

Man Spricht Deutsch
 Wohin gehen Sie?
 Voehen gayhen Zee?
 Where are you going?

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

Ici On Parle Français
 Vous êtes très gentille.
 Voo zet treh jahnTEE.
 You are very nice.

Vol. 1—No. 160

1 Fr.

New York — PARIS — London

1 Fr.

Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1945

Asks Draft Of 4-Fs for War, Work

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (ANS).—A plan to force millions of 4-Fs into military or war-supporting tasks was proposed today by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes in the event present manpower measures prove inadequate.

Laws to put teeth into the War Labor Board and manpower edicts also were suggested by Byrnes in a 20,000-word report to President Roosevelt and Congress. He predicted increases in draft calls—beyond the jump of 20,000 monthly which went into effect yesterday—to fill gaps in the ranks of the Army and Navy.

Some of the laws he requested were viewed as measures just short of a National Service Act to get the full strength of the home front behind the Allied Armies and enable the American war effort to "ride on a horse instead of a mule."

Suggested Legislation

Byrnes recommended legislation:

- 1—To provide controls over 4,000,000 4-Fs so those not already engaged in essential activities may be drafted for assignment to combat duty, limited military service, or war production.
- 2—To give the WLB authority to enforce decisions in courts without resorting to seizure of property.
- 3—To give WMC clearcut authority to enforce regulations limiting the number of work-

(Continued on Page 8)

Budapest Fight Reaches Peak

Fresh Russian troops landed from ships on the Danube River and German reinforcements flown in by troop transports at night clashed in some of the most furious hand-to-hand fighting of the war yesterday as the battle of Budapest reached its climax. The toll of German dead mounted, by Moscow account, to more than 8,300 in three days.

Spokesmen for the delegation from the provisional Hungarian government said in Moscow that a formal armistice would be signed as soon as Budapest falls and that the provisional government planned to move into the Hungarian capital.

The Russians pressed their campaign toward Austria to the west and in Czechoslovakia to the north at the same time. The Red Army captured the road and rail junction of Mitiszovce, some 58 miles northeast of Budapest, and broke into the streets of Lucenc beyond it, on the flank of the principal German grouping in Slovakia.

No Compris 'Nuts,' Say Paris Papers

The French press was full of praise yesterday for the American stand at Bastogne but it was a little baffled by the word "Nuts" with which Brig. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe rejected the Germans' demand for surrender.

"Vous n'êtes que de vieilles noix," was the way Paris papers rendered it; "You are nothing but old nuts."

"This phrase," wrote L'Aurore's New York correspondent, "is entered in the American vocabulary forever." C'est vrai!

Adm. Ramsay, Naval Chief, Dies in Crash

Adm. Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, 61, Allied naval commander for the European invasion, was killed in a plane crash in France yesterday while on his way to a conference in Belgium. A brief SHAEF announcement gave no details of the accident.

Ramsay, one of Britain's most brilliant naval men, organized the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and took a leading part in planning the Allied landings in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and Normandy. One of the last operations he planned was the invasion of the Dutch island of Walcheren.



Adm. Ramsay

The admiral had retired from the Royal Navy, but when the war started he returned to active service to direct some of its most critical sea operations. For the Normandy landings he organized the transportation across the English Channel of troops and supplies and the assembly of a vast fleet of warships and landing craft.

Ramsay was the second high Allied commander to lose his life in a plane in less than two months. Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, who had been commander of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces under Eisenhower, was reported missing Nov. 17 on a flight to assume a new post as air commander-in-chief of the Southeast Asia Command.

NAM President Pledges Jobs for War Veterans

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (ANS).—Ira Mosher, new president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a broadcast to men in combat zones, pledged that the nation's private business system would welcome them back to the jobs they want after the war.

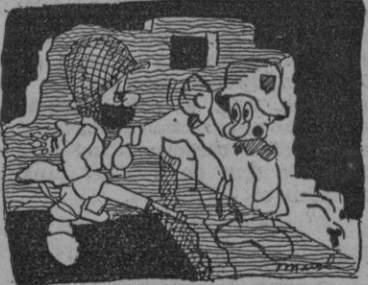
Rockaby Sergeant in the CP

WITH NINTH ARMORED DIV.—Someone was yelling at him in German when T/4 Robert Shafer, of Sauquoit, N.Y., came to, standing up in the darkness and holding a flashlight in his hand. The voice demanded, "Lights out!"

Shafer, a radio operator in a Cavalry Recon. Sq., snapped off the flashlight and beat it.

He had been cut off from his troop patrol and was fighting as an infantryman during the Nazi counter-attack, he recalled later. Trapped behind enemy lines, he had wandered a day and a half and then stumbled onto a sheltered porch and went to sleep.

When he woke up, he learned with a start that his sheltered porch was part of a Nazi CP.



3rd Army Slices 2 Miles Deeper Into Nazi Bulge; Allies Repel Maas Attacks

Snowy Shelter as Shells Fly



Ninth Regt. infantrymen of the U.S. Second Division crouch in a snow-filled ditch while under artillery fire on the First Army front.

They Took All Nazis Hurlled At Heartbreak Crossroads

By Bud Hutton

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH SECOND INF. DIV.—They called it Heartbreak Crossroads.

It was a 24-pillbox chunk of the Siegfried Line, in the Monschau sector, and for four days of bitter cold weather the Ninth Inf. Regt. battered against its guns and wire and steel. Thirteen doughs finally cut a path through acres of barbed wire, fought their way into a communications trench directly linking two key pillboxes and for five nightmare hours stood off both enemy forces to help make possible eventual capture of the position.

Twenty-four hours after the crossroads was taken, the Wehrmacht began its winter offensive, and the regiment had to leave its expensive-

(Continued on Page 8)

8 Jap Ships Hit By U.S. Planes

U. S. land-based planes made their deepest penetration of the Philippines since the Leyte invasion to blast Japanese shipping in the Lingayen Gulf, 150 miles northwest of Manila, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported yesterday. Two destroyers, a destroyer escort, three transports and two cargo ships were sunk or probably sunk in the Saturday raid.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, returning to Pearl Harbor after a tour of advanced bases, told a press conference that he did not think the Japanese would surrender unless their homeland was occupied and that "the only safe plan is to assume that we must invade their homeland and line up our forces accordingly."

In response to a question, he said he would welcome Russian participation in the war "on our side."

A Tokyo broadcast to Latin America claimed that the Japanese have perfected a rocket bomb which will make its appearance soon.

Greek Fighting Abates; Truce Talks Continue

Fighting between British troops and ELAS (left-wing resistance) forces in Greece abated somewhat yesterday as negotiations continued for a truce pending the settlement of differences by a new government being formed by Archbishop Damaskinos of the Greek Orthodox Church as Regent.

Rundstedt Battles To Thwart Split Of Salient

U.S. Third Army forces drove two miles farther into the neck of the hour-glass-shaped German bulge in Belgium for total gains of eight miles since Lt. Gen. Patton launched his offensive Saturday.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt's forces fought savagely against the growing threat that the American attack would saw the salient in two.

It appeared that Von Rundstedt was attempting to relieve pressure on the salient's south flank by diversionary attacks in Holland, in the Saarland and in the Palatinate on the U.S. Seventh Army front.

Germans ferried self-propelled guns across the River Maas in the cold, winter darkness north of Kappelle in Northwest Holland. German infantry patrols also slipped across the river.

Broke Up Attacks

Allied artillery broke up both attacks in this frigid Dutch sector which has been quiet since the Allies broke the German blockade of Antwerp.

German tanks were spotted prowling on Schouwen Island, off the Dutch coast, and Allied artillery engaged them from the mainland.

Five minutes past midnight, New Year's Day, Allied troops jumped to the alert as German artillery opened up from across the Maas opposite Wanssum, according to AP. The barrage lasted three minutes and no attacks followed.

Germans probed more sharply to the south in the Saar Valley. They threw in heavy attacks near Volkingen against U.S. positions on the west bank of the Saar River, between Saarbrücken and Sarreguemines. Although the attack came on Dec. 31, no word of it was released until yesterday.

Battle in Saarlautern

In Saarlautern, Americans cleared two more blocks of the city which the Germans claimed U.S. forces had abandoned last week.

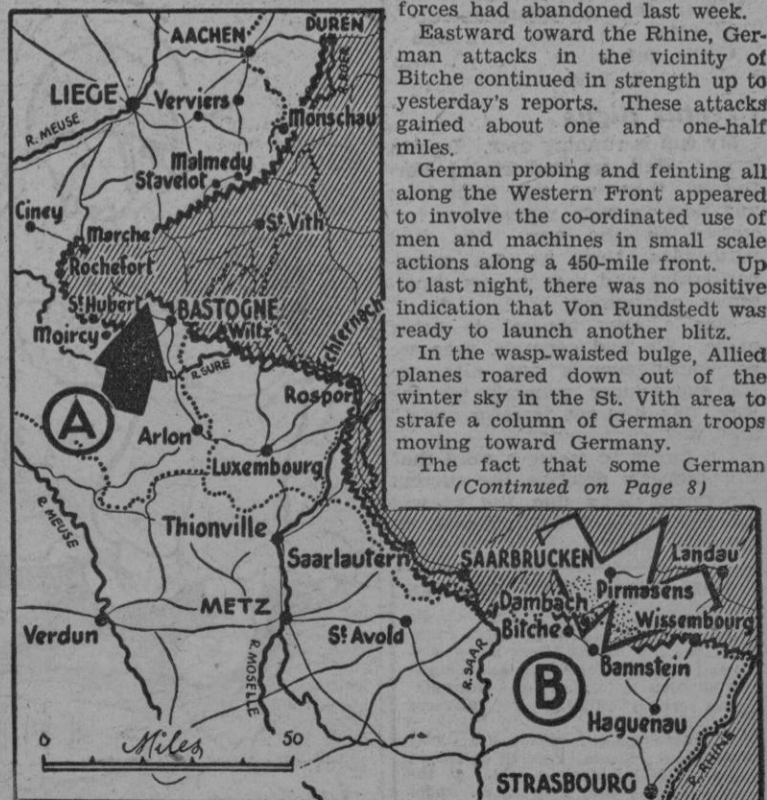
Eastward toward the Rhine, German attacks in the vicinity of Bitche continued in strength up to yesterday's reports. These attacks gained about one and one-half miles.

German probing and feinting all along the Western Front appeared to involve the co-ordinated use of men and machines in small scale actions along a 450-mile front. Up to last night, there was no positive indication that Von Rundstedt was ready to launch another blitz.

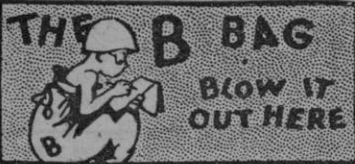
In the wasp-waisted bulge, Allied planes roared down out of the winter sky in the St. Vith area to strafe a column of German troops moving toward Germany.

The fact that some German

(Continued on Page 8)



As U.S. Third Army men drive into the German bulge from the south, (A) Germans counter-attack on the U.S. Seventh Army front (B).



Up Front With Frank

I believe in the American way of life. I'm too old to fight myself, but I have kids and am glad to do anything I can to help preserve that way. I don't care how far into the front lines I go if the boys derive pleasure from our efforts. That's what Frank McHugh said, and those sentiments were repeated by his company, including Mary Brian, June Clyde and Charlotte Greer. Our "theater" was a poorly-heated two-by-four German beer hall. Two shows were given to less than 100 GIs a performance. This answers the grippers who say the big names in show business are playing the big cities only.—Capt. Louis Levinson, Medics.

