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PARIS EDITION

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

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

Today's Russian Lesson

YA a-mee-ree-KA-neets  
I am an American

Vol. 1—No. 202

1 Fr.

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Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1945

## Senators Hail Big 3 Decisions Giving U.S. New European Role

### Budapest Falls to Red Army

### Way Clear For Drive On Vienna

Budapest, long embattled capital of Hungary and German defense center on the road to Vienna, was captured by two Soviet armies yesterday as Marshal Koniev's forces continued to advance on the southern flank to Berlin.

In an order of the day addressed to Marshals Malinovsky and Tolbukhin, Marshal Stalin announced that 110,000 prisoners had been captured in the Budapest area. Among them was Col. Gen. Peter Wildenbruch, commander of the city's garrison.

Observers said that the armies commanded by Malinovsky and Tolbukhin, whose units maintained a month and one-half-long siege in the city despite bitter street battles, might continue their drives toward Vienna by co-ordinating their attacks with the Allied forces in Italy.

Last night's Moscow communique reported Soviet encirclement of Glogau, 55 miles northwest of Breslau on the Oder River, and the capture of Neuhammer, a frontier town south of Sagan.

Crushing what appeared to be thin German opposition, Marshal Koniev's First Ukrainian Army was reported driving towards Gorlitz and Dresden, after blasting the Germans' Bober River line. Reuter reported the Russians were 75 miles from Dresden.

There were no reports of Marshal Gregory Zhukov's Oder River front opposite Berlin, but to the north his units were reported straightening their lines east of Stettin. Other forces under Zhukov drove to within seven miles of Stargard, the capture of which would virtually sever Pomerania from the rest of Germany, as far as railways are concerned.

### Repatriation of PWs Discussed at Crimea

LONDON, Feb. 13 (Reuter).—The Crimea Conference concluded a reciprocal agreement for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of British, Russian and American PWs and civilians who are liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany, it was announced last night.

### Stettinius Visits Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP).—Edward R. Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, has arrived in Moscow for a short "tourist" visit. He was accompanied by W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Russia.

### 43 Die as Tornadoes Rip South; Alabama Worst Hit by Twisters

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (ANS).—Tornadoes swirling over Mississippi and Alabama late yesterday took a toll of at least 43 dead, 200 injured and property damage running into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Worst hit was the area on the southern and western outskirts of Montgomery, Ala., where more than 50 boxcars of freight were ripped and tossed about like match boxes. Montgomery alone counted its dead at 26 and its injured at more than 75.

### Teheran Friends' Reunion at Yalta



Marshal Stalin, Premier Churchill and President Roosevelt gather around the conference table with their chiefs of staff for another historic picture as the first session of the eight-day talks began. The setting is in a Russian palace in Yalta, Crimea. At the President's right is Adm. of the Fleet Leahy, his chief of staff, and at Adm. Leahy's right is Gen. of the Army Marshall, Army chief of staff.

### Vianden Taken As 3rd Extends Border Salient

U.S. Third and Canadian First Armies deepened their salients in Germany yesterday as they penetrated the buckling concrete crust of the Siegfried Line, but enemy resistance hardened in fortifications behind the pillbox belt.

Third Army's 80th and Fifth Inf. Divs. linked their frontier river bridgeheads across the Luxembourg-German frontier into a salient ten miles long and two miles deep, between Wallendorf and Echternach. Other Third Army troops captured Vianden and drove into Echternach. Both are Luxembourg frontier towns which had formed the hinges of Von Rundstedt's winter offensive.

### Allied Wedge Deepened

At the northern tip of the Western Front, elements of seven Nazi divisions, most of them sent to reinforce the northern front at the expense of other sectors, fought savagely to stem the Canadian drive. Allied troops deepened their salient between the Rhine and Maas Rivers to nine miles, as they slugged through mushy country along a 13-mile front.

First Army's sector in the Roer River headwaters was reported without change yesterday. The Roer, swollen after the Nazis blasted the headwater gates, was reported within its banks up to Duren, while

(Continued on Page 8)



President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin pose for a close-up view during one of the conference sessions. (Both pictures were radioed from The Stars and Stripes New York Bureau to Paris).

### Allies Laud Crimea Program As Germans Moan 'Murder!'

Enthusiastic approval of the sweeping program produced at the Crimea Conference was the dominating note yesterday in Allied comment. German propaganda agencies at the same time sought to convince the German people that the plan was intended to exterminate them.

