Service is taking vigorous steps to smash a new racket involving "bond brokers" who redeem war bonds prematurely for holders unwilling to sweat out the 60-day waiting period . . . During the President's absence from the U.S., his legal adviser, Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, came to New York for a three-day visit and met many Broadway notables. When the President returned and saw Rosenman, he said, "Well Sam, I met Chiang Kai-shek and Stalin." "That's nothing, Mr. President," replied Rosenman. "I met Frank Sinatra." . . . The country's railroads have asked for immediate investigation of the public safety possibilities in the use of radio telephones on moving trains. Rail officials say that installation of such equipment might have prevented a recent series of wrecks which have cost more than 150 lives . . . John L. Lewis burns pea coal in his home at Alexandria, Va., in a coal stoker system, his publicity man said, adding: "That's a nosey question to be asking."

From Broadway to Hollywood . . .

Gene Krupa got the biggest ovation in the history of Broadway's Paramount Theater, on his first public appearance since the drummer was paroled from San Quentin last summer on a narcotics charge. There was no announcement that Krupa was in Tommy Dorsey's Paramount show but when the curtain went up and the band swung out with "getting Sentimental Over You," 4,000 enthusiasts yelled and applauded. Krupa wept on his drums . . . Radio networks are banning ad libs on radio programs, after two comics strayed from their scripts into profanity, causing a rush of mail and phone calls . . . George Bernard Shaw is said to be writing a play about the postwar world . . . The next Frank Sinatra attraction will be "The Jazz Singer," with Frankie doing an Al Jolson . . . Mickey Rooney is back in 1-A.

Women and the War . . .

Forty fashion experts balloted to pick the fanciest dressed women of the world. Top honors were split between Rep. Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut and the Duchess of Windsor. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek made the list for the first time—in sixth place. The globalady was quoted as saying, "I'm horribly frowsy these days," while the duchess was "flattered." . . . Bing Crosby has signed with Decca Records for a 10-year contract . . . A man rushed up to a crowded hosiery counter in downtown Atlanta and demanded "two dozen of those nylons which have just come in." The startled clerk was speechless. "There," shouted the man, pointing, "in that box." Before the clerk could reply, dozens of feminine hands tore at the box, which turned out to be empty. The prankster escaped unscathed . . . Cases of lonely government girls, mal-adjusted clerks and wives who have become nervous wrecks waiting for their husbands to come home have "fallen off substantially" in the past six months, it is reported. Main reason for the decline is said to be the psychiatric consultations now provided by the government . . . Wisconsin's school of journalism is going soprano in a big way. Women make up 90 percent of the enrollment today.

Highlights Of FDR's Annual State Of The Nation Message

WASHINGTON — Following are highlights of President Roosevelt's annual message to the Congress of the United States on the State of the Nation, read to both Houses on Jan. 11:

We have joined with right-minded people to defend ourselves in a world that has been gravely threatened with gangster rule. But I do not think that any of us can be content with mere survival. Sacrifices that we and our Allies are making impose upon us all a sacred obligation to see to it that out of this war we and our children will gain something better than mere survival.

We are united in determination that this war shall not be followed by another interim which leads to new disaster—that we shall not repeat the tragic errors of ostrich isolationism—that we shall not repeat the excesses of the wild Twenties when this nation went for a joy ride on a roller coaster which ended in a tragic crash.

Of course we made some commitments at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran. We most certainly committed ourselves to very large and very specific military plans which require the use of all Allied forces to defeat our enemies at the earliest possible time. But there were no secret treaties or political or financial commitments.

The one supreme objective for the future can be summed up in one word: security. That means not only physical security . . . but also economic security, social security, moral security.

Returning from my journeyings, I must confess to a sense of "let-down" when I found many evidences of faulty perspectives here in Washington. The faulty perspective consists in overemphasizing lesser problems and thereby underemphasizing the first and greatest problem.

The overwhelming majority of our people have met the demands of this war with magnificent courage and understanding.

A noisy minority (however) demands special favors for special groups. There are pests who swarm through the lobbies of the Congress and the cocktail bars of Washington, representing these groups as opposed to the basic interests of the nation as a whole. They look upon the war as a chance to make profits for themselves at the expense of their neighbors.

If ever there was a time to subordinate individual or group selfishness to the national good, that time is now. Disunity at home—bickerings, self-seeking partisanship, work stoppages, inflation, business as usual, politics as usual, luxury as usual—these are the influences which can undermine the morale of the brave men ready to die at the front for us here.

Those doing the complaining are laboring under the delusion that the war is already won and we can begin to slacken off. But the dangerous folly of that point of view can be measured by the distance that separates our troops from their ultimate objectives in

Berlin and Tokio—and by the sum of all the perils that lie along the road.

Overconfidence and complacency are among our deadliest enemies. That attitude on the part of anyone—government or management or labor—can lengthen this war. It can kill American boys.

The way to fight and win a war (is) all-out—and not with half-an-eye on the battlefronts abroad and the other eye-and-a-half on personal, selfish or political interests here at home.

Although I believe that we and our Allies can win the war without a national service act, I am certain that nothing less than total mobilization of all our resources of manpower and capital will guarantee an earlier victory, and reduce the toll of suffering and sorrow and blood.

There can be no discrimination between the men and women who are assigned by the government to its defense at the battlefront and the men and women assigned to producing the vital materials essential to successful military operations.

National service is the most democratic way to wage a war. It rests on the obligation of each citizen to serve his nation to his utmost where he is best qualified.

Millions of American men and women are not in this war at all. National service will be a means by which every man and woman can find that inner satisfaction which comes from making the fullest possible contribution to victory.

A national service act will give our people at home the assurance that they are standing four-square behind our soldiers and sailors. And it will give our enemies demoralizing assurance that we mean business—that we, 135,000,000 Americans, are on the march to Rome, Berlin and Tokio.

No amount of legalistic argument can becloud the (soldier vote) issue in the eyes of 10,000,000 American citizens. Surely the signers of the Constitution did not intend a document which, even in wartime, would be construed to take away the franchise of any of those who are fighting to preserve the Constitution itself.

It is our duty now to begin to lay the plans and determine the

Allies Seek Full Nazi Defeat, Mann States

NEW YORK—The Allies do not want any premature capitulation which would leave Germany's war machine intact, Thomas Mann, world-famous German-born writer, told the German people in a recent shortwave broadcast from America.

Explaining why there had been no appeal to the German people to surrender after the Teheran conference, Mr. Mann declared: "The Allies want to end the war by military means, unmistakably, thoroughly and for good and all . . ."

strategy for the winning of a lasting peace and the establishment of an American standard of living higher than ever before known. We cannot be content, no matter how high that general standard of living may be, if some fraction of our people—whether it be one-third or one-fifth or one-tenth—is ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed and insecure.

If we were to return to the so-called "normalcy" of the 1920s then it is certain that even though we shall have conquered our enemies on the battlefronts abroad, we shall have yielded to the spirit of Fascism here at home.

This government should pay heed to the demands of our fighting men abroad—and their families at home—rather than to the whining demands of selfish pressure groups who seek to feather their nests while young Americans are dying.

There are no two fronts for America in this war. There is only one front. There is one line of unity which extends from the hearts of the people at home to the men of our attacking forces in our farthest outposts. When we speak of our total effort, we speak of the factory and the field and the mine as well as of the battle-ground—we speak of the soldier and the civilian, the citizen and his government. Each and every one of us has a solemn obligation to serve this nation in its most critical hour—to keep this nation great, to make this nation greater in a better world.

Stettinius Urges Unity In Victory

NEW YORK — The Allies can harvest the fruits of victory only by making peace in the same way as "we have learned to fight aggression as United Nations," Edward R. Stettinius, Under Secretary of State, said in the New York Times this week.

Scorning at those who fear "reborn" China, Mr. Stettinius said that the new China emerging from this war "has become a moral leader for all United Nations through the vision of its people and its leaders of what is required for building a truly collaborative world."

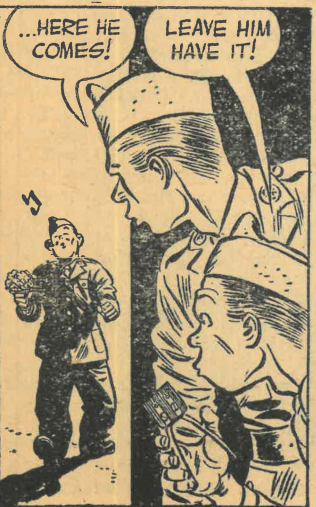
Americans, he said, have nothing to fear but "failure to have confidence in ourselves and in our country." If the United States is prepared to continue its war collaboration into peace, he asserted, "we shall get the collaboration of other nations to our mutual benefit."