Under Fire

In answer to the bitch by O.K. about his having to shave off his moustache, I can give him the answer and it's not the fault of his CO either. He can blame it all on the cigarette shortage. It seems that we GIs are smoking our cigarettes down to the very last puff, resulting in some singed moustaches. Yes, sir, they're a fire hazard. I'm in the medics and I know.—Cpl. Marvin O. Weller.

Switch Act

Thousands of trailers are standing idle in fields and in bivouac areas and are seldom moved unless units move to new locations. Most of them still have practically new tires. Why not switch them on to the trucks and put the used tires on the trailers?—Pvt. E. W. Buettner, QM.

Basic Complaints

I was fortunate to get a two-day pass to Paris. You are approached by hordes of civilians who ask openly if you have anything to sell—anything from cigarettes to clothing to gas. And there are sellers. I don't begrudge a front line soldier cigarettes. If I were not a front line soldier I would gladly give up my smokes. But I can't condone a combat soldier who takes cigarettes back with him from the front to sell to civilians. It griped me to see civilians smoking American cigarettes while our boys go without smokes or have to roll their own.—Lt. L. J. A., Combat Engrs.

Dream Boy

Let the privates and pfs go home first with a lump sum of \$500 as a bonus. After the hard knocks and pushing around and endless orders, they're deserving of something. There should be no question of doubt as to which grade does the most. Just think of the good will in the suggestion—more than a million contented EMs! Ye Gods!—Pvt. Don Corlio, Inf.

Creatus Bigus

My cup is running over. I gotta write. Well, we had Flying Fortresses, then we got Superforts and now we have super-duper fortresses on the way. We had battleships, then we got super-battleships and now we got super-duper battleships. Now a new general is being made. We had generals, then we got super-generals and alas, we got super-duper generals on the way. We sure got "creatus bigus," ain't we? I'm forced to create a word that will properly describe the present American. Let's dub the present "colossalists."—T/Sgt. Travis N. Johnson, AC.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Hash Marks

Thumbnail description by Pfc Fred Amsel: "She wore one of those low-cut form-fitting gowns that should have been censored before entered."

An AF sergeant who is getting more than slightly bald reports that when he finished a bottle of calvados over the holiday season, his bald pate took on an "Oak leaf luster."

And then there was the pfc who found a petite French miss that he would like to have for his wife—but he doesn't know what his wife would do with her.

Subtle comeback department. We think there is merit in this little bit of conversation between a GI and his girl friend making a date.

ATS girl: "I'll meet you tomorrow. I would like to wear



civvies but I'm afraid I'll have to show up in uniform."

Gallant GI: "Don't worry, baby, I expect to be in uniform myself."

Overheard in the blackout. "What did your date look like last night, dearie?" "Oh, he was tall, dark and handsome."

M/Sgt. Joe Cohen's daffynition of a French cocktail: "An ice cube with an alcohol rub."

Pvt. James MacGee of an air depot is one man who ought to be able to write a "sweet" letter home. His wife resides in Chocolate Street, Hershey, Pa.

Verses, verses, verses keep arriving in the mail—but none more appropriate than this:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said: "O, my head, my head, my head!"

Here's one Ripley missed. Headline in a Wisconsin newspaper: "Large gathering turns out to pay honor to draft board."

GI observation. Guys who take too much for granted are usually taken for plenty.

J. C. W.



"Oh, a fella soon gets used to slopping around in the mud!"

Background of the News

A GI View of Polish Problem

THERE'S been a lot in the papers lately about the Polish problem. And what difference does it make to the GI? Just that his job on the Western Front may be made easier or tougher by it.

From the Eastern Front, the shortest and most direct road to Berlin is through Poland. The Russians are far closer to Berlin where they now stand along the Vistula River in Poland than they will be even when they reach Austria from Hungary, where they now are fighting.

Resumption of the Red Army's campaign in Poland, which was the main bout on the Eastern Front until they rang the bell last summer, would preclude the Nazis' diverting any troops from there to the Western Front, and might even compel them to send more troops to the east.

Some have said that the Russians are holding off on their drive through the rest of Poland until they can be sure that they will not have to fight Polish underground forces as well as the Germans. In this connection two separate items which appeared over the weekend might be significant.

One reported that a "liberation committee" formed in Lublin some time ago under Soviet sponsorship had set itself up as the government of Poland in opposition to the Polish government in London.

The other quoted German sources as seeing signs that the Russians were getting ready to reopen their offensive in Poland. The two items may be related.

The Russians want territory which, before the present war, was part of Poland—specifically, they want eastern Poland up to a line known as the Curzon Line. After the last war a commission headed by Lord Curzon decided that line was the proper boundary of Russia and Poland but the report was not



accepted and the land went to Poland.

The people who lived in this area were mostly Russian-Ukrainians and White Russians. A big part of the area consists of the Pripet marshes—these are virtually worthless for farming or other purposes, as far as Poland is concerned, but for Russia they could help to form a defense against a third German invasion in the future. But the territory also includes the important Polish cities of Vilna in the north and Lwow in the south.

For compensation it has been proposed that Poland get Danzig, a Baltic port, and half of East Prussia, and some territory in eastern Germany the extent of which has not been defined.

Prime Minister Churchill has formally committed the British government to support the Russian claims, now and at the peace table.

The exiled government of Poland in London, which is recognized now as the official Polish government by all the United Nations (including Russia), is opposed to giving Russia the territory.

The U.S., through Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., has

said that it would not oppose any settlement reached now, in advance of the peace conference, between United Nations concerned in it, which means Russia and "Poland," whoever "Poland" may be.

The next step, most observers agree, will be recognition by Moscow of the Lublin government, in opposition to the London government. The Lublin government probably would reach a settlement with Russia.

What about France? France, along with England, declared war on Germany when Poland was invaded.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle recently went to Moscow and concluded a treaty with Russia. After his return to Paris, the French sent "delegates" to the Lublin committee. It was explained that this did not constitute recognition of the Lublin regime but that the delegates were merely concerned with French prisoners.

After Moscow recognizes the Lublin government, it will be interesting to see what happens in Paris, and London, and Washington—and on the battlefields.



Out of the Frying Pan

Out of the frying pan into the fire went S/Sgt. Tommy Whitaker, of Fort Worth and the 35th Inf. Div., when an enemy tank fired at his position in a house in Hellimer. Whitaker moved next door into a building already blazing, and fired grenades at the tank, hitting it and forcing it to withdraw.

Heigh-Ho Silver

A hunt for mines turned out to be a prospecting expedition

for Pfc Don Heard, of Sand Spring, Okla., and Pvt. James Smith, of Chattanooga, Tenn. The silver the 36th Div. men uncovered with their detecting apparatus was already minted—a well-tarnished U.S. silver dollar.

Rapid

With the executive officer holding the watch on them, a FA battalion section fired four 95-pound 155mm projectiles in 22 seconds, according Pfc Warren Wolf. Two rounds were fired in eight and three-fourths seconds. Says Pfc Wolf: "If any of you brother canoneers doubt us, look us up. We're always near the front."

Nervous in Service

The soldier most nervous in the service was the Nazi who was riding slowly along on a motorcycle near the Seventh Army front one dark night. Pvt. James W. Quimby, of Sterling Ill., stepped out of the brush and shoved his M1 in the Jerry's ribs. The German fainted.

Anti-Armor Vince

They call T/Sgt. Vincent Bernier, of Ft. Kent, Me., "Anti-Armor Vince" in A Co., 120th Inf., 30th Div. During fighting in the town of Altdorf, Bernier knocked out a half-track with a rifle grenade. Later, in another section of the town, he planted a bazooka round in a vulnerable spot on a Tiger tank. It limped off in flames.

Voices in the Night

A German loudspeaker threw a scare into Pvt. John McGrath, of Crabtree, Pa., on a night patrol for the 35th Div. Recon Troop near Chateau-Salins. He was crawling

across open terrain when a voice suddenly boomed directly in front of him:

"Why don't you go back?" McGrath froze. "It's a long, long journey to Berlin..." the voice continued. McGrath relaxed.

The canned enemy propaganda, later was stilled by U.S. artillery.

They Shall Not Pass

Trying to get anywhere at night without the countersign is strictly non-habit-forming, especially around Sgt. Perfirio Ortiz' squad of the



Second Inf. Regt. of Fifth Inf. Div. Ortiz, a squad leader from Las Vegas, N.M., told his men to let no one pass without it. The last time anyone tried, a rifleman let loose with his M1. The result was two Nazi casualties and three prisoners.

Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, The Stars and Stripes, Paris, France. APO 887.

FOUND

DUFFLE BAG belonging to Albert V. Ezell, 39105808, Cpl. F. W. Wibur. RING, inscribed D. C. to A. C., 7-19-41. Pvt. Bruton Wood.

RACELET belonging to Walter Fraley.

WANTED

RADIO, portable, battery operated. Sgt. T. Jacobs. ROMONICA, super-chromatic, 14 reeds or more. Pvt. G. J. Paulson.

6211

War Notes FROM THE U.S.

DENVER—Production of eight-inch artillery shells has started at the Henry J. Kaiser plant near here. Number of employees has nearly doubled in three weeks and more are being added daily. Total will reach at least 2,500 when full production of eight-inch and 155mm shells is attained. When operations are at a peak, Denver will be the largest producer of such shells in the world, it is claimed. The plant's shell contract with Army ordnance

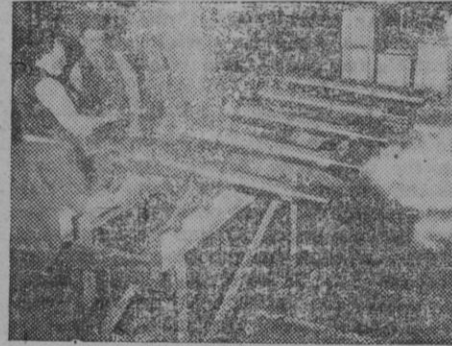
totals 41 million dollars. Turnout of the 155mm shells now amounts to some carloads daily, with exact figures a military secret.

BUFFALO—A 200-million-dollar aviation-engine contract has been awarded to Buffalo plants of the Chevrolet Aviation Engine Division. The plants' personnel will be nearly doubled by July.

BALTIMORE—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company disclosed development of an X-ray machine which takes pictures in one-millionth of a second. The high-speed machine was made in answer to a request from military ordnance engineers for a way to take pictures of an artillery shell as it passed through the muzzle of a gun and as it pierced a plate of armor, company spokesmen said.

DETROIT—With the tempo of war furious on all fronts, the automobile industry—the nation's number one producer of fighting weapons—is prepared for another year of all-out war production. This year-end statement came from Joseph W. Frazer, chairman of Graham-Paige Motors.

"Increased demands for such weapons as heavy artillery shells, trucks, alligators and tanks has made it necessary during the past month to withhold any estimates on when we will return to peacetime production."



OWI Photo

U.S. Assembly Lines Test Howitzers.

DALLAS—A long-range production push has been launched to put Texas textile mills on a 24-hour day, seven-day week schedule. A five-officer team has been sent from Army Service Forces headquarters to boost output of tents, coats, litters and ammunition bags. Major textile contracts in Texas have totaled 72 million dollars since the war's outbreak, the War Production Board said.

The employment level at the Dallas and Waco plants of North American Aviation Company has held up well, and there probably will be as many workers a year from now as there are now. The plants, which



turn out the Mustang fighter and other planes, employ about 20,000. The shops have a new contract to build the C82, or Flying Boxcar.