### Senate Agrees On Elliott's Star

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (ANS).—Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, won Senate confirmation of his promotion to brigadier general late yesterday after bitter bi-partisan debate in which his conduct in "The Affair Blaze" was denounced as unbecoming an officer.

The vote to confirm was 53 to 11, with all dissents cast by Republicans who had protested his rise from a captaincy in less than four years.

Before voting, the Senate agreed to consider separately, nominations of 77 other colonels up for promotion. Later they approved them all unanimously.

### Byrnes Back from Crimea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (ANS).—War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes returned today from the Crimea Conference.

### Hope Seen In Plan for Real Peace

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (ANS).—Republican and Democratic members of the Senate, which must ratify all treaties, today hailed the decisions reached at the Big Three conference as stepping stones to a better world.

The announcement of the results of the talks in the Crimea between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin commit the U.S. to an active role in the settlement of European political affairs. This is a new departure in American foreign policy.

Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, said: "This momentous document will be the source of gratification to peace-loving peoples throughout the world. If we can accomplish the objectives set forth at this conference, we will go a long way toward justifying the terrible sacrifice we are making in treasure and blood."

Republican leader Wallace H. White Jr., of Maine, said that "great work" had been done. He characterized the accomplishments as "great steps forward that will make the onward movement of our people make possible a better, happier world."

Vandenberg Enthusiastic  
Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.) said the announcement "is by far the best that has issued from a major conference," adding that it "reaffirms the basic principles of justice to which we are deeply attached."

The pronouncement, he went on, "undertakes for the first time to implement these principles by direct action." However, he found the Polish decision vague, saying

(Continued on Page 8)

### Red-Jap War Guesses Fly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (ANS).—The belief gained headway in Congress today that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill may have reached an agreement with Premier Stalin for eventual Russian participation in the war with Japan, the Associated Press said.

This was based both on the announcement that a "very close working partnership" had been established between the American, British and Russian General Staffs and on the fact that April 25—when the United Nations will meet in San Francisco—is the final date upon which either Russia or Japan, by giving one year's notice, can denounce their non-aggression treaty.

### Bill to Free Servicemen Of Income Tax Presented

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (ANS).—A bill to exempt servicemen from paying income tax has been introduced by Sen. Albert R. Chandler (D-Ky.). Under the bill any serviceman stationed outside the U.S. would be permitted a \$150 monthly exemption.

### 20-Year Sentence Given Officer in Butt Trials

Twenty years at hard labor was ordered yesterday for Lt. Norris E. Loop, on trial in the cigarette black-market cases, Reuter reported.

The defense had called a procession of witnesses to testify that his reputation among the men in his battalion was excellent.



Justice or Buck Passing

The pilfering of cigarettes and food supplies and looting of government trains are serious matters and should be dealt with promptly and decisively.

At the trials, evidence was produced of the extreme laxity and carelessness prevailing in the training and discipline of the railway battalions.

Ordinary GIs

These men are not hardened criminals. They are ordinary, garden variety GIs; practically all of them with no previous blemish on their records.

To the argument that the sentences are extreme—that six months would in most cases be adequate—the stock answer is, "Oh, don't worry, they'll be cut down later."

The prevalence of this attitude, not only as regards these cases but towards courts martial generally, indicates the degree to which military courts have abdicated their proper function.

Sentences by Courts

It is for the courts, who alone can see and examine all the witnesses, to fix sentences that under all the circumstances are reasonable.

Important as it is for the sentences of a court martial to act as a deterrent to future offenders, this result can be achieved by the swiftness and certainty of punishment, rather than by excessive severity.

GI Philosophy. A man who won't lie to a woman has little consideration for her feelings.

Acute Shortage

I read in S & S of the "acute shortage" of surgical and medical technicians. All I can say is, if someone will get on the ball I think they will be able to find quite a few floating around in every Rep. Dep.—S/Sgt Watkins, GFRS.

School Teacher, AUS

One of my high-school students of 1942, who is now a staff sergeant, would like to know what rank I hold and what I do in the Army. Now, my problem is this: In telling this boy that my rank is pvt., and that my duties range all the way from carrying bed pans to filling glasses on bedside tables, shall I try to explain or simply use the old expression: "Aw, it's just the damned Army?"—Pvt. P. J. Permenter, Gen. Hosp.

