

70 Miles From Berlin

Among First to Receive New Winter Shoes



Stars and Stripes Staff Photo

Two doughs of the Fifth Inf. Div., Pfc George R. Like, of Vincennes, Ind., (left) and Pfc William Mullins, of Watervliet, N.Y., try on the new winter footgear, which some outfits are beginning to receive on the Western Front.

3d Gets Solid Hold Across Our River

U.S. Third Army troops, smashing into the Reich in a cold rain, yesterday took the German town of Welchenhausen, eight miles south of St. Vith, after throwing a bridgehead over the Our River from the corner of Belgium north of Luxembourg.

The First Army hurled triple attacks through the snows toward the Siegfried Line on an assault front which widened from the St. Vith sector to Monschau.

White-clad infantrymen seized three miles of Siegfried Line in a surprise attack through waist-deep drifts in the Monschau Forest of Germany, AP front reports said. UP reported from the front that the 78th Div. and an attached tank unit advanced northeast of Monschau, seized Konzen and broke into Huppenbroich and Kesternich.

Gain East of Bullingen

To the south, the First Div. reached the village of Murringen, two miles east of Bullingen, in an attack which kicked off at 0045 yesterday. Below this advance other infantry cleared the villages of Eimerscheid and Wereth, eight miles northeast of St. Vith.

Southward in Alsace, Franco-American forces battled toward the Rhine a kilometer above the northern outskirts of Colmar. This drive appeared to be directed toward clipping the German Rhine corridor which points toward Strasbourg from its Colmar pocket base.

British troops in Holland cleared small enemy pockets from the

(Continued on Page 8)

Doughs' Six-Hour Battle Takes Them Into 3 Countries

By Bud Hutton

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE OUR RIVER FRONT, Jan. 30.—American infantrymen fought in three countries within six hours in the action which today saw them well across the Our River and into the craggy hills abutting the Siegfried Line.

Combat men of the Second Bn. of a veteran infantry regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Jack Ward, of Moscow, Idaho, jumped off from positions in the snow-covered hills of northern Luxembourg. Three hours afterwards they were across the mile-wide tip of Belgium which juts southward along the Our River between Luxembourg and Germany.

Bitterly fighting German rear guards staged delaying actions in the hemlock-wooded gullies lead-

Officer Given 35-Year Term

Thirty-five years at hard labor and dismissal from the Army were ordered yesterday for 43-year-old 1/Lt. John Springer, of Sparks, Nev., the first officer to be tried in the Railway Battalion cigarette black-market cases. Five more officers still await trial.

The Paris court martial convicted Springer, the first U.S. officer to undergo a public trial on the Continent during this war, after he had pleaded innocence and denied on the stand that he had ever received money from EM from black-market sales.

In testimony yesterday, Springer admitted he had received from 20 to 30 cartons of cigarettes from his men, but said that he used them to "get jobs done" around the rail yards. "I found cigarettes here and there would pep the French up," he said.

Springer, a railroadman for 30 years, admitted in a confession read before the court that he had been "neglectful" in not reporting the thefts of cigarettes and PX rations from boxcars bound for the front.

ing down to the Our and the village of Oberhausen. And across the Our, along equally precipitate slopes less than half a mile away, German guns fired on almost open bobsighting.

By noon, however, six hours after they pulled out of their positions in Luxembourg, the men of G Company, led by 1st Lt. Jack Badgeley, were across the Our and into the Reich, south of the waters-edge town of Welchenhausen. The Yanks, whose regimental designation has been censored in a security black-out all along this front, found the term "river" misleading—the Our, where it separates Oberhausen and Welchenhausen, is six feet wide, just enough to establish the international boundary.

Despite mortar and machine-gun (Continued on Page 8)

Foe Admits Big New Gains; Hitler Asks Fight to Death

BULLETIN

The German High Command reported early today that Red Army spearheads had crashed through the Brandenburg Line and emerged into one "vast tankborne army" racing west toward Frankfurt and Kuestrin, last big cities before Berlin.

These sudden frank German admissions placed the Reds less than 70 miles from the German capital, well beyond the area where Berlin at midnight had reported the nearest spearheads.

Earlier Adolf Hitler, in a speech marking the 12th anniversary of his rise to power, had appealed to every German to "do his duty to the last." Millions of refugees fleeing before the Russian advance swarmed across Germany, and Berlin was reported seething with unrest and riots, as zero weather and food shortages added to the chaos of three nights of bombing by the British.

Riots Reported In Nazi Capital

As millions of refugees streamed across Germany in zero weather yesterday, in flight from the onrushing Red Army, Adolf Hitler began his thirteenth and probably last year of rule with a fervent plea to every German to "do his duty to the last."

Reflecting a fear of how the German people would act in the present crisis, Hitler told them: "Any sufferings our enemy may inflict on German towns and countryside, and especially on our people, are nothing beside the irretrievable suffering and misery which would follow victory by a plutocratic-Bolshevik conspiracy."

"In this hour," he said, "I appeal to the whole people, and above all to my old comrades and all soldiers, to arm themselves with an even greater and tougher spirit of resistance."

Unrest in Berlin

Even as the Fuehrer counselled his nation in its gravest hour since his rise to power, Berlin itself—thrice bombed in three nights—seethed with unrest. German radio announcers had reported the Russians only 80 miles from the capital, and appealed to the people to be calm. "Extreme cold and a dire food shortage added to the people's misery, neutral capitals heard, and Berlin correspondents wired stories of food riots in which women were killed and of street cars being overturned and set afire to warm the refugees passing through."

Striking a keynote that echoed his fear of the German people's reaction, Hitler said: "It is now more than ever necessary to strengthen our solemn determination to fight on, no matter where and no matter what circumstances until final victory crowns our efforts," he said.

"In this hour I appeal to the whole people, and above all to my old comrades and all soldiers, to arm themselves with an even greater and tougher spirit of resistance."

"I expect every German to do his duty to the last."

German Transocean News Agency told the story of the refugees streaming westward in "apparently endless columns," some of them 30 or 40 miles long. Village by village, the refugees start out in groups varying from a few people with carts to long queues composed of thousands of vehicles.

"Grim winter weather is making things very difficult for them," the (Continued on Page 8)

Vatican Labor Problem

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuter).—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent reports that the first strike in the history of the Vatican State is threatened by 400 workmen who are impatient at a delay in giving them more pay.

Reds Nearer London Than to Own Capital

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (U.P.).—Red Star, the Army newspaper, today pointed out that Marshal Zhukov's Army—advancing more than 200 miles in 20 days—had reached a point in the German province of Brandenburg which is 200 miles closer to London than to Moscow.

This distance was measured from Russian-held Bentschen, which is 700 miles from the English capital and 900 miles from the Soviet capital.

F.D.R. 'Absent' From Capital

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt will take "no direct public part" in the nationwide observance of his 63rd birthday today, an American radio commentator said today.

"The whereabouts of the President have not been disclosed and it is not possible to report further how he is spending his birthday," the commentator said. "Observance of the day is overshadowed by the impending meeting with Churchill and Stalin."

"Not only the President but three of his staff advisers are absent from Washington. Harry Hopkins has been conferring with British and French leaders in London and Paris. James F. Byrnes, director of the War Mobilization Board, is reported out of the country, and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius is said at the State Department to be out of town."

Yanks Make New Landing On Luzon as Key City Falls

BULLETIN

Gen. MacArthur announced last night that American troops had landed on the western coast of Luzon, just north of the Bataan Peninsula. They drove inland 11 miles and captured an airfield.

U.S. Sixth Army infantrymen on Luzon have captured the important road junction of San Fernando, 34 miles from Manila, and American armored units have thrust on toward Calumpit, 25 miles from the Philippines capital.

The infantrymen met no opposition as they swept into San Fernando on the heels of several

Other Soviet Units Driving on Stettin

The Red Army, smashing to a point within 80 miles of the German capital, yesterday expanded its "Berlin Bulge" inside the Reich frontier to a 260-mile "fluid" front.

Although official Kremlin reports gave no information as to where the main drives by Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian Army were aimed, Moscow dispatches and Berlin radio reports indicated that three Soviet columns were fanning out in three directions over wide areas of three German provinces—Brandenburg, Pomerania and Silesia.

One Zhukov drive—the one menacing Berlin—was headed down the Netze River toward Kuestrin, a railway junction at the confluence of the Oder and Netze Rivers, 16 miles north of Frankfurt and less than 80 miles northeast of the German capital.

Drive Toward Stargard

The second Red Army thrust was reported heading northwest from captured Driesen in the direction of Stargard, important highway and rail junction less than 20 miles from the German port of Stettin. Heavy tank and infantry battles were reported raging in this area. The Russians claimed more than 4,000 German officers and men were killed and another thousand taken prisoner in one engagement alone.

The third Red Army push, at the southern end of the 100-mile front, was rolling in the direction of Glogau, big German industrial and rail center in Silesia, on the Oder River.

German radio said that Zhukov's (Continued on Page 8)

hundred Japanese who fled toward Bataan Peninsula.

On the northern front in Luzon, American troops broke up a savage Japanese counter-attack at San Manuel. Yanks mopping up in the town found 49 wrecked Japanese tanks and 789 dead enemy troops.

Gen. MacArthur, who reported the new American advances yesterday, also said that the Japanese already had suffered more than 25,000 casualties on Luzon. American casualties total 4,244, including 1,017 killed.

MacArthur's airmen blasted Fort Drum, near Corregidor, at the mouth of Manila Bay, and also hit the Cavite naval base and enemy airfields.

Gen. Arnold announced in Wash. (Continued on Page 8)



Password or Last Word

Yesterday, coming down a dark road in a jeep, I was challenged and asked the password. I replied I knew the one for the day before, but did not know that of today. The sentry asked me a couple of questions which I could answer. I asked the guard for the password and he gave it to me.

If you are on guard, make sure you pass only those who can prove beyond doubt they are Americans. This is serious.—Pfc Irving Krantz.

United We Fight

Many people at home and abroad are worried about American-British relations. They seem to think that we soldiers are a gullible bunch who will believe any rumor or story we hear detrimental to our allies.

We think the easiest and best way to cement American-British good will would be to trade divisions between armies for a period of at least a month. Then every American and British soldier would see for himself what a swell fellow the other guy really is.—Lt. Kenneth N. Kettinger, FA.

