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PARIS EDITION

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

Ici On Parle Français
Quoi de neuf aujourd'hui ?
Kwa duh nuff o joor dwee?
What is going on to-day?

Today's Russian Lesson

DAW-bra-ye OO-tra
Good morning

Vo. 1—No. 206

1 Fr.

1 Fr.

Sunday, Feb. 18, 1945

Yanks on Iwo, Say Japs

Yanks in Manila After Three Years of Jap Domination

Island Base Is 750 Miles To Tokyo



A dead Jap., cut down by U.S. fire, lies in the gutter in the heart of Manila as doughs of the 37th Div. and tankmen of the First Cav.

Div. enter the city. This historic picture was taken 11 days ago by a Signal Corps cameraman, flown to New York and radioed to Paris.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HQ., Guam, Feb. 17.—Carrier planes from a mighty U.S. naval task force continued to batter the Tokyo area today, and in the midst of the attack Radio Tokyo reported that American troops had stormed ashore on Iwo Jima, 750 miles south of the Japanese capital.

The enemy radio said that American assault forces had landed on the southwestern and southeastern beaches of Iwo, which lies on the Superfortress route from the Marianas to Japan. Radio Tokyo added the customary claim that the U.S. troops had been repulsed after fierce fighting.

No U.S. Confirmation

There was no American confirmation of the landing report, although there was American speculation that the powerful assaults being thrown at Tokyo and other targets on Honshu Island were diversionary, intended to cover an invasion on Iwo Jima.

Invasion of Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, would halve the distance separating American land forces and the Japanese homeland. U.S. troops in the Marianas, some 1,500 miles from Tokyo, have made the closest approach thus far.

The Japanese radio also reported that the carrier-plane attack against the Tokyo area had passed its thirty-sixth hour. This broadcast was heard several hours after Adm. Nimitz had reported continuing action and substantial damage to the targets.

Shore Batteries Silenced

Nimitz said that the bombardment of Iwo Jima by warships of the U.S. Fifth Fleet was still in progress. The ships' guns silenced enemy shore batteries on Iwo. Army Liberators struck Iwo Jima and Chichi Jima, north of Iwo, in the Bonins.

The pilot of a U.S. Superfortress
(Continued on Page 8)

House Sends George Bill To FDR for Approval

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—The battle over the nomination of Henry A. Wallace for the post of Secretary of Commerce appeared to be near an end today as the House sent the George Bill to the White House.

The President has promised to let the bill, which shears multi-billion lending agencies from the Commerce Department, become law. It had been clear that, without such divorcing of large lending powers from the department, the Senate would not approve the nomination.

Bataan Yanks Forge Trap on Confused Japs

MANILA, Feb. 17 (ANS).—Yanks of the XI Corps swiftly fashioned a new trap today, enclosing several thousand disorganized Japanese troops on the Bataan Peninsula, after a landing on the southern tip of Bataan, under the silenced guns of Corregidor.

Radio Tokyo broadcast an unconfirmed report that American paratroopers and seaborne forces had landed on Corregidor itself and that heavy fighting was in progress there. Corregidor's guns had been knocked out by U.S. planes and by warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which supported the landing on Bataan.

"We have captured Bataan," said Gen. MacArthur's communique. It also reported that the landing force, after seizing Mariveles and a nearby airdrome, drove northeastward toward a juncture with the U.S. Sixth Div. The Sixth was 18 miles away, after taking Lamao in a rapid drive down the Manila Bay side of Bataan.

The landing on the peninsula was made by units of the 38th Div., commanded by Brig. Gen. William
(Continued on Page 8)

Koniev's Forces Attacking Two Cities on Road to Berlin

Marshal Ivan Koniev's First Ukrainian Army drove relentlessly toward the German cities of Guben and Cottbus yesterday, and a Soviet front-line dispatch said that "Koniev is closing on a line that will bring his troops out behind Frankfurt and between this Oder bastion and Berlin."

French Asking To Clear Status

French ambassadors have presented identical notes to Washington, London and Moscow asking if France is to participate in the San Francisco conference on the same footing as the Big Three.

The notes also asked if France is to have full equality with the Big Three in the military occupation of Germany and the control commission of Berlin, United Press said. The French government wanted to know additionally if its representatives would be invited to sit in on any conference on zones of occupation.

UP said the French were drafting their own plan for a French zone of occupation which would include the whole Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Canadian First Presses Across Calcar Artery

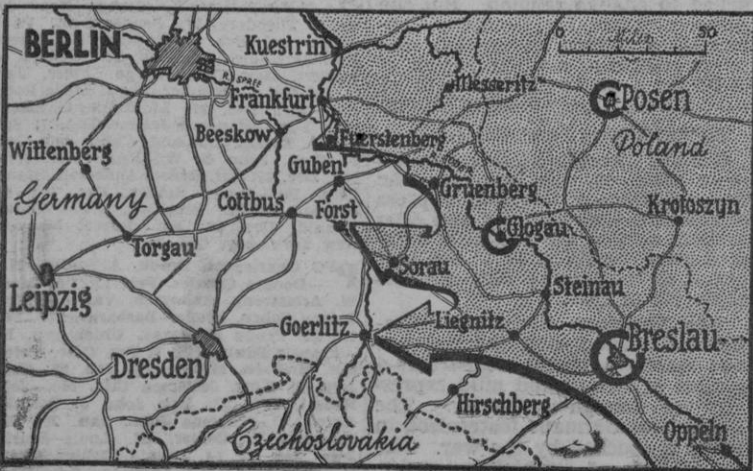
The Canadian First Army cut the vital Goch-Calcar road at the northern tip of the Western Front yesterday by advancing two miles southeast of Cleve and outflanking Goch, as its drive regained momentum after being slowed by stiff Nazi resistance.

British and Canadian troops moved within 2,500 yards of the German defense bastions at Goch and Calcar and both places were being shelled last night.

Canadian units also drove to within one-half mile of Halterboom, three miles northeast of the vital Siegfried Line bastion, while another column, a little to the north, drove still farther through Louisendorf toward Calcar.

Supported by tanks and flame-throwers, British troops pushed through the German defenders, including units of a panzer division, to slash the Goch-Calcar artery. The Canadian First Army forces captured nearly 1,000 prisoners in 24 hours to bring their total to 6,900 since Feb. 8, when their push began.

Comparative quiet reigned along the U.S. First Army front, although
(Continued on Page 8)



Stars and Stripes Map by Baird

Marshal Koniev's Soviet forces, increasing the peril to German defenses southeast of Berlin, drove closer to Guben and Cottbus.

Ammo Supply Better In ETO, Says Saylor

The position of the Allied armies on the Western Front has improved with regard to vital ammunition supplies since last November, but there is still room for improvement, Maj. Gen. Henry B. Saylor, ETO Ordnance chief, declared in a radio broadcast last night.

"We still don't have all the shells we want, especially for medium and heavier artillery," Gen. Saylor said.

Circus Is Accused as Sharing In Blame for 'Big Top' Deaths

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17 (ANS).—Ringling Bros and Barnum and Bailey, Inc., today was charged with manslaughter in a bench warrant holding the corporation equally responsible with six circus officials and workmen for the death of 168 persons when the Big Top burned last July.

Superior Judge William J. Shea issued the warrant after circus employees pleaded *nolo contendere* to ten separate manslaughter counts, thus leaving it to the court to determine the extent of guilt.

State Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., said he asked for the warrant "because one of the worst acts of the corporation was permitting the

main tent to be given a so-called waterproofing with a mixture of 6,000 gallons of gasoline and 60 barrels of paraffin."

He added, "We are without precedent in this state in issuing a warrant charging criminal homicide against a corporation."

Pleas of *nolo contendere* were entered by James A. Haley, circus vice-president; George O. Smith, general manager; Leonard Aylesworth, boss canvasman; Edward R. Versteeg, chief electrician; David W. Blanchfield, rolling-stock superintendent and William Caley, head seatman. All except Caley were arrested on July 6, the day the Big Top broke out in flames during an afternoon performance.



GIs and Senator Wheeler

Nazi propaganda has always aimed at fomenting hate, suspicion and difference between nations. By this cunning use of ideas Hitler was able to divide his enemies and for a long time to fight and defeat them one by one.