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Hash Marks

Fun in a general hospital ward: "Hey, Joe, wake up and take your sleeping capsule." The patient sleepily took his capsule and dropped back to sleep.

Life is rough in the ETO. 'Tis reported that a Joe just got back home after three years over here and was going around his home town being greeted by all his old friends.

Scientific observation. The moon affects the tide and the untied.

GI: "Darling, let's have a secret code. If you nod I can hold your hand. If you smile, I can kiss your lips."

WAC: "Don't make me laugh."

Who said that? The difference between a regular sailor and a seabee is that while the sailor is looking for a park bench, the seabee builds one.

A sergeant giving his men a health lecture advised: "Frequent water drinking prevents becoming stiff in the joints." "Yeah, Yeah," called out a Pfc, "but most joints over here don't serve water."

Observation. A swift kick in the Ruhr won't make Hitler any happier.

This week's dog story: The old lady held out a cookie to her friendly little pooch and com-



manded. "Speak. Speak." The little pup sat up on his hind legs and sighed, "What do I say?"

Wintertime Note. It isn't the ice that makes people slip—it's what they mix with it.

Overheard: "Drinking Calvados is like drinking turpentine in Louisiana." Why only Louisiana?

GI: "If I knew you better, I would kiss you."

WAC: "And if you'd kiss me, you'd know me better."

From Goldie, Rosie and Duffy, three former civilians, comes this dizzy paragraph tracing a soldier's activities from the time he leaves home until he returns. It's called GI merry-go-round, initial distribution. "Home, SS, 1A, RC, IQ, GI, KP, (TS), LO, DRO, BT, IG, GFU, AWOL, MP, GH, MTP, IG, POM, IG, POE, APO, UK, CZ, ETO, LCI, SNAFU, DSC, PH, ZI, USA, CDD, Home."

GI Philosophy. A man who won't lie to a woman has little consideration for her feelings.

J. C. W.

HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



"Here's the food they fired in, but I got such a headache I ain't hungry."

An Editorial

The Captain . . . And the Squad



CAPT. B. H. HUNTER commanded the company. The squad didn't call him Hunter. They called him Captain Hunter. Not just to his face, behind his back as well.

That was the way the men in the squad felt about the captain. Somehow, when they said "Sir," they seemed to mean it. That's how things were between the brass and the men in the squad.

Wherever there were bul-



lets and danger and men who needed help—there was the captain. The men went one way—forward. The captain went forward, too. But he had to move from side to side as well. Directing the flanks. Coaching the men. Pointing out the targets. Pushing through deep, wet snow that dragged at the feet and sucked a man down. And dragged and sucked until you just wanted to lay there, tired and breathless. And the war could go to hell.

The captain was 39 years old. As old as the two youngest kids in the squad put together. But there he was. Up there. Moving around. From side to side. And always forward.

And when the last sniper was snuffed, there was the captain. Scouting for a new CP. Getting in wire. Ordering out patrols. Checking on the TDs, the tanks, the company down the hill and in the next town. Reporting back to battalion. Checking

his men. Noting their mood and condition.

And when chow came the captain pushed the men forward. Just as he had up the hill, with this difference: In the fight he'd been first. In the chow line he came last. He and the lieutenant.

Up in the house the boys found a mattress. They brought it down. Laid it on the cellar floor. "Here, sir," they said. "Here's a soft spot for you to sleep." The captain said "Thanks." But the men who slept on the mattress that night were the men who came back from patrols.

The radio buzzed from dusk to dawn. The captain woke and answered. He fought to get the men their rest. The men knew it. The men loved the captain. The men called him Sir. They called him Captain Hunter. To his face. And behind his back.

Echoes of Wilson's Fourteen Points Resound in Decisions Made At Yalta

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (ANS).—Twenty-seven years ago a weary world drew its hope and promise of lasting peace from "Wilson's Fourteen Points." Matched against the Big Three world-security plans of today by The United Press, the Fourteen Points make an interesting comparison.

Point 14: "A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." That was the start of the League of Nations.

The Crimea Conference took this stand: "We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security." The 44 United and associated nations plan to draft a United Nations security charter this spring.

There was a Polish problem 27 years ago, involving boundaries and guarantees of independence. Wilson's thirteenth point treated this problem with a plea for "an independent Polish state" embracing territories of indisputably Polish populations and a land corridor to the sea, and with a guarantee of "political and economic independence and territorial integrity."