Not only does the nation have nothing to fear from Russia, Mr. Stettinius declared, but it has "everything to gain" by effective and friendly collaboration with her in "our mutual self-interest."

Mr. Stettinius looked forward to healthy competition as well as co-operation between the United States and Great Britain in building up world trade and prosperity. "The United States," he concluded, "should be the last country in the world to fear competition after this war is won."

By MILT CANIFF

MALE CALL



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French Assembly Plans Rebuilding Of Free Country

By Sgt. DONALD A. WILLIAMS
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

Men with faith in the future of a liberated France are currently meeting in Algiers. They have come from numerous parts of the world to draw plans for the restoration of their homeland. Many have been smuggled from France itself—by boat or plane and at great risk—from under the watchful and suspicious eyes of the Nazis. Many are in Algiers under assumed names that their activities may not be hampered when they return to France to continue their work with the underground.

This gathering is known as the Provisional Consultative Assembly—today's French equivalent of the American Congress or the British Parliament—a forum for those millions of French men and women opposed to the Vichy regime and the Nazification of France. It might be likened to the Continental Congress of 1776 when a young America, divided against itself, was struggling for freedom.

ADVISORY BODY

The Assembly serves as the advisory body to the French Committee of National Liberation headed by General Charles de Gaulle. Technically, it has no authority to support its decrees. But it is no mock body. Its membership is considered so representative of the organized anti-Vichy French that not once have its "suggestions" been rejected by the de Gaulle Committee.

Now in its second session, the Assembly was established by the Committee of National Liberation following extensive correspondence early last year between General de Gaulle and Committee members with General Henri Giraud and representatives of the underground movement within and outside of metropolitan France.

No delegates hold membership on the Committee of Liberation; neither do members of the Committee sit in the Assembly. But the Commissioner for State, Andre Philip, serves in a liaison capacity between the Assembly and the Committee. And members of the Committee have the privilege of addressing the delegates in the Chamber. Only last week General de Gaulle spoke before the delegates voted on the 1944 budget proposed by the Committee and declared that the debates had provided new proof of the existence of the French democratic spirit.

UNDERGROUND DOMINATES

Its membership of 84 increased to 102 at the first session last November, the one-chamber Assembly is preponderantly representative of the organized underground group and other anti-Vichy elements.

Of the 102 members, 49 were selected by the Council of Resistance, the directorate of the underground movement in France itself. Subject to recall at the will of the Council, these delegates have been prominent in anti-Nazi activities in France.

Twenty-one of the delegates represent the Extra-Metropolitan

group composed of refugees from France or residents in foreign countries containing sizable French colonies. These members were chosen by the Resistance delegates from France and also are subject to recall.

Twenty of the Assembly delegates are former Senators and Deputies in the last legal French Parliament and were selected by the recognized political parties of pre-war France in proportion to the strength of those parties. They serve one-year terms.

Prohibited as delegates in this group are those Senators and Deputies who voted the dissolution of the Third Republic and approved the assumption of dictatorial powers by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain after the fall of France. Excepted from this restriction, however, are men who by subsequent activities have proved their loyalty to the Republic to the satisfaction of the Resistance Council. One member of the Assembly falls in this category.

The remaining 12 delegates were

chosen by the local government of colonies under the jurisdiction of the Committee of National Liberation. These delegates are subject to recall by their local councils.

Among the more prominent delegates whose names can be announced publicly are Vincent Auriol, Pierre Cot and Paul Giacobbi. Mr. Auriol was Finance Minister in the Cabinet of Leon Bum in 1936. Mr. Cot, as Minister of Air in the governments of the Popular Front was indicated at the time of the Riom trials when Vichy attempted to find scapegoats for the French declaration of war against Germany. Mr. Giacobbi is the Radical Senator from Corsica and is serving as chairman of the Assembly's important Finance Committee.

RESEMBLES HOUSE

The Provisional Consultative Assembly is organized similarly to the U.S. House of Representatives, with an elected presiding officer and committees to which bills are referred for consideration. The presiding officer, known as the President of the Assembly, is Felix Guoin, Socialist Deputy from Marseilles. Assisting him are four other delegates, also elected by secret ballot, known as vice-presidents, who retain their right to vote. The clerical, stenographic and other secretarial affairs are supervised by a Secretary General, who is not a member of the Assembly.

Committees of the Assembly are: Overseas, Finance, Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Education, Health, Youth, Economic Affairs, Social Affairs, State and Legislative Reform and Information.

Committee assignments were made by a method foreign to American politics and were based upon the original 84-delegate strength of the body. (The 18 added delegates approved at the November session have not yet arrived.) The 84 members were divided by lot into six groups of eight delegates and four groups of nine. Each of the ten groups then proceeded to select a representative for each of the committees. The committees in turn elected their own chairmen and spokesmen to represent them on the floor of the Chamber.

A characteristic feature of the pre-war French Parliament was

the seating of members in accordance with their politics, the left wing Communists being on the left of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies, the Socialists next, the Radicals next, etc. No such arrangement has been followed in the Consultative Assembly. The Resistance delegates, who comprise the majority, sit in all sections of the Chamber, regardless of their personal political views.

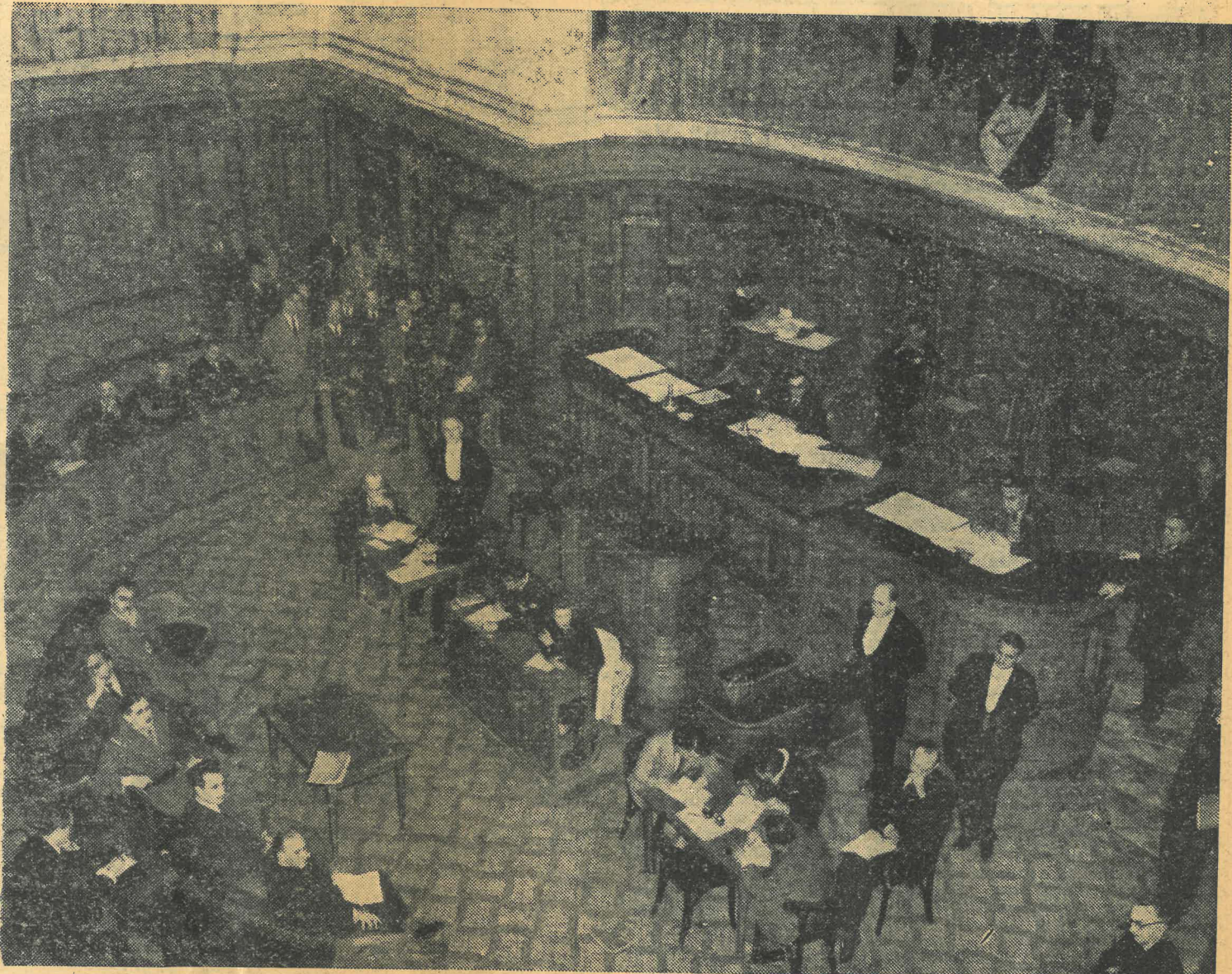
Sessions of the Assembly, held in the Algerian government building on the Boulevard Carnot facing the harbor, are generally public although closed sessions may be held at the request of a committee chairman. Delegates may take the floor to speak by one of two methods. They may inform the President in advance of a debate when they wish to talk on a particular bill and can speak for 20 minutes. Or they may speak extemporaneously from the floor for eight minutes if they can obtain recognition from the President.