Called Invitation to Aggression

When you isolate yourself from your friends you only invite aggression from your enemies. We in America control 7 per cent of the world's population. Had we stood idly by—as we nearly did—all Europe would have gone under the iron heel of Germany, and all Asia to the Japanese.

Imagine for a moment the heritage bought with blood at Valley Forge and Gettysburg squandered because of complacency, greed for comfort, the subtle propaganda of isolationism.

'We Must Have Allies'

For the cause of lasting peace—and that is all we fight for, we must have Allies always. They, in turn, require our co-operation, for their security, like ours, is but one and the same thing.

Well, well, so Pfc L. Z. (and seven others) find themselves disgusted with Senator Wheeler and the slogan of unconditional surrender. How quaint! Granted that is not an impossible demand, but have you gentlemen ever thought of the psychological effect of over-publicizing these two words certainly has on our enemy?

Trinkets

In the papers that we receive from home we read of souvenirs that some of the boys have sent home to their families and many of these include weapons of various types. We are told that no weapons can be sent through the mail.

(According to W.D. Cir. 353, 1944 and Hq. ETOUSA Cir. 6, 17 Jan. 1945, you can mail captured rifles if you first obtain a trophy certificate from your C.O. You can't mail pistols but you can carry them back with you on your next trip to the U.S.—soon, we hope!—Ed.)

Or Bust 'em

In our hospitals, German noncoms are in charge, act as overseers of the German details. If we are to destroy German militarism, wouldn't it be better to deny German Army noncoms any authority over other PWs?

If the noncoms won't work, they shouldn't be permitted to stride around in their polished boots and full uniforms while other PWs are doing hospital chores. They should be kept back at the stockade, out of sight.—Lt. M. E. Watson, Inf.

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Hash Marks

Just in case you've forgotten—a mint julep is a depth bomb with a southern drawl.

Overheard: "I'm not saying he's not smart—but if he put rocks in his head he could go to work for a rumba band."

Repatee at the front. A Joe stood shivering in line waiting for an issue of extra clothes. He kept muttering, "What I want is some red flannel longerie."

When the doctor advised the little moron to avoid all forms of excitement, the moron pleaded, "Can't I even look at them on the street?"

Cpl. Bill Knight tells this story. At a training station for SPARS a fair young ensign, just out of training and very proud of her single gold bar, was standing by the swim-



ming pool. But bang went her ego when the leader of a group of apprentice seamen, dashing toward the pool, shrieked: "Last one in is an ensign."

It was one of those days for the colonel when the phone rang at the wrong time. "Hello," barked the colonel.

Voice: "Who is this?" Colonel: "If you don't know who you are, how in hell would I?"

Observing a scantily-clad miss strolling down the boulevard, a GI remarked: "If the folks who dictate women's fashions are not careful they'll soon work themselves out of a job."

Silly conversation. A sweet young thing asked her soldier boy, "Did Lady Godiva win a horse race?" Quipped the GI, "No, she just showed."

S/Sgt Marian Konter sends this one. A Joe commented, "It says here they'll bring your wife



over if you enlist for ten years." To which his pal commented, "I ain't sure I got that long a contract with my wife."

It had to happen sometime. Pvt. Edwin Rassman, somewhere in France, says a guy was late for reveille and explained as follows, "I could not make reveille, sir, because the zipper on my sleeping bag got stuck."

Strange friendship department: Close buddies are Sgt. Emil Sinner and Sgt. Frank Angel.

J. C. W.

An Editorial The Squad and the Medic

IT wasn't much of a battle. No 88s. No panzers. Just a batch of Volksgrenadiers holed up in a house. With karbiners and burp guns sniping and sputtering away. The squad took the place handily. Kept spread out and moving. Threw in its fire. Straight and fast and business like.

It teamed with the tanks and TDs like veterans. The teamwork paid off. Konzen fell like a withered leaf from a shrivelled tree and lay quiet and brown and bruised on the snow.

The main casualty was the TD—stalled by a house where a German had pumped in a panzer patronen. The crew tumbled out. Two of them dropped on the ground. The blood and vomit looked black against the snow.

The squad didn't see them at first. But down the road from somewhere came the medic. Moving as fast as he could through the drifts. Straight up. Looking safe and fearless behind his cross-embazoned helmet and the big red and white brassard on his sleeve. He reached the wounded men and began to bend over. Then he pitched on his face in the snow. His errand of mercy ended. Ended by one last crack of a German gun.

The squad was mad. The men cursed that German sniper. Not softly. Not under



their breath. They cried out aloud in their anger. With the anguish of men who had lost their best friend.

In the cellar that night the squad talked about the medic. And someone said: "You can't ever pay off guys like him."

Occupation of Reich Refugee Areas Will Be Vast and Complex Problem

German Young and Aged Reported Moving to Southwest Highlands

By Wade Werner Associated Press Writer

Germany's children and her infirm aged are gradually migrating southwestward into regions likely to be under American occupation at the end of hostilities, according to reliable information.

It is presently not clear whether the movement is motivated by preference for what might be American zone control after capitulation or whether it is simply the first phase of a Nazi withdrawal to the southwestern highlands for the nation's last-ditch stand.

Whichever it may be, the result is likely to be heavy overcrowding of certain regions. The American zone boundaries are still undisclosed.

Subject Of Much Thought Overcrowding of these regions overshadows double trouble for military government detachments destined to go there, and officers immediately responsible for the

success of the Allied Military Government program have been giving the matter plenty of thought.

After some months' experience in ruling German towns and villages in the conquered western fringes of Hitler's Reich, they are keenly aware that these communities are abnormally empty. They are mostly ghost towns badly smashed by bombings and shellfire, housing only ghost communities—retreating Nazis having evacuated most of the civilians, even alien workers.

Exactly the reverse of this situation is expected in southwestern Germany as a result of the migration from the east and north. Military government detachments are likely to find shattered towns trying to house double or triple their normal populations, with additional overflow communities encamped haphazardly in the fields and forest.

It's a Big Task

A high military source questioned whether the American public has yet begun to realize the immensity of the task ahead or the implications of the U.S. share in Allied joint control of a vanquished country.

He pointed out that only a handful of German communities are presently governed by American detachments—and these are only ghost communities. When Germany is fully occupied, Americans will be governing thousands of towns and villages in an area crowded with German refugees, additionally burdened temporarily with hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of displaced persons of other nationalities.

The task is immensely greater than simple military occupation. Vanquished countries have been occupied before, and small countries in past centuries in Europe have even been occupied and compelled to change religion. But the Allied program for Germany contemplates foreign occupation and purge reform of a whole nation of 65,000,000 a political experiment of a magnitude unparalleled in history.

'Something Like' Coblenz

Officers presently getting a small-scale taste of this task on the western fringe of Germany express amazement that civilians and even soldiers outside the presently occupied zone are referring to the task ahead as "something like" the Coblenz job of 1919.

The American share of Rhineland occupation after the last war was merely a token occupation—a symbol of victory and mild expression of foreign authority. The Yanks and Germans fraternized in towns untouched by the war. The actual task of maintaining order, governing the population, running industries and setting political

Reform of Whole Nation Said Unparalleled As Political Experiment

questions was left to the Germans themselves.

This time the whole country will be under iron military rule with no German government functioning—not even in Berlin. In approximately one-third of Germany, American military government officials will have the responsibility of combing the population for concealed weapons—removal or destruction of the Wehrmacht's military equipment is only the beginning.

Then all public offices must be purged of Nazi occupants, courts and law-enforcement machinery, completely reorganized, schools purged of Nazi teachers and textbooks, all Nazi organizations and institutions wiped out.

The majority of able-bodied fighting men will likely be carried away into PW camps in foreign countries as the Wehrmacht crumbles. This may lighten the task of maintaining order among conquered populations but sharpen the problem of restoring public utilities, communications and transportation.

Food will be the Germans' own worry—no Allied handouts are planned—but epidemics among the undernourished masses will give military governments of public health a headache—for epidemics must not be permitted to menace the health of American troops.

The job can be done, say responsible officers, but will take a lot of manpower.