Regular Joes

Recently, with a flock of other dogfaces who were wounded or sick, I waited at an airstrip. The ground crewmen working around the strip, knowing we'd been in the hospital and wouldn't get packages for some time, brought out the parcels they had gotten from home—many as yet unopened—and passed the contents around, like we were one of the family.

This is the best way we know to express our gratitude, and let the crew know that a lot of guys who were prejudiced toward ground crew men have changed their minds because they know these men are really regular Joes.—Pfc J.N.E.

Bn. Surgeon Knows Best

I say return the battalion surgeon to hospital duty after an extended term of duty on the front. Such a rotation would benefit the surgeon and prevent the waste of time, material and transportation involved in shipping men unfit for combat back to the front.

The battalion surgeon is the only medical officer who can decide whether a soldier who has been injured in battle is physically fit for more combat.—M.W.F. 4th Div. Medic.

Unarmed Combat

I have just returned from a meeting at which we were told and given strict orders not to carry any live ammo in our rifles at any time unless actually on the front line.

Just two days ago, in this same spot, we were told there were Jerries wandering about—some in our uniforms and others in civilian clothes. We are only about a 15-minute walk from the front.—S/Sgt. A. C. K. Fifth Div.

Two Offer Blood

Have read the urgent pleas from U.S. Army Headquarters in France for type O blood donations. We are in a combat outfit, have type O blood and would consider it a privilege and honor to help, and we feel it would be no detriment to our health. With the food our cooks prepare our strength will shortly be restored.—Sgt. F. Mahoney and T/5 A. Kimowitz.

Hash Marks

Today's funny story: Captain: "What's wrong with these eggs?" KP: "Don't ask me, I only laid the table."

GI observation: Many a rural romance started with a gallon of corn and ended with a full crib.

School day scene: Sweater girls make excellent schoolteachers; they outline things so plainly.

First WAC: "I wonder what the GIs talk about when they're by themselves?"

Second WAC: "Probably the same things we do."

First WAC: "Oh, aren't they awful!"

Brooklyn poetry: It is summer, the boid is on the wing—why, that's obsoid. I thought the wing was on the boid!

The little moron sez that in the K-9 Corps they've started issuing tree-day passes.

From our spy at a Northern Ireland Golf course comes the story of an Air Force looney on leave who



tried swinging the clubs a few times. He was such a poor golfer that two ants crawled up his golf ball to keep from getting killed.

This one arrived in the mail from the States: A merchant in Los Angeles, who has been corresponding with a soldier overseas, had a letter from the GI early in the summer stating: "I can't tell you where I am, but last week I shot a polar bear." The next letter, some weeks later, contained the sentence, "Don't dare tell you where I am but last night I danced with a girl who wore a grass skirt." A recent letter carried this doleful statement tacked on the end: "I can't tell you where I am, but I can say I'd have been darn sight better off if I'd danced with the polar bear and shot the girl in the grass skirt."

Cpl. Don Everitts of the First Airborne Army really takes the "know your Allies" policy seriously. During a bull session someone asked him what a red corpuscle was. He replied, "a Russian NCO."

And then there was the vicious mosquito who hissed, "I have just begun to bite." J. C. W.

An Editorial

This Is a Dead Fascist

THIS German soldier died for Fascism.

To him the State was supreme. The individual—nothing. He believed Germany to be a nation of superior quality and blood. That Germany needed and was entitled to living space. Living space to be taken by force. At the other guy's expense.

He had no legal status. But he didn't care. He was convinced that rule by a few master minds was better than by a majority of free-thinking, well-informed men. He pledged his life to his master. For his master he laid his life down.

He had only such legal protection as the State chose to give him. The State—that was the clique in power. Hitler. Goebels. Goering. And the Nazi gang.

Their laws were fluid. Unwritten. Retroactive. Applicable in one way to



one man, in another way to another man. Dependent on the color of his skin. The creed of his grandmother. The quality of his thought.

The Fascism which this man made and supported, and for which he died, had three cornerstones:

Contempt for the common man. Disregard for the dignity and security of the individual. The subservience of all to the State.

A bullet killed this Fascist soldier. Question: What does it take to kill a Fascist idea?

Britons Go All Out For Little Hubert's Adventures in UK

"Hubert," Sgt. Dick Wingert's brow-beaten Stars and Stripes comic character now sweating out the Russians on the Western Front, is homesick for the UK.

Wingert, whose first Hubert book is mostly devoted to British adventures of the great soldier, says his hero gets a touch of nostalgia now and then for a tea shoppe with some cats, or a few darts whizzing past his mild and bitters. Royalties from the book, published at one shilling by Wells, & Co., Ltd., London, will go to the British Red Cross.



Gardner, Darton & Co., Ltd., London, will go to the British Red Cross.

Draft Board Calls Frankie For Command Performance

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 30 (ANS).—Selective Service, which recently started cracking down on men from 26 to 29 who aren't essential to the war effort, put the finger on crooner Frankie Sinatra today to the concern of bobby sox fans from Broadway to the Pacific Coast.



Frank Sinatra

"The Voice" has been ordered to report Feb. 8 for his second pre-induction physical examination. Ira W. Caldwell, chairman of Sinatra's draft board here, said when he was examined in December, 1943, the singer was classified 4F because of a punctured ear-drum.

The 27-year-old Beau Brummell of Bow Ties, the pre-Pearl Harbor father of a girl and father of a year-old boy, said when he was turned down in '43, he "felt badly about it."

The draft board's latest action threatened the lucrative income which Sinatra has increased by leaps and bounds since 1942.

In Hollywood, Sinatra said he would leave there in time to report to his Jersey City draft board. "I don't feel that a statement from me is warranted any more than from several hundred thousand other boys," he added. "I am no different from Joe Doakes next door."

U-Boats Fail to Halt Supplies To Front, Admiral Asserts

Admitting that Antwerp and Ostend are still receiving "considerable attention" from Nazi submarines, Adm. Sir Harold K. Burrough, new Allied naval commander-in-chief, said yesterday the enemy U-boat attacks are having a negligible effect on the flow of supplies to the seven Allied armies on the Western Front.

At a press conference, the successor to the late Adm. Sir Bertram Ramsay warned that submarine attacks may increase soon and cautioned: "Despite our great superiority at sea, we must never let up against this very determined foe, who still has plenty of fight in him."

The admiral revealed that specially trained groups of American and British seamen will clear and rehabilitate such great ports as Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg when the Nazis are driven away from the coasts or when the Reich collapses. He said for weeks these sailors have studied the lay-out of their assigned ports down to the smallest detail.

Adm. Burrough announced that the British Navy is now operating among the islands north of Walcheren at the mouth of the Scheldt.

Recalling naval achievements in clearing ports for use by advancing

Allied armies after the retreating Germans sank ships and toppled cranes into the harbors, the admiral said that at Boulogne 26 ships of various sizes were lifted and removed.

RADIO AFN AEF

Table with radio program listings for TODAY and TOMORROW, including times and program names like 1200-News, 1815-Swing Sextet, etc.

Up Front With Mauldin



"Them wuz his exact words—I envy th' way you dogfaces git first pick o' wimmin an' likker in town."

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History Makers!

* * *

The coming meeting of these three fellows, shown below at Teheran, bodes nothing good—for the Axis.

TOMORROW

"... when we assumed the role of soldier we did not lay aside the role of citizen"
George Washington, 26 June, 1775.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1945

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Big Three Ready For Next Historic Parley

By Willard Zurflich
Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—When historians sit down to record the events of World War II they will doubtlessly look upon the series of talks between the heads of the "Big Three" world powers as milestones. Besides the forthcoming meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, those who tell the written story of these momentous years will have at least 11 decisive other gatherings to evaluate. Out of each conference came plans that the world was to see put into action.

It has been more than three years since the Atlantic Conference was held in August, 1941. Aboard H.M.S. Prince of Wales, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain met in the fog-wreathed North Atlantic for the first time. This was the start of a long series of historic gatherings, and out of it came the eight-point declaration known as the Atlantic Charter. Although it was unsigned, the views agreed upon set forth the aims of both countries for construction of a better world.

The Second Meeting

December, 1941.—This was the second meeting, the Washington Conference. Winston Churchill again crossed the Atlantic, this time to talk with an infuriated war ally. Japan had struck at Pearl Harbor even while her "statesmen" were talking "peace" in Washington. America was no longer neutral. It declared war on Japan Dec. 8, and three days later on Germany and Italy. The talks between the President and the Prime Minister centered on the strategy to be followed in the Pacific.

June, 1942.—Dozens of military advisers huddled in Washington in rooms full of war maps, and Churchill and his cigar once again visited Roosevelt. This was a low point in the war for the United Nations, and the Axis was close to delivering a knockout punch. Germans were not far from Cairo. The Japs had taken the Netherlands East Indies, Singapore, Bataan and Corregidor. The defenders of Sebastopol were leaving their bones on soil they could not hold.

The Turning Point

January, 1943—Casablanca. Following the landings in North Africa a few months earlier, this meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill marked the turning point of the war and this was to be the beginning of the first great rout of the enemy. At this meeting, the "unconditional surrender" of

Matters of world-wide importance will be discussed when President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin hold their next meeting. Historians some day will look upon this gathering, and eleven previous ones affecting the United Nations, as milestones of the war.

In the accompanying story, the brief history of these gatherings is given—where and when they were held, who was there, the big topics of those moments. The high spots of the war also are told.

Germany, Italy and Japan was demanded. The Russians had held at Stalingrad and were pushing the Germans back on all fronts. In the Pacific, Americans were winning the battle of Guadalcanal.

May, 1943—Washington. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill faced the big question of the "Second Front." Stalin wanted the pressure eased on his armies. Plans were laid for cracking "Fortress Europe." Germany was getting a taste of war from the air. Russia was fighting in the Caucasus and Axis resistance in Tunisia crumbled. The bombing of Sicily began.

August, 1943.—Quebec. War talks this time between Roosevelt and Churchill were mainly concerned with plans for intensifying the war against Japan. Means to keep China in the war were vitally needed. The North African campaign had been won, II Duce had been overthrown and Badoglio formed a new Cabinet.