The Crimea Conference found a solution to the current Polish problem in a decision to foster a "broadly based" Polish provisional government with Poland ceding some of its eastern land to Russia in return for a slice of eastern Germany.

Both generations have had Bal-

kan puzzlers. Wilson's Point 11 provided that "the relations of the several Balkan states to one another be determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality." That led to the subsequent creation of Yugoslavia from Serbia, Montenegro and parts of Austria and Bulgaria.

That state which Wilson promoted was a political problem of major importance at the Crimean Conference. A whole section of its report was devoted to a recommendation for unifying Yugoslavia.

In 1918 there was a large country, in eastern Europe about whose bloody plight the longest of Wilson's points was written. "The treatment accorded . . . by her sister nations in the months to come," Wilson predicted, "will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

He was talking about Russia.



(583 Kc. — 514 M.)

Table with radio schedule: Time, TODAY, 1200-News, 1215-Starlight, 1230-String Serenade, 1300-Big Show, 1400-News, 1410-Downbeat, 1430-James Melton, 1500-Music, 1530-Combat Diary, 1545-On the Record, 1630-Music, 1700-News, 1715-Movie Music, 1800-News, 1805-Mark Up Map, 1810-Amer. Sports.

Table with radio schedule: TOMORROW, 0555-Station Opening, 0600-Rise and Shine, 0700-News, 0715-Song Parade, 0730-Top Ten, 0800-Combat Diary, 0815-Personal Album, 0830-Night Music.

Births

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

PVT. Gerarda Cernik, Baltimore—Barry Gerard, Dec. 22; Lt. Joseph F. Cody, Springfield, Mo.—James Marion, Feb. 5; Cpl. Milton H. Lowitt, Brooklyn—boy, Feb. 7; Sgt. Martin Garelick, Brooklyn—Melvin Stuart, Feb. 7; Lt. Col. Russell E. Murray, Anniston, Ala.—boy, Feb. 8; Pvt. Walter J. Johnson, Jamaica, N.Y.—Valarie Frances, Feb. 3; Cpl. George F. Leithner, Englewood, N.J.—Wayne Peter, Jan. 23.

PVT. Andrew E. Grossmann, Chicago—Ronald Stanyer, Nov. 9; Sgt. Edward Grabowski, Reading, Pa.—Edward, Oct. 18; Pvt. Andrew A. Bush, Reading, Pa.—Andrew, Dec. 19; Lt. Richard C. Hamister, Lakewood, O.—Marcia Irene, Dec. 19; Lt. S.C. Mitchell—girl, Feb. 3; Capt. Richard B. McLaughlin, Oak Park, Ill.—Carole Susan, Dec. 13; Sgt. David R. Bott, Arlington, Mass.—Suzanne, Jan. 29.

# T Tomorrow

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

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1945 THE STARS AND STRIPES Vol. 1—No. 9 Page 3

## New Angles in Wallace Dispute; Jobs Are A Big Issue

By Robert Iglehart

Tomorrow's U. S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The big battle over whether or not Henry A. Wallace should be Secretary of Commerce is getting more words and covering more ground all the time. It's being aired in newspapers, on the radio, and in Congress—the biggest domestic controversy since the election. Some see this as one of the big issues—how far should the postwar national government go in trying to see that there are enough jobs to go around? First blast, touched off several weeks ago when the President nominated Wallace for the Commerce job, was largely on the personalities of the former Vice-President and the man he may succeed—Jesse H. Jones.

Now the arguments have grown into other angles—such as the road America will take in postwar days. It more than likely will be early March before Congress takes final action on the Wallace nomination. The George Bill is being considered now in Congress. It separates the Federal lending agencies from the Commerce Department.

### 60 Million Postwar Jobs

The Wallace question has been connected with the President's commitment of 60 million postwar jobs, and with the "full employment" bill of Senators Murray of Montana, Wagner of New York, Thomas of Utah and O'Mahoney of Wyoming. This bill is getting a lot of play in the nation's press itself, some of the stories and editorials hooking it up with the Wallace fight. Charles T. Lucey, of Scripps-Howard, said that "the fight in the Senate today over Henry A. Wallace foreshadows another in months ahead on the Murray 'jobs for all' bill, largely embracing Mr. Wallace's idea that the only unbalanced budget is men out of work."