Births Folks at Home Send These GIs Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival!

SGT. Edward T. Ashborne, Woodmere, N.Y.—Patricia Florence, Nov. 29; Capt. Theodore W. Penneck, St. Paul, Minn.—girl, Dec. 8; Pfc Harry L. Brown, Baltimore—girl, Jan. 3; Lt. George J. Zippert, New York—Margo Louise, Jan. 1; T/5 Ned Stakemiller, North Little Rock, Ark.—girl, Dec. 27; Lt. Stanley G. Emert, New York—Maureen Jeanne, Dec. 7; Sgt. Lee A. Dierks, Oakland, Calif.—boy, Jan. 5; Capt. John C. Williams (0-412880)—boy, Dec. 27; Sgt. Robert Anderson, Stoneboro, Pa.—James Robert, Dec. 20; Lt. Richard Nelson, Brooklyn, N.Y.—William Donald, Dec. 21; Sgt. Robert Maguire, New York—boy, Dec. 23.

PFC Charles M. Frank, Arlington, N.J.—Donald Charles, Feb. 12; Pfc James W. Armstrong, Arlington, Va.—boy; Pvt. Sidney Cohen, Bronx—Barbara Ruth, Feb. 12; Lt. Frank E. Novak, Uniontown, Pa.—Francis Edwin, Feb. 7; Pvt. Omer Peterson, Madison, Minn.—boy, Jan. 28; Capt. John R. Klug, Jefferson City, Mo.—John Robert, Jan. 27; Pvt. John J. Porosky, Akron, O.—Thomas John, Jan. 28; Pvt. Clarence E. Collier, St. Louis—Shirley Jean, Jan. 23; Lt. John J. Collins, Grand Rapids, Mich.—girl, Feb. 13; Pvt. Floyd C. Martin, Dewey, Okla.—George Eugene, Jan. 25.

HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



"I said, how should I know what they've lost, Gramaw!"

Warweek GERMANY

GI Geography

Here's a Lesson About Germany: History, Economics, and Nature Of the Enemy We Are Beating

By Simon Bourgin
Warweek Staff Writer

The Battle of Germany is nearing the pay-off. The Reich is in a state of siege and the battering Allied armies are coming in for the kill. The Yanks, British and French must eventually smash through the West Wall and the Russians break through the slim barrier separating them from Berlin.

What kind of country will they find? The people living between the Rhine and Oder today are holding off the armies of nations numbering five times the German population. Twice in thirty years the Germans have broken from out of their boundaries and almost become the rulers of Europe. Twice in this century Americans have had to cross the seas to drive them back.

Here is an introduction to the country the Allied armies are fighting...the people, the land they live in, and what they did between wars

BY European standards Germany is a big country, twice the size of England in area, without Hitler's additions. There are a lot of Germans—69,000,000—more people than in any other European country except Russia.

If there's any comfort in it, the population experts say there will be many fewer Germans in the future. The Reich's population has been falling off since the first World War. The efforts of the Nazi to pump up the low birth rate did not alter matters. And the Russians, the Yanks, the British and their Allies are lessening the German male population each day. The experts say that by the end of the century the number of Germans may fall below 50,000,000.

Sixty-nine million Germans in an area two-thirds the size of Texas sounds crowded. Actually, Germany has more living space than many other European nations. More than twice as much as Belgium, for instance, and more than three times the amount of farmland for the people on it, as England.

Terrain

Germany is landlocked except for the tideless Baltic on the north, and a short coastline on the North Sea. In the east and west there are no great mountains and rivers to define the boundaries. This may be one reason the Germans are always trying to push them further out.

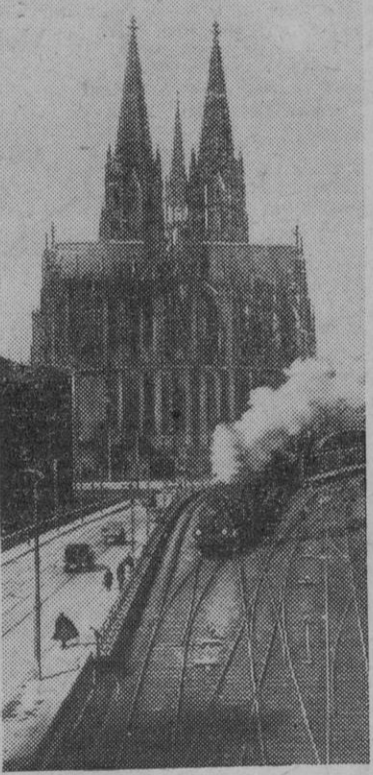
The whole of northern Germany is a rolling plain stretching from Northern France right through to Russia. South of the plain the country presents a sharply differing physical appearance. The uplands flanking the Alps constitute the wooded, jagged districts of the west and south—the Rhineland, and the former kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurttemberg.

These sections, the northern plain and the western and southern uplands, have traditionally differed in religion, customs, politics and culture. In the west, the fertile Rhine Valley is bounded by the Vosges Mountains, the famous Black Forest and the hills of Luxembourg and Belgium. The leading commercial river of Europe, the Rhine for a hundred miles forms the boundary with the French Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Valley of the Moselle, west of the Rhine, is famed for white wines and fruits, while the Ruhr Valley is the heart of the Reich's heavy industries. From Switzerland to Poland, Germany is divided from the rest of Europe by mountains, high hills, and thick forests. Northeastern Germany, a land of swamps, lakes and sandy farmland, is the home of Prussian aristocracy. The population of East Prussia, a German island wedged between Polish and Lithuanian areas, is mixed and largely non-German.

In the center of Germany stretches the Altmark Plain, the region once called Brandenburg, later Prussia, and now just plain Germany. The gaping mouths of

the Weser and Elbe rivers, on the North Sea, though marshy and muddy, have helped make Hamburg and Bremen great seaports. The third river crossing the northern plain to the sea is the Oder.



MODERN train, symbolic of Reich speeds by Cologne Cathedral.

Stettin, at its mouth, is the third great German port in the north.

But the real strength of Germany is not in the north. Draw a broad line north to south along the Rhine Valley, and from west to east where the northern plain meets the central uplands. Here the soil is rich and the ores abundant. Here are the real centers of German power—the industrialized Rhineland, most of Saxony just north of Czechoslovakia, and Silesia, wedged in between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Industry

In these three centers before the war, practically all of Germany's manufacturing was concentrated. The Rhineland, north of Cologne, is the most concentrated manufacturing region in Europe. Its chief cities—Dortmund, Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Essen—are familiar names in Allied air communiques. Three years of bombing have altered their appearance, but, together with Breslau and the Silesian cities, they still account for around three-fourths of the Reich's coal and iron, and its steel industry. Second only to the Ruhr in industrial importance, Silesia also has zinc, lead, graphite and copper. The coalfields of the Saar, in

the southwest, are smaller than those in the Ruhr or Silesia. But in steelmaking, the Saar basin stands next to the Ruhr because of its own iron deposits and its nearness to the iron ore of Lorraine, across the border in France. The industrial triangle formed by Leipzig, Chemnitz and Dresden, north of the Czechoslovak border, accounts for around a quarter of Germany's heavy production. If the Rhineland, including the Ruhr and the Saar, were taken from Germany after the war, and Silesia were given to Poland, Germany would have to depend on this area, in the center of the Reich, for most of its manufactured products. The country stretching across the Reich, and including these industrial centers, is among the richest and best developed in the world. The power of Prussia began when the Junkers came out of their big, but unfertile, estates in the east into these cities to dominate them.

Population

Berlin, Germany's capital and administrative center, lies on the northern plain, surrounded by a broad belt of industrial plants. Its growth is typical of Germany's swift expansion. Seventy years ago, Berlin was as big as St. Paul, Minnesota. By the last reliable figures its population, 4,332,000, was equal to that of metropolitan Chicago. Other cities of over 500,000 population were Munich, 828,000; Cologne, 768,000; Leipzig, 701,000; Essen, 660,000; Breslau, 615,000; Dusseldorf, 540,000; Frankfurt-am-Main, 546,000; Dortmund, 537,000, and Dresden, 625,000.

Germany was the last country in Europe to grow industrially. When it got started, after 1870, it developed faster than any other country in the world, except the United States.