The Assembly retains a feature of the European parliamentary system which has been suggested

sometimes for the American Congress. Cabinet ministers, known as Commissioners because of the provisional nature of the government, are appointed by General de Gaulle and are not responsible to the Assembly. However, they may be called by the delegates for questioning on policies of state. They occupy seats in the front of the Chamber and have the privilege of addressing the Assembly.

The Assembly rules call for an eight-day, bi-monthly session, the sessions to begin on the first Tuesday of the month. However, the sessions may be prolonged by a two-thirds vote of the delegates, as was the case in the first session, which lasted from Nov. 3 to Nov. 25. That has also been the case in the present session, which began on Jan. 4. Many of the daily sessions have begun in the morning. Many have continued into the evening. Committee meetings have been sandwiched in wherever possible. Little time has been wasted. Most of the delegates have important field work waiting for them back in France.

From The Ashes . . .



THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL Consultative Assembly is shown in session. Felix Guoin, Socialist Deputy from Marseilles, is presiding from his seat on the rostrum. Behind him is Emil Katz, Secretary General of the Assembly. Government members sitting in front of the chamber are, left to right, Andre Philip, commissioner for state; Francois de Menthon, commissioner for justice; General Charles de Gaulle, president of the French Committee of National Liberation; Emmanuel d'Astier, commissioner for the interior and Pierre Bloch, deputy commissioner for the interior. Directly behind these officials is Paul Giacobbi, Radical Senator from Corsica and chairman of the Assembly's finance committee.
(All Photos by Stars and Stripes Staff Photographer Sgt. Cyril Hopper)



DELEGATES AND SPECTATORS trade informal views during an intermission in the lounge of the chamber. Here, newspapermen chat with official representatives in much the same manner as they do in Congressional cloakrooms in Washington.



ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT Felix Guoin, right, discusses governmental problems during an intermission with Vincent Auriol, finance minister in Leon Blum's cabinet in 1936.

EM Bombardier Leads Formation

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE—Enlisted bombardiers who lead formations are becoming almost as scarce as Pfc. squadron commanders, but S-Sgt. Morris H. Chambers, Ropesville, Texas, has completed 40 combat missions as an AAF B-26 lead bombardier.

A graduate of bombsight maintenance and automatic pilot schools since he joined the Army Air Forces in August, 1940, Chambers knew plenty of tricks with the famous American precision bombsights and took his place with commissioned bombardiers when his group went into combat during the Tunisian campaign. Since then he has participated in missions to numerous other Mediterranean targets.

During the first Marauder attack on southern France, Chambers was hit by pieces of an 88 mm. shell which broke his bomber's plexiglass nose and caught him in the shoulder. But he regained his seat and dropped his bombs on the Salon airdrome north of Marseilles.

He also took part in a running battle from Paoli, Italy, across the Tyrrhenian Sea when 25 ME-109s attacked Chamber's unescorted flight just as he called "bombs away." Two bombers and four Nazi fighters went down in the 35-minute fight before the Germans turned back. Chamber's plane was damaged and had to make an emergency landing, but no one was hurt.

He has received the Air Medal with Oak Leaf clusters for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights."

'Hello, Hitler Hello' May Be Major's Next

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—The telephone is here to stay and should be used extensively, Maj. Jock Barrow believes, so front-line switchboard operators won't be too surprised if this British officer someday puts in a call for a guy named Adolf.

If Maj. Barrow placed a person-to-person call to Herr Hitler and asked him for the latest "dope" on the Italian situation, he would merely be repeating on a larger scale what he did early in the campaign.

After landing at Salerno and hearing that the telephone line to Naples was still working, Maj. Barrow put in a call to the Italian admiral commanding the port. They had to patch up the switchboard, but Maj. Barrow got through and asked for the latest information on the position of the German troops.

He called every four hours for three days until the admiral got suspicious and decided to send his information by another means.



B-26 Marauders Snipe At Nazi Supply Lines

AT A B-26 WING HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—They call the B-26 Marauder the "work horse" of the Air Forces, but the planes might also be called "aerial snipers" for the way they have consistently picked off railroad bridges, viaducts, marshalling yards, highway bridges and other vital targets in the Nazi communications in and into Italy.

The fleet medium bombers, performing from medium altitudes with high precision, are playing a large part in the battle of supplies which is the battle for Italy. Last month Marauders of the Northwest African Air Force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert M. Webster, Washington, D.C., going up on 14 days, ranged from the Antheor viaduct in the Riviera to within a few miles of the 5th Army front.

All the main lines in the vast network of Nazi railroads felt the weight of high explosives unloosed by the Marauders in their total of 1,512 tons dropped in 51 missions including 1,560 sorties. The three medium bombers which failed to return were victims of German flak.

Communication bombing is a highly scientific procedure. Planning officers study the importance of individual targets to the "big picture," learn where to strike the crippling blow, then send the bombers where their work will be most effective. Quick repairs by German engineers make repeat performances necessary on some targets such as bridges. But one bomb can destroy the work of many weeks, making it a hopeless

task for the Jerries, because Allied planes return again and again to tie up supply lines.

Early in December, Marauders bombed rail bridges at Aulia, near the port of Spezia; the marshalling yards at Sestri Levante on the main line from France to Rome; a bridge at Cecina on the west coast double-track electric line between Leghorn and Rome and the Arezzo marshalling yards between Florence and Rome.

After a few days' rest because of bad weather, the Marauders struck a variety of targets—a viaduct at Spoleto, the marshalling yards at Oree, north of Rome; the harbor at Civitavecchia, northwest of Rome, and the railroad bridges at Ventimiglia at the foothills of the Alps on the Franco-Italian border.

Then came more bad weather, but on Dec. 18, the B-26s began an eight-day series of attacks on Italian communications, equaling a record for continuous mission days set in May and June when the NAAF was beating Pantelleria to a pulp.

One formation bombed the Antheor viaduct, which is 1,350 feet long, 40 feet wide, 30 feet high and has supports eight feet thick. The next day a formation concentrated bombloads on the Foligno marshalling yards, one of the important trans-Appenine junctions.

On Christmas Day, the American bombers attacked the marshalling yards at Pisa. Explosives were dropped within a few hundred yards of the Leaning Tower, but the world wonder was left untouched while the bombs landed inside the rail yards. The heaviest load dropped during the month was the 150 tons dumped on Pistola rail installations and the marshalling yards at Empoli and Prato on Dec. 20.

Assaults were also made on airdromes in the Rome area and other critical communications points which feed Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's troops in Italy.

Heavy Bombers In Italy Seal European Ring

By Cpl. WADE JONES (Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

WITH THE 15TH AIR FORCE IN ITALY—Announcement this week that the heavy bombers of the fast-growing U.S. 15th Air Force were operating from Italy sealed with finality the last hem in the Allied bombing blanket over continental Europe.

The American Liberators and Fortresses move northward from Tunisia to within range of south and eastern Germany meant that not only was no German target any longer safe from air attack but that certain targets could be attacked from two directions. Situated some 500 miles northeast of their former bases in Tunisia, the four-motored 15th Air Force bombers can now fold the bomb blanket double over southeastern France and southwestern Germany in cooperation with planes from Britain. The same two-way attack plan can be directed against southern and eastern Germany in conjunction with Russian bombers from the east.

"The principal gain from our move into Italy," a 15th Air Force officer said, "is that we can now reach that part of German industry which formerly was out of range of British-based planes.

"And if the invasion of western Europe doesn't come for another three months," he said, "our bomb-

ing of German industry in that time will have a definite effect on the power of German resistance at the beachhead battlefronts."

The officer also emphasized that with Italy-based fighter planes now able to escort the raiders all the way to many European targets, the danger from enemy fighters is notably lessened. Important also in the strategic picture of future operations is the fact that bases in Italy will permit more operational days per month than were offered in Africa.

From the standpoint of cloud ceilings, visibility and wind "here we don't have that bad weather to contend with which used to be encountered over the Mediterranean," the officer said, "and that means a lot, since a large bomber force just can't fly formation through clouds unless they want to get some wings taken off."