NEW YORK—American industry looked to war production on a giant scale as the year ended. Situation on a few of the critical items was this:

Heavy truck tires—a further increase of perhaps 15 percent was projected as a possibility through use of emergency equipment.

Artillery ammunition—the 1945 program calls for production rates six times the figure of January, 1942.

Rockets—the Navy will spend nearly 100 million a month for rocket production in the first quarter of 1945. The steel industry is called on to do this job.

Small arms ammunition—Office of ordnance estimates output must be stepped up in 30-caliber cartridges to 50 million more rounds over the rate of 1st October. The 1945 program contemplates a monthly average of 375 million rounds.

WASHINGTON—Net sales of war bonds for the three years ended Dec. 31 totaled about 162 billion dollars, according to Ted R. Gamble, head of the Treasury War Finance Division. In the three years since Jan. 1, 1942, individuals have bought and held 39 billion of the securities. Rest of the total is accounted for by purchases by non-bank groups such as corporations, and by commercial and federal reserve banks.

Tomorrow

"...When we assumed the role of soldier we did not lay aside the role of citizen." George Washington

Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1945 THE STARS AND STRIPES Vol. 1—No. 4 Page 3

VETS LOAN PROGRAM ON

'44 Requests Exceed 2,000

(From Tomorrow's New York Bureau)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The first thin trickle of 100 loans granted veterans of World War II under the six-month-old GI Bill of Rights is expected to turn into a sizable stream now that the last of the carefully planned regulations have been announced.

As 1944 went into the history books, more than 2,000 requests for loans had been received, of which 1,400 were for the purchase of homes. Regulations on farm loans were published early in December and the application blanks are being distributed now. Rules covering loans for businesses were announced Dec. 22, and the forms will be made available about Jan. 15.

The Veterans Administration, which has responsibility for the greatest individual lending program in the history of the world, said the long delay in getting loan provisions of the bill into effect was caused by the careful advance planning. This meant conferences with government, banking and farm leaders, and the setting up of sufficient protection for veterans wanting the financial help.

As in any new program, the lending provisions of the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1944 (the GI Bill of Rights) still have some kinks to be worked out.

Widespread Misunderstanding

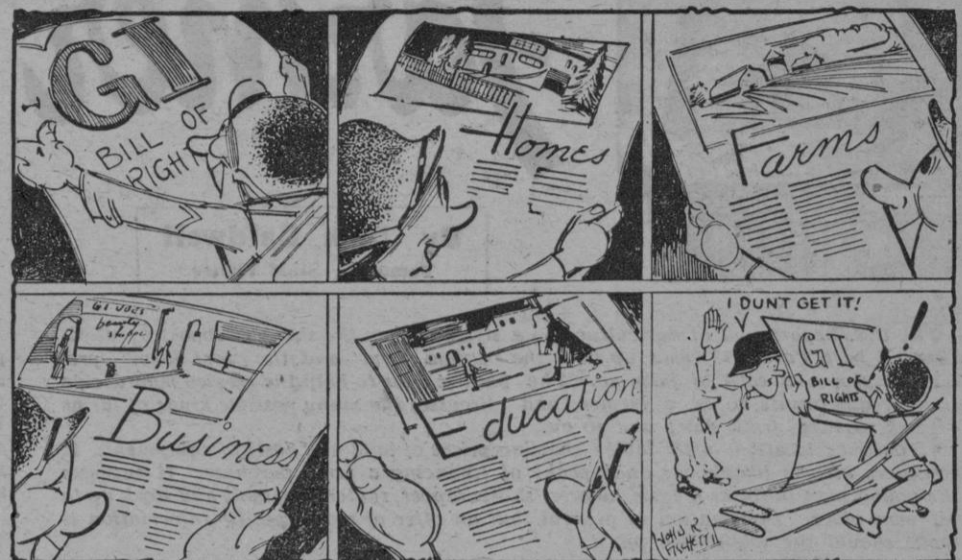
Even before any loans were made, and particularly in the first few months after the bill's passage, there was a widespread misunderstanding about the loans. Some soldiers still may not have the "straight dope."

That phrase "guaranteed loans" has apparently led many to believe that the U.S. government itself is giving loans of \$2,000 to any veteran of World War II for the asking, just because he is a former serviceman of the present global fight. In recent months, many former soldiers have gone into banks, asking where they could pick up their "loan from the government."

The government does not make the loan. It's just like any other private agreement to borrow money, except that the government will guarantee or stand back of 50 percent of each loan up to a maximum loan of \$4,000. The maximum guarantee is \$2,000. If you can swing a loan for \$7,500, the government will stand good for only \$2,000 of it if the veteran defaults. This backing serves to give the former serviceman an advantage in getting a loan from a bank, savings and loan association, or insurance company. It makes him a better credit risk, the rest being up to him and the bank.

To break down handling of the loans, the Veterans Administration has set up local agencies in Washington, New York, Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco. As the

(Continued on Page 6)



Peacetime Army Plan Now Poses Dual Problem for New Congress

Is military training for peacetime GIs going to be strictly military, or is it going to be educational, too, aimed at making Joe a citizen soldier?

In Washington, where Congress is preparing to take up the question of compulsory peacetime military service, this question is getting wide attention.

Some kind of compulsory training for able-bodied young men after the war appears to be almost certain. Every year in the United States more than 1,000,000 boys reach the age of 18. Nearly one in four of these have been found unfit for military duty. Of men over 30, nearly four in ten couldn't make the grade on induction tests. Advocates of putting Joe in the Army for a year say fewer 4-Fs would result, and the nation would have the trained military man power to back up a strong foreign policy. With a million men in training and millions more in a trained reserve, sweating out a mobilization might not be touch-and-go, as in 1918 and 1941, they contend.

FDR Advocates CCC Pattern

President Roosevelt has said he hopes Congress enacts some kind of compulsory one-year training law. Congressional committees have announced they will open hearings on the bills introduced as soon as Congress convenes.

All three bills introduced call for military training exclusively, and solely as a national defense measure.

Many law makers saw an implication that the President wants military service along the lines of the old CCC. Vocational, citizenship and educational training would be thrown in to round out the year of military work.

The only reason for national service, the department said in a recent circular, is national defense. The only alternative is

to maintain an army and national guard big enough to meet all requirements for the first year of total war—a plan that would be "wholly unpracticable" and prohibitive in cost. The War Department's plan, through the universal training program, is to disperse the trained men through air, ground and service units to provide a "properly balanced force capable of sustained offensive or defensive operations immediately following mobilization day."

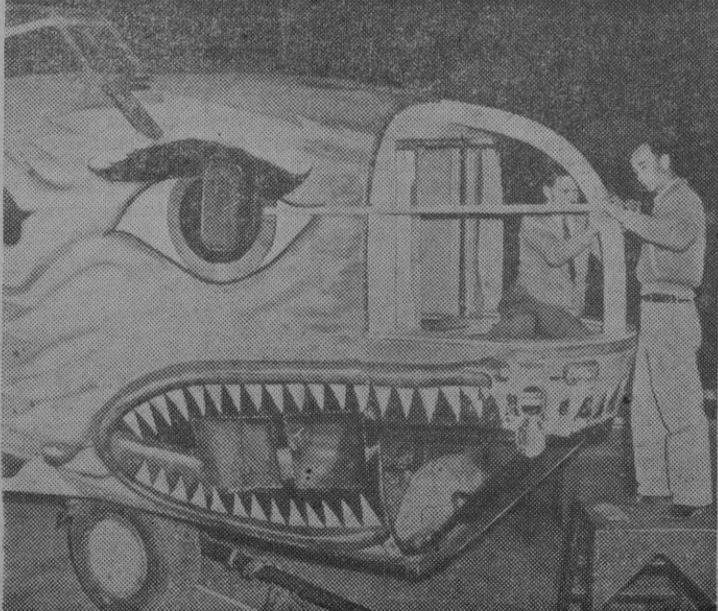
Bills Pending

Here is what the bills introduced in Congress call for:

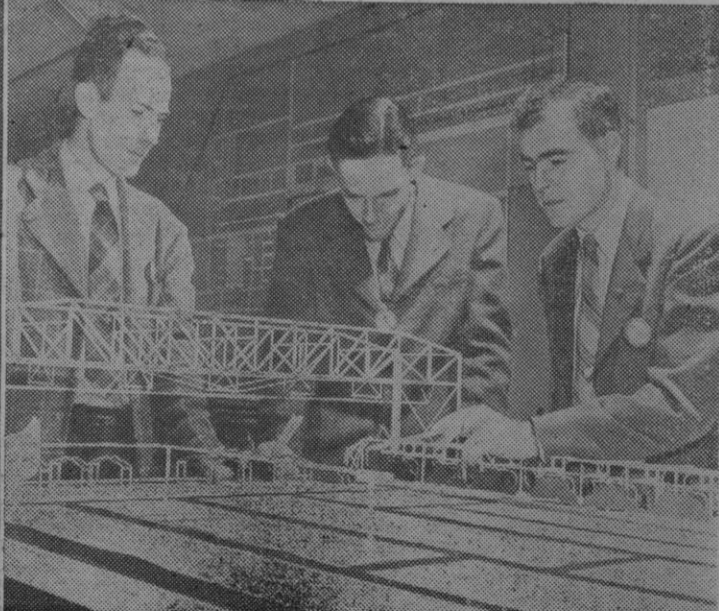
The Wadsworth-Gurney bill specifies "military and naval training for all male citizens who attain the age of 18 years" as soon as the war is over. Training is for one year, though the inductee can put it off for up to three years, if he's so disposed. He can also choose service in the Army or Navy. Afterwards, he enrolls for four years as a reservist and is required to take refresher courses. He can skip being a reservist if he spends a year in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or three years in the National Guard.

The May bill is much the same, except that the induction age "for every male citizen and every male resident of the United States" is set at 17. Its sponsor, Representative May of Kentucky, is chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. When asked recently whether national service should call for straight military training, or educational military training, he replied: "The War Department wants, and we propose to give, legislation for straight military training for a year for the young men eligible."

All prospects are for a sharp debate on the training for America's peacetime Joes in this winter's legislative session.



Wide World Photo
DESTINATION TOKYO . . This "flying dragon" is the nose of a B24, being fitted out at Wright Field, Ohio, by Clyde A. Harness (left) and Willis D. Hunter.



Wide World Photo
NOT JUST FOR FUN. Many production "bugs" can be solved in advance by building three-dimensional miniatures like this model of an overhead conveyor line.



... so you want to be a Farmer

By Jack Caldwell
Tomorrow Staff Writer

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in a straight-from-the-shoulder booklet called, "Shall I be a Farmer?" takes up both the "dream farm" and the "real farm"—presenting pros and cons of farming. The booklet tries to help the service man decide if he really wants to be a farmer, and discusses the many possible kinds of farms—truck, poultry, fruit, dairy and so on.

It outlines location, with tables showing prices of land and costs of equipment. It considers income likelihoods and speaks of financing a farm purchase. It suggests the young man begin as a farm laborer, sharecropper, renter or tenant and work up to his own place. Information is general, but an offer of more specific information is made should the soldier ask for it.

FAT, lazy dreams of the Gentleman Farmer are okay—if you have the dough.

Otherwise, ask the man who owns a farm—or has worked one—and he'll vouch



for the fact that farming is more than a weekend junket to "the place up-state" where you can munch steaks cooked over glowing embers and go horseback riding with cute blondes, and flaunt the cream-colored convertible in front of the country folk.