The Boston Globe said that "the four Senators have Wallace's support for their bill, as might be gathered from reading his statement to the Senate committee. He calls full employment in the United States 'the first step toward permanent world peace,' and says jobs for all will be the next economic battle cry of all the peoples of the world for the next 20 years... beyond the Wallace-Jones struggle is this new proposal to put employment right into the Federal budget and make the Government responsible for any job deficit."

### Encourage Private Industry

In laying down a broad program of Federal job bolstering, the Murray Bill seeks all along the line to stress encouragement of private industry. Government policy, says the bill, shall be to "foster free competitive enterprise, and the investment of private capital in trade and commerce and development of natural resources." Under the bill, the President would send to Congress each year a national production and employment budget, which would show not only the estimated regular spending of the Federal Government, but these things too—estimated expenditures of business, consumers and state and local governments.

If the total outgo was less than figured as needed for full employment (the Pre-

sident has estimated 60 million jobs for the postwar need), then the Federal Government would step in. The President would recommend a "general program for increased non-Federal expenditures," and if he didn't consider that enough to cure the trouble, he could recommend a Federal spending program. This could include public works.

The Christian Science Monitor says the Senate realizes that possibly the most basic decision on postwar domestic policy is this—the degree to which government gets into efforts to supply jobs. It adds: "Here



Jesse Jones AP photo

is where Mr. Wallace comes in. In his own statement on the appointment he said:

"Roughly the job is to promote a maximum of national employment by private business. Government must accept the duty of seeing that all men in health have jobs."

The paper goes on: "Under the President's promise of 60 million postwar jobs and under the Murray Bill... Reconstruction Finance Corporation policy becomes crucial... The opposition to Mr. Wallace may largely be removed by Senator George's proposal to divorce the Commerce Department and the RFC."

During all the arguments, angry words have been hurled at both men and the ideas they are said to represent. Wallace is pictured as a dreamer without much

### The Wallace-Jones Fight

The controversy over the nomination of Henry A. Wallace for Secretary of Commerce has raged through Congressional committees... on the floor of Congress... across editorial pages of the nation... over the air... like no other domestic question since the election. Tomorrow stories on this page tell something about all this—how and why the issue of "60 million" postwar jobs has entered into it.

on the ball, who intends to see that every Hottentot gets a quart of milk daily. Some cartoonists have shown Jones as a bumbling reactionary who is still hoping for a return to "Coolidge prosperity." On both sides of the fence are thoughtful and sincere backers. The split has cut across party lines in and out of Congress, although for the most part labor and "liberals" have lined up behind Wallace. The "conservatives" are backing Jones.

The majority of the American newspapers are strongly anti-Wallace, but according to Time magazine, Senators' mail has heavily favored him. Senator Josiah Bailey, North Carolina, has charged that Wallace intends "bringing in a millennium by handing out money in all directions." Jones has pointed out that "you don't hear much about it (RFC) because it's being run by business men who haven't any ideas about changing the world."

Wallace's friends claim that his record as Secretary of Agriculture (1933-40) proves his administrative ability; that he's founded and built up a large business; that he's supervised more than 12 million loans totaling six billions.

The New York Times in an editorial, discusses Wallace's postwar employment ideas, and says "we do not see how the Senate can vote on Mr. Wallace's nomination without voting approval or disapproval of the program which he has now linked with his candidacy for this particular office."

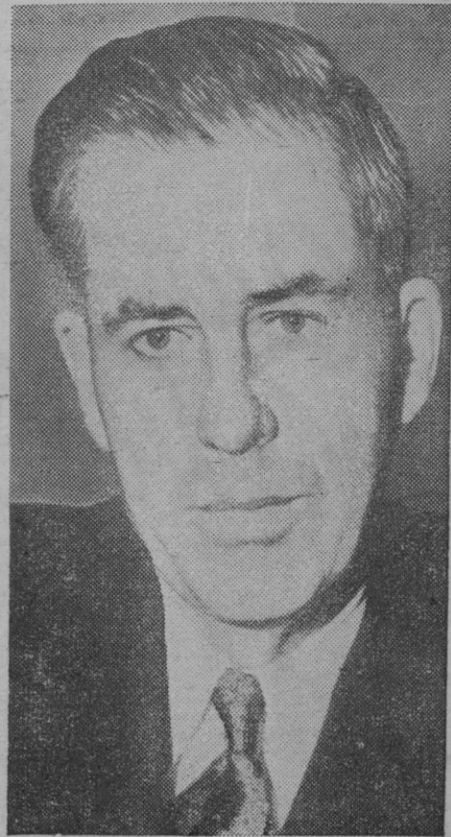
Both sides recognize that the postwar years in America will be critical, and the issue of government in the employment picture is a big one.