The sticky mud of south Italy hasn't been the easiest thing to build runways on, but then there isn't the blowing sand in the engines to contend with that there used to be around the African desert last winter. With improvements in runways or with the coming of drier weather, operations against Germany from the lower peninsula should reach a peak probably impossible to attain from any other direction of attack.

Allies Outmode Nazi Armament

ABERDEEN, Md.—Many of Germany's best weapons have been outmoded by Allied rearmament, a study of captured equipment at the Army Ordnance Proving Grounds here has showed.

American experts in the past three years, ordnance intelligence officers declared, have outdistanced the Nazis in technical development of all war equipment, although the Germans entered the war after 20 years of preparation and with some of the most effective equipment in the history of warfare.

Shortages in vital materials and obsolescence are forcing the German ordnance chiefs to develop different uses for equipment already produced, it was said. Anti-tank guns rendered ineffective by new American armored vehicles have been turned into grenade throwers. Some older German tanks are unable to withstand the power of new American anti-tank batteries and now are being used in tasks radically different from those for which they were designed.

Even some of the much-talked about German "secret weapons" have proved to be less effective than similar American guns, experts said. The Nazi "recoilless" gun, a combination of a regular piece and a rocket gun, gives off great blasts of gas and flames and as a result gives its position away after two or three rounds.

A tapered bore gun, which the Nazis have asserted is the "terror" of American tank crews, was described by ordnance officers as ineffective beyond a 300-yard range in addition to wearing out rapidly.

Weapons seized in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, Army researchers found, showed that "ersatz" materials were used only rarely in German ordnance, but the shortage of rubber and inefficient production are requiring "definite tactical changes by the German High Command."

Firemen Combat Shipboard Blazes

By F. R. KENT, JR. (Stars and Stripes Naval Writer)

Twenty-two years of service with the Boston Fire Department ought to entitle a man to a little peace and quiet, but Lt. Edward J. Gaughan, USNR, and his colleague were right in there pitching when Sicily was invaded and again at the landings at Salerno.

Gaughan was one of seven officers and 75 men, all professional fire fighters, brought overseas to instruct the Navy in the art of combatting blazes. Recruited from departments throughout the United States serving cities of more than 300,000 population the smoke-eaters previously had served as instructors in fire fighting schools at home.

When they came to North Africa, the firemen brought more than 1,000,000 dollars worth of equipment to combat fires which might occur during the projected invasions. Gaughan, who won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal when he and a crew were flown 2,700 miles from Norfolk to extinguish a fire on a cruiser, was on board a tug during the Sicilian operations. When a ship was hit, the tug went alongside to fight the flames.

At Naples, the seagoing fire department conquered the flames on a merchant ship after fighting for 55 hours and were subsequently informed that 95 percent of the cargo had been salvaged.

Now Gaughan and 17 of his professionals are stationed at a naval operating base in North Africa under command of Commodore C. M. Yates. They are doing double duty, acting both as firemen and instructors. Their specialty is shipboard fire fighting and they are conducting classes for 35 men six days a week.

For a fire boat, the Navy unit has converted an LCM (landing craft, mechanized). It is equipped with a two way radio, pumps capable of producing more than 2,000 gallons of water per minute and foam extinguishers. To christen her, the names of fire fighters' casualties were placed in a hat and the first one drawn became the name of the boat. She is known as the "Peltier" after A. J. Peltier, specialist, second class, Detroit.

Army Chases Insects With New Powder

WASHINGTON—A new powder composed of a sleeping potion combined with a substance used in synthetic perfumes and poison gas has been drafted by the Army as an insecticide.

The delousing agent, known as "DDT," because of its chemical composition, is described as capable of dealing a deadly blow to insects without harm to human beings as far as has been determined.

The odorless white powder, soluble in both alcohol and kerosene but not in water, may have a peacetime application as a substitute for the lead arsenate spray used for the destruction of the moth worm on apple trees.

Jet-Propelled Planes Fly Smoothly, Quietly

WASHINGTON—A lack of noise and an absence of vibration characterize the new jet-propulsion combat planes now in production for training purposes in the United States and Great Britain, according to Brig. Gen. Benjamin W. Childlaw, chief of the materiel division, U.S. Army Air Forces.

General Childlaw, who flew the plane during preliminary tests, declared that the pilot's sensation is one of calmness because of the appreciable lessening of noise in the propellerless craft.

"It's speed possibilities and performance at high altitudes will make it valuable for combat purposes," he said. "Our pilots will find no trouble in operating these planes. We have flown these planes scores of times in trial tests. Now in authorizing their production, it is General Arnold's feeling (General Henry H. Arnold, commander of the U.S. Army Air Forces) that more planes flown by more pilots will accelerate the further and final testing that is so necessary in building our airplanes for flight forward to victory."

Information Please



A MOBILE INFORMATION post is manned by 5th Army Military Police at the main intersection in Aversa. Pfc. Arthur Standard, Dover, N. J., directs T-4 William Hart, Shawomet, R. I., while Pvt. Howard Nuss, Harrisburg, Pa., and Pvt. John Gelbert, Reading, Pa., look on. (Stars and Stripes Staff Photo by Sgt. Max Montgomery)

Civilians 'Fight' In Battle Of Production

Future historians reviewing the turning points of World War II may credit the Battle of Britain or the Battle of Stalingrad or some future Battle of Berlin as the decisive action in the Allied victory. If they resemble historians of the past, they may deal only in a footnote with one of the most important engagements of all—the Battle of Production, waged by the members of America's civilian army and carrying as great a portent of defeat for the Axis as any conflict of fighting troops.

Orders from hard-pressed Britain from 1939 down to Dec. 7, 1941, helped somewhat to ready the nation for post-Pearl Harbor demands, but on the whole industry was as unprepared for total war as the American Army. Like the armed forces, however, it soon shifted into high. Ever-turning factory wheels and streams of materials flowing all over the globe testify to the American genius for production.

On this page are shown some evidence of America's productive might in bringing to Uncle Sam's forces the equipment they need to "hit the enemy harder and harder, wherever he may be."

The aircraft engines at the right top represent only part of one day's output by a midwestern motor car plant.

Below the engines are some of the planes which they power. Four-motored B-24 Liberator bombers are drawn up as far as the eye can see of one of the several U.S. factories producing them.

Equipment piled on U.S. wharfs is no good to soldiers overseas, but Liberty ships like the nine ranged at one shipyard on the Pacific Coast (right center) bridge the oceanic gaps between the home front and the fighting fronts.