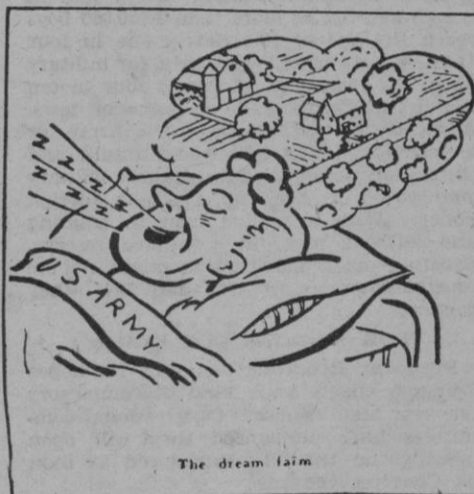
Farming is not all hay, and the slogan of "Forty acres and a jeep" is but the first paragraph in a book of headaches that walk hand in hand with farm life.

Screwy weather, varying market prices, livestock, and crop plagues, competition and aching muscles are just a few of the tough obstacles that lie before the plow. A drought can wipe out a whole year of back-breaking labor; bad prices on the market can nullify all profits, and bucking the chain-store prices is anything but a joke.

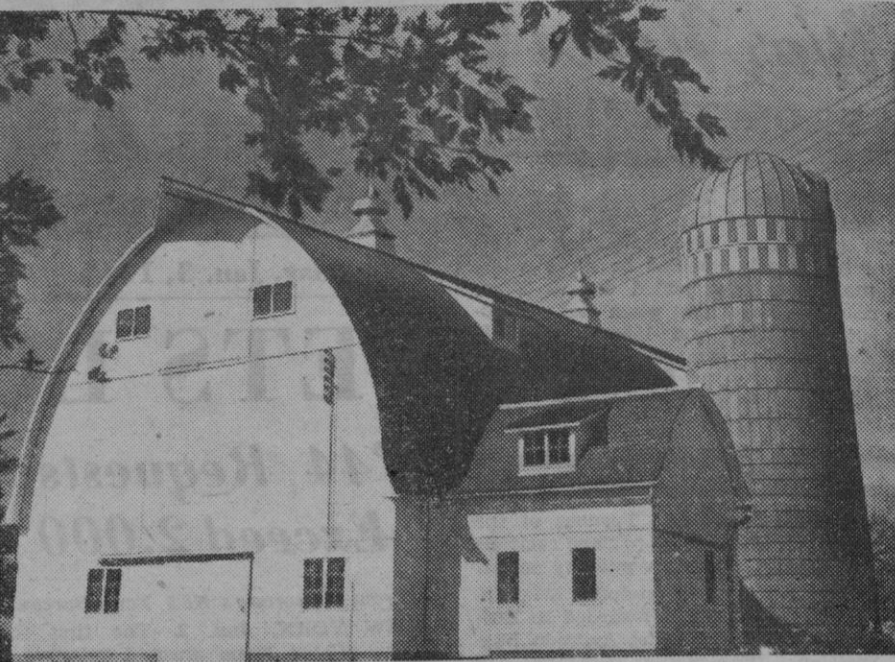
For that matter, farming as a whole is no joke and government and farm leaders will be quick to advise you to stick to your job in the city, unless you plan going into farming with your full heart and soul—that means keeping your nose to the grindstone 365 days a year. And farming is a round-the-year job, come Sundays or holidays, as the guys who handle the plows will tell you.

These same leaders have no intention of casting cold water on agricultural aspirations of the returning Joes. They'll tell you productive land, well located, is not as abundant as it used to be, and that better plant varieties, new cultural practices and mechanization have stepped up the practical size of farms, reduced their needed numbers and cut the demands for farm labor. But on the other hand they'll point out the sunnier side—that thousands of farms very likely will change hands and many new ones will be established with fair to good chances of success. And homesteading opportunities are available.

To start the ball rolling for would-be farmers now mowing down Germans and Japs on foreign soil, the government has



The dream farm



... Barnstorming North Dakota farmers are giving the future a careful look over so their boys won't rashly jump into the serious business of farming ...

The General Land Office in Washington points out that opportunity to pioneer land still in the public domain is not unlimited, that there is at this moment available to homesteaders an acreage of vacant land—and that doesn't take in national forests and grazing tracts—which is twice the area of the entire Japanese Empire.

Among the 25 states still having land to give away, Nevada leads with 19,000,000 acres, and California is next with 13,000,000. Other states are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In all, a total of 51,447,239 acres for prospective homesteaders—and it's there for those who wish to come and get it.

The fairer sex in uniform—WACs, WAVES, SPARS, nurses, Red Cross workers, and any other women's auxiliary workers directly associated with the service—are given the same rights to homestead as their brothers in arms. So there is nothing to stop an energetic lady from taking up for herself a likely tract.

Up in North Dakota, the farmers are giving the future a careful look into so when their boys come marching home they'll have some concrete facts and figures to look over before rashly jumping into the serious business of farming.

Postwar Farm Probing

Under the leadership of far-sighted Snorri Thorfinnson, county agricultural agent, the North Dakotans have organized

One old farmer summed up the farming business recently in typical horse-sense fashion when he pointed out that "you might raise a bull at a cost of \$49.90 and if you sold him for \$50 you made a dime. If you sold a pumpkin for 11 cents you also made a dime."

"The trouble is with a lot of farmers these days," he added, "they're sweating their hats off raising ten-cent bulls when they might as well raise a few pumpkins and take things easy."

into formal committees to lay the foundation for their boys' future. One farmer has the job of writing to so many of the boys, determining their postwar intentions, resources and so on. Others were assigned to canvass their neighborhoods, learning what farms would be for sale or rent, and when, the asking price, equipment required and the condition of the buildings, and so on.

Minnesota is using its 27,000 Neighborhood Leaders to help its county agents and their advisory committees look into postwar farm prospects, while Wisconsin has a newly-created Veterans' Recognition Board with one section devoted entirely to agricultural guidance.

Washington and Montana held special schools for extension workers, with heavy emphasis on appraising land values, before sending them out to organize counties. New York and Massachusetts both have revived their land-use planning committees to guide their veterans in search of farms.

Selective Service, War Food Administration and Agricultural Extension leaders are



The real farm

set up local advisory committees in rural areas to assist veterans in getting their farm loans. The loans may be secured for the purchase of land, buildings, livestock and equipment, and may be used to pay off any old debts.

The farm-lending program also makes it possible for two or more veterans to pool their resources in a single farming operation, and get a joint loan for that purpose. The total amount guaranteed by the government will still be not more than 50 percent of \$2,000, for each man.

From way back, Uncle Sam has been offering land to his fighting men as partial reward for their services in the Army and Navy—and World War II is no exception. Under the law Joe, you can count those first two years you've spent in the Army slogging through mud, standing guard duty and sweating out KP toward the three years' residence required to make a piece of vacant public land all yours.

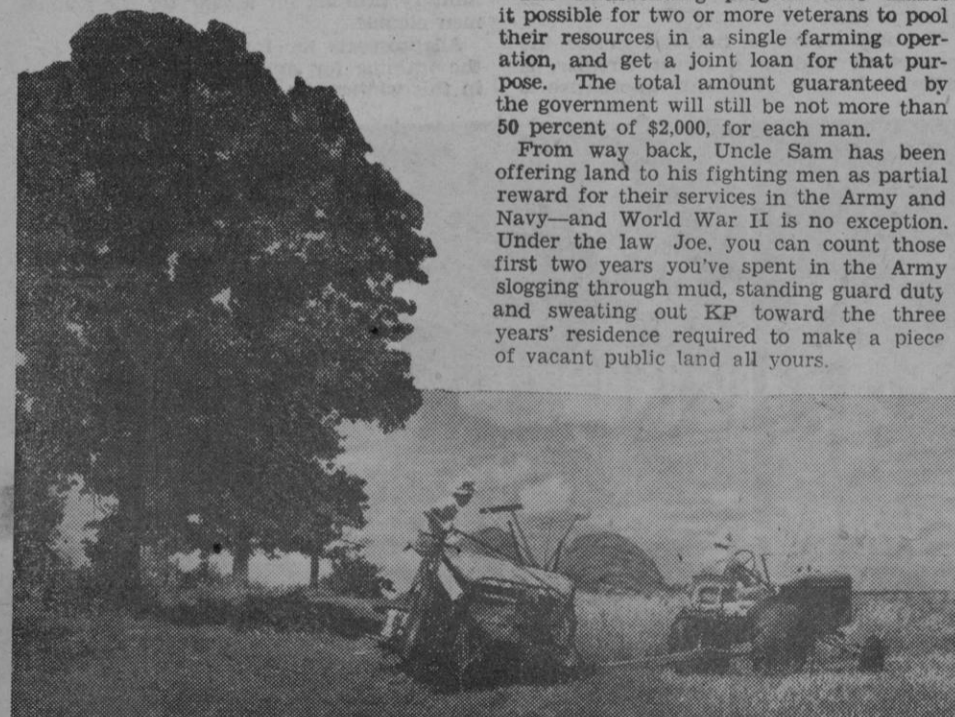
As in other postwar periods, a back-to-the-land surge is expected when World War II passes into the history books. And with it the usual flood of slick land swindles on unsuspecting novice farm buyers. A prelude to the "inevitable" this time cropped up recently on the Pacific Coast when returning vets and war workers handed over tidy sums for cutover timber land despite the fact Federal agricultural officials warned that chances for successful farming were nil.

Federal and private farm trouble shooters are exerting every effort to prevent these woes and many more from cropping up when the anticipated farm-buying boom really gets under way. Unwise land-use ventures, for example, have a mighty range. Even a short memory can recall that one-third of all farm mortgages were foreclosed in the '20s and that the epidemic of bank failures had its start in the over-extended grain belt.



putting their heads together with the idea of putting farm guidance on a national scale.

Just how wide scaled the back-to-the-land movement will be when the war ends nobody knows, but leaders of tomorrow's plans are quick to scotch any wishful dreaming that farming will take up any large amount of unemployment slack. Any attempt to force it, they declare, will bring disaster not only to farmers themselves, but to countless other persons.



... Mechanization has stepped up the practical size of farms, reduced their needed numbers and cut the demands for farm labor ... but opportunities still exist.



... Farming as a whole is no bull story ... It means keeping your nose to the grindstone 365 days a year—come Sundays or holidays ... It means work and sweat.

OWI Photos

Main Street

By Igor Cassini
Tomorrow Staff Writer

FREDERICKSBURG, Tex., hometown of Admiral Chester Nimitz, has named its newest street Nimitz Parkway . . . The Manufacturers' Record of NEW YORK received an inquiry from a Central American subscriber asking for a list of American manufacturers making "water sheep, male." After considerable puzzlement, the Manufacturers' Record—just to keep the record clean—sent the gentleman a list of U.S. manufacturers of hydraulic rams . . . The reading fever has hit CHICAGO, where the Public Library has increased its circulation more than half-a-million.

Warrant Boatswain's Mate Matthew Little, 83-year-old tar, who has been on the high seas for 70 years, fought 4 wars, and was torpedoed three times, said in "The First Line" radio show in Chicago that all other wars were "very quiet shows" compared to this one . . . The manager of a PHILADELPHIA theater found his soft-drink dispensing machine rifled of \$25. A note left by the looters read: "We're taking the nickels for war bonds."

In CHICAGO, a 3,000lb. elephant named Judy, on her feet all day doing a publicity stunt, nervously refused to budge from third floor of the Marshall Field dept. store via the freight elevator which had taken her up, consented to depart five hours later down a ramp specially built into the fire stairs . . .