Germany had some advantages from the start. Her transport system is the best in Europe. Great natural waterways are connected by a system of canals. The railways were excellent before the 8th and 9th Air Forces and the RAF went to work on them. Hitler added hundreds of miles of first-class motor highways, or autobahnen, to the road system.

Germany produces 15 percent of the world's coal, her most abundant mineral. One-fourth of the country's whole area is covered with well-preserved and developed forestland. In central Germany there are large quantities of potash, invaluable as a fertilizer.

A highly developed country technically, Germany had the advantage of being surrounded to the east and south by less advanced states. This is one reason she was able to high-pressure them into buying her manufactured products.

On the other hand, Germany is short of iron, copper, lead, zinc, bauxite (for aluminum), and manganese and chrome (for hard-steel alloys). These Germany had to import, along with cotton goods. The biggest source of Germany's imports was America, while Holland was her best customer. Germany's trade was less than 10 percent of the world's total, despite high-pressure sales methods used. In fact, relatively, Germany was a greater trading nation before World War I than under the Third Reich of Hitler.

The 15,000,000 Germans who work in the Reich's factories get less pay, on the basis of the value of what they produce, than any other European worker. This was so even before Hitler came to power. There are millions more of foreign laborers who hardly get paid at all, including Frenchmen, Russians, Poles, Czechs, and other "slave laborers."

The German worker also eats less than most of his neighbors. The experts say that, compared to the Belgians, Dutch and Danes, the average German is not well nourished. This does not include workers in heavy industry, storm troopers, Gestapo employees, soldiers and Nazi officials. These, the privileged classes, are obviously extremely well fed.

Beer is the favorite German drink. There are literally hundreds of German brews, and normally



AWED civilians watch mounted troops in Berlin, Potsdamer Platz. Army always took precedence over people this way in Germany.

they are the best in Europe. But more beer is drunk per person in Belgium and Denmark than in Germany.

The German diet abounds in cheap and coarse foods. The favorite and most widely produced meat is pork—not beef or lamb. The staple meat is sausage, made in hundreds of varieties and usually eaten cold. Meat is considered an expensive food for the German lower and middle classes. The country's pastures and grasslands do not produce enough feed for the cattle and swine, and the imported feeds make meat prices high. Germans like to eat herring, the main catch of their fisheries. But they consume just about half the fish the average Britisher eats, and mostly an inferior grade.

Agriculture

Rye and potatoes, like sausage, are staple foods. Nowhere else are potatoes so important—production amounting to several times that of the U.S.A. Crop yields are high, and the Germans can be counted among the best farmers in Europe. In the south and west, the best farming regions, farmers get more cash, for each man working the soil, than in any other large farming country in Europe.

In northwestern Germany, the farms are larger and poorer, but the land equally expensive. The explanation is in the vast estates of the Junker landowners in this region. Poorly cultivated, these lands would not pay a return without the high tariffs and subsidies which the government maintains for their benefit. They are kept up because the Prussian officers and government officials who own them could not otherwise maintain their privileged position.

The system of farming here in some respects resembles agriculture in the American South. The typical Prussian peasant is either a sharecropper on a large estate or a tenant of the old landowning nobility. The Rhineland fruit-and-vegetable farmer, on the other hand, is an efficient, independent producer, somewhat resembling his American counterpart.

In South Germany, a large number of small farmers are found, with many of them holding part-time jobs in rural industrial sections.

The official Nazi claim is that the Germans are descended directly from the Aryan race. Some of the battered supermen in Allied P.O.W. cages still think the German is a superior fighter because his blood is pure.

Actually the Germans, like most peoples, come from several races, and show it. Only in the north, near the Baltic and the North Seas, do blonds predominate. In central Germany blonds and brunettes are about evenly divided. In the mountainous south, most of the women are brunettes. So the German people show both Nordic and Alpine influences.

Race Myth

The ethnologists, whose business it is to study races, say that the old Germanic tribes were not very numerous. They think it's a toss up whether these tribes from the north absorbed the Celtic-speaking peoples of the Rhine and the Alpine races in Southern Germany, or the other way around. In a thousand years of battling with the Slavs, the Germans have pushed their language frontier eastward to Poland. But racially there is some question about whether the conquered Slavs haven't absorbed the conquerors, too. In fact the race experts say the truest descendants of the old Germanic tribes are the Angles and Saxons, who are found in southeast England.

The language of the south German (Continued on Page 6)



HITLER'S victory milestone now marks defeat route on autobahn.

THIS IS GERMANY

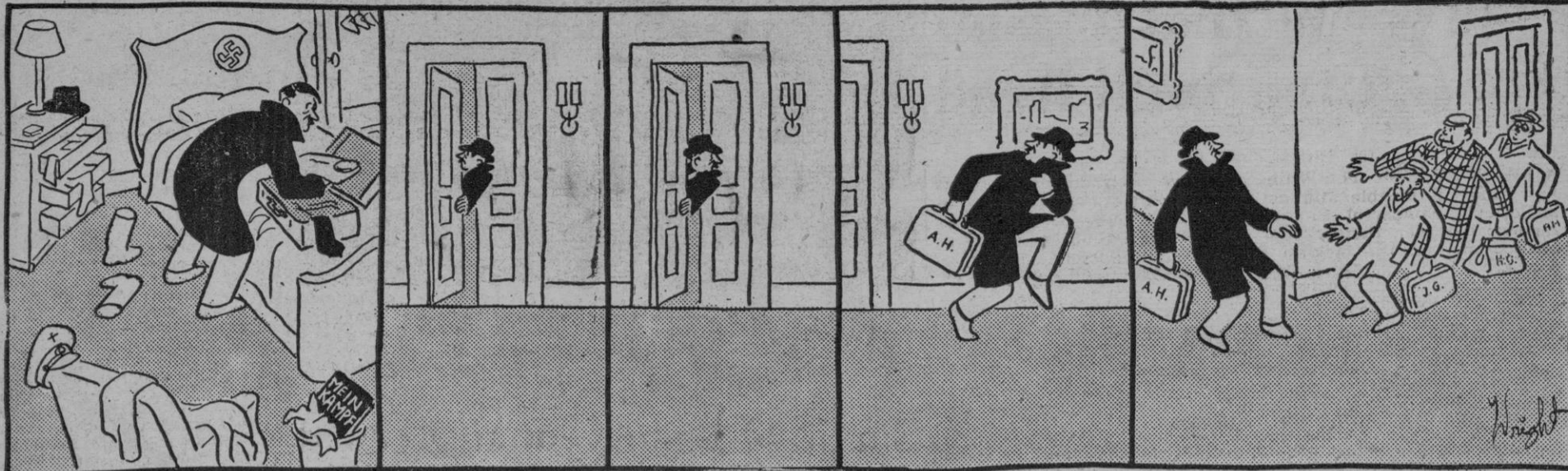
SPECIAL WARWEEK PRODUCTION



ZWILLINGER

Mein Kampf

By Mitchell Wright



GERMANY

(Continued from Page 3)

mans is colored by many varying dialects. "High" German is spoken in the North. The Germans on the North Sea coast speak a language closer to Dutch.

Despite the noise the Nazis have made about Germans outside the Reich, there are no very large European centers of German people or culture outside of Germany. Along the borders with Austria and Czechoslovakia are some Germanic-descended people, to be sure. And in the Baltic States, which the Teutonic Knights dominated for hundreds of years, perhaps four percent of the people are of Germanic origin.

Neither are there any large numbers of non-German peoples inside the Reich. As a result of intermarriage, emigration, and a low birthrate, Germany's Jewish population was declining for over a century before the Nazis came into power. In 1933 less than 1 percent of all Germans were Jewish. Today, after persecution and murder for ten years, just a handful remain.

Religion

Germany is primarily a Protestant country. This has been so since the Reformation in the early part of the 16th century, when Martin Luther led the revolt against the Papacy. Around two-thirds of all Germans are Protestant—chiefly Lutheran—and are strong in Prussia, Saxony, and generally the north. The Catholic third of the nation predominates in Bavaria and the Rhineland—the south and west. Many of the Catholic churches are of great beauty and antiquity.