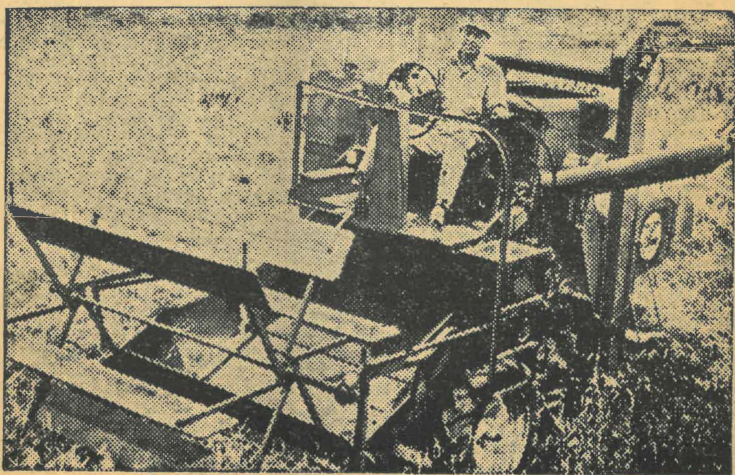
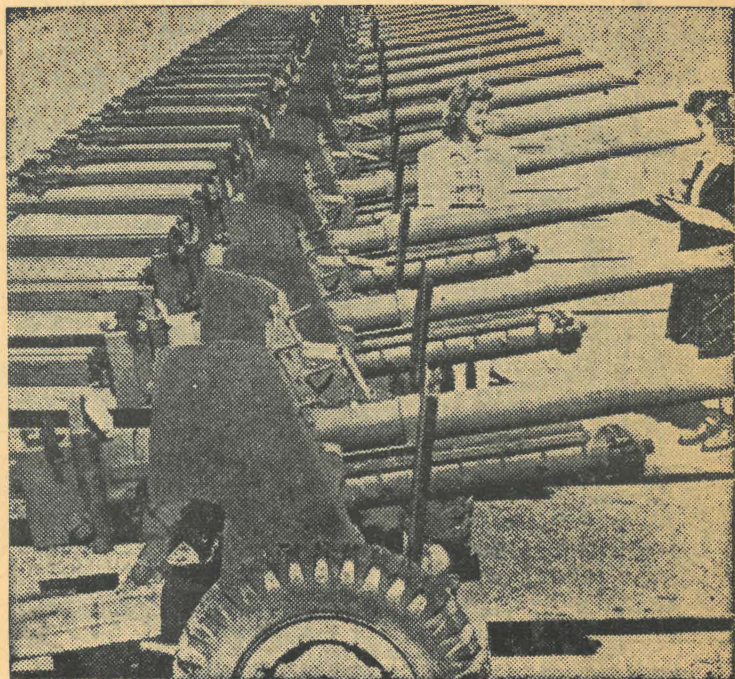
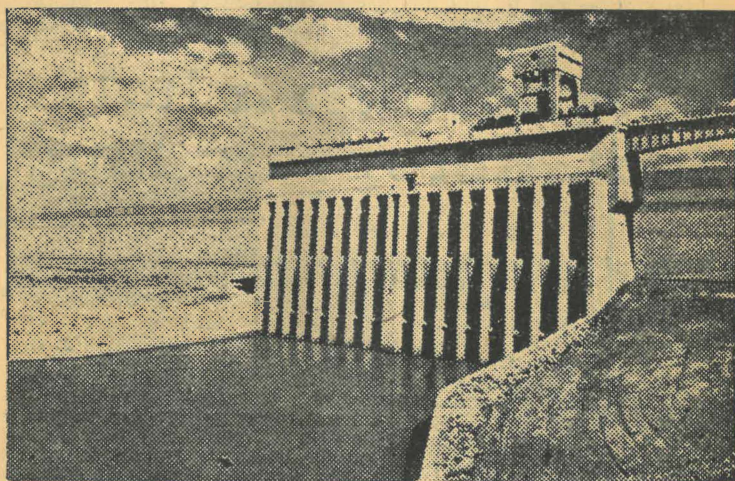
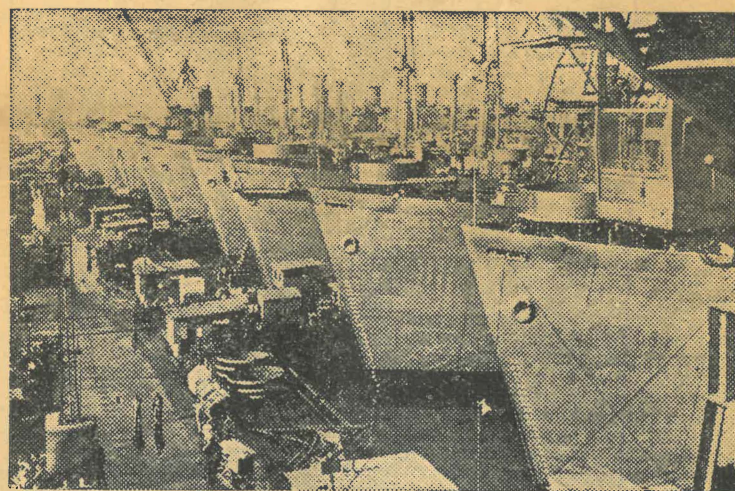
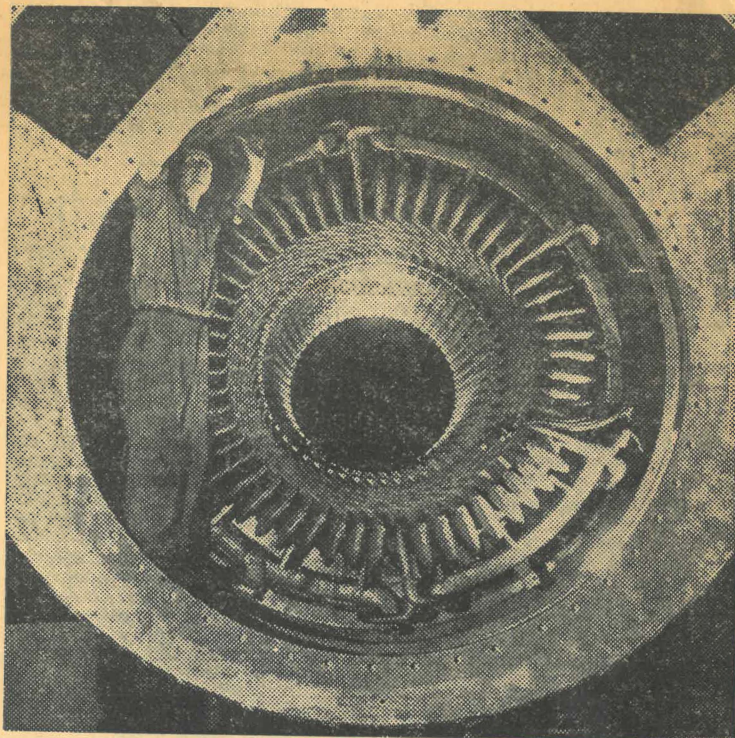
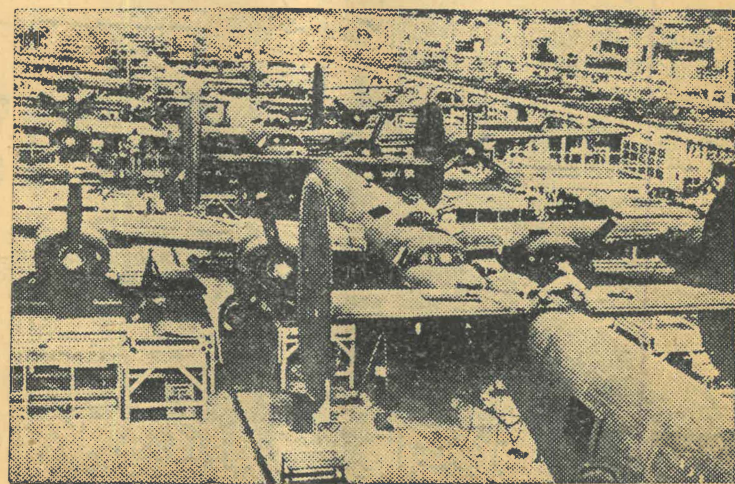
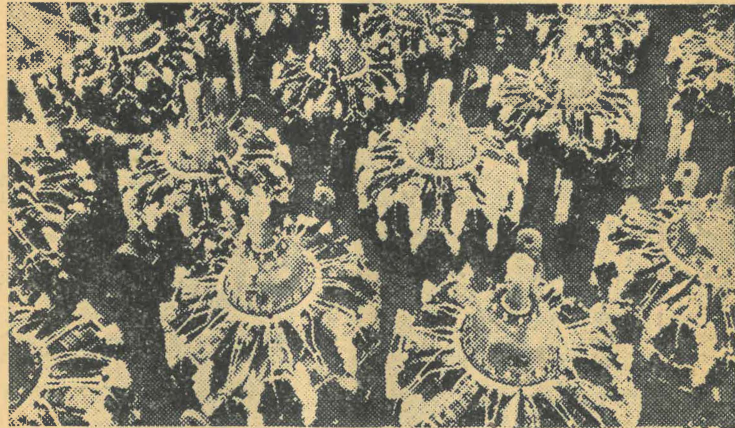
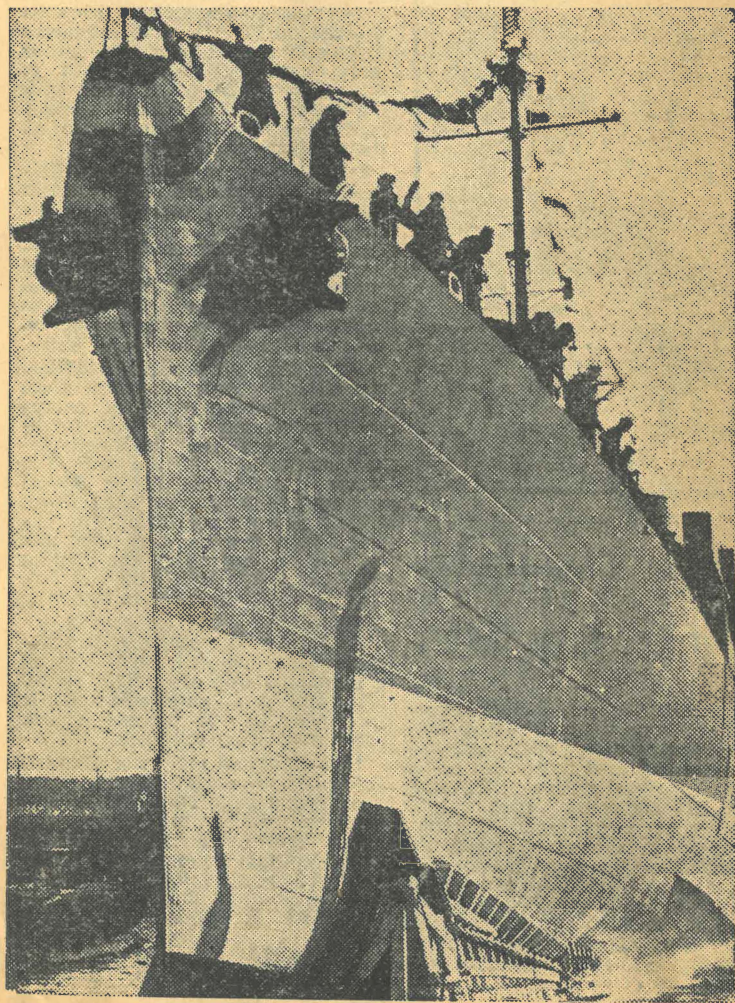
Increased electric power means increased production of war materials so the government has completed the Denison Dam, which will create a reservoir covering 127,000 acres in Texas and Oklahoma. Besides providing power for manufacturing, the dam will also control floods, which, in the past have destroyed valuable crops.