In WASHINGTON the Treasury Dept. gladly explained that there was no legal objection to citizens burning their War Bonds as a contribution to the war effort . . . In PATCHOGUE, LI, Postmaster Edgar Mapes, sympathetic to his letter carriers, and the seats of their trousers, proclaimed that no mail would be delivered to homes where the family dog was not securely tied.

In his HOLLYWOOD jamboree radio show Tom Hanlon asked his listeners to send gifts to 850 wounded Leyte veterans who had just arrived at the General Hospital in VAN NUYS, Cal., for recuperation. A few hours later Hanlon was hollering quits over the mike. Five thousand gifts and more money than was needed for the Joes to call home on Xmas, had arrived . . .

In INDIANAPOLIS, the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce remains stumped regarding a certain item charged to it. From a downtown dept. store had come a \$10 bill for a corset. Whoever may have ordered it is keeping incognito.

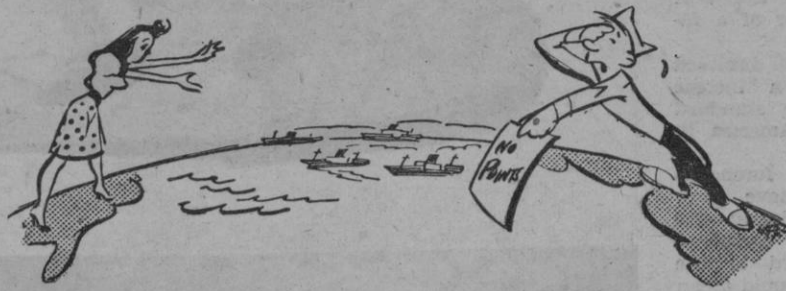
Lt. Col. Minor E. White, home on leave at KANKAKEE, Ill., said he found a man with a million-dollar industry in the Panama Canal Zone. White said the guy raises nothing but four-leaf clovers, and practically all of them are shipped to the U.S. . . . NEW YORK's USO is shipping 20 tons of stuff monthly; ping-pong balls to juke boxes.



War Correspondents Olen Clements of AP and Russell Annabel of UP created a local sensation among the Eskimos when they appeared in POINT BARROW, Alaska, wearing arctic clothing . . .

The GI Huddle

A Sgt. has own ideas on ice box purchases. . . a Pfc. thinks of shoes. . . New Blood for VFW



A paratrooper wants to be a para-fire-fighter. . . and a Cpl. wants peace with religious ideals

'Veterans' PXs'

An item in The Stars and Stripes stated civilians would have to shell out \$6.50 per pair for GI shoes sold by the Army to wholesalers for \$3.60. Undoubtedly this is a forecast on the Army's postwar plans for disposal of surplus materials. . . A swell deal for established wholesalers and retailers, the veteran is left completely in the cold. He'll be buying the GI equipment he



has been using for several times its actual value. Why not give the veteran a break? The Veterans Administration could open a chain of "Veterans' PXs." These stores would employ ex-servicemen and would sell to ex-servicemen only. Price would be determined by adding cost of operating the stores to the price wholesalers would be willing to pay for the merchandise.

Pfc Alden Spencer, FA.

(Sounds like you have something there.)

'My Idea'

Why start a new V.F.W.? Aren't our fathers good enough? They fought and tried their best. They didn't quite succeed. They need new ideas and youth. You have your ideas and youth. So let's get together. When we get home let's go into the V.F.W., and show some real knowledge. We can benefit by their mistakes so let's not think we are top above all others. . .

I'm only 22 and have been several years in the Army. So let's not make cracks about my opinions. You want ideas. Well, that's mine. Just give the V.F.W. new blood and a fighting spirit and I know it will prove good. . . They will give us the open field. Let's not let them down. We do not want people over here saying we are better than our parents, for that's what will happen if we push them aside. The old V.F.W. has the background. Let's give them the future.

Pvt. R.W.B. Jr.

Orphans?

Some of these wisenheimers making all kinds of suggestions about getting men back home gripe me. Especially when they say that they think married men with or without children deserve to go home first. What are we, guys who became engaged to our loved ones years ago—orphans? We there's a great many of us, didn't want to tie our women down while we were in uniform, and, to boot, we felt we couldn't afford that wonderful responsibility now. Are we the forgotten legion? This February, I'll be in the Army four years, with a year overseas service. All I want to do is get home, establish a home for a wife and children I hope to have, and earn enough to keep them happy and well.

Pvt. Fredric L. Goldberg, FA.

'30-Year-Man?'

Sgt. Hiram E. Forbes' comment about married men being discharged first so they can buy ice boxes, furniture, etc., thus starting the wheels of industry again, rubbed me the wrong way. What's the matter—haven't you got a girl? What makes you think us single men aren't going to marry our girls when we get back and spend the "allotment" for furniture? Haven't you got a job back home? I had one before I came in and I'll get one when I go back. You take your vacation in the Army if you want, as you said so many would want to do, and in the future speak for yourself. I've never met any of these "jokers" who don't care about getting out right away and returning to their jobs. What pool-room do you frequent? You sound like a "30-year-man" or a recruiting officer. Actually, I think you're a married man with two or three kids putting in a good plug for yourself.

T/4 Ralph Mitchell, Ry. Bn.

Lasting Victory

A nation that is not firmly anchored on the Word of God is a nation that will find itself plunging deeper into sin and unrest with every enterprise it ventures into. . . A postwar world whose governments stand fast on a true Christian basis will become an assurance to our sons that they won't have to go to war another 25 years from now. A world government, a world language, economic adjustments—those are fine proposals. But they are not enough. We can do everything in our power, but until we have God on our side, we can't reach the final and lasting victory.

Cpl. Morgan W. Jones, Med. Corps.

Political Scene

How about a regular column in Tomorrow which follows the trends in setting up political, economic and social frameworks for the future in different parts of the world—especially in the U.S.A.?

New developments alone, if properly covered, would tell us a lot. Comment would be better.

Cpl. R.D. MacCann, Armored Div.

Lou Rakin and his assistant, Joe McBride are about to blow their tops. They are in charge of the B-Bag, and handle all the blow-it-out complaints that you fellows send in. Now they say that the GI Huddle mail is coming their way too.

"Please," said Lou, "tell the guys to address their GI Huddle mail to Tomorrow's editor."

GI Huddle,
c/o Stars and Stripes,
21, Rue de Berri,
Paris.

(And that should make everything hunky dory—Ed.)

ETO-Pacific League

I have a charter with names of 25 GI Joes to form the ETO-Pacific League. Not affiliated with the American Legion or any other organization, it entitles any member of the armed forces of World War II who have served or are serving in any foreign theater of war to free membership. Any member of the armed forces in the States pays a \$5 fee (initiation) and there is \$2 a year membership to all. There are other good features to this plan which I can't explain in writing. Any one interested in it can locate me at the 19th General Hospital. This plan of mine was conceived while I was back in the States.

Pvt. Chas. W. Ferger, Repl. Pool.



(The trend has been to consolidate some of the more than 150 veterans organizations that mushroomed in the past few months. The latest vets organization on a national basis was organized in Kansas City, gathering in memberships of nine scattered lodges. It is the American Veterans of World War II. An old army man, Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, retired, is the national executive secretary. Headquarters are in Washington, D. C.)

Hot Jumpers

In a recent issue of The Stars and Stripes a story stated civilian paratroopers fought forest fires. That is right down the old boy's alley for a postwar future. How about giving out a little more hot dope on the situation because I am sure a lot of jumpers will take to that like a duck



does to water, after the war. Most of us are experienced jumpers and to us jumping is just like eating, and we all hope to get our chance in civilian life to do the same.

Pvt. Robert E. Perry, FA Paratrooper.

(Fighting forest fires in the National Parks in the west by using trained jumper-fire fighters is nothing new. It was used several years before the war. Since National Parks are under Federal management former servicemen will get the inside tracks on jobs after the war. And, a paratrooper's training will no doubt give him the edge when it comes to getting such a job.)

"Tomorrow the World!"
By John R. Fischetti

DOMESTIC DUTIES

YOU'LL HAVE TO GET USED TO SEEING THE SAME OLD THINGS DAY IN AND DAY OUT

THE LITTLE WOMAN WON'T APPRECIATE YOUR KNACK OF ESTABLISHING BEACH-HEADS

"MARCHING FIRE" THE DIN OF HEDGEROW FIGHTING WILL SEEM MILD BY COMPARISON

KEEP THAT GREAT QUIET!

48 Rocks Chucks Wolf



MR. AVERAGE, the man behind the machine, desk or plow at home, figures a \$48 weekly income is necessary to keep the wolf from the door of a family of four.

A Gallup Poll disclosed this median income which is \$11 higher than the standard of \$37 set by Mr. and Mrs. America in 1937.

Economists corrugating their foreheads in postwar social problems have their sights aimed at an American dream—the highest standard of living in American history. To pull the standard to the average arrived at by the poll would mean pegging the national income at the highest level ever reached.

The people at home were asked to set the standard. The poll was taken among a carefully-picked cross-section of Americans. The survey revealed that the average ranged from a top of \$50 on the West Coast to a low of \$40 in the agricultural South.

Farmers in general figured it takes less money for them to live on than city residents. Professional men gunned for the highest figure. Sectional differences were discovered in the same strata of workers. Mid-West farmers, for instance, think \$42 a week is necessary to keep a family of four healthy, happy and with a bit left over to be set aside for a rainy day. Southern farmers were willing to settle on \$40 a week.

A comparison of the estimates by the various classes put the professional men on top of the heap at \$50, followed by businessmen, \$50; white-collar workers, \$50; skilled workers, \$49; semi-skilled workers, \$48; unskilled workers, \$42, and farmers trailed with \$38.

Regardless of the figure arrived at some families will manage to live beyond their income while others will manage to bank money. Which is just as much the American way of life as insisting on the highest standard of living in the world.



Map shows average postwar needs of family of four. Gallup Poll figures.

Civvie 'Joes' Aid War



A LOT of crackpot ideas have been dumped into the suggestion boxes of the War Department's "Ideas for Victory" campaign, but its civilian employees throughout the United States had come through at year's end with some

right respectable brain-children.