October, 1943—Moscow. For the first time in the war, four of the United Nations met to talk over progress. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill did not attend, but foreign secretaries of the U.S., Great Britain, Russia and China were present. Agreement was reached on the strategy for shortening the war with Germany and satellites. Resolutions of the United Nations were agreed upon for carrying their war-time collaboration into peace time, and matters pertaining to disarmament of common enemies were discussed. Plans for the punishment of Axis war criminals were laid.

Aid to China

December, 1943—Cairo. Roosevelt and Churchill met with Chiang-Kai-shek of China, and immediate aid to China was promised. The war in the Pacific got top billing. The march of events this time showed the Russians along the Dnieper River and the Japs being beaten at Bougainville and the Gilberts.

December, 1943—Teheran. Around a specially-built conference table, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin reached agreement on the second-front issue. This was the topic of the day. The plan and approximate time were set. The scope on the war in the East, West and South was thoroughly studied. American forces were pressing on the Marshalls, Germany was pouring new troops into Yugoslavia, and England and Russia were still at war with Finland.

September, 1944—Quebec. The globe-trotting Roosevelt and Churchill greeted each other once more in the same place. Again Japan was the chief topic. Britain was ready to assume a bigger rôle in the Asiatic and Pacific theaters. Japan was still slashing into China, but on the other hand, Fortress Europe had been invaded and Russia had stormed into Hungary.

October, 1944—Moscow. Two years after his last visit, Churchill was again in conference with Marshal Stalin. Problems discussed were mainly political. Terms for the eventual German armistice were formulated and relationships between England and the USSR concerning Poland were on the agenda.

The War on All Fronts

ONE headquarters on the Continent has 2,100 local telephones and handles 30,000 calls daily through principal switching centers, the War Department disclosed. More than 100 headquarters have teletypewriter links. The Department said that in the first five months after D-Day, Signal Corps and other communications troops on the Western Front strung 300,000 miles of wire and now are using about 2,200 miles of wire daily.

Britain in the Pacific

DISPOSITION of British Fleet forces in the Pacific will be determined by Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, it was said in Washington by Admiral Sir James Somerville, head of the British Admiralty Delegation. The British ships will work as a task force and will be used in forward operations, he stated at a press conference. He declined to disclose whether the British Fleet already had joined American naval forces in the Pacific, because "that would be giving the Japanese information."

Flag Flown to MacArthur

THE first American flag unfurled over Manila when that city was captured by Americans in 1898 will be flown to General MacArthur at his request, said the Battleship Oregon Commission at Portland, Ore. The flag was presented to the commission by the grandson of Gen. Owen

Summers, who commanded the Second Oregon Regiment when the United States took Manila.

Longest One-Way Mission

MAJOR General Curtis LeMay arrived recently at Guam after flying a Superfortress non-stop from Calcutta, India. Distance, 4,100 miles; flying time, 14 hours and 45 minutes. The new commander of the Twenty-First Bomber Command, which controls the B29s striking from the Marianas, believed it was the longest one-way combat mission on record.

Boss 'Vinegar'

THE naming of General Joseph W. Stilwell to command Army Ground Forces is more weighted with meaning for Japan, the Associated Press commented. Stilwell is the American general with longest experience in Japanese methods and assumes command of ground forces at a time when the task of reorganizing and training them for a major assault against Japan appears to be pressing for attention, the AP said.

Jap Sea Losses

THE Navy reported another 21 Jap vessels sunk by U.S. submarines, pushing the overall total accounted for by subs near the thousand mark. The count now is 975. The latest toll includes a light cruiser and 20 non-combatant ships. The cruiser was the fifteenth to fall victim to American subs.

World Attention Will Focus On Stettinius

By Howard S. Horton
Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—That much-talked-about, forthcoming meeting of the Big Three—Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin—will bring new prominence to a man whose statements and actions have been followed mightily closely in the last nine weeks by world leaders, Congress and the American people.

All indications point to a major role at this meeting for Edward R. Stettinius, new Secretary of State, as he takes his place beside Great Britain's Eden, and the USSR's Molotov. The Dumbarton Oaks security plan is among his prime interests now, and has top priority on the State Department's list of things-to-be-done.

Last November, just before he assumed duties as top man in the State Department, Stettinius said that a completed draft of the plan would be ready for presentation to the participating governments "early next year." This indicates that the plan will be discussed at the Big Three meeting and that considerable progress has been made for such an organization.

A Good Start

The new State Department has made a good start. Statements of policy by Stettinius on the Greek situation, difficulties in Italy and Belgium, a plea for unity in China, and repeated demands for a world security organization have all had favorable acceptance by the American people.

The connection of Stettinius with the government dates back to 1932. Capacities

in which he has served include Lend-Lease Administrator, in which his businesslike methods were generally regarded as very successful. His earlier rise in industry was quite rapid, and at the age of 37 he was chairman of the board of directors of United States Steel Corporations.

Taking the place of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the new Secretary took office December 1. His good relations with Congress were reflected last month when he gained approval of six new Assistant Secretaries of State. Stettinius made no drastic changes in the basic structure of the State Department, but he has made



New Secretary of State Stettinius will play big rôle in coming events.

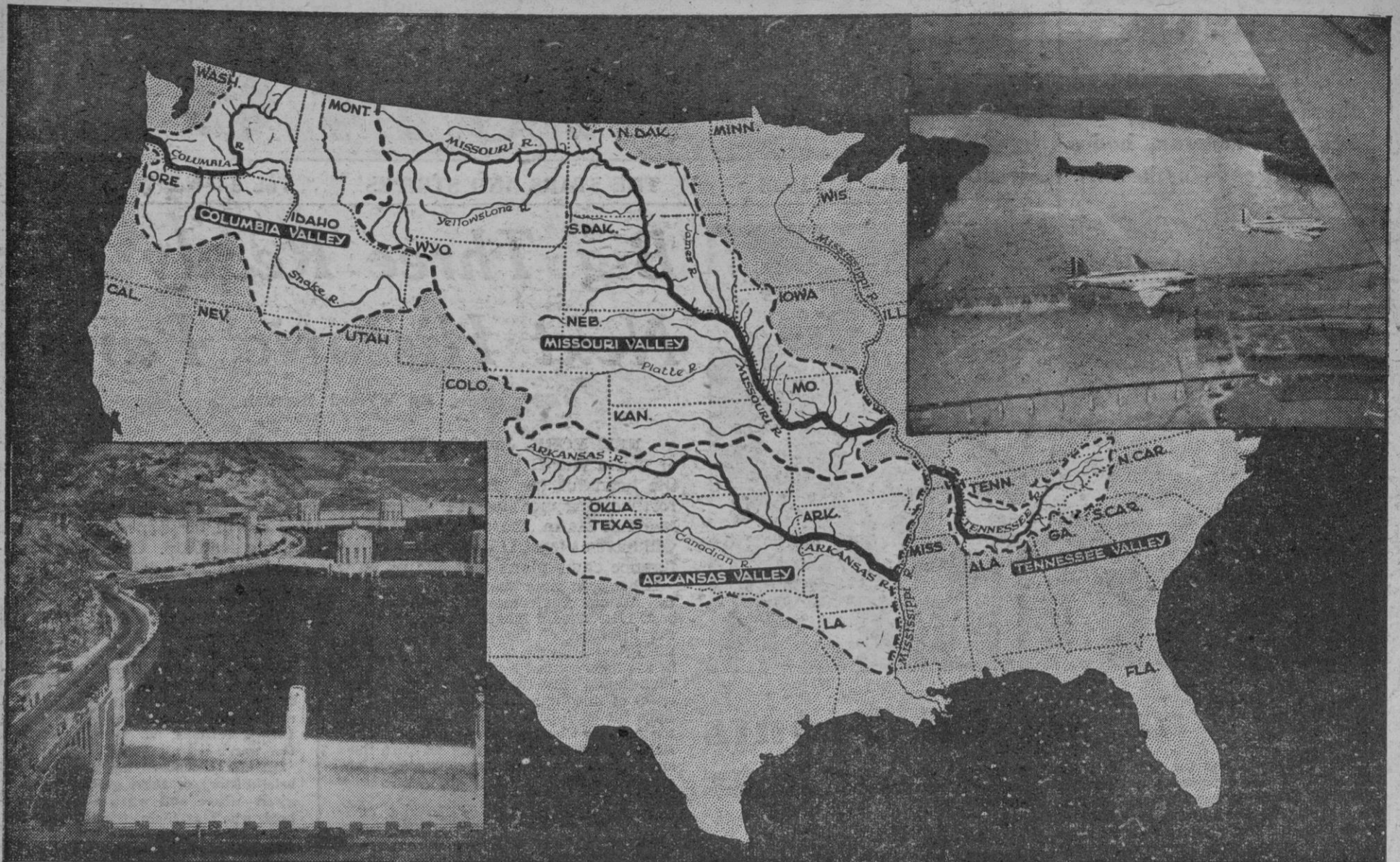
a new alignment of assistants, with affairs of certain geographical divisions of the world allocated each Assistant Secretary.

Rockefeller And Dunn

All the Americas, for example, will be the specialty of Nelson Rockefeller, who has long been an authority on inter-American affairs. He knows the languages of the Latin countries and has considerable prestige "south of the border." Geographically speaking, the balance of the world is assigned to James C. Dunn, who has been in the State Department 25 years and who for 12 years was an important assistant to Hull. Dunn was promoted from head of the European Division of the State Department.

For his "righthand man" Stettinius chose Joseph C. Grew as Under-Secretary. Grew has 40 years' service in the field of international diplomacy. Last U.S. Ambassador to Japan, he will work closely with Stettinius.

Another new Assistant Secretary, Archibald MacLeish, will be in charge of public cultural relations. He formerly was Librarian of Congress, former head of the Office of Facts and Figures and Assistant Director of the Office of War Information. Other new Assistant Secretaries are William S. Clayton, head of the office of economic affairs, who recently was Surplus Property Administrator; and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, who will be in charge of administration and management of the State Department. Holmes has been in the ETO as deputy chief of staff for General Eisenhower for civilian affairs.



N. Y. Times Map, Wide World and Press Association Photos.

Map shows nation's watersheds which may follow TVA pattern if Flood Control Bill is passed by Congress. They are: Columbia Valley, Missouri Valley and Arkansas Valley. Upper right corner is shot of three Army planes carrying Latin-American

diplomats on TVA tour over big Chicamaugua Dam. Lower left is cut of the Arizona Spillway of Boulder Dam, lying open to empty upper part of Lake Mead in preparation to handle torrential spring rains, which will refill the reservoir.