For grain crops which have survived the weather hazard and are ready to be converted into fuel for the United Nations' fighting men, an inventor has developed a one-man harvesting machine which automatically threshes the crop at the same time.

Navy destroyers of the type shown being launched at the left top have conquered the U-boat menace and are guarding convoys in the Atlantic and Pacific.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, the United States was caught short on its rubber supply when Far Eastern sources were cut off. The electric turbo-generator (left center), spinning at 3,600 revolutions per minute and supplying 35,000 watts, will furnish power for a large synthetic rubber plant.

Rubber and steel and precision workmanship went into the manufacture of the 57 mm. artillery pieces at the lower left. Two women workers are seen checking the long row of guns before they are sent to the battlefronts.



LOST AND FOUND

Pat and Chuck have been left behind by their father, who is somewhere in Italy. They were found alone in a deserted bivouac area and forwarded to us for safe-keeping. Naturally, they are anxious to get back in the thick of things and are patiently waiting to

Friends being paged by friends this week are listed alphabetically: Pvt. Felix Jimmy Abel, Mlle. Ginette Benarroch, Avenue Weygand, Sidi Bel-Abbes, Algeria; Sylvester Alfano, Cpl. J. F. Buonaiuto; Lt. Robert L. Berenson, Sgt. Jack Raymond; S-Sgt. Clarence

Cross stationery, comes from a Station Hospital: "An American soldier, one of a group, was among the first Yanks to enter a certain Tunisian village. The citizens of the town, eager to do something for "Les Americains" who had driven the "boche" out, offered fruit, flowers and wine to show their gratitude. One of the villagers, a little girl of 8, insisted that the soldier accept her puppy as a 'souvenir'."

"Reluctant to deprive the child of her pet, he at first declined. The child insisted. At last, the soldier accepted and returned to his outfit with the pup tucked in his shirt pocket."

"Immediately, the dog became a great pet, not only of the soldier but of all the men in his tank destroyer unit. When the dog became ill, it was taken to the nearest hospital for treatment. Full grown, the dog weighed less than two pounds, and where you saw the soldier, you also saw the dog."

"Finally came Italy. Not wishing to part with his pup, the soldier carried the dog through the hell of the Salerno bridgehead in his musette bag. Sometime, after the second crossing of the Volturno, the soldier was forced to go to the hospital, leaving his dog behind. The soldier was evacuated to Africa and lost contact with all his pals. He lost his pup, also. Will someone in his tank destroyer battalion try to help T-5 John H. Barnes and his 'Pal' find one another again? Please . . ."

J.W.

Postwar Work Ideas Requested

NEW YORK—Members of the armed forces abroad were invited this week to participate in the Pabst Brewing Co. contest for the best plans or ideas for postwar employment. Prizes totaling 50,000 dollars in war bonds will be paid—25,000 dollars for first prize, 10,000 dollars for second and 15,000 dollar prizes.

Manuscripts must not exceed 2,000 words, contest officials said, but may be supported by as much additional material as the entrant wishes to submit. If possible, manuscripts should be typewritten on one side of the paper and the entrant must give his home address, signature and, if possible, present location.

Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, Feb. 7, 1944, and must be received not later than March 27, 1944. Entries should be mailed to Pabst Postwar Employment Awards, 441 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Copies of the winning plans, officials said, will be turned over to government and private agencies which are concerned with the problem of postwar employment.

The following letter, on Rea

Fudge In A Foxhole



CATCHING UP ON MAIL, Pfc. James Pappas, Brooklyn, waits in a foxhole near San Vittore while Lt. Thomas A. Lewis, Chicago, makes fudge on gasoline burner.

(Stars and Stripes Staff Photo by Sgt. Max Montgomery)

be claimed. If their father will get in touch with this department, the photograph of Pat and Chuck will be forwarded to him immediately.

In Italy, 233 Town Major is attempting to locate the son of Mrs. Elvina Angelina Petrero, Lt. Emil Petrero, late of Montreal, Quebec. If you know the whereabouts of the lieutenant, you can contact Mrs. Petrero through AMG, Lanciano.

Miss Ruth Gomillion, 14 Seventh Street, Navy Yard 51, S.C., writes that she has not heard recently from Pfc. Henry E. Fontaine. She believes that he is in this theater.

Pvt. Nathan Donald Cobden is being paged by his father, Alexander Cobden, 2337 Medford Court West, Fort Worth, Texas. Since The Stars and Stripes arrives at Medford Court West regularly, Mr. Cobden is wondering why Nathan's letters haven't also been coming in.

Friends of the late S-Sgt. Albert N. Spor, 320th Bomb Group, are requested to write to Mrs. Albert N. Spor, 3350 Fillmore St., Denver 5, Col. Anything you wish to write, fellows, will be appreciated by Mrs. Spor, who is much concerned over the fate of her late husband.

"From an article in The Stars and Stripes about a Lt. Robert M. Engel, I am at last able to understand a great many things. My name, you see, is the same. It explains a letter from a bank sending me deposit slips for large sums of money I was supposed to have deposited while in St. Louis. However, I was in Sicily at the time the money was salted away.

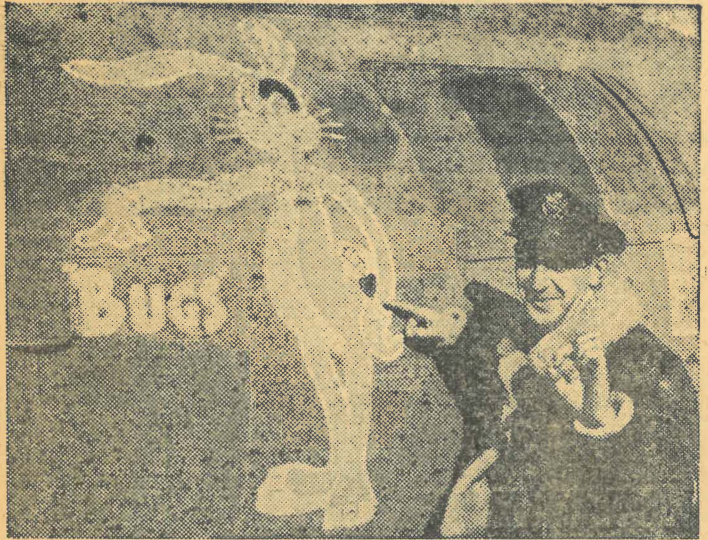
"By chance, your paper explained the mystery. As I have no idea as to what the other Engel's address is, I would like to contact him. He possibly has letters or packages of mine and doesn't understand where they came from or why they were sent." The foregoing letter was signed by Pvt. Robert M. Engel.

Pvt. James W. Rovani is seeking his brother, Pfc. Francis G. Rovani, and Mrs. Eldan Powers, Bridgewater, Va., sends the following message to her brother, Pvt. Warren E. Shifflett: "We are receiving your mail, Warren. We all miss you and are thinking of you constantly."

Just one pair of cousins this week: S-Sgt. Lawrence Crandall is looking for Pvt. John Neely.

Capt. W. C. Fayne is trying to find his favorite nephew, Lt. Walter M. Chambers, Jr., who is better known as "Red" or "Curly."

Salve For His Wounds



"BUGS BUNNY," late of Hollywood and now adorning a B-17 Flying Fortress of the 15th Air Force, wears the Purple Heart on the spot where he was shot by a German fighter plane. Lt. Howard J. Elum, Minneapolis, the plane's navigator, points out the "wound" and its covering "decoration." The impish Bugs also wears ribbons for the Purple Heart and Air Medal on his breast and has seen this Fortress through 80 missions. (AAF Photo)

Crews Run For Home To Hold Their Clothes

By Sgt. ROBERT WADE

(Special To The Stars and Stripes)

AN AIR BASE OF THE 15TH AAF—That bomber crew you saw making for home on the double after a forced landing wasn't just anxious to turn in its report to the squadron operations officer. Each member was trying to get to his own clothes before they were divided among the lucky men who returned from the mission as scheduled.