### Jones and Wallace Speak

Here is how Jones and Wallace summed up their views on the RFC, as given in a New York Times story:

**JONES**—The RFC and its agencies carry on the most gigantic business enterprise... that the world has ever known... Postwar adjustments will need to be most carefully handled in order not to destroy our entire business and financial structure... The lending agencies of the Government (could) be used to destroy what we have built up in this nation in 170 years.

**WALLACE**—The question is really one of whether the American people want these enormous financial powers used and invested in a free America which is also a prosperous America... It is a question of the path America will follow in the future.



Henry A. Wallace

## The Pro and Con In Nation's Press

A torrent of words—with very little polite—has been spoken and printed in the Wallace-Jones controversy. The majority of newspapers are against Wallace. Columnists and radio commentators lined up the same way, with the majority nod going to Jones and his supporters. Leading the battle against Wallace were such strongly anti-administration newspapers as the Chicago Tribune and the New York Herald-Tribune, and such columnists as Westbrook Pegler, George Sokolsky and Arthur Krock.

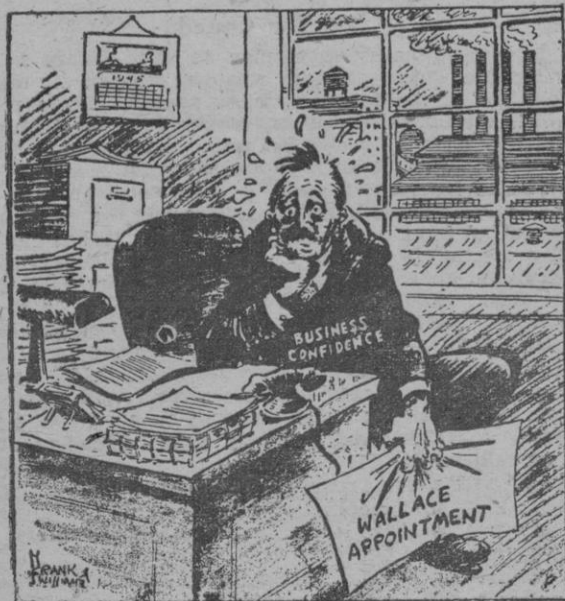
In front ranks of Wallace supporters was the newspaper PM, which devoted an average of five pages a day—25 percent of its newsprint—to comment and editorials on the fight. The St. Louis Post Dispatch strongly backed Wallace. Ernest Lindley, Samuel Grafton and Thomas L. Stokes were among the columnists favoring the Wallace appointment. There were some departures from usual policy—The New York Times, which has gone along with the Administration in most questions lately, could not see Wallace as Secretary of Commerce.

The Des Moines Register, one of the nation's leading agricultural newspapers, which supported Dewey in the election, threw in its lot with Farmer Henry Wallace.

PM compared Wallace with Lincoln and Jefferson, and warned "Democrats and Republicans alike" that a vote on Wallace and the power he is to exercise is a vote "for or against full employment." The New York Journal-American referred to him as "poor, babbling Wallace." An international note was put into the arguments when the London Times saw in Wallace a similarity to Lincoln.

The Chicago Tribune saw political sabotage in the form of the Political Action Committee. "Behind the plot is Sidney Hillman and his followers, bent on destroying American government and substituting for it slavery of communism," said the Tribune. The Wall Street Journal and the Journal of Commerce, speaking to financial circles, were gloomy. The Journal of Commerce headed its editorial, "Blow to Business," and feared that "Mr. Wallace will promote plans for subsidizing small businesses at the expense of larger enterprises."

"?????—!"