OL' MAN RIVER May Get A Harness On Him —If Congress Gives Go-Ahead

By France Herron

Tomorrow Staff Writer

EXPECTED to stir up a huff and a puff is the Flood Control Bill recently plopped into a busy Congressional lap.

If passed with its present proposals the bill's ultimate result will be a firm handcuffing of U.S. rivers, more dams, levees and power plants, and improved navigation along the nation's waterways.

The plan is an enormous one, including an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000, and nearly 36 contemplated projects in some 20 states—all for harnessing and putting rivers to work.

The outcome, so far as jobs are concerned, appears rosy. Such a vast construction program will require skilled labor of all sorts. Veterans of this war will have been well qualified for much of the work. Engineers will be especially valuable, as would ordnance and maintenance men, Signal and Tank Corps men, truck and bulldozer drivers, mechanics and QM-trained units.

Those in favor of the bill point to the Tennessee Valley Authority as a successful guinea pig. In the annual report for the fiscal year 1944, TVA earned a net income of more than 20 billion dollars—with 75 percent of all power generated by the project channeled into war purposes.

Ocean-Going Vessels Now

Much of the dyestuffs, chemicals and high explosives—vital to winning the war—are manufactured in the Tennessee Valley. Aluminum and plastics, two important war industries, also are located in this area and are supplied with TVA electrical power.

Freight traffic down the Tennessee River is breaking all records and, because of improved channel conditions, it has been possible to build ocean-going vessels in the river shipyards.

Arguments anticipated against the bill are that cost of construction may be greater than the actual worth, and that there are not enough buyers to purchase all the

power that the project would be capable of generating.

Opponents also are sure to claim that the Government does not have a right to condemn private property for the building of public works on the tremendous scale required in the bill.

If the TVA is a criterion, the utilities can be expected to label the project an encroachment on private property by the Federal Government.

Should the bill pass, rivers and river groups to be laced together are: Connecticut; Hudson and Delaware; Potomac, James and Roanoke; Savannah, Chattahoochee and Tombigee; St. Lawrence (and Great Lakes); Monongahela, Ohio, Cumberland and Wabash; upper and lower Mississippi; Missouri, Platte and Red River

of the North; Arkansas and Red River of the South; Rio Grande and Pecos, Colorado, Columbia, Sacramento and San Joaquin.

Projects have already been carried out on two of the principal rivers. The Colorado is now largely controlled by Boulder Dam. The Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams, on the Columbia, also are in operation.

TVA

Down in Tennessee the completion of flood-water storage facilities by next year will reduce crests on the lower Ohio and Mississippi by 2 to 4 feet. TVA's annual output of 12 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity makes it the largest power pro-

ducer in the land, with three-quarters of its output going into war production. Also through TVA's co-operative programs more than 152,000,000 seedlings have been planted on eroded private and public lands.

TVA electricity is distributed to about 550,000 consumers through 130 locally-owned and managed municipal and co-operative systems. Power sales in 1943 totalled \$35,000,000.

Missouri River Valley

The Missouri watershed covers about one-sixth the total area of the United States, and nearly 10,000 square miles of Canada. Bad floods in 1927, 1935, and frequently during 1942, 1943 and 1944 wrought heavy damage in this region—source of much of the nation's breadstuffs. Floods in April, May and June of last year caused \$47,000,000 worth of damage.

Proposals for the MVA area include deepening of the 760-mile main river channel to Sioux City from 6 to 9 feet, extension of irrigation to 5,300,300 additional acres and construction of hydroelectric power stations.

Arkansas River Valley

The Arkansas, Saint Francis, Red and White rivers drain this watershed, stretching westward 1,000 miles from the Mississippi to the Rockies. Much of the nation's oil and gas, 95 percent of its bauxite, and all of the world's helium are found in these 300,000 square-miles.

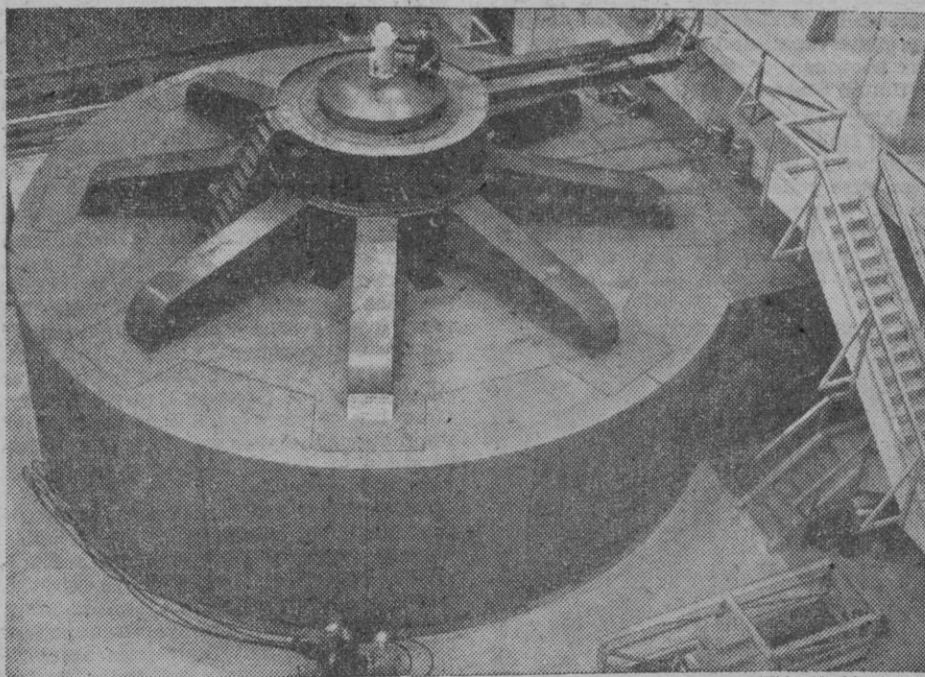
Erosion is a serious problem. More than 23,000,000 acres have been made useless already and 95,000,000 more are endangered. Irrigation is essential in the "Dust Bowl," and flood control is important elsewhere.

Columbia River Valley

Water-power resources of the Pacific Northwest are estimated at 41 percent of the total potential hydroelectric power of the nation. Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects have tapped much of this power. Sponsors of a TVA for the Northwest advocate construction and operation of new dams for power and irrigation, as well as conservation of timber resources and of adequate fishing supplies to benefit the region's major industries.

The program sponsored by the Flood Control Bill would take from 10 to 15 years to complete.

A Lot of Horsepower



Wide World photo

Sufficient power to illuminate Chicago is produced by this giant 108,000-kilowatt generator at Grand Coulee, Washington. The generator and turbine tip the scales at 2,000 tons. The section shown here is 45-feet in diameter and 23-feet high—but the entire unit with waterwheel and shaft equals height of an 8-story building.

This is the first of 18 planned for the huge Washington power project.

Main Street

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

Shades of the Old West! In DALLAS, TEX., six cases of saddle theft were reported in one day. . . J. M. Myska, LOS ANGELES, didn't earn enough to pay income taxes, but sent a money order for \$75 to the Treasury, saying: "I don't owe any taxes, but here's my bit toward ending this war." . . . The Christian Youth Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, in NEW YORK CITY, recently denounced compulsory military conscription for peace-time America.

Two fliers were lucky to escape injury in a plane crash at OKLAHOMA CITY. A dead jackrabbit, all four feet and long ears intact, was the victim. A shipbuilding speed record was set at MOBILE, ALA., when a 22,000-ton tanker, built entirely by Negro workers, was launched 61 days after its start.

After waiting half an hour in a long line, a PORTLAND, ORE., woman asked why they were lining up. "Told it was for cigarettes, she hurried off, saying: "I thought it was for butter." . . . The cigarette shortage doesn't bother members of the Utah State Senate at SALT LAKE CITY. The Desert News said a survey showed none of the State's 23 Senators uses tobacco. . . In WASHINGTON, D.C., the Protestant Episcopal Church Commission strongly endorsed the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for an organization for world peace.

A GRAND ISLAND, NEB., hotel really had a labor shortage. It advertised: "Wanted—big shepherd dog with



large bushy tail that wags constantly—for sweeping purposes. The maids have gone to war." . . . Expecting greatly expanded post-war air travel, PHILADELPHIA seeks a local terminal for trans-Atlantic traffic to Africa.

Don Collins, hotel clerk at GALLUP, N.M., spied a huge elk's antlers through a window. He grabbed a revolver, tiptoed to the door, fired twice and yelled: "I got him!" He rushed outside to find the hotel's stuffed elk, airing in the sunshine. . . The OPA cracked down at JACKSON, MISS., ordering a store there and its branch at GREENVILLE to sell no more sugar for the duration of rationing, because of violations. . . The first flying unit from Mexico, a fighter squadron, which trained at POCATELLO, IDAHO, and is now at GREENVILLE, TEX., received high praise for efficiency from Maj. Gen. Robert Williams, Second AAF.

Eight war dogs killed in the Southwest Pacific have been posthumously awarded certificates for outstanding performance of duty, the Army announced at WASHINGTON. Certificates were sent to the dogs' owners. A. F. Watkins, rose grower of TYLER, TEX., has received permission to name his latest and thorniest rose the "Harold fikes."

A favorite hangout of GIs, the Plantation Club, at TEXARKANA, burned out the loss included 500 cases of beer. . . Rev. Otis Ashworth, JACKSON, leader of the MISSISSIPPI War Council, was named head of a veterans' service committee. It will organize communities for service to returning veterans. . . Governor Schoepel was sworn in at TOPEKA, KAN., amid crows, clucks and cackles. There was a poultry show in the basement of the building.

The GI Huddle

Compre?

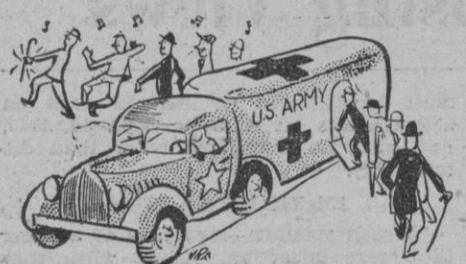
This is in regard to the establishment of a universal language by which people of all nationalities could converse with one another. This idea has been worked out by educators of different countries in past years, and I believe that the vocabulary has been mutually worked out, but, to my knowledge, nothing further developed from that. Evidently, the war caused it to be neglected.