The Nazis did their best to co-ordinate religion, like everything else. They tried to Nazify the Protestant communion, and often humiliated and discriminated against the Catholic church. Ancient Teutonic paganism was posed as a substitute for the traditional faiths. While it is hard to tell just what effect these efforts had on the German people, it seems safe to believe that most Germans still practice Christian faiths.

The German school system, before Hitler, was good. Education

was compulsory and universal up to the age of 14. After that, until the age of 18, students attended continuation schools or chose trade schools. With 1,300,000 youths enrolled in trade schools, Germany led all countries in vocational training. This emphasis on technical training was undoubtedly responsible for some of the startling advances made by German science and industry. Germany's advanced technical schools had 180,000 students, her secondary schools 673,000.

The 25 universities, with 88,000 students, in the Reich were among the best in the world in the field of science. Like German secondary education, they were weaker in letters and arts. Many of these universities are five to seven hundred years old, with their origin dating back to the Middle Ages.

After 1933, German scholarship and literature declined in quality and quantity. Scientists and writers who expressed views contrary to life under Nazism were thrown into jail or, if they were lucky, escaped from the Reich.

History

The biggest fact about German history is that Germany did not exist as a nation until 1871. Before that it was a number of states, each with its own courts, laws and customs barriers. Much the largest of these was Prussia.

Credit for making a state of the German kingdoms and grand duchies goes to Bismarck, the great Prussian statesman. Between 1864 and 1871 he fought three hard wars with Denmark, Austria and France. He won them all and so impressed the other German states that they entered a confederation under Prussian leadership.

The confederation of 26 states was called the German Reich. Prussia, the largest of four kingdoms included, was the largest state, accounting for about 60 percent of the Reich's population. The King of Prussia became the German Kaiser (Emperor).

The Kaiser did not possess nearly the power that later came to Hitler, but he was more powerful than his contemporary, the King of England. Parliamentary government as we understand the term did not exist in the German Empire.

It is no accident the Germans were not fervent democrats when they were given a constitution in 1919. Keen on formal education and proud of his appreciation for

music, literature and art, the German differs from other cultivated Westerners in that for centuries he has been trained to submit to authority. In other words, he likes to be told what to do. The fact that Hitler ordered the Germans about undoubtedly added to his popularity.

So the Germans were late in getting their democratic training. When American colonists were fighting for their freedom, Hessians were sold like cattle by their princes to fight against the Americans. The Prussian serfs were not freed until the Wars of National Liberation after 1813. Only in the free cities, especially those in the north, were the Germans as free and enlightened as the peoples in the rest of western Europe.

Under the Kaiser's leadership Germany gradually acquired the characteristics that until then were associated only with Prussia: militarism and aggressiveness. A colonial empire was built up, mostly in Africa. A great fleet was built to challenge British sea power.

In 1914-1918 the Germans, in alliance with Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, fought and lost the first World War. The Kaiser was overthrown after the Krauts collapsed in 1918. The Constitution of the Republic that followed was one of the most advanced in the world, on paper. But it never really took. In the years that followed, the Junkers did everything they could to discredit the Republic. They staged an army rebellion in Berlin, promoted the assassination of Republican leaders, and in general, contributed to social disorder.

Government

The politicians of the Republic meant well and, from 1918 to 1933, gave the German people more individual freedom through the parliamentary system than they had before or have had since. But the real power remained in the hands of the general staff and the great industrialists and Junkers. These people were waiting for a chance to assert themselves. Their chance came with Hitler.

This ex-corporal of the last war was not even German, but an Austrian who fought in a German regiment. At first his National Socialist German Workers Party was regarded as a joke. Later, during the great depression of 1930-32, it gained millions of followers.

The Nazi party promised a kind of socialism to the workers and more power and bigger profits to the industrialists. To both it promised the wiping out of the Versailles Treaty. It also put as many Germans as wanted into a military uniform. The Germans adore a military show, and respect trim military dress.

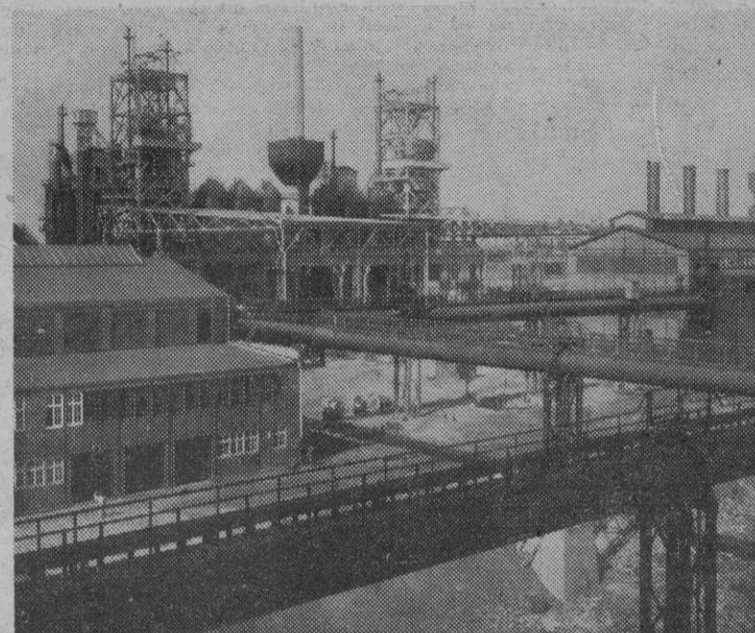
The Nationalists (Junkers) wanted to get their privileges back and were afraid of the scandal that would result if the public learned how they had looted the treasury to keep their lands. In January, 1933, they persuaded Von Hindenburg to make Hitler Chancellor.

In the March elections Hitler got less than half the votes, despite the propaganda, terror and fraud the Nazis loosed in an attempt to carry the day. But the Nationalists supported Hitler, providing the Nazi-Nationalist coalition with a majority.

Communists had polled 15 percent of the vote. Hitler was worried, so his next act was to pass a bill dissolving all parties other than his own, ending parliamentary government and making himself dictator. Then he began terrorizing Communists, Jews, workers, Catholics, and all others suspected of opposing the Nazi party.

Rearmament

Meanwhile, secret rearmament was begun, and in 1935 conscrip-



HEAVY industry kept Hitler's troops supplied—Allied bombers busy. Picture shows part of famous Krupp works in Essen.

tion was openly re-established. The industrialists got rich on rearmament, the Junkers found their privileges confirmed, and the Nazis grew rich on the wealth looted from the Jews and trade unions.

The march on Europe was supported enthusiastically in the Reich. In March, 1938, Hitler occupied Austria. A year later his troops moved into what was left of Czechoslovakia, an open violation of the promise to Chamberlain at Munich that Germany wanted only the eastern half, with its Germanic population. With the march into Poland September 1, 1939, the Reich moved into the cycle of events that is terminating today with the Allies in the West Wall and the Russians at the gates of Berlin.

The Nazi leaders will pass into history after Allied troops occupy Germany. But their system, which has governed life in Germany for the past 11 years, will have left its mark on the people. Therefore, it is important to know something about how it worked.

Hitler is not only President and Chancellor, but supreme law-maker and judge, head of the civil service, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and head of the Nazi party. The cabinet is purely advisory, and the Reichstag a cheering section for his speeches. At the head of each of Germany's 15 states is a Hitler yes-man, or state governor who, theoretically, appoints provincial puppets. These Charley McCarthys, in turn, appoint their subordinates, who choose the people who work for them. No one in the Reich can become a public servant without being vouched for by the Nazi party.

Nazi Party

The party is so closely interlocked with the government that it's hard to tell where the one begins and the other leaves off. The party's network of officials ranges from the Gauleiter, who controls one of the 32 Gaus into which the country is divided for administrative purposes—down to the Blockwart leader, who rules a tiny block of flats. Under this system it's the party's job to keep the public pepped up, and the government's job to carry out the decrees of the party's fuhrer.

The Reichswehr was in the service of the government, but the party had its own army, or Sturm-Abteilungen troops. The army never liked these troops and, in the 1934 purge, Hitler made common cause with the army, the Junkers and the business leaders and bureaucrats as against the storm troopers, who rebelled at the power slipping

from their hands. From then on the Schuetzstaffel was Hitler's personal bodyguard on the home front.