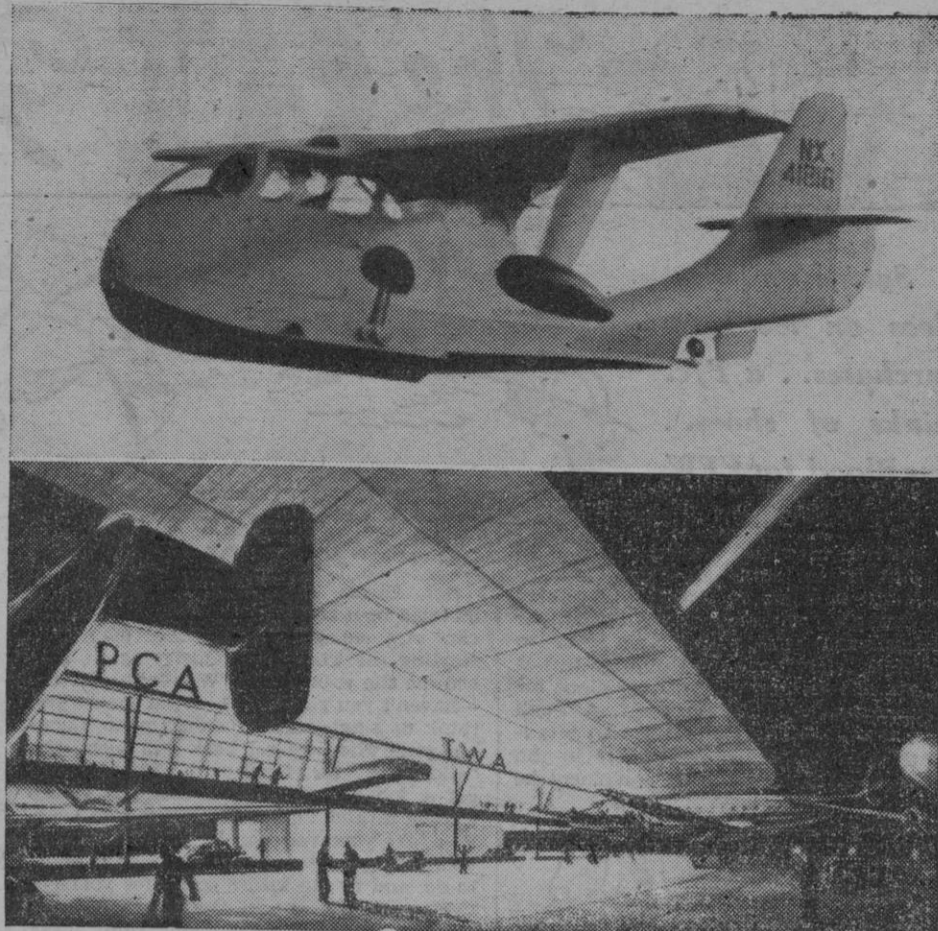
The dope is this: 165,000 ideas had been submitted through the medium of boxes placed in such contrasting spots as the sprawling Pentagon Building in Washington and the humbler recreation rooms and cafeterias of Army installations all over the width and breadth of the land. Nearly 20,000 of these ideas have been adopted, and nearly 48 million dollars saved that guy you've heard about—the taxpayer.

The campaign was begun in June, 1943, and the suggestion boxes and signs inviting the employees to give out and win awards and citations were put up. Commanding officers at each Army base named a three-man clearing house to gather up the written ideas. These were then judged by a civilian-awards board sitting in the Secretary of War's office.

Here are some of the better ones: A propeller straightener, devised by William C. Edwards and Robert E. Elan of Patterson Field, Ohio, saved \$1,314,620 a year for the Army Air Forces and put damaged aircraft back in service quicker than before.

Three anti-aircraft guns were all that could be packed on a flat-car until Dayton R. Ludwig, traffic-control employe, came forth with a double-deck loading plan which used improved methods of bracing and lashing.

There was practically no limit to the suggesters' fertility of brain. One proposal was to redesign olive-drab drawers for two eyelets instead of three. This saved 1 cent a dozen pairs on eyelets and 1/2 cent a dozen pairs on drawstrings. When you consider the Army buys drawers in lots of 250,000 dozen pairs, this means a saving of . . . well, a helluva lot.



The Republic amphibian plane (above) is designed for post-war personal use. All metal, it has a 175-hp engine, carries four, will sell under \$1,000. The terminal of 1960 (below) may look like this. Planes will be brought right up under the concrete overhang.

U.S. Adding Skyways To Highways



HARRIED conservatives at home, who have just recovered from the shocking realization that the horse and buggy is not coming back, are now shaking their heads in wonder and reading of the extensive plans under way throughout the

nation for building airparks to accommodate the thousands of civilians who will be flying their own planes after the war.

Far from being a flimsy dream, widespread travel in privately-owned flivver planes is just around the nearest cloud, and cities from coast to coast are rushing plans for downtown airparks conveniently located for airborne shoppers, businessmen and commuters.

St. Louis has plans for a dozen airparks to serve virtually every neighborhood and two for the downtown district, and Nashville has a long airpark already under construction in one of the residential districts. Wichita, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and St. Paul have appointed commissions to start the ball rolling.

Staid Bostonians registered surprise when progressive Filene's, Bean City department store, calmly announced that postwar customers may expect daily helicopter deliveries from the rooftop in downtown Bos-

ton to points as distant as Springfield, 60 air miles away. And Atlantic Greyhound said their postwar air service will link more than 1,000 Eastern Seaboard communities.

Real estate, quick to realize the possibilities of widespread building of airparks, rubbed their hands gleefully and anticipated skyrocketing land values in rural areas which lie near airparks.

All-purpose commercial airports would require large tracts of land, but airparks for the skyways of tomorrow would require only 80 to 100 acres of land. Two adequate airstrips can be laid out in an area 2,000 feet long and 200 feet wide.

One definite fact looms out of the welter of plans and suggestions: Air travel is going to be big after the war and there will be more airparks than there were Tom Thumb golf courses a few years back.

Enthusiastic Lee Thompson Smith, National Association of Building Owners and Managers prexy, had this to say:

"Established flying will enable postwar commuters to live as far from New York as Pennsylvania or Vermont. A farm in Iowa may become as convenient to Chicago, Omaha or St. Paul as a North Shore suburb on Lake Michigan is to the Loop today. The man who is willing to drive an hour from the city in order to enjoy an acre or two of ground may plan his postwar home amid 10 acres or more of rustic woodland or fields with no greater cost."

Hepcats and Bookworms

By Joseph Wechsberg
Tomorrow Correspondent

There seems to be something like a new Brooklyn and Brooklyn Bridge literary trend. Of course, Betty Smith's "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" started it all. Now, Albert E. Idell has written a new novel "Bridge to Brooklyn," which concerns the building of the bridge in the 1870's and 1780's. Another book, Harold Coffin Syrett's "The City of Brooklyn, 1865-1898," reports on the intrigues which originated around the bridge project. And Harcourt, Brace have announced for spring publication a biography of the chief engineer, John Roebling. Vive Brooklyn! . . .

Will Durant has already published three volumes of his history of civilization, and is preparing the remaining two volumes. "The Age of Faith" (the Middle Ages) will be published in 1950, and "The Age of Reason" (modern history, which may make many of you wonder why he calls it "Reason") is tentatively scheduled for 1955. Will Durant has his postwar activities well planned . . .

For the first time in American publishing history, publishers have to turn down buyers because there is not enough paper for all. Simon & Schuster were forced recently to abandon until the end of the year the paper-bound edition of Bob Hope's "I Never Left Home," which has been on top of the best-seller lists ever since it was published. More customers than books . . .

As Professor Colonna would say, "You learn something new every day!"

Good Hot Stuff: The late Jimmie Noone's hot clarinet, with Earl Hines at the piano. Some pieces composed by Noone and other members of the Apex Club Band. The whole thing recorded beautifully by Brunswick . . . And Musicraft brings out American Waltz Memories, Paul Lavalle and his strings, including some true "State" (Missouri, Ohio, etc.) waltzes . . . Look out for Capitol's New American Jazz Album introducing three great soloists, Dave Matthews, Shorty Cheroke and Billy May. Also in this collection are Jack Teagarden, Pete Johnson, Zutty Singleton, Barney Bigard and others.

Biggest Broadway success is a play called "Harvey" by Mary Coyle Chase. Harvey is a six-foot rabbit that never appears on the scene because it exists only in the imagination of one Elwood P. Dodd, a lovable, kind-hearted drunk. Elwood is played to perfection by oldtimer Frank Fay, who gets into plenty of troubles, including a harassed sister and a preposterous psychiatrist, but somehow manages to make the character perfect and believable. The critics are raving about Frank, who at the age of 47, after almost 40 years of stage life, gets his first real good break.

Life-in-Hollywood-As-Usual department: "The Doughgirls," the Washington farce is even funnier on the screen when played by Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith and Jane Wyman?

PW 'Coddling' Probed



THE Congressmen formed another committee and started a thorough investigation to try and settle the storm of protest from hot-under-the-collar civilians at home and from browned-off GIs overseas who charged that

prisoners of war in the States were being treated like weekend guests.

In subsequent weeks the Senators and Representatives went behind the barbed-wire scenes in more than 100 camps which house 360,000 of our army's prisoner-of-war bag, and now they are ready to report to GI Joe and to Johnny Q. Public and give the facts—instead of the previous rumors.

Most tales of "pampering," said committeemen, grew out of the treatment of Italian prisoners of war who, since accepting the status of co-belligerents, are permitted to work in U.S. Army service units and wear the uniform of our Army. The Italians, prisoners one day and buddies the next, were granted extra privileges such as attending entertainments and sightseeing tours. The people at home yelled long and loud and the privileges were curtailed as a result.

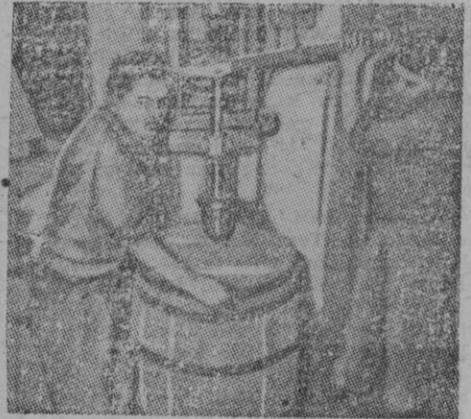
If you were a German soldier or a Jap prisoner in the States, here is what you would have:

PX facilities, including cigarettes and that famous 3.2 PX beer.

Regular Army chow—the good kind they have in any army garrison at home. This is specified in the Geneva Convention.

Eighty cents a day if a prisoner works, paid in canteen checks.

The Congressman said that 200,000 of the total of 330,000 PWs are working. The other 130,000 are either physically incapable of work, in transit, doing prison maintenance, or else they are officers and as such are not required to work.



Acme Photo
Nazi prisoners at work
Congress found no coddling.

VET LOANS

(Continued from Page 3)

program grows, other such agencies will be added over the country. Already 31 state legislatures have passed laws to increase competition for the loan business among the private lending agencies, and to protect veterans from jerry-builders, landsharks and other possible racketeers. The American Banking Association is considering use of its reserve fund of several million dollars to insure success of the program.

Risk Too Great

In a survey of the five cities where local GI loan clearances are being made, the Wall Street Journal found that various problems were still being unraveled. For example, at Cleveland, bankers felt some concern over the future of the plan. Of 75 applications for business loans, not one of the veterans has had any previous experience which would justify a financial advance, they said. Of former soldiers seeking home loans in Cleveland, not one out of 20 could be considered because the risk was too great, the bankers pointed out. From Cleveland came word that major interests among its GI applicants in the field of business were filling stations, drug stores, cleaning and pressing establishments, auto and radio repair shops.

In New York City, with applications in from 31 New York counties, one in every 10 requests is for a business loan.

San Francisco, with business loan applications topping farm loan requests by two to one, reported that many former servicemen were "just looking for easy money." A number of the hopefuls wanted to finance the manufacture of "secret chemicals" or "new inventions." Realtors there, commenting on home loan applications, wondered what effect war-time values in that part of the country might have on such deals. One veteran seeking a loan in San Francisco on an \$18,000 house discovered it had cost only \$9,000 to build three years ago.

Tulsa Upsets Tech; USC Whips Tennessee

Orange Bowl Victor Gets Revenge, 26-12

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 2.—Tulsa's Golden Hurricane turned in the big upset of New Year's Day gridiron battles by defeating favored Georgia Tech, 26-12, yesterday before a sun-kist crowd of 30,000 in the Orange Bowl.

It was a day of revenge for Tulsa, which a year ago absorbed a drubbing from Tech on the same field, and the Hurricane lost little time in asserting itself.