The first words uttered as a crew climbs out of a wrecked plane are usually something like those overheard after a B-26 Marauder crew crash landed. "Let's hurry and radio the base that we're all right," the bombardier said to the navigator. "I just got a brand new blouse, and I don't want any of those wolves to get it."

Back in the States—still the land of plenty in spite of rationing—each man's private property, GI or store-bought, was respected as such. Overseas, however, where everything from wash cloths to flying boots is scarce, a practical kind of communism is in effect, and the clothes and equipment of any flier even suspected of being missing in action are likely to scatter like leaves in an October breeze.

The supply officer usually comes to check in the missing flyer's possessions only to be told that the latter "had taken all his belongings with him on the last mission."

T-Sgt. Jack A. Picozzi, B-26 radioman-gunner from Palmdale, Calif., found how it works when his crew returned to their base 48 hours late after making an emergency landing at Salerno. "The fellows in my tent had already divided up my cigarettes," he declared. "I got them back, though."

The clothes-sharers don't feel that they are profiting from any comrade's misfortunes. If their missing friend's equipment can make somebody else more comfortable, they reason, why not use it? They each share the same dangers; it could happen to anybody.

The grim side of the division is balanced by jokes about the

clothes. Picozzi owns an unusual pair of shoes with a zipper down the outside. He keeps them shined like a 1942 Cadillac. "The boys kept telling me," Picozzi says, "that they were sweating me out for the shoes, so I fooled them—I wore them on missions." Picozzi's mates have watched the shoes come and go for 40 missions.

One pilot reported missing in action turned up at his base months later after escaping from a prisoner of war camp in Italy. His personal effects had been sent home and the rest of his belongings spread all over the squadron.

His eagle eye spotted a pair of pants here and a shirt there which had formerly been his own. He finally collected enough to keep him decent on his way home, but his actions were regarded as being rather unsporting, if not downright immoral. The consensus was that if a man doesn't enjoy himself in a prison camp and succeeds in getting out, his spiritual happiness should place him above the material things in life.

Roll Of Honor

Three American enlisted men have received the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Italy.

Sgt. Emil C. Owen, Konawa, Okla., was cited for remaining in his vehicle when a German artillery and machine gun barrage forced a recon party to seek cover. Sgt. Owen relayed valuable information to division headquarters, the citation said.

Under intense enemy fire, Cpl. Edward Cummings, New York, dressed the wounds of a number of injured men and moved them to cover.

Pfc. Theodore S. Brunt, Pawhuska, Okla., volunteered to lead three ambulances carrying severely wounded men back to a collecting station "although the only road leading to the station was under heavy enemy fire."

The Silver Star was awarded posthumously to George E. Downey, Watertown, N.Y. He volunteered to serve with an infantry platoon which was advancing against German positions without an aid man and administered first aid until he was killed.

While heroism on the battlefield usually earns decorations, demonstration of outstanding qualities of leadership in combat sometimes wins battlefield commissions for enlisted men. New second lieutenants of the 5th Army, appointed for combat leadership, include 1st Sgt. M. R. Hendon and S-Sgt. C. E. Adams, J. C. Jernigan, H. H. Pitman and T. Triplett.

Recent recipients of the Legion of Merit medal include: T-3 Willis A. Daily, Jr.; S-Sgt. Lawrence E. Fox; S-Sgt. Alexander W. Kowalski; S-Sgt. John J. Gwozd; 1st Sgt. Frank C. Carpino; M-Sgt. Kermit J. Vinson; M-Sgt. Bruce Lowry; 1st Lt. Reinhart W. Jaenicke; Capt. Walter Lund; Maj. Ralph L. Paddock, Jr.; Lt. Col. Robert N. Tyson.

Blessed Events

The ARC cable service announces that the following men in this theater have become fathers:

- Pfc. Robert F. Brantner, Robert Edward, Dec. 26; Lt. George L. Parkin, daughter, Dec. 25; Sgt. Houston Item King, Dennis Irvin, Dec. 12; Lt. James C. Barker, Barbara Lou, Dec. 15; Sgt. Walter Fidler, Richard Ward, Dec. 30; Pfc. Alfred Di Russo, daughter, Jan. 2; Cpl. Harry Cole, Robert Michael, Dec. 31; Pvt. Hoover Godwin, Janie Carole, Dec. 19; Pvt. Andrew J. Price, daughter, Jan. 2; 2-C Ralph Snow, Jr., Jeannine Rose Ann, December 2; Lt. Alfred J. De Grazia, Jr., daughter, Dec. 28.
- Ens. Joseph Thomas Kenny, Joseph, third, Jan. 3; Pfc. Harold O. Schaeffer, Harold, Dec. 29; Lt. James M. Orsey, Jean Margaret, Dec. 28; Sgt. Roger S. Moore, Jane, Nov. 12; William J. Kelly, Kathleen, Dec. 18; Capt. Ralph W. Dettmann, Daniel Jon, Dec. 7.

Labor Draft Debates

(Continued from Page 1)

Wright aircraft plant to work for one dollar and a quarter an hour?"

On the opposite side of the fence Rep. Dewey Short (R., Mo.), a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared that national service is "Hitlerism" and would take away "the last vestige of the freedom for which our boys are fighting." And Rep. Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, the Republican whip, said: "I've been for a national service program for years."

Chairman Andrew J. May of the House Military Committee, which held hearings on such legislation last year but took no action, said: "I've never been so hot for national service, and I'm not hot for it now."

CONGRESS SPLIT

The Associated Press said that the President's proposal for a labor draft split Congress wide apart and foreshadowed one of the most bitter fights of the coming election year. A cross section of sentiment in both House and Senate, the AP said, indicated that it would be touch and go whether the President's request would be granted or denied with the opposition seemingly having the edge.

Other comment on the message from Capitol Hill:

Senate Leader Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.): "I'm sure the President's recommendations will have the prompt and earnest consideration of Congress."

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas): "The program should appeal strongly not only to the membership of Congress but to the people as well."

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.): "The message is a clever political document. The President is taking a definite if not the final step toward dictatorship in this country."

Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson declared that enactment of a national service act would result in the stabilization of labor in critical industries and would provide a definite morale boost for troops overseas. Patterson said he thought "there would be little compulsion" of labor beyond requiring workers to retain jobs for which they have been trained.

NEWSPAPERS DIFFER

Newspaper comment on the President's message varied as strongly as that of Capitol Hill. The New York Times, declaring right off that it had favored a national service act more than a year ago, said that the President's endorsement of such legislation removed "the greatest single obstacle to enactment of a service act" and added that the President's arguments for it were "unanswerable."

Ignoring the current bills for a labor draft now being considered, the Times asked the President for a specific plan for such a draft to help Congress since "he and his advisers know best the nature of the problems they are trying to solve."

Finally, the Times asserted that "enactment of a national war service act by the American Congress would give Berlin and Tokio complete and final proof that we intend to fight this war to the full limit of our power and ability."

"It is fair and proper and wholly in the spirit of democracy for the government to draft a man for military duty and send him across the seas to endure hardships and danger, then it's not less fair and proper to require him to do war work at home in comfort and security if and when the nation's needs demand it."

The Times added that contrary to the President's thought, each of his recommendations should be considered on its own merits.

The New York Herald Tribune commented: "The message shows President Roosevelt at his best and worst. There's only one decent and responsible reaction—to accept the

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Casablanca

best and forget the rest of it. National service with correlated action on taxes, prices and profits is key to all the difficulties, discontents and divisions by which we are now assailed."

The Chicago Sun called the address "one of the most inspiring messages of the President's career—the appeal cannot go unanswered."

The Sun also expressed the belief that if Congress can draft men for military duty, it is only right that they can be drafted for home-front work.

Both the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette chided the President for demanding a service act after two years of war and questioned the need for such legislation now. Said the Enquirer: "The average American won't quarrel with the principle of national service, but he will question its necessity. There can be no glib assumption that this is the time now for such legislation or that it would hasten the war's end."

FDR TOO LATE

The Post-Gazette said: "Had Mr. Roosevelt proposed such a program two years ago or even one year, the nation would have greeted it with greater enthusiasm." The Pittsburgh paper added: "Most people will want to know whether he really intends to use it against those who have impeded the war effort or whether it will prove another device for further regimenting the American people."

The Democratic Cleveland Plain Dealer termed the President's "second Bill of Rights," as propounded in the message, "his super-New Deal" and went on to say that "there is no doubt that the curtain was sprung on the 1944 Presidential campaign by the message to Congress."