All other parties, trade unions, co-operative societies, religious organizations for young people, and the Boy Scouts were kicked out, or taken over by the Nazi party. So it was impossible for people to escape the influence of the Nazis even if they had wanted to.

Reich at War

The Reich that Allied soldiers move into will not be the Germany of the romantic picture books and travel posters. The air war has left a permanent mark on Germany's cities. In 11 months, September, 1940, through July, 1941, the Luftwaffe dropped 7,500 tons of bombs on London. But in October alone, last year, the Eighth Air Force dropped more than 43,000 tons on targets in the Reich. In the west, from Hamburg south, through the industrial Ruhr and Rhineland down to Nuremberg and Munich—much of the cities are heaps of rubble, and the buildings roofless, windowless shells. Only war workers and defense forces occupy many of them, grown-ups and children having long since been evacuated.

These cities are in ruins and many of the inhabitants are homeless. But the Germans—all of them—have themselves to thank. They enthusiastically supported the Reich's armies until the tide of battle turned.

And even then, faced with a hopeless military and political situation, they have continued their fanatic fight. Having been duped into making a war, they have shown no inclination to end it. And when it's all over, they'll be bucking hard for everybody's sympathy. They'd like to take us for suckers to give them another chance to enslave Europe—and the world.



RURAL Germany shows deceptive loveliness hiding nation's menace. Here is a village in the Moselle valley, known for its wines.

COMING!
Crime that helps Hitler!
Read "Rumor Racket."

Also "Newscope,"
 "Combat Tips," "Teamwork."

ARMY TALKS
 Saturday, February 24, 1945.

This Was America Last Week:

One Scribe Had Reason For Getting Swell Head

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—While you have been dodging various kinds of trouble and perhaps thinking now and then of McSorley's Wonderful Bar back home, a Detroit Free Press reporter has been visiting them all over the U.S. on what was at once saluted as the luckiest newspaper assignment in history.

He finds every state has its headaches in one way or another. "Monopoly" states like Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania are pretty short on supplies, but their prices are better. For example, Haswell said if Michigan drinkers had been charged New York prices they would have paid \$20,000,000 more last year than they did.

By-the-bottle prices in open states are from 50 to 75 cents higher than in so-called "closed" states where government regulation of supply, distribution and even prices is applied.

Just how much drinking Haswell did on his state-to-state reconnaissance was a story that was not told. It can be assumed he stayed away from calvados, pernod and cognac, because he did come back.

In Washington, Maury Maverick has been worrying about poor, misunderstood congressmen—with emphasis on the poor part. The fiery Texan, who served a spell in Congress himself, urged the legislators to hike their salaries to at least \$15,000 a year and provide themselves with a pension program.

"Even then," Maverick told a House judiciary subcommittee studying pay raise legislation, "they won't get rich or live any too well, Washington living costs being what they are."

WHILE frivolous and sometimes amusing incidents lighten any week's home front news, they're galls humor at best, against a background of war that grinds on taking ceaseless toll. News observers counted the 1,168th day of fighting—exactly twice the length of World War I. And U.S. casualties had reached 732,180 on Feb. 15, which more than doubled the World War I total of 364,800 from all causes.

Vilma Says She's One-Man Woman

DID 26-year-old Vilma Suberly marry eight or nine servicemen to get their allotment? In Portland, Ore., the FBI says she did, \$4,600 worth, but Vilma stuck to her story and is out on bond. She declared her only man is Chief Electrician's Mate Roy Suberly, "somewhere around Cuba in the Navy."

War-time science has produced some compensations. For instance, in Boston, Fred K. Fischer, engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., predicted that jet propelled passenger planes will fly between Boston and London in eight hours on regular schedules after the war. He said the planes would have gas turbine engines with "a hot air windmill spinning 200 miles a second and hurling 100 tons of air an hour through a jet nozzle at a steady 1,000-mile-an-hour pace."

THERE was violent comment over Collier's announcement that it would award \$10,000 each to the Senator and Representative who "best serve the country in 1945." Rep. Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.) said, "The recognition congressmen really want is for their constituents to send them back to Washington." And Rep. Clare Boothe Luce, (R-Conn.) declared, "I would not think of accepting a cash award. If Senators and Congressmen need money the thing to do is raise their salaries."

Before taking all this too seriously, however, it might be well to wait until somebody turns the money down.

Bop Hope Rates Chief Jester's Role

ON the air, Bob Hope still leads in the weekly check up, followed by Fibber McGee and Molly, Edgar Bergen, Walter Winchell and Bing Crosby.

On the records, Bing Crosby and the Andrews Sisters' "Don't Fence Me In" still leads and looks like it will pass all previous marks. Johnny Mercer's "Accentuate the Positive" is next.

Best selling books: Cronin's "Green Years" still leads the fiction list, with Ernie Pyle's "Brave Men" on top of the non-fiction pillar. A newcomer to the general list is Lin Yutang's "Vigil of a Nation."

In Newsweek, Ernest K. Lindley joins the list of those stating Russia will come in against Japan. Life features a history of the Philippines.

And Jane Froman, actress, wouldn't give Rep. Marion T. Bennett (R-Mo.) a nickel. What aroused her ire was his speech in the House last week in which he said he was disturbed about medals being awarded to dogs, blues singers, etc., and alleged Miss Froman received a Purple Heart for injuries she suffered in a plane crash in Lisbon two years ago.

"I have never received a Purple Heart," she declared in a telegram to the Missouriian. "I have spent the better part of two years in hospitals as a result of that crash. I have never received any compensation awards or rewards, and have never requested them."

And then she let him have it, right from 'way out there: "The contributions of the theatrical profession in this war will make a brighter page in history than your record as a member of Congress."

Rep. Bennett came to his own defense, declaring he saw Miss Froman's picture in a January issue of the CIO News and the caption conveyed the impression she was decorated. And if that kind of teapot breeze batting won't put you to sleep nothing will, so we'll sign off.

Engel Queries Stimson On ETO Arms Scrap

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Rep. Albert J. Engel (R-Mich) today asked Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson whether American troops shifted from Europe to the Pacific after Germany's defeat will leave the bulk of their equipment behind and be armed anew, as has been reported. If established, he may seek to strike it from the next War Department Appropriation bill.

Seven Hurt in Crash Of St. Louis-N.Y. Train

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 17 (ANS).—A Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train bound from St. Louis to New York crashed into a derailed locomotive today, injuring at least seven persons.

The locomotive and eight coaches of the east-bound train.—The American—left the rails during a heavy snowstorm at Leaman Place, 12 miles east of here.

Barney Ewell Turns on Steam



The former Penn State star is seen winning the 60-yard dash at Madison Square Garden during the recent Millrose Games. His time was 6.3 seconds. Bill Mathis, Washington, D.C., high school runner, is second; J. W. Pettit, Jr., Navy, third, and Rudy Nedd, New York Pioneer Club, fourth.

Bartfield Beats Mexican Star Course Record Tied by Snead

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Danny Bartfield, East Side lightweight, emerged with a cut eye and cheek but went on to score a victory over Humberto Zavala, of Mexico, in a ten-round bout before 11,680 fans at Madison Square Garden last night. Bartfield floored the Mexican for no count in the first round.

Bartfield's eye was cut in the fourth round, but efficient work by his second closed the wound, though Referee Frank Fullem inspected it after each round.

Zavala was willing to mix at all times and made a hit with the crowd, though the decision was greeted favorably. The Mexican, only 24, has been married since he was 13, has six children.

Shapiro Beats Garcia

DETROIT, Feb. 17.—Maxie Shapiro, New York lightweight, out-fought Ruby Garcia, of Puerto Rico, to earn a unanimous decision in a ten-round feature bout here last night. Shapiro pounded Garcia's body freely, while the latter repeatedly missed blows aimed at the New Yorker.

Sailors Can't Fight In Golden Gloves

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Feb. 17.—Navy personnel will not be permitted to participate in Golden Gloves boxing tournaments, Rear Admiral Arthur S. Carpenter, commandant of the Ninth Naval District, ruled yesterday.