The Oklahomans, operating along the ground most of the time, scored two touchdowns in the first quarter and two more in the third while the Engineers got their pair in the third and fourth chapters after gaining more than 300 yards with their overhead attack.

Freshman Perry Moss passed and ran to set up Tulsa's first score with Halfback Ed Shedlosky scoring on a 14-yard toss from Moss. Before the opening period was over Moss quick-kicked 73 yards, and when Frank Broyles, Tech back fumbled, Shedlosky recovered on Georgia's 22. Moss and Camp Wilson bucked 18 yards and Shedlosky went wide around end for his second touchdown.

Three TDs In Five Minutes

The third period witnessed a scoring spree of three touchdowns manufactured in five minutes, two of them on spectacular plays engineered by Tulsa.

The first TD resulted from a forward-lateral that covered 65 yards, from Tulsa's Barney White to Moss to Clyde Goodnight who ran the last 35 yards to the end zone.

The second touchdown of the quarter came shortly afterward and gave Georgia its first score, Broyles connecting with a 51-yard pass to Johnny McIntosh. Wilson, Tulsa's hard-running line-bucker, however, took the ensuing kickoff and went right down the middle for 90 yards to put Tulsa ahead, 20-6. Broyles' passes in the last quarter moved Tech downfield and in position for Ramsey Taylor to buck over.

The statistics:

	TULSA	TECH
First downs	14	16
Yards gained rushing	180	36
Forward passes	15	34
Passes completed	6	18
Yards gained passes	137	304
Yards lost penalties	40	15

Red Wings Blast Black Hawks, 4-2

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The Detroit Red Wings, hot on the trail of the league-leading Montreal Canadiens moved within one point of the defending champions by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 4-2, here yesterday.

Bill Mosenko took a pass from Cully Dahlstrom to put the Hawks briefly ahead in the first period, but Steve Wochny and Syd Howe put Detroit back in front in the second period. Clint Smith tied it for the Hawks on an assist from Mosenko with 11 minutes of the final chapter gone. With less than five minutes remaining, Carl Liscombe and Murray Armstrong made goals that gave the Wings the verdict.

Hockey Standings

	W	L	T	Pts
Montreal	16	4	2	34
Detroit	15	6	3	33
Toronto	12	8	2	26
Boston	9	12	1	19
New York	4	13	5	13
Chicago	3	16	3	9

American League

Cleveland 3, Buffalo 2.

Would Ban Tips by Wire

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia said today he would ask Federal officials to ban transmission by telegraph of racing information.

Score TDs in Cotton, Sugar, Rose Bowls



Bob Fenimore
Oklahoma A & M



George Clark
Duke



Jim Hardy
Southern California

Roundup of Bowls, Scores and Crowds

Scores and attendances at New Year's Day bowl games throughout the world:

ROSE (Pasadena, Calif.)—Southern California 25, Tennessee 0; 93,000.

SUGAR (New Orleans)—Duke 29, Alabama 26; 72,000.

EAST-WEST (San Francisco)—West 13, East 7; 63,000.

COTTON (Dallas, Tex.)—Oklahoma Aggies 34, Texas Christian 0; 37,500.

ORANGE (Miami, Fla.)—Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12; 30,000.

SPAGHETTI (Italy)—Fifth Army 20, 12th AF 0; 25,000.

RIVIERA (Marseilles)—Railroaders 37, Army All-Stars 0; 18,000.

SUN (El Paso, Tex.)—Southwestern 35, Mexico University 0; 13,000.

VULCAN (Birmingham, Ala.)—Tennessee State 13, Tuskegee 0; 5,000.

FLOWER (Jacksonville, Fla.)—Tyler (Tex.) College 18, Greensboro (N.C.) A. and T. 0; 5,000.

Southwestern Sets Sun Bowl Record

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 2.—Southwestern University of Georgetown, Tex., set a new Sun Bowl, scoring record here yesterday by defeating Mexico University, 35-0, before 13,000 spectators.

In capturing its second straight Sun Bowl game, Southwestern scored in every period. Outweighing the Mexicans 25 pounds per man in the line, the Texans gained 212 yards rushing and 196 passing, while the losers made only 39 yards on the ground and lost 50 passing.

Brooklyn, Kentucky Garden Cage Victors

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The first day of 1945 turned out to be a sad day for Texas Christian University as the result of its football setback in the Cotton Bowl and the basketball trouncing it received at the hands of Brooklyn College, 56-41, in the opening game of a doubleheader last night in Madison Square Garden.

Texas Christian connected with only three of 52 shots at the basket in the first half while Brooklyn was erecting a 27-11 lead.

Kentucky downed Long Island U., 62-52, in a bristling overtime battle in the second game.

CAGE RESULTS

Akron 51, Baldwin-Wallace 39.
DePaul 63, Illinois 56.
Great Lakes 60, Ohio State 50.
Minnesota 45, Lawrence 30.
Puerto Rico 46, St. Joseph's 41.
Temple 39, Wyoming 27.
Western Kentucky 50, Canisius 43.
Valparaiso 56, Hamline 53.

Crimson Tide Turns Blue

Duke Humbles Alabama In Sugar Bowl, 29 to 26

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—Duke's Blue Devils withstood a powerful Alabama passing attack to score a thrilling 29-26 victory before 72,000 football fans in the 11th annual Sugar Bowl game here yesterday.

Fenimore Hero In Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 2.—Bob Fenimore, All-America halfback from Oklahoma Aggies, put on a one-man show here yesterday as the Aggies defeated Texas Christian University, 34-0, before 37,000 fans in the annual Cotton Bowl gridiron classic. Fenimore scored two touchdowns in the three periods he played and gained 89 yards in 17 whacks at the Southwest Conference champions' line.

Fenimore passed to Cecil Hankins for a 41-yard gain to the one-yard line in the first period, then Bob cracked through. Seven minutes later, Jim Spavita went through center and loped 52 yards to score as the period ended. The third Cowboy touchdown was a short buck by Fenimore after he, Spavita and Hankins drove 64 yards.

Coach Jim Lookabaugh took out his first stringers with the score, 21-0, in the final period, but the subs scored two more touchdowns, Bud Thomas and Creager going over.

The statistics:

	AGGIES	TCU
First downs	20	5
Yards gained rushing	295	74
Forward passes	17	10
Passes completed	9	3
Yards gained passes	199	31
Yards lost penalties	75	25

Tennessee State Wins Over Tuskegee Eleven

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 2.—Tennessee State and its versatile backfield star, Bill Bass, smothered Tuskegee Institute, 13-0, here yesterday in the annual Vulcan Bowl football game between Negro colleges.

Bass, 1944 Negro college All-American, broke a scoreless deadlock in the second quarter when he unloosed a long pass to Dave Whitman for a touchdown and then bucked over for the extra point.

Jim Gilmore, Tennessee halfback, led a sustained drive in the fourth quarter that carried to Tuskegee's 40 from where he broke off tackle and sprinted the remaining distance to the goal-line.

Texas College Wins

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2.—Texas College defeated North Carolina A & T 18-0, here yesterday in the Flower Bowl football game between once eaten Negro elevens.

Southern Cal Is Rose Bowl Winner, 25-0

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2.—Southern California posted its eighth straight Rose Bowl triumph and made the prophets looks good here yesterday when it overpowered Tennessee's willing but outmanned Volunteers, 25-0, before a packed stadium of 93,000 people.

Jim Hardy, Trojan passing star and captain, closed his collegiate career with a brilliant effort by scoring one touchdown and passing to two others.

Tennessee was never in the game after Jim Callanan, Trojan end, broke through to block Buster Stephens' punt and recover it for a touchdown in the first quarter. After that, Hardy took over.

The Trojan quarterback crossed up the Volunteer defense by switching from a running to passing attack in the second quarter and flipped a short, flat pass to Paul Salata in the end zone for the second Southern California touchdown.

Hardy Scores in Fourth

Following a scoreless third period, Hardy marshaled a 73-yard drive to start the fourth and covered the last 11 yards himself on a reverse. Another long march put the Trojans on the one-foot line with only time for one more play and Hardy used it to fire a flat pass to Doug MacLachlan in the end zone as the gun sounded, ending the game.

Besides engineering Southern Cal's offense and handling all of his team's passing, Hardy matched Stephens in one of the best punting exhibitions staged in the Rose Bowl. The Trojan leader put three kicks outside on Tennessee's five, seven and eight-yard lines. Stephens placed two out on the one and five-yard lines and three others within the ten.

The statistics:

	S.C.	TENN.
First downs	15	8
Yards gained rushing	162	152
Forward passes	15	14
Passes completed	5	3
Yards gained passes	43	17
Yards lost penalties	25	35

West Downs East In Shrine Game

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The Western All-Stars, 3-1 underdogs, came from behind in the last chapter to defeat the Eastern squad, 13-7, before 65,000 fans at Kezar Stadium in the 20th annual Shrine Benefit football game yesterday.

Bob Waterfield, former UCLA star, was the guiding force behind the Westerners' late attack. A few minutes after the final period began, Waterfield passed 15 yards to Forest Hall, March Field halfback, who went to the 12. From there Bob Kennedy went through for a touchdown. Jim Keckeris, Missouri giant, missed the point and it looked like the end with the Easterners ahead, 7-6.

With just a few minutes remaining, Waterfield tossed to Clarence Howell, of Texas Aggies, who moved to the 12 from where Hall threw a pass to Waterfield, the star carrying four tacklers across the goal line with him.

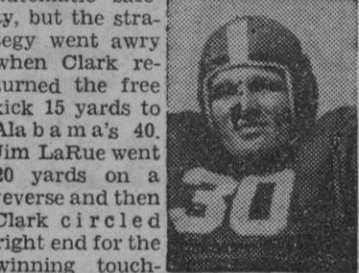
The East's touchdown came in the first period on a pass from Frank Dancewicz, of Notre Dame, to Wisconsin's Jack Mead.

The statistics:

	EAST	WEST
First downs	6	14
Yards gained rushing	78	159
Forward passes	9	30
Passes completed	5	11
Yards gained passes	92	127
Yards lost penalties	40	50

Suspend Racing Sheets

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Armstrong racing publications and the Daily Racing Guide were suspended temporarily today as the direct result of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes' order for all tracks to close down tomorrow.



Tom Davis

This Was America Yesterday:

President Sees Long Haul Before War, Peace Are Won

Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.— President Roosevelt, observing the third anniversary of the United Nations, says, "We still have far to go" in order to win the war and secure an organized peace.

"We know," he added, "that it is only as united nations that we have it within our power to win complete and final victory in the war, then to win peace. We know that by maintaining and strengthening the United Nations we shall do both."

Roosevelt made this statement in a letter read yesterday by Secretary of State Stettinius at ceremonies in which France became the 36th country to adhere to the United Nations declaration. The signature for France was made by that country's new ambassador.

It is now you and 11,899,999 others. The War Mobilization Board announced there are 8,100,000 in the Army. The rest are in the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. In 1940 our total military strength was 700,000.



Cabbie Jack Kaminsky gets a call.

SPORTING columns in today's papers are cheerful about the future of U.S. sports anyway. Writers feel that baseball and boxing will continue on the same level, despite toughening up on the part of the War Mobilization Board.

The eyes of the nation are upon two taxicabs rolling along Cleveland streets these days. The Yellow Cab Company has put into service the first cabs in the world to be equipped with two-way short-wave radios, approved by the FCC.

HERE'S how it is to be in the Army. Rain stopped work at the Philadelphia Port of Embarkation. Stevedores, returning from a holiday, left the job around noon yesterday because of a heavy shower. Meanwhile, rain-soaked Negro troops, brought in to alleviate the shortage of dockworkers, remained at their tasks.