Williams in Detroit Free Press

"Comment on a Controversy"

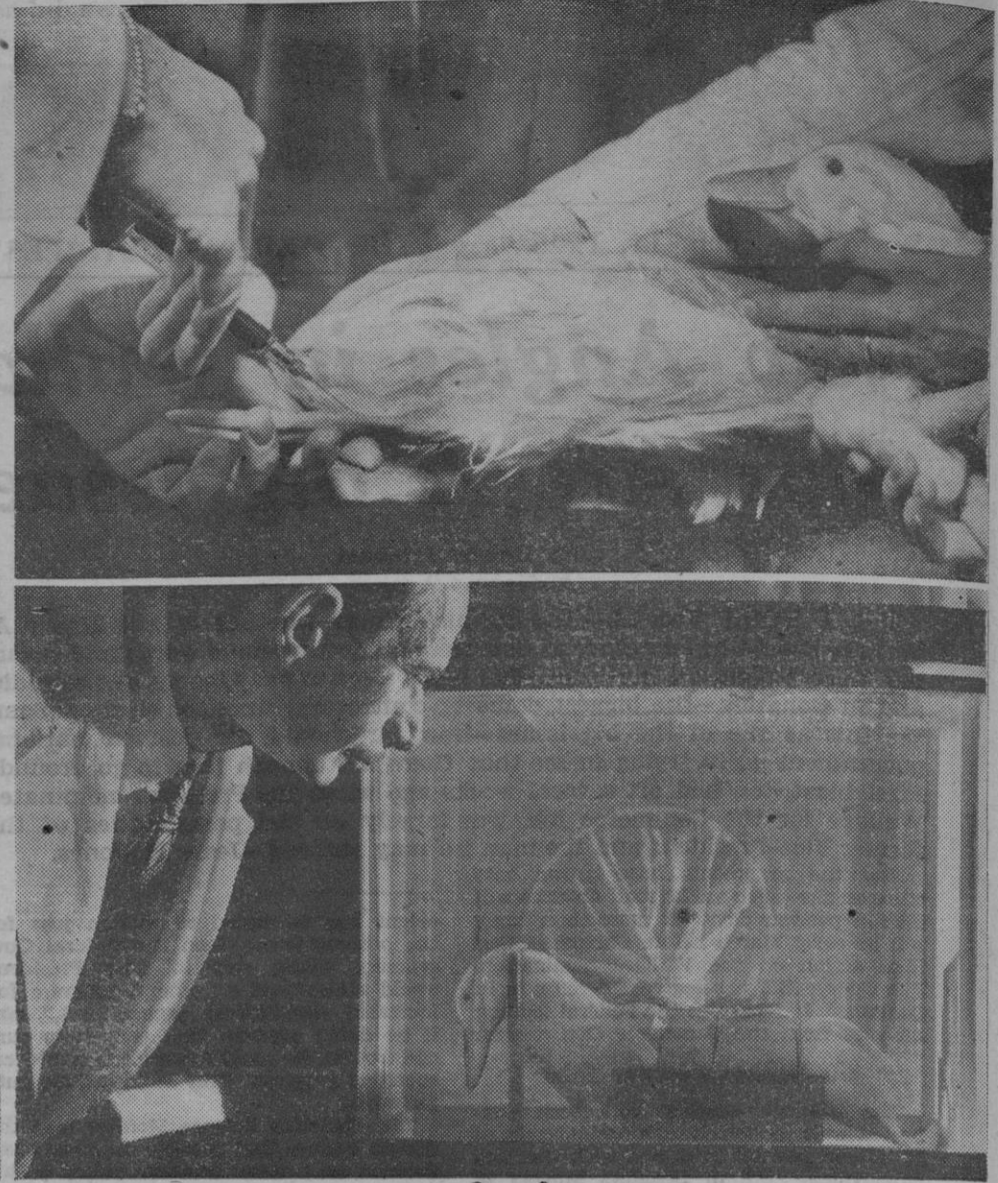


Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

"Already at Work"



Werner in Chicago Sun



This feathery creature at left docilely submits to hypodermic needle to become a malaria victim in science's efforts to protect troops in the tropics. His fair handler greatly eases the "guinea pig" task. Some ducks, like the one upper right, get malaria infection directly from hypodermic needle and, if they're "lucky," from the

hands of Miss Isabelle Brogan, laboratory assistant. These ducks are used to infect malaria-free laboratory mosquitoes. The healthy sad sack below, resembling a GI after his first induction center shot, is strapped in a cage with malaria-infected mosquitoes. If the duck survives bites, a "health progress chart" will be kept of his recuperation.

## Medics' Lab Assault Jabs At Malaria Foe

By Jack Caldwell  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

The perspiring medic frowned as he scanned the day's report in a straw-thatched shack on a mosquito-infested island in the South Pacific. "Same story every time," he growled. "Japs and mosquitoes—both pests and one just as deadly as the other."