The New York Sun, Republican, pointing out that three of the President's five proposals—the taxes, subsidies and renegotiation recommendations—now run counter to prevailing sentiment in Congress, called the message "more an angry rejoinder to criticism than a formal address on the state of the Union," while the Detroit Free Press, commenting on the labor draft proposal, recalled that neither in Britain nor Canada has a national service law stopped strikes, which, according to the President, was the main object of such legislation.

The New York Daily News, Capt. Joseph M. Patterson's paper, wondered why the President sought a labor draft to prevent strikes when "the government already has the power to stop strikes via the Smith-Connelly act," and declared: "The message sounded all in all like the utterance of a Chief Executive who hopes for a fourth term."

LABOR OPPOSITION

Opposition of labor to any form of compulsory service legislation was not lessened by White House meetings between the President and labor chiefs. Both William Green, AFL president, and CIO President Philip Murray conferred with the President concerning that part of the message calling for compulsory labor, with both leaders apparently committing themselves to secrecy on what took place at the discussions.

Before the White House meetings, however, both Mr. Green and Mr. Murray issued statements on the subject. Mr. Green put the AFL on record as "unalterably opposed" to such legislation because, he asserted, it would not stop strikes, would not solve manpower problems and threatened "to undermine our basic concepts of democracy," while Mr. Murray condemned the proposal as "quack medicine," although he favored the other four points in the President's program.

The union chiefs cited figures and statements by war production officials supporting their contention that strikes had affected only a small fraction of war industry and that no national union had sanctioned a strike.

"The record shows that free labor in America is more efficient and capable of greater individual and collective production than forced labor employed in totalitarian countries," Mr. Green said. "Why endanger the high efficiency of production we have achieved? This is the question Congress must answer when it considers the President's proposal."



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, the weatherman says, has a 72 percent possibility of sunshine all year round. While Mt. Maggiore in Italy is capped with snow, Carole Landis plays the percentage on a beach near Los Angeles. (Acme Photo)

Stormy Time For Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

quest for 10,500,000,000 dollars in new taxes will not have a warm reception. Last year Congress showed a firm disinclination to raise taxes to the levels sought by the administration.

The subsidies program is almost as controversial as the tax and labor draft proposals. At its last sitting Congress effected a temporary compromise on the issue, but this time it will apparently have to settle the matter one way or another. In both his budget and State of the Union messages the President insisted that the government should employ "judicious use of subsidies."

Subsidies and stiffer taxation are linked, in the administration's view, to the campaign to prevent inflation. In his budget message the President told Congress:

"Let us face the fact—the failure thus far to enact an adequate fiscal program has aggravated the difficulties of maintaining economic stabilization. If we do not pay in taxes all we can, we shall be treating unfairly those who must face the accumulated bill after the war. By June 30, 1944, the public debt is expected to reach 198 billion dollars and, a year later, 258 billion dollars."

The budget message pointed out that estimated expenditures for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 would probably exceed net receipts by 59 billion dollars. "Without further legislation," he said, "the deficit will amount to 49 percent of total expenditures."

The President warned that the present authorized debt limit—210 billion dollars—would have to be raised within the next 12 months. He took the view however, that the 258 billion-dollar debt foreseen for 1945 would not be too much for the nation to bear. "A debt of 258 billion dollars," the message said, "will require gross

interest payments of 5,000,000,000 dollars annually at the present average rate. With a national income of 125 billion dollars or more, these payments need not prove oppressive. I am confident that we can devise a tax structure and other appropriate economic policies which will permit both payment of interest and gradual repayment of principal during years of prosperity without impairing the stability and growth of the national income."

It was pointed out, however, that the national debt would exceed the estimated 258 billion dollars in 1945 unless a stiffer tax program were enacted.

With so much legislation requir-

ing immediate action Congress was inclined this week to pay little attention to the eight-point new "Bill of Rights" which the President inserted in his State of the Union message. The eight points included the "right to a useful and remunerative job;" freedom "from unfair competition and domination by monopolies;" the "right to a good education;" the "right to adequate medical care" and the "right to earn enough to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter."

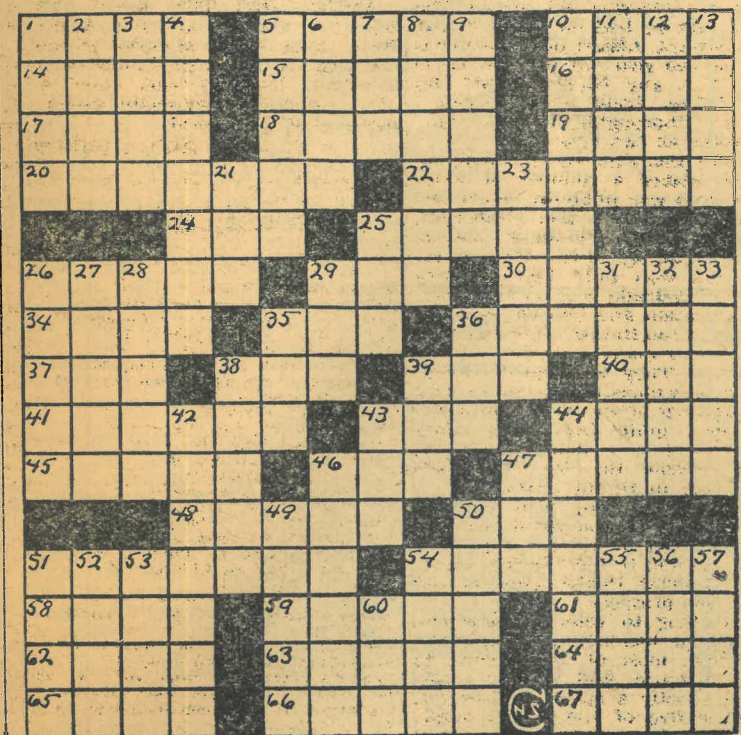
Most Congressmen apparently felt this week that this long-range program could be safely put off till a less urgent day.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ACROSS | | DOWN | |
| 1. Discontinue | 40. Of it | 1. Plies the needle | 3. Greasy |
| 5. Young branch | 41. Mariners | 2. Migrate | 4. Beds |
| 10. Wings | 43. Gushing flow | cross-country | 5. Boxes |
| 14. Assam silk worm | 44. A beseeching | 6. Dress fastener | 35. Enthusiast |
| 15. Is sullen | 45. Slipped up | 7. Possessive pronoun | 36. Islet |
| 16. Wander | 46. Age | 8. Aquatic mammals | 38. Shelf |
| 17. Healthy | 47. Verse collectively; poetic | 9. Russian rulers | 39. Fowl |
| 18. Main artery | 48. Commissioner | 10. Adjust | 42. Child's disease |
| 19. Scold | 50. Conveyance | 11. Give use of | 43. Tittle |
| 20. Bird | 51. Unexpected good luck | 12. Desirous | 44. Own |
| 22. Commissions | 54. Rummage | 13. Fish | 46. Toldrate |
| 24. Worm | 58. The bad in us | 21. Silly fool | 47. Play on words |
| 25. Malicious burning | 59. Misleads | 23. Bellows | 49. Game to a close |
| 26. Braids | 61. Ireland | 25. Help | 50. Foundations |
| 29. Duplicate | 62. Glacial snow | 26. Aspect | 51. Cheek; Zoology |
| 30. Yawning | 63. Delete | 27. Steamship | 52. Done with |
| 34. Delivers a blow | 64. Location | 28. Rose oil | 53. Prima Donna |
| 35. Passing fashion | 65. Parrot-like birds | 29. Cove | 54. Remainer |
| 36. Amphitheaters | 66. Slight depressions | 31. Fleble-minded | 55. Seed protector |
| 37. Busy insect | 67. Killed | 32. Head tops | 56. Quote |
| 38. Deposit | | 33. Composition | 57. Was aware of |
| 39. Of the man | | | 60. Cooking dish |

(Answers on Page 16)

Reprinted from The Kelly Field (Tex.) Weekly



Bulgaria, Rumania Said Panic-Stricken

LONDON—A picture of Bulgaria and Rumania as countries stricken by fear and panic but in no position to get out of the war because of the presence of Nazi troops was pieced together this week from stories emanating from the Middle East.

In Ankara, a Reuter's correspondent declared that the Bulgarian government's decision to evacuate the battered capital of Sofia is considered proof of the inherent rottenness of the situation in southeastern Europe.

Istanbul reported that the arrival of thousands of refugees in Rumania from Bessarabia and Bucovina has increased unrest and fear.

The Turkish radio, according to Reuters, declared this week that Rumania and Bulgaria would not wait for danger actually to reach their doorstep before trying to make peace.