A BLACK market in babies was revealed today in Washington by Maude Morlock, consultant on social services to the Children's Bureau. Illegitimate babies, she says fetch as much as \$2,000 from eager foster parents. She also stated that one in 12 babies born in the country is illegitimate, as compared with four in a hundred in 1942.

A five-pound nine-ounce daughter was born to a 12-year-old girl in Fort Wayne, Ind., today. The girl, whose name was not announced, was admitted to hospital for a suspected stomach disorder, first thought to be a tumor. Mother and child are doing well.

IN Oakland, Calif., the other day police charged an ex-Marine with stealing four suitcases. The Leatherneck pleaded that he did it because he was learning to write radio scripts and needed jail experience for a plot.

A CASUALTY from New Year's celebration was Sailor Martin Flaherty. Cops patrolling Times Square in New York found the glib sailor in an undervest, grabbed a tablecloth from a nearby restaurant, draped it around him and whisked him off to week end court. Flaherty received a suspended sentence, but the FBI is now snooping. The sailor doesn't remember how his clothes went AWOL and police are looking for the culprits.

FLASH.—Walter Winchell says: "The best bet of 1945 for boss players is the Tokyo Handicap, Man o' War, under Halsey. Colors: red, white and blue. Will pay four to three on a war bond. You just can't play America across the board—because America isn't coming in second."

Freezing Weather Moves Into South

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (ANS).—Strong winds swept a cold wave into the south today and its effects were expected to filter deep into Florida. The frigid blast came on the heels of more than a week of balmy, springlike weather.

The cold air mass, moving in from Canada, promised temperatures of 15 to 16 degrees above zero in Tennessee, Arkansas, Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Freezing temperatures were forecast for the extreme northern part of Florida.

German Agents Nabbed By FBI in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover today announced the arrest here of two men he described as German agents, who landed from a U-boat on the coast of Maine Nov. 29.

Hoover identified the men as William Curtis Colepaugh, native of Connecticut, and Eric Gimpel, native of Germany. Both were armed and had in their possession \$57,000, a shortwave radio, special ink for transmitting messages, and a quantity of fraudulent documents. Hoover said.

Who Delivered Hitler's Address?

The "well-informed sources" and "travelers in neutral capitals" who spread rumors about Adolf Hitler last fall were unconvinced yesterday by the Fuehrer's New Year's broadcast.

There was general agreement that the speech heard on the air was not delivered first-hand by Hitler but was a recording. Some authorities thought the record probably was made by Hitler and then sent to the studio for broadcasting, but many doubted that Hitler even made the recording. They pointed out that excerpts from records of his previous speeches could be skillfully pieced together.

What principally raised the doubts was absence of Hitlerian shouts and rhetoric, the speed of delivery, and heavy breathing often heard at the end of a paragraph. Some thought they detected a stumbling over long words which Hitler himself used with ease.

Mongrel Railway

Three-thousand railroad cars have been repaired and rebuilt at Transportation Corps shops, American, British, French, Belgian, German and Italian rolling stock is being used by U.S. Forces in the ETO.

Heavies Strike In Support of Ground Forces

U.S. heavy bombers slugged at German troop and tank concentrations only ten miles behind the front lines yesterday, and hammered railyards, communication centers and bridges near the Bulge, as the Eighth AF flew its eleventh straight day of support attacks on the Western Front.

A force of more than 1,000 heavies—the fifth fleet of Forts and Liberators to top 1,000 in the last 11 days—switched back to close-in bombing in direct aid of U.S. ground troops after hitting targets farther behind the battle area in Monday's raid.

The heavies were escorted by more than 650 fighters as they bombed bridges in the Coblenz area, railyards at Gerolstein, Bad Kreuznach and Ehrang, and hit communication centers at Prum, Karburg, Daum, Bitburg and Mayen. The armor and troop concentrations blasted were northeast of Saarlautern.

Fighter-bombers of the Ninth AF, flying more than 750 sorties yesterday, smashed at enemy armor and motor transport in the Bastogne and St. Vith areas, and bombed and strafed German communications.

Planes of the Ninth reported little opposition from the Luftwaffe. One Mustang squadron caught fire M5109s as they were about to land south of Opforzheim and downed them all.

A report from the German Transocean News Agency claimed that the Allies lost 427 planes as a result of the Luftwaffe's one-day "offensive" on Monday. Of these, the Germans said, 323 were destroyed on U.S. and British airfields, and the rest shot down over the front.

Ninth bombers flew approximately 150 sorties, hitting two rail bridges at Badmunster and Simmern with reported good results, and a communication center within the Bulge. One bomber was lost to heavy enemy flak.

A Story of Victory—And Heartbreak

(Continued from Page 1)

ly-won pillboxes to help halt the breakthrough.

On the morning of Dec. 13, the Ninth jumped off against a solid belt of Siegfried fortifications. Halted by multiple covered expanses of twisted barbed wire, the regiment sent out T/Sgt. Clyde A. Dugan, of Canton, Ohio, and nine of his men from the third platoon of G Co. Dugan and his men crawled through a 40-yard belt of concertina wire in two layers six feet high under machine-gun fire and flanked by minefields. They lost one man before they scrambled into the zigzag communication trench directly under the guns of two pillboxes.

Under some cover from fire by Dugan's men, S/Sgt. James R. Dunn, of Mosca, Col., started out with five men to cut wire. Two were wounded, but Dunn and S/Sgt. Adam C. Rivera opened a four-foot gap in the wire all across the field and joined Dugan in the trench.

Beat off Patrol

During the next five hours, the Yanks beat a patrol from the pillbox on their right, thwarted a Nazi ruse to capture them through a proposed truce parley, smashed a counter-attack from a woods, beat off a charge from the pillbox on their left and withstood continued fire from all arms from both pillboxes and supporting positions. The Yanks lost two dead and two wounded, but when darkness fell, they could go back to the regiment and report the wire cut.

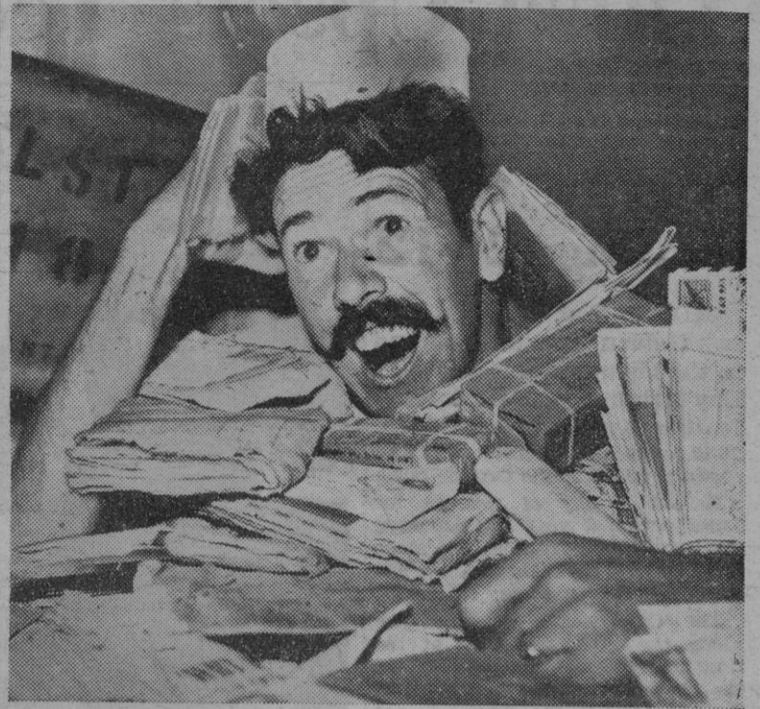
After an artillery barrage of 48 hours, the regiment's assault force went through the wire and smashed the pillboxes.

Hours later the German winter push started, and they left the place and called it Heartbreak Crossroads.

New Coast Defense Head

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (ANS).—Maj. Gen. Harry Conger Pratt has been given regular assignment as commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

Holiday Mail Too Much for Him



A veteran of four Pacific battles, during which he remained calm in the face of everything the Japs threw at him, Coast Guardsman Howard Smith, of San Francisco, now admits that the latest bombardment has made him a candidate for a padded cell. Smith, a mail clerk aboard an LST, is shown up to his neck in Christmas packages, which mean joy to some, but only grief to him.

Byrnes Urges Action on 4-F's

(Continued from page 1)

ers that may be kept by employers in plants.

4.—To increase unemployment benefits for war workers who may be temporarily out of jobs when the war ends.

Declaring that the nation had been paying too much attention to reconversion and not enough to producing tools needed to win the war, Byrnes said all resources must be mobilized fully and that all-out production must be maintained until Germany is beaten.

Byrnes' new edict to re-comb the manpower barrel came less than ten days after his order which banned horse racing and ordered

Carries Ball to Gridders

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (ANS).—War Mobilizer Byrnes, suggesting that 4-F's be re-examined by their draft boards, made particular reference to football players.

"If he can hear a quarterback's whispered signals in a huddle, he certainly can hear a first sergeant hollering a command," Byrnes asserted.

the review of the draft status of athletes who were deferred or discharged because of minor physical disabilities.

Washington observers considered Byrnes' recommendations as a warning to the nation to "pull its belts and knuckle down to the primary job of winning the war."

Calling last summer's Congressional attempt to establish reconversion legislation a "too early start," Byrnes said that the "truth is the soldiers at the front are not short of ammunition or supplies as a result of any production failures but they may be short a few weeks hence if we fail to produce now."

Byrnes said that he was not suggesting that the Army and Navy lower their standards but rather, he said, "if a man is physically fit for military service and refuses to get into essential war work, then he should be taken into service and told where to go." Details on how this would be worked would have to be threshed out by Congress, he said.

Wounded Pfc Wins Bond Donated by Vet

MILITARY HOSPITAL, France, Jan. 2.—Pfc Harold L. Choate, of Baywood, Va., recuperating from a shrapnel wound received in the German offensive, is richer by \$18.75—a Christmas war bond purchased by Edgar S. Horner, Philadelphia veteran of World War I, for "a deserving wounded soldier."

Patton Drives 2 Miles Deeper

(Continued from Page 1)

troops were moving east was not interpreted officially that Von Rundstedt was pulling forces out of the bulge. The planes wrecked 69 vehicles and pilots counted more than 75 enemy bodies strewn over the snowy ground as they wheeled away.

United Press from the front reported signs that panzer elements were withdrawing from the tip of the bulge toward its center.

What these movements added up to was not clarified officially, but unofficial war observers guessed that the Germans were bringing up men and equipment to meet Patton's drive east and west of Bastogne on the bulge's wavering south flank.

Beating back counter-attacks of company strength on the salient's north flank, Allied forces attacked an enemy pocket west of Grandmenil and pushed southward 500 yards.

Front reports said that Allied patrols on the northern flank penetrated German positions for 1,000 yards without making contact with troops.

Patton's men captured Hubermont, six miles west of Bastogne, and Bonnerue, a road and rail junction 11 miles west of the famous siege city. They also entered Remagne and took Houmont and Chenogne.

Other Third Army forces made slight gains in Luxembourg, just across the Belgian border, to take Harlange, southeast of Bastogne.

'Expecting'



Actress Elyse Knox and her husband, Lt. Tom Harmon, former Michigan football star, are expecting a baby in July, she announced yesterday. Harmon is stationed in the U.S. after two narrow escapes in Army plane crashes.