I think its universal adoption would be a great aid to the military personnel who are here now and to the occupational armies. If each nation would issue to its soldiers translations combining the native language with the universal language, it would be a surprisingly short time before this universal language would be bridging the existing gap of misunderstanding that is so evident in Europe today.—Pvt. George S. Lawless, FA Bn.

Crack at VD

Veneral disease is at the present time a subject of great concern, both to the individual soldier and our Supreme Commander. There has been so much said and done toward the stamping out of these silent enemies of health and happiness in the services of our country that I am inclined to believe that we are overlooking a very important point. What about these same enemies, that are in ever increasing numbers gaining more and more victims among our civilian population at home?

In the American home of today, veneral disease is still hush-hush. My solution is as follows: In the Army and Navy, there are the finest doctors and hospital forces in the world. They have the latest types of drugs and are skilled in the use of them. When hostilities are over, these drugs can be turned to a peaceful use. These Army



and Navy hospital units will not be needed in as great a number when this war ends. Why not take a large number of these units and assign them to a State in which these enemies are to be found in the greatest percentage? Let them remain for a period sufficiently long to examine whole communities, towns and cities. Start treatment, then move on to the next State. In this way, the Army and Navy could help both the returning servicemen and the nation as a whole.—1st Sgt. Odeis F. Boyd, CA AAA.

Good Old B and O

I know of one outfit, which I believe deserves mention. It is the B and O R.R. shops at Holloway, Ohio. What are they doing? The average man at Holloway works 7 days a week, and from 14 to 18 hours a day.

They are buying more bonds than any other shop on the entire B and O line. There are 180 men working there.—Pvt. Glenn Robinson, B.D.S.

International Better Business Bureau



United States — United Europe

As long as the countries of Europe will remain independent, each one governed individually, there will never be world peace.

When in the United States each State was allowed to govern its people many incidents which expressed the difficult relations between those people broke out. One of them—the Civil War. Yet, since the States have united under one form of government, they have had peaceful years.

Hitler tried to unite Europe. But he went about it the wrong way. He used force instead of diplomacy. He enslaved the peoples of the occupied countries, instead of giving them no more than at least the freedom they were used to. He took from the conquered people and gave to his own, and last but not least, he failed to live up to his word. There, he cut his own throat.

Would you like the answer to world peace? I say it is a United Europe. It would be governed by representatives of each of the countries in the form of some sort of cabinet. A more democratic form of government. Also a world cabinet with representatives of all the powers of the world be formed where world differences will be settled through diplomacy.—Pvt. Philip Plotkin, Inf.

According to Howe

Captain Howe is absolutely right. There should be full information available to vets as regards money, training, and ability required for success in the various professions and occupations.

But veterans need more than that. In order to make wise choices, they should be submitted to tests which will accurately measure their intelligence and aptitudes.

T/5 Marvin Schwartz, 7th Conv. Hosp. (Capt. Charles L. Howe, Ord. Dept., wrote a letter to GI Huddle, Jan. 10, 1945, in which he advocates a "job" consulting service for EM in the U.S. Army.)

On Going Home

I'm not the one to bitch or complain, but this stuff of going home is getting me down. Every time one turns around some Joe is crying about going home because he has a year or two overseas. Well, those with two years to their credit aren't so bad, but did they ever stop to think that they are just recruits compared to some fellows here? I'm considered a recruit, too, and I have thirty-five months overseas.

So, in closing, what do you say we forget about going home for a while and get our damn work done?

P.S.—I'm not in S.O.S., but in the infantry and always have been.—Pfc James C. Amodio.

Traveling Youth

I am very skeptical about the proposed peace-time draft, although I can see some of its good features to the individual as well as to the nation. But isn't it one of our objectives to fight and defeat militarism? Was not German militarism always a thorn to peace in Europe, next to many other factors? Are we going to build up and develop a military clique, a new influential political organization?

How about sending those 18-year-old peace-time draftees on a one-year world cruise as exchange students and have the youth of other nations visit the United States on the same basis? What we should do is prepare and work for mutual understanding and good will—not prepare for another war, for misery, more unhappiness.

Do we always have to resort to the old methods of preventing wars by preparing for the next one? Is that progress? Is that spreading democracy?—S/Sgt. Munio Podhorzer, Armd. Div.

No More Battlefields

I'm just a civilian dressed in GI clothing and far from being an orator. But there's a subject that demands prompt thought and action.

I've read many anti-compulsory training articles and have wondered if anyone favored it. If we stop and realize what we are fighting for, it may lend a little light on the subject. Most important, we are fighting for security—spiritually and financially.

We are winning that fight now as our fathers believed they had in 1918. Hitler proved our fathers did not gain that security. The reason being we disarmed after the knockdown.



At 17 or 18, most fellows are very much undecided on what they will make their life's work. A great many wander from job to job, very aimless and undecided.

In my viewpoint, the Army or Navy gives this kind of people the facts that they need. In service we mingle with all types and obtain many different viewpoints. Complexes are done away with. We build ourselves mentally and physically for the future.

I've spent nearly two years overseas. I would hate to think that my son will have to follow in my footsteps. He won't if we follow Washington's advice: In order to secure peace we must prepare for war.

Let's not get caught with our pants down again. Let's build a nation of mentally and physically strong young men capable of keeping the security we fight for. By these measures there will be no more battlefields.—Sgt. S. C. Berry, M.P. Bn., Belgium.

(Two versions have been expressed in the above letters—one against, one for compulsory military training. Take your choice.)

"Tomorrow the World!"
By John R. Fischetti

WAC WIVES...

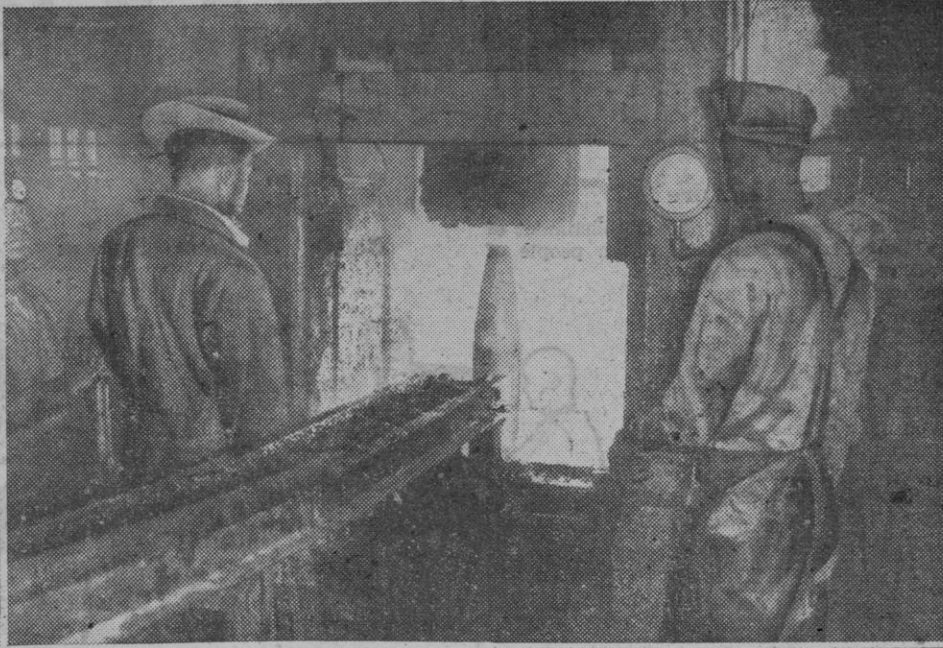
THE WAC WIFE WILL HAVE A DEEP UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR WAYS

SHE'LL GET RID OF THAT GI BONNET AND CRAWL UNDER SOMETHING SHE TERMS SENSIBLE. YOU'D BETTER AGREE...

"I HEAR WE'RE MOVIN' OUT!"

YOUR CHILDREN WILL INHERIT THE TRADITION OF THE LATRINE...

Story of A Shell: From Ore to Bore



From original western ore to semi-finished shells is process carried out at new Kaiser plant in Fontana, Cal. Managers say it soon will be largest single producer of shells in the world. Upper left, steel is stacked ready for use. Upper right, shell is in nosing press after shaping. Below, Dorothy Eckstrom checks load of shells before leaving Fontana for the Denver plant and final machining work.



Industry
ALL critical munition programs—except Navy rockets—showed production increases in December, the War Production Board said recently. Officials had feared a letdown because of the holiday season but the gains ranged from 61 percent for infantry mortars to one-tenth of 1 percent for military dry cell batteries. In the second half of 1944, output in every one of the critical programs showed hikes running from 20 percent for tires and trucks, to over 200 percent for rockets, the report stated.

A survey prepared by the chief of operations, Highland G. Batcheller, stressed that higher goals lie ahead. The December record was called "scarcely a cause for cheering," but the month saw further pro-

gress. The 32 percent gain shown in critical aircraft was tempered by the fact that the January schedule called for a 27 percent rise, Batcheller said.

Tanks and heavy duty trucks rose 11 percent each, but War Department requests for increased output are pending. A sharp rise in 60mm and 81mm mortar production must be followed by a 56 percent gain to meet the February schedules, Batcheller stated. Other critical programs showing the change in December as compared to November and the rise required to meet the January schedules shaped up as follows:

- Artillery ammunition—up 5 percent, must rise 14 percent.
- Heavy field artillery—up 12 percent, must rise five.
- Communications wire—up 6 percent, must gain 11.
- Truck and bus tires—rose 10 percent, must go up 17 percent.



Wide World

The Fleet Stays On



FIRST instalment of the Navy's postwar legislative program, designed to keep the United States in the top ranks of world sea powers, will go before Congress soon, the Associated Press reports.

A bill intended to retain many reserve officers now on active duty probably will be included, according to the news service.

Under present law, these men would return to civvies when the war ends. The Navy is making a study to find out how many of them would like to make the service their career. On the matter of maintaining a sufficient sea force after Japan and Germany are defeated, one legislator said that Congress may be asked to extend the "war emergency" into peacetime to keep reserve officers on duty. This would be in the event that return to civilian life threatens to leave the Navy without sufficient officers to staff the fleets.