The PRO here said this means Navy men could not box either as individuals or members of a team representing a Navy unit.

Mel Queen Inducted

HUNTINGTON, W Va., Feb. 17.—Mel Queen, husky New York Yankee righthanded pitcher, was inducted into the Army here today. Queen joined the Yankees late in 1944 and pitched valiantly in the Yanks' losing battle for the American League flag. The 26-year-old tosser won six and lost three for New York.

GULFPORT, Miss., Feb. 17.—Sammy Snead regained his championship form as he carded a six-under-par 65 here yesterday in the opening round of the Gulfport Open golf tournament. The fog-draped course was no puzzle to Snead as he proceeded to tie the course record set by Jim Wilson in 1923.

Trailing Snead through the haze were Claude Harmon and Ky Laffoon, who registered 67s. Jug McSpaden, Len Dodson and Frank Strazza scored 68s.

Byron Nelson, who leads the winter series, carded a 69 and was tied by Jimmy Gantt and Ed Furgol, Detroit amateur.

Kansas Cagers Pace Big Six

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 17.—Kansas moved into the lead in the Big Six basketball race last night, defeating Kansas State, 33-31. A field goal by Dick Spencer, which would have given State a 33-32 lead in the last 20 seconds, was nullified when Referee Eddie Hogue ruled the ball dead.

A terrific din caused by the crowd drowned out the referee's whistle when he called a double dribble before Spencer's shot. After order was restored, Lowen Peck, Kansas center, was fouled and he made the shot good for a 33-31 final count. The Jayhawkers led at halftime, 19-14.

Bill Lee, Phils' Hurler, Joins Wyatt as Holdout

PLAQUEMINE, La., Feb. 17.—Another pitcher has joined the holdout ranks in the majors. Bill Lee, Phillies' righthander, announced at his home today he didn't like the terms of his 1945 contract and would return it unsigned.

Whitlow Wyatt, of the Dodgers, had the same complaint earlier in the week.

Body Check for Ballplayers

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Eddie Miller, Cincinnati Reds' shortstop, is awaiting the report of his draft physical, which he took here yesterday.



Eddie Miller

He suffered a broken kneecap while skating at Cape Cod last week. No result of the examination was available, but it was believed Miller would be deferred temporarily because of the injury.

Miller set a new big league fielding mark for shortstops, .983 in 1942.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 17.—Pinky Higgins, third baseman of the Detroit Tigers, was ordered to take a pre-induction physical, Feb. 23. He is 36, married and has two children.



Pinky Higgins

Higgins said he expects no difficulty with the physical, which he passed last spring when first called. He was classified 2A at that time. Higgins set a major league record of 12 hits in a row in two games in 1938.

Iowa in Lead As Illini Trip Ohio Staters

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 17.—Illinois booted Ohio State out of its first place tie with Iowa in the Big Ten Conference here last night by scoring a 56-41 victory which dropped the Buckeyes to third place. Illinois is second and the idle Hawkeyes hold undisputed possession of the top berth. Iowa has won seven Conference games and lost one.

The fast-moving Illini quintet outplayed and outsmarted the Buckeyes at every turn, drawing away to a safe lead 11 minutes after the second half began, after the score had been tied five times.

Center Walt Kersulis, who will be inducted Feb. 19, paced the victors with 14 points and Slats Risen, of Ohio State, duplicated. Warren Amnlin, Risen's teammate, netted 13 and Junior Kirk, of Illinois, had 11. The home team led, 27-22, at the half.

Great Lakes Defeats DePaul Five, 64-56

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Michigan came through in an overtime game to shade Northwestern, 46-45, and Great Lakes handed DePaul its second reversal in 19 games this season, 64-56, in a spectacular basketball doubleheader at the Stadium here, last night before 11,000 fans.

Navy's Bluejackets, who blasted their way to a 16-2 lead after seven minutes, snapped the Blue Demons' winning splurge at 11 straight, despite the heroic shooting of elongated George Mikan, who collected 24 points—half of them from the free throw line.

John Mullaney's free throw with 32 seconds to play in the extra period enabled Michigan to close its Big Ten season with a thrilling victory.

Gar Wood Expects 200-Mile Per Hour Speedboat Marks

CAMP GORDON, Fla., Feb. 17.—Speedboat racing, almost a forgotten art in wartime, will soar to new heights and 200 miles per hour will be the accepted speed. This is the opinion of Lt. Gar Wood, Jr., holder of many speedboat records.

"Sir Malcolm Campbell's record of 141 miles per hour will surely fall, with the tremendous development of airplane motors during the war," said Wood. "But the real problem lies in construction of the boats. We will have the motors, but the big question is, what will hold them together?"

Lt. Wood's knowledge of boats is put to good use as he is Chief of Hull Training in the Amphibious Training Center school here. He is enthusiastic about the new lightweight metals and plywoods developed in the last two years.

Ninth ADC Basketball Play Starts Tomorrow

Eight basketball teams will start play tomorrow afternoon for the basketball championship of the Ninth ADC. Games will be played at the Municipal Gym, Paris. Play will continue tomorrow night and the semi-finals be Tuesday afternoon, with the finals that night.

Wyatt Returns Contract

BUCHANAN, Ga., Feb. 17.—Whitlow Wyatt, the Brooklyn Dodgers' sore arm pitcher, has sent his 1945 contract back to the Dodgers' front office unsigned, the big righthander revealed today. Wyatt said that Branch Rickey's evaluation of his services differed somewhat from his own.

The Georgian is undecided now whether to remain on his Buchanan farm, or accept a coaching post. He has spent 17 years in professional baseball, including 12 years in the majors.

CAGE RESULTS

- Arkansas 59, Southern Methodist 52.
- Anderson 48, Huntington 27.
- Anthoniens 33, Hofstra 32.
- Citadel 41, Clemson 39.
- Fort Riley 76, Olathe Naval 53.
- Great Lakes 64, DePaul 56.
- Illinois 56, Ohio State 41.
- Kansas 33, Kansas State 31.
- Loyola (New Orleans) 49, Millsaps 47.
- Lincoln A.B. 59, Second A.F. 32.
- Montana Mines 64, Montana State 54.
- Michigan 46, Northwestern 45.
- Peru Techs. 70, Doane 50.
- St. Francis 42, Fordham 41.
- So. Dak. State 49, Carleton 26.
- St. Mary's (Minn.) 60, MacAlester, 46.
- Warrensburg 30, Drury 29.
- Washburn 64, St. Benedict's 40.
- Xavier (N.O.) 45, Sam Houston 26.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp



Gen. Cota Gets Home-Made Goodies



S/Sgt. Joseph E. Bunch, Paris, Tex., and two other doughs of the 23th Inf. Div. offer their commander, Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota, some Christmas cookies which arrived a bit late at their foxhole on the Third Army front.

More Draft Protection Sought for Farm Labor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (ANS).—The Army's demand for more men, plus the aim of compelling draft-deferred men to enter essential industries, ran into new snags today as the Senate Military Affairs Committee ended its hearings on limited national service legislation.

Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D-Md.), author of a Selective Service amendment exempting farm workers from the draft, introduced legislation designed to make "irreplaceable" farm workers draft-proof, regardless of how badly the armed forces may want them. Tydings acted in response to complaints from farm state legislators that draft boards are taking necessary farm labor because of the Army's cry for more men, notwithstanding Tydings' exemption amendment in the present Selective Service law.

Minnesota Example

The Tydings amendment in the present law was cited in Redwing, Minn., where the Goodhue County draft board today gave a graphic example of the manpower problem. The board informed state and national Selective Service officials that its supply of manpower for the armed forces was practically exhausted. Congress must either change the draft setup or accept the consequences of failure to meet military needs for men, the board said.

Harry Rardin, secretary of the board, said the county has only 95 men left in the 18 to 30 age group eligible for induction.

Meanwhile, Acting Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D-Col.), of the Senate Military Committee, said members will meet early next week to discuss the House-approved work-jail bill and various substitutes. The bill passed in the House would make all men 18 to 45 subject to draft for essential jobs regardless of whether they ever had such jobs.