Possible Permanent Possession

The House Naval Affairs Committee has created a seven-member sub-group to study possible permanent United States possession of Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific. Undertaken with Navy Department approval, the study is intended to determine what present Japanese holdings are needed by the United States for outer defense bases. The committee's conclusions will not be binding on any treaty negotiations.

Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee said: "Everybody recognizes we've got to have a defense ring beyond Pearl Harbor, which in the past has been the advance defense base of the United States mainland. We're going into the whole scope of Japanese islands in the South Pacific first. We will determine whether it will be worthwhile to fortify islands, whether all or part of them will be of use to the Navy after the war."

Chairman of the sub-committee is Representative Drewry, of Virginia, (Dem.) Other members are Lyndon Johnson (Dem.-Tex.), Bradley (Dem.-Pa.), Izac (Dem.-Cal.), Mott (Rep.-Ore.), Cole (Rep.-N.Y.), and Bates (Rep.-Mass.).

Peacetime Naval Officers

The Associated Press said that legislation may be proposed to set up 50 "little Annapolis" courses throughout the country to train officers for the peacetime Navy. Members of the House Committee suggested that this program be established through expanded naval reserve officers training corps in regular civilian schools having a course of studies equal to that at the Naval Academy. That institution, it was said, cannot be enlarged enough to meet the post-war Navy's annual demand for officers.

Basic bills relating to the Navy's postwar aims—fleet tonnage, bases and the like—are expected to be set aside by Congress until victory is nearer. Among matters coming up eventually will be the determination of what advance bases should be operated by the Navy on a permanent basis, with an inspection trip through the Pacific by House Naval Affairs Committee members likely soon.

GI Schooling Raises Opposing Views



Schools
THE U.S. college campuses being trod these days by already discharged veterans of World War II are pretty cold, but some red-hot arguments are being waged about the entire future of postwar education—especially as it will affect some 650,000 soldiers expected to go to school some day at government expense.

About 18,000 veterans have enrolled so far in schools and colleges of the nation under the GI Bill of Rights. This mere trickle has done little to help U.S. colleges financially as they braced themselves for conditions brought on by much smaller total enrollments. Female enrollments, already at an all-time high, will rise only a trifle more, and the draft will continue to take its share of 18-year-old males. President Raymond Walters, University of Cincinnati, in his 25th annual report as volunteer census taker for the national colleges, sees as the college's "chief hope" of solvency the tuition fees of veterans staked to free schooling by the Bill of Rights.

Hutchins Expresses Fears

This eventual large trek to school was viewed with fears by President Hutchins of the University of Chicago, who in a Collier's article said in part: "Educational institutions, as the bigtime football racket has shown, cannot resist money... The GI Bill of Rights gives (the colleges and universities) a chance to get more money than they have ever dreamed of... They will not want to keep out unqualified veterans; they will not want to expel those who fail." He also thought that veterans unable to get jobs and offered a chance to live at government expense simply by going to school will become "educational hobos." Among his recommendations: have nationwide examinations to screen out veterans who cannot really succeed in college or profit by it.

Despite the problems, U.S. educators were not disheartened. Opinions of some of them were:

President Sproul, University of California—"The prospects for higher education at the U. of C. were never brighter... nor do we expect to be demoralized by the veterans or to demoralize them."

President Lewis W. Jones, Bennington

College—"In 1945-46 higher education will face the greatest crisis and greatest opportunity in the nation's history... All indications are that the returning veterans will be most eager to work hard on a serious adult course of studies."

At the University of Wisconsin 263 veterans have already enrolled and the total may run to 1,000 this year. President Dykstra said: "It will be no kindness to let any man do substandard work for any considerable time, or to encourage men to try college work in order to get an education stipend from Uncle Sam."

Start When They Like

More than 700 veterans are enrolled at New York University, which, like many other colleges, permits them to start whenever they want to, rather than wait for the next regular term to begin. Most popular courses for the returned soldiers at NYU are mathematics, sciences, and business subjects.

While there is much discussion about the postwar schooling of GI Joes, there has been very little about the prospects for some 185,000 service women, many of whom are eligible. The New Jersey College for Women, Rutgers University, is well on its way, however, with a program, including liberal entrance requirements.

To be eligible for government-financed education, a veteran (man or woman)



INS photo
War II vet, one of 700 at NYU, takes study seriously.

must have served at least 90 days on active status on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and must be discharged other than dishonorably.

Eligible For One Year

All such veterans—regardless of whether they were under or over 25 when they entered service, are eligible for one year of school at Uncle Sam's expense. Anybody whose education actually was interrupted by the war, or anybody who was under 25 when he entered service, may obtain additional schooling not to exceed the length of time spent in service. It is presumed that if a soldier was under 25 when he entered service, his education was interrupted.



By Ed Wilcox
Tomorrow Staff Writer.

The Manhattan Critics Circle has heaped orchids on the sparkling new musical "On The Town," hailing the newcomer to Broadway as the "Oklahoma!" of the current season, thus adding another feather to the already well-trimmed cap of young Leonard Bernstein, who is responsible for the bright score.

Boasting no less than 17 lavish sets, "On The Town" is a rollicking tale of three sailors on leave in Manhattan, one of whom falls in love with a photograph of "Miss Turnstiles," the subway girl-of-the-month. Best tune: A suggestive ditty done with Mae West overtones, "Come Up To My Place."

As the queues grew longer at the box office, Composer Bernstein was off to Pittsburgh for an appearance with the Symphony Orchestra there as guest composer, conductor, and piano soloist. Musical wiseacres are tabbing this young Jack-of-all-musical accomplishments as a possible successor to the late, great George Gershwin.

Lavish as they were in their praise for the new stage musical, the critics found little to please them in the new Hollywood fare. "I'll Be Seeing You," with Ginger Rogers and Joseph Cotton, was given good notices but no raves. The story concerns a neuro-psychiatric soldier home from the

wars at Christmas time (Cotton does it excellently) but the film loses some of its impact in labored story-telling.

If you are a Deanna 'Durbin man you will find "Can't Help Singing" entertaining and fresh. Deanna sings the Jerome Kern score very nicely and is once again a big girl in this film. Plot concerns a young girl (1849 vintage) who pursues an army officer west and finally marries a card-sharp instead. "Hollywood Canteen" is a tiresome movie about a GI who gets tangled up with Jack Benny and a lot of other people in the film colony who turn out to be just as common as so many old shoes... Joan Crawford turns out to be salt-of-the-earth, and there is entirely too much of the "Gee whiz!" atmosphere about the thing.

Danny Kaye, new comic sensation, arrived in radio with a resounding bang with a snappy and funny half-hour show Saturday nights on CBS. His first program was surefire stuff with a script, well tailored to fit, by his wife and continuity writer, Sylvia Fine.

Meanwhile, the nation's Bobby Sock Brigade cried in their Pepsi-Cola as Frankie "The Voice" Sinatra deserted the Hit Parade and was replaced by Lawrence Tibbett, whose rendition of "Don't Fence Me In" didn't send anyone. So far no eggs have been heaved.

This Was America Yesterday:

Whole Nation Joins In to Help President Celebrate Birthday

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—At parties and balls throughout the nation tonight they're wishing "Happy Birthday" to President Roosevelt...

It was the President's 63rd birthday, and he was busy and healthy. He did not appear at celebrations and the White House made no comment on his movements.

This year's March of Dimes was a record breaker. More than \$5,000,000 will go to fight infantile paralysis from the fund which, following established custom, divides receipts between a national foundation and the contributing towns and cities.

ANOTHER son of the President, this time Col. James Roosevelt, of the Marines, was in the headlines. He admitted signing a telegraphed request which caused a Union Pacific train to wait an hour and seven minutes for him in Chicago.



'Blaze'

The incident, which otherwise might have passed unnoticed, followed the notorious "Blaze" case, in which Col. Roosevelt's brother, Elliott, became involved when his dog took a priority air transport ride from Washington to California...

IN Miami, the Rev. Jeffers was found guilty of auto theft after a magnificent trial in which he harangued, prayed, sang and shouted. His final plea included a rendition of the Lord's Prayer in chanted form.

It took the jury six hours to find the pair guilty, and Jeffers took the decision calmly. He said it was the will of "Jaweh," deity of the Kingdom Temple sect, which he heads.

WERE you ever stung by a dead bee? Humphrey Bogart's leaky old marital ship seems really on those rocks this time. He travelled to Ohio to announce a new romance with willowy Lauren Bacall...

Aerial support saved the life of a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., farmer yesterday. He fell from a mule, tangled in a trace chain, and was being dragged along the ground when a low-flying crop-dusting plane swooped over.

IN San Antonio, retired MS. Fred Bresler dreamed that a telephone call informed him that his son, S/Sgt. Willard Bresler, had been found. He woke up, began to tell his wife about the dream, when the telephone bell rang.

Chicago Police Captains Get the Pitch

IN Chicago 14 new police captains have just taken the oath. To them Mayor Kelly read this homily: "You must build up the morale of Chicago. Don't be czars of your districts. Have a heart. Treat industry and labor on an equal basis."

Saw Atkins, of Monahan, Texas, is a man who realizes that success can be bought too dearly. He opened a big restaurant in the morning—and closed it for good at night.

The manpower shortage is pretty bad in Newport, Wash., too. Sheriff Darrell Holmes has been looking around trying to find a deputy. He finally found one—his wife.

The Little Brown Church in the Wildwood is having a decline—caused, according to Rev. F.L. Hanscom, pastor, by Iowa's marriage health law passed in 1941, and the gas and tire restrictions.

FOOLISH fish from Lake Michigan started on the wrong azimuth and left safe water by way of a pipeline to the Carnegie Illinois Armor Plate Mill. They died a horrible death in hydraulic machines, but they also clogged up machinery and stopped work at the mill for 24 hours.

Federal Fashions: Washington dog catchers are to be issued distinctive uniforms. Question—do they rate a salute?

Hunters down in Louisville, Ky., are really duck hunting—they can't find them. According to Maj. James Brown, fish and game division director, there have been between three and five million ducks fewer this season than normally.

WAR, apparently, is taking its toll of American cherries. Willard M. Rutzen, of Chicago, states that the annual Queen of Cherries this year will be selected from photographs. He is gloomy about commercial possibilities.

Abbie an' Slat's



By Courtesy of United Features



By Raeburn Van Buren



Coach Offers 3-Pt. Premium For Long Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Revolutionary suggestions for the solution of two of basketball's most vexing problems were offered today by Howard Hobson, Oregon coach on leave here doing research work at Columbia University.

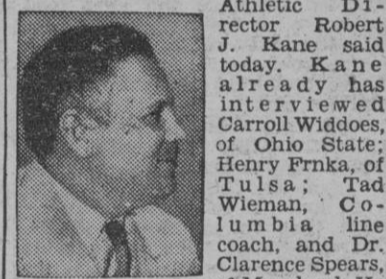
Hobson said if three points were allowed for goals thrown in from beyond a certain point on the floor it would draw out zone defenses and open the game up a little more. He said he had discovered in 23 Madison Square Garden games that shots made from within 21 feet of the hoop are 30 percent accurate, and beyond that point they're 20 percent true.

To offset the 20-30 percent differential and help the team that is willing to play a man-for-man defense, Hobson said three-point shots would do the trick.

Advice for Smaller Teams He had some advice for coaches whose teams suffered from the absolute dominance of goons (towering centers). Hobson suggested coaches demand a stricter interpretation of the three-second rule in the bucket. While a man is allowed only three seconds to wait for the ball, or hold it in the bucket, a goon can stand near the rim all night swatting at rebounds.

36 Seek Football Post at Cornell

ITHACA, N.Y., Jan. 30.—Everybody who has filed an application for the head coaching job at Cornell will get a chance to state his case, Athletic Director Robert J. Kane said today.



Henry Frnka

applications for the job vacated by Carl Snavely.

Kane said Dudley DeGroot, head coach of the Washington Redskins of the National Football League, had been highly recommended, but added that DeGroot had not applied for the job.

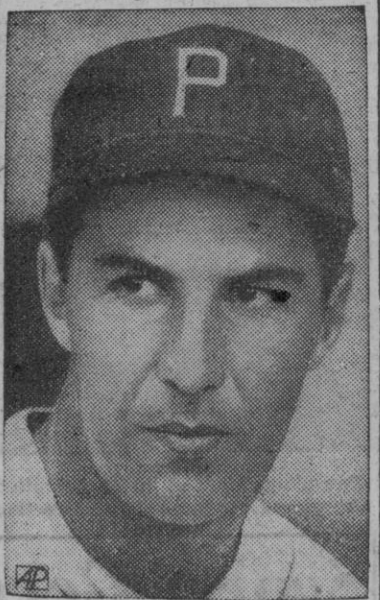
Barrow Not Interested In Baseball's Czar Job

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Edward Grant Barrow, 72-year-old former president of the New York Yankees, said today he would not accept the baseball commissioner's job if it were offered to him. Since the sale of the Yankees last week, many baseball writers have advanced Barrow's name as an ideal replacement for the late Judge Landis.

Harvard Track Captain Reported in PW Camp

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Lt. John MacKinnon, Harvard track captain in 1943, is severely wounded in a German prison camp, his family was advised by the War Department. He was reported missing in action a couple of months ago. MacKinnon won every collegiate event in which he competed and won the New England AAU high hurdles title in 1942.

In Higher League



Ron Northey

Twice rejected previously, and classified 4F a month ago, the Phillies' outfielder yesterday left with a group of inductees for the New Cumberland Reception Center—and a berth in the GI Army circuit.

Purdue Cagers Beat Wisconsin

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 30.—Displaying its best drive of the season, the Purdue basketball team last night defeated Wisconsin, 45-34, in a Big Ten Conference game. Bill Gosewehr, playing his last game for the Boilermakers before entering the services, scored 13 points to tie with his teammate, Paul Hoffman, for individual scoring honors.

Providence Winger Leads AHL Scorers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—Paul Courteau, leftwinger for the Providence Reds, added seven points to his total during the week to lead the American Hockey League scorers with 64 points. Bob Gracie, Pittsburgh center, is second with 57 points and Bob Walton, also of the Hornets, is third with 56.

Zell Scores 26 Points As Com Z Cagers Win

Jim Zell, former Pennsylvania star, led the way with 26 points as Com Z Special Service defeated the Medics Monday night, 60-26, to go into a first place tie with the Blackbirds in the "V" league. Each has three victories.

Table with 5 columns: Medics, GFpts, Com Z, SS, GFpts. Lists player names and their scores.

Kiesling With Packers

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Walter Kiesling signed as assistant coach of the Green Bay Packers, National professional football champions, yesterday, only a few hours after he resigned as head coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Race Is Open For National Cage Honors

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The defeat of Iowa at the hands of Illinois last week removed the last major team from the ranks of the undefeated with the exception of the two service academies which started their seasons after the first of the year.

Notre Dame came up with its tenth victory in 13 starts Saturday night, defeating Kentucky, 59-58—the Wildcats' second one-point loss of the year. The Irish face their toughest assignment of the year Friday night when they run into DePaul, whose 59-34 triumph over Wisconsin was Victory No. 14 in 15 games.

The upset of the week was Illinois' great second-half surge which sank the previously undefeated Iowa Hawkeyes, 43-42. Temple and Ohio State kept their victory strings alive over the weekend as did Army and Navy, who now have six and five straight, respectively. Pennsylvania took over sole possession of the Eastern League lead, defeating Dartmouth, 41-39.

Tennessee stepped out in front in the Southeastern Conference with four wins and no defeats in league play and a record of ten

Cagers Admit Taking \$1,000 to Toss Game

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Five members of the Brooklyn College basketball team today signed a statement that they had received \$1,000 to "throw" the Akron game scheduled tomorrow in Boston. Harry Rosen and Harvey Stemmer, who are not players, were arrested on charges of conspiracy. No charges were made against the players. Two Brooklyn College players were named, Bernard Barnett, 22, and Larry Pearlstein, 20.

and one. The Volunteers defeated Georgia Tech, 44-26, Saturday night.

South Carolina, Duke and Richmond still are undefeated in the Southern Conference with the Gamecocks ahead on five league triumphs.

Colorado University ran its winning streak to five straight in the Big Seven Conference by defeating Wyoming, 43-41. Utah has four victories.

Oregon leads the northern division in the Pacific Coast Conference with seven wins and two defeats. Oregon State is next with four wins and three losses. Washington built up a four-straight record, then proceeded to lose four straight.

UCLA defeated Southern California, 41-36, and moved into a first place tie with the Trojans in the southern half with two victories and one defeat.

In the Southwest Conference, Rice stayed ahead with two straight victories over Arkansas to run its league winning streak to six games against no defeats. Texas Christian defeated Baylor and Texas to remain right behind the Owls with five wins and one defeat.

Canisius Pair Get Bounced

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Two Canisius College basketball players, Matt Mazza and Jose Rodriguez, were dropped from the varsity squad yesterday when it became known they were playing outside ball in Canada.

Athletic Director Timothy J. Dineen said Mazza and Rodriguez had played with the Merritt-Thorold team in Toronto.

Colgate Ace Wounded

HILLSDALE, Mich., Jan. 30.—S/Sgt. Robert Rowe, star of Colgate's undefeated, untied football team of 1933, and later a member of the professional Brooklyn and Detroit teams of the National Football League, has been wounded in action in the ETO, his family revealed today.

CAGE RESULTS

Camp Lejeune 40, No. Car. Pre-Flight 37. Curtis Bay C.G. 61, Fort Belvoir 43. Georgia Tech 47, Tulane 38. Kentucky 73, Georgia 34. Morris Field 48, Highpoint College 37. Purdue 45, Wisconsin 34.

Reds 70 Miles From Berlin, Near Frankfurt

(Continued from Page 1)
bulge extended from Schneidemuhl, in Pomerania, along a winding 100-mile front to the area of Neue Bentschen (20 miles south of Bentschen).
The nineteenth day of battle found the Reds' winter offensive still roaring westward unchecked, with street fighting in progress in the Polish city of Posen and in two German provincial capitals—Breslau in Silesia and Koenigsberg in East Prussia.

Marshal Koniev's First Ukrainian Army, locked in heavy battles along the 150-mile Oder River line, was reported pushing west from the Oder bridgeheads toward Upper Sproe and Nieder Lausitz, about 40 miles northwest of Breslau.
Around Katowice, captured three days ago by Koniev's Army, more than 41 German tanks were knocked out and 1,000 prisoners taken.

Evacuating Koenigsberg

In East Prussia, troops of Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakovsky's Third White Russian Army drove through the eastern outskirts of Koenigsberg to reach the Baltic and sever one of the last two rail lines running from the Prussian capital to the harbor towns on the sea.

German radio said the city's entire population was being evacuated to Pillau, where German ships were picking them up.

Northwest of Allenstein, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army repelled three counter-attacks by German troops trying to break out from the encircled Elbing area.

At the southern end of the Russian front, Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army moved three miles west, from captured Novy Targ despite a raging blizzard and snow five feet deep.

Nazi Rail Lines Are Hit Anew

Small forces of American fighter-bombers harried Nazi troop and supply transport again yesterday, while bad weather grounded the Allied heavies and mediums after Monday's attack, the largest one-day blow struck at Germany in a month.

Flying 3,500 sorties Monday, the heavies and mediums pounded marshalling yards from northeast of Bremen southward to the Swiss frontier, destroying or damaging 1,447 motor vehicles and 661 railcars. Rounding out the attack, RAF Mosquitoes hit Berlin for the third night in a row.

The First TAC, hampered by clouds and snow, yesterday battered fortified towns, troops and motor transport in the Heidelberg-Stuttgart-Karlsruhe triangle. Fighter-bombers smashed a Wehrmacht troop-train locomotive and then strafed the cars.

Ninth AF Thunderbolts pounced on gasoline trucks near Trier and started fires in the freight yards at Meisenheim, Kaiserslautern and Nofelden.

6-Hour Scrap . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

fire from the Alpine slopes above them, G and F Companies struck behind Oberhausen to clear the area north of the point at which the Siegfried Line's concrete begins to bend northeastward away from the Our and into the thick woods and craggy slopes of the Southern Schneefel.

Oberhausen and the panzer grenadier garrison fell to E Company of the same battalion.