Power May Be Increased

The committee, the United Press said, will probably offer a substitute bill that will place responsibility for compliance on employers rather than employees. It is also expected to increase the power of the War Manpower Commission to say how many persons an employer may hire and to control the nature of the job taken by an individual.

In concluding its hearings, the committee asked the War Department to survey the draft eligibility of its 1,178,000 civilian employees. The total includes 641,999 men and 537,000 women.

Unionists to Organize New World Federation

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Sidney Hillman, U. S. delegate to the World Trades Union Conference, today announced that the group would establish a committee to organize a new world trade union federation.

A continuation committee, to begin work Monday, will act as authority until the World Trades Union Conference, which adjourned today, is reconvened, the CIO leader said.

Arnhem Resistance Contact Is Held in Tower of London for Trial as Allied Betrayer

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—A Dutch officer, member of Holland's underground army, has been held prisoner in the Tower of London since shortly after the Arnhem battle, awaiting trial on charges of betraying Allied military secrets to the enemy, it was disclosed tonight.

Officials did not disclose identity of the officer, who crossed to Allied lines when underground forces struck in co-operation with the Allied airborne attack which ended in disaster.

His papers were in good order but Allied intelligence operatives allegedly found evidence that he was in touch with the Nazis. His position in the Dutch Home Army was such that he had known details of the projected Arnhem attack.

Reputedly First Case

On orders of SHAEF, he was flown to Britain and imprisoned to await trial for treason. This was said to be the first instance of an officer of an Allied army to be brought here for trial.

Last August, the prisoner reported to Dutch resistance liaison officers, offering to be their message bearer to resistance units within Holland by sneaking through the German lines. The Dutch officers knew him as a man to be trusted on the basis of three years' effective underground work.

To check up on his reliability, they asked him whether he'd be willing to kill several Germans. He readily named several stationed in Holland. He was known to be an excellent shot and a check by Brussels officers showed that he had carried out his promise, so they had no further reason to distrust him.

Among other messages, he was entrusted with advising members of the Dutch underground of the pending Arnhem airborne invasion with a view to asking their support.

Berlin Termed City of Despair, Semi-Disorder

Travelers reaching neutral countries from within Germany yesterday described the German capital as a city of blank despair and resignation although Nazi leaders were reported laying plans to defend Berlin in "quarter to quarter" fighting.

A Reuter dispatch from Kreuzlingen, on the German-Swiss border, quoted refugees as saying that semi-chaos prevails not only in the capital but throughout Germany. They said that all of Hitler's ministries have left Berlin to establish themselves in Nuremberg.

Reuter said that Berlin's telephone, telegraph, gas and electric systems were described as not functioning, that food shortages have been aggravated by a widespread epidemic of hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle and that coal and potatoes are practically unobtainable. The refugees agreed that there was no sight of rebellion, just despair.

Martial Law Declared

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Hitler's decree of martial law in all areas threatened by the march of the Allies stemmed from the breakdown of local administration and the failure of trusted Nazi officials, Stockholm reports said today.

The reports also asserted that the decree, under which shirkers face the death penalty, indicated an increasing effort on the part of some Germans to abandon resistance now.

Japs Say Yanks On Iwo Jima

(Continued from Page 1)

on a reconnaissance mission said he had seen about 30 American warships throwing shells into Iwo Jima. Radio Tokyo broadcast an unconfirmed claim that several of these ships had been sunk or damaged.

There still was no indication that the Japanese Fleet had accepted the challenge of the U.S. task force off the home island of Japan. The only counteraction reported by the enemy apparently was aerial.

Bataan ...

(Continued from Page 1)

C. Chase, who led the First Cavalry Div. spearhead which liberated the Sano Tomas internment camp at Manila.

Ships of the Seventh Fleet sailed within four miles of Corregidor. The fortresses' guns were so effectively silenced that not one of the American warships was damaged.

In southern Manila, meanwhile, American troops drove to the bay on an 800-yard front. The trapped enemy garrison was squeezed into a triangle measuring about 2,000 yards at its base along the Pasig River and about 3,000 yards along the waterfront side. The Japanese still were resisting stubbornly.

The Japanese ignored an American ultimatum that they surrender or at least permit the evacuation of civilians within their lines. When a four-hour time limit expired, the U.S. forces resumed their attack.

West Front ...

(Continued from Page 1)

heavy enemy artillery fire was reported in the 78th Inf. Div. sector. Only seven prisoners were taken in 24 hours.

S. and S. Correspondent Pat Mitchell reported that the U.S. Third Army's Luxembourg bridgehead had been expanded to ten and one-half miles wide on a three-division front. Elements of the Fifth Inf. Div.

Oh, Spare Our Home

WITH BRITISH TROOPS, Germany, Feb. 17 (AP).—Allied troops battling into the Reich on this Northern Front are greeted by English-language signs such as the following in almost every house:

"Please treat this home as you would your own."
"We have done you no harm—do not harm our little home."

were reported to have gained one half mile to extend the deepest penetration to three and one-half miles. The Fifth also captured half of Schankweiler, which lies three miles northwest of Bollendorf.

The 76th Inf. Div., Mitchell reported, advanced another one-half mile astride the Echternach-Irrel road to occupy high ground more than two miles northeast of Echternach and overlooking the Prum River valley.

Doughboys of the 76th cleaned out nine pillboxes to bring the unit's total to 95 for the bridgehead operation. Fourth Inf. Div. troops beat off a German counter-attack of company strength before dusk Friday. An hour later Fourth Div. artillery broke up a concentration of enemy tanks and infantry a mile north of the scene of the initial attack.

With the exception of enemy artillery fire west of Haguenau, the Seventh Army front was reported generally quiet.

Goebbels Paper to Quit

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Der Angriff, personal newspaper of Josef Goebbels, will cease publication today, the Berlin radio announced. The explanation offered was shortage of newsprint and the crisis in Berlin.

Heavies Batter 2 Rail Centers

The Eighth AF went out again yesterday to maul German transport, with 350 Flying Fortresses dropping approximately 1,000 tons of bombs on large marshalling yards at Frankfurt-on-Main and Giesen.

Two bombers and two fighters were lost on the mission on which the 150 escorting Mustangs took advantage of light fighter opposition to strafe rail lines north of Frankfurt and near Munich and Ulm. Guns of the Mustangs shot up locomotives, railway cars, trucks, an observation balloon and a factory.

Yesterday's blow at Frankfurt boosted to 7,550 the number of Allied heavies sent over Germany since Tuesday. Total losses in this period were 62 planes. During this aerial blitz, the United Press reported, Allied bombers have been using a new kind of incendiary bomb which generates enormous heat and ignites larger areas than the previous type.

Ninth AF Promotes Lee To Brigadier General

NINTH AF HQ., Feb. 17.—Robert M. Lee, of Augusta, Me., has been promoted to brigadier general as deputy commander for operations on the staff of Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, head of the Ninth AF.

Pearson Sues Pegler

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (ANS).—Drew Pearson, Washington columnist and news broadcaster, yesterday filed a libel suit against Westbrook Pegler, newspaper columnist, for \$25,000. The Bell Syndicate, Inc., distributors of Pearson's column, also asked \$25,000, alleging Pegler injured Pearson's "name, fame and credit" in a column, Jan. 30.

Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



Is this Art or an illustration of wartime conservation of material? Her name is Barbara Bates. A Hollywood huffer-and-puffer claims she's one of the girls selected from among 20,000 in a nation-wide hunt for beauties to appear in a color film, "Salome, Where She Danced."

Mrs. Gould Tells Of Investing to Save Husband from Foe

Mrs. Frank J. Gould told the Associated Press yesterday that she had invested funds in the Monte Carlo bank, which French authorities say was controlled by the Germans—but only to keep the enemy from carrying off her millionaire husband to Germany.

She said that she undoubtedly is the "wife of the very prominent American" mentioned recently by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau as being under investigation by French authorities.

"It is true I invested my own money in this banking concern—five million francs and more," Mrs. Gould said. "I did so to keep Frank Jay Gould from being taken to Germany. He is 67 years old and a sick man. If he were put in a concentration camp it would have been his death."

Mrs. Gould's business manager said the investigation is an "administrative one."

By Milton Caniff