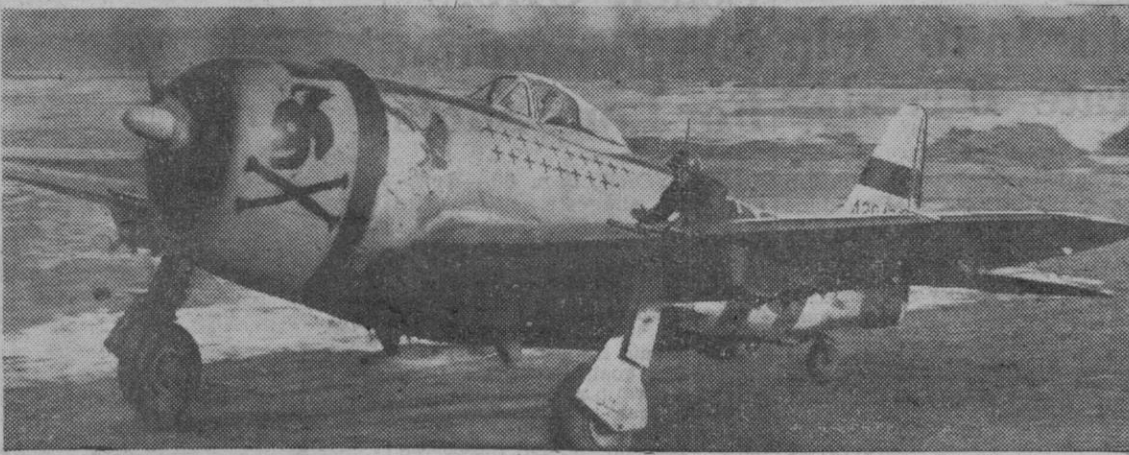
Among the first prisoners taken in the drive back into Germany were several 20-year-old Luxembourgish, who told Yank captors they had been conscripted from their homes near Diekirch and ordered into Nazi rear elements, such as artillery trains attached to Volks regiments.

Stilwell Says Japs Reserve 4,000,000 Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Gen. Joseph Stilwell, new commander of the AGF, told a press conference he believed that the Japanese could still put 4,000,000 men in the field for a final stand on the Asiatic mainland.

The former U.S. commander in China said that the Japanese "easily" could replace man-power losses so far inflicted on them. He said the Japanese would not collapse before being defeated on the battlefield.

The Hand Is Surer Than the Eye, Guiding Warbirds to Roost



The pilot's field of vision is limited as he taxis down the runway after a mission, so a ground crewman on the wing gives hand-signal directions. The plane is a P47 Thunderbolt of the 354th Fighter-Bomber, Gp.

Score: German Dead, 138; U.S.-0

By Tom Yarbrough
Associated Press Correspondent

WITH U.S. INFANTRY APPROACHING SIEGFRIED LINE, Jan. 30.—This infantry unit captured the defended town of Herresbach by killing 138 Germans and capturing 180 without losing a single man killed, wounded or missing.

The feat was almost unbelievable at first, but cross checks with several sources confirmed it. The best explanation was given by Capt. Fordyce Gorham, of Coudersport, Pa. "The guys had been walking in deep snow for 12 hours," he said. "When it got dark they were in sight of the town. They wanted some buildings to sleep in, so they took the town."

It happened Sunday night. This was the biggest bag of Germans yet taken on the First

Army front in any operation that didn't cost a single casualty.

Capt. Gorham's line about the men being cold and wanting some civilian beds to sleep in made a cute point, but a more serious explanation is that these fellows, by long experience of winter warfare and otherwise, had learned to take care of themselves. Which means they had learned how to fight.

Proof of the fact that the Germans put up a good fight for the town was the number of Germans killed. The 180 who surrendered came mostly from cellars. The U.S. total victory without casualties in taking the town didn't hold true for long. Soon after the troops had gained full control, the Germans pasted the town with artillery and those shells cost some men.

3rd Bolsters Hold Over Our

(Continued from Page 1)

villages of Paarlo and Hulst in the German salient north of Linnich and Allied artillery pounded Nazi strongpoints in Vlodrop, midway between Heinzberg and Roermond.

Third Army forces in Belgium just north of the Luxembourg frontier hammered their bridgehead three-quarters of a mile deep and two miles long on the Nazi side of the Our, after taking the villages of Wewiller and Stupbach, west of the Our. These towns are from six to seven miles south of St. Vith along the river's banks.

Northwest of Vianden, Fifth Div. troops advanced within three-quarters of a mile of the Our a kilometer north of Putscheid.

Positions Are Restored

In northern Alsace, Germans sallied out of the Bitch salient in a local attack near Reipertswiller. The assault forced some U. S. Seventh Army outposts to withdraw near Saegmuhl, but after stiff fighting Americans restored their positions.

North of the Colmar salient, Franco-American troops smearing a counter-attack near Grussenheim, occupied by Allied forces advancing toward the Rhine-bank. French and American forces which reached the Colmar canal bridged the waterway and drove on south for two kilometers. They were supported by fighter-bombers of the 12th TAC, which bombed the villages of Durrenentzen, Urschenheim and Wiedensoln. Two dozen fortified buildings were smashed.

Iowa Dean Gets New Post

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 30 (ANS).—Dr. Harry K. Newburn, 39-year-old dean of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Iowa, will take office as president of the University of Oregon on July 1. He will succeed the late Donald M. Erb.

Berlin Riots

(Continued from Page 1)

German report said. "Women, children and aged persons are walking hundreds of miles with scarcely any rest. Food for horses is hard to find, and the animals grow weaker every day. Food stands set up by the roadside are intended to make the long road easier for the fleeing columns."

In the midst of the turmoil the Soviet-sponsored Free German Committee broadcast to Berlin an appeal for revolt.

On Hitler's Western Front, meanwhile, the Allies showered leaflets explaining "unconditional surrender" upon the German lines, giving fresh impetus to news agency reports that out of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin talks would come a call to the Germans to overthrow the Nazi yoke and lay down their arms.

The pamphlets said unconditional surrender "would not mean that the Germans who surrender would be at the mercy of the victorious side." Those who capitulated, they said, would be "under the protection of the Geneva Convention and would be treated with fairness."

"That also means that individual Germans who had nothing to do with crimes committed by war criminals will not be taken to account for these crimes."

"It is the wish of the Allies to give the German people the possibility of a normal peaceful development as members of the European family of nations."

From German sources as well as from neutral capitals came reports of the growing panic of the Germans as the Red Army rolled closer to Berlin.

Reports reaching neutral capitals painted a picture of dire suffering among the refugees because of severe cold and the food shortage. Berne, Switzerland, heard that Berlin police had fired into a mass of rioting women who overturned a truckload of potatoes, wounding 37 persons. The same report said 27 refugees, including five children, were found frozen to death in Berlin streets.

Key Junction Falls on Luzon

(Continued from Page 1)

ington that 119 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged during the Superfortress attack against Tokyo last Saturday. Five Superfortresses were lost.

The Japanese reported a Superfortress attack on Heohijo Island, 200 miles south of Tokyo, and said Allied carrier planes had bombed oil targets on Sumatra, in the Netherlands East Indies.

Adm. Halsey said U.S. naval power had broken Japanese control of the South China Sea, and declared that "our Pacific Fleet can operate there any time we want to."

Halsey also said that in the last five months American naval forces had sunk 2,000,000 tons of Japanese merchant and transport vessels and had destroyed 7,315 enemy planes.

SEAC headquarters reported continued Allied gains in Burma.

Five Infantry Divisions Fighting for Luzon

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ., LUZON, Jan. 30 (ANS).—Five U.S. infantry divisions and one regimental combat team are fighting in the Luzon campaign. They include the 6th, 25th and 43rd Divs., and the 158th Combat Team, all assigned to the First Corps under Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift, who commanded the First Cav. Div., in the Admiralties campaign.

Under Maj. Gen. O. W. Griswold are the 37th and 40th Divs., comprising the 14th Corps. On Guadalcanal, the 14th Corps was commanded by Lt. Gen. Alexander W. Patch.

Conn. Ex-Official Dies

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 30 (ANS).—Ernest E. Rogers, former Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and president of the Winthrop Trust Co., died of a heart attack Sunday while attending church services. He was 79.

FDR's Message Terms Wallace Needed Leader

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (ANS).—Henry A. Wallace, his political future challenged by a Senate threat to deny him confirmation as Secretary of Commerce, carried an endorsement by President Roosevelt today as a leader needed by the nation "now more than ever before."

This expression of confidence was contained in a message from the President, which was read last night at a testimonial dinner to Wallace given by the Union for Democratic Action and The New Republic Magazine.

'Counts' on Wallace Aid

Business executives who had rallied to Wallace's cause heard the President's message, which declared: "America, its people and its government need Henry Wallace."

The message was dated Jan. 17, five days before Wallace was named for the post of Secretary of Commerce.

In a speech, Wallace touched on the proposal that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other lending agencies be removed from the control of the Secretary of Commerce. He said he would prefer not to have the post "if there were serious danger of a 'too little and too late' man being appointed to head the RFC."

In another comment on the possibility of divorce of the Commerce Department and RFC functions, Wallace said: "I feel that from the standpoint of 60,000,000 workers, the profits of business, the income of farmers, the welfare of the country as a whole, and the protection of the United States Treasury, I could do a better job if the two were combined than if they were separate."

Dr. Subasic Heads Yugoslav Regency

LONDON, Jan. 30.—King Peter of Yugoslavia yesterday transferred his royal powers to a regency commission and approved a new five-man government, headed by Dr. Ivan Subasic, whose resignation as premier the King had demanded last week.

The King's decree, according to Reuter, was regarded as a compromise, in that the new government promised to "take into account" the suggestions made by Peter during his controversy with Dr. Subasic. Only a minor change was made in Dr. Subasic's Cabinet.

The government, charged with carrying out the agreement made two months ago between Dr. Subasic and Marshal Joseph Broz (Tito), head of the Committee of National Liberation in Belgrade, was expected to move to the capital in a few days.

'Stop Sniping at Allies,' Truman Tells Americans

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (ANS).—Vice-President Harry S. Truman last night asked Americans to "stop sniping at our Allies" and to concentrate on winning the war. Speaking at a testimonial dinner for Sen. Francis J. Myers (R-Pa.), he declared that "a few newspapers and destructive critics should look to Dr. Geobels for compensation." He said "their propaganda value to the enemy is priceless."

Truman classed freedom of speech and press "among the most cherished heritages of democracy," but if free speech is used unwisely, he said, "it might ultimately lead to international chaos and the death of all freedom."

Jane

By Courtesy of The London Daily Mirror

By Norman Pett