In a large laboratory in the States, an eminent research medic also scanned the report. Killing Japs was strictly an Army and Navy job, and they're doing damn well at it, he mused. But malaria—that was an assignment requiring all the skill, resources—and resourcefulness—medical science could muster.

Dr. Worton Kahn has mobilized an imposing army of lab technicians and scientists and, with the ultra-modern laboratory of the New York Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College as his testing ground, is waging an all-out

offensive against what Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk dubbed the war's No. 1 medical problem.

Dr. Kahn, like many other doctors back home, is deeply concerned with the malaria threat this war has raised. The problem mushroomed with the return of thousands of fighting men from malaria-infested regions of the Pacific, Africa and Southern Italy with the deadly germs hidden in their cells. At any moment the ravaging disease may flare up in any one of them. And that isn't all.

A non-infected mosquito, whether it be in Maine, Wyoming or Oregon, can instantly become infected by biting any one of these malaria-carrying men. The same mosquito then becomes a deadly malaria agent and every victim it pounces on thereafter becomes a potential victim of the disease.

The airplane, a carrier of death in the form of bombs and bullets, also bids for a more sinister role—a spreader of the malaria microbes. One such case cropped up recently when a transport from the Pacific carried a fatal epidemic to Brazil. The Army is combating this threat from hitchhiking mosquitoes by "bathing" the ships before they hop off from malarial regions.

Quinine and its war-born substitute, atabrine, an ersatz compound concocted after the Jap invasion of the Dutch East Indies cut off our chief source of quinine, have been used to treat malaria. The synthetic stuff has proven more

effective than natural quinine in suppressing malaria symptoms, but neither drug provides a permanent cure.

Dr. Kahn hopes to supply the missing link to medical science's 64 franc question—What makes the malarial germ go on a rampage in a victim, causing a flareup and relapse, for months, even years after the bite of an infected mosquito?

### Convicts Pitch In

With his co-workers, a battery of microscopes and a menagerie of ducks, canaries and mosquitoes as "guinea pigs," Dr. Kahn looks forward to a solution before malaria can become a real menace to the nation.

The search for an effective weapon against malaria also has reached inside the bleak stone walls of the state penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., where 400 convicts are risking disease or even death to help spare thousands of soldiers the ravages of malaria. They've volunteered to take new drugs heretofore not used on human beings as part of the drive against malaria by the University of Chicago's department of medicine.

"Only gripe I've heard from these volunteers," declared Warden Joseph E. Ragen, "was when they learned their blood no longer would be suitable for future donations to the Red Cross. The prison donor group has given nearly 5,000 pints of blood and the competitive spirit among the men is terrific."

## 20 Nations—One Goal



## Pan-Americans Meet For War, Peace

By Ed Capers  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

DELEGATES from about 20 American nations are going to have a big meeting starting next Wednesday in Mexico City. The kickoff session will be in the Palace of Fine Arts, a knockout of a marble building near that park called the Alameda. Later discussions will be held in Chapultepec Castle.

These are big buildings for a big conference. Observers say that this conference is the most important in the Western Hemisphere since foreign ministers got together in Rio de Janeiro, back in 1942. This time three main things are on the slate: (1) squeezing out more for the war effort; (2) making the living standards of all the American peoples better; (3) making stronger the organization for future security and peace.

They were suggested by Mexico's Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, when he invited the countries to the meeting. A message from Washington saying the United States would be among those present stressed the urgent need of a conference to speed victory, build a lasting peace and make plans for better economic conditions and improved living standards.

### 'Argentina Not Asked'

Most of the countries, if not all, will send their foreign ministers, and high officials and advisers on economic matters. Cuba is sending 25, Peru, 10. Secretary of State Stettinius will head the United States delegation, says the Associated Press. The Mexican group of 25 for the powwows is heavy with economic and financial experts. It includes the Mexican Ambassador to Argentina, Carlos Dario Ojeda, who, like other American ambassadors to Buenos Aires, has been recalled.

On this Argentina matter, the AP said that there is one noticeable gap among the nations invited. "Argentina was not asked, but whether or not the Argentine question comes into the open at the conference, Argentina will be much in

the minds of the delegates. The Buenos Aires government, alienated from the other American republics since its attitude toward the war effort and hemisphere unity was challenged, tried to bring its case before the Pan-American Union but failed.

"A hearing was put off and Argentina finds herself still on the outside. To imagine, however, that informal conference conversations will ignore Argentina would be like burying one's head in the sand. The question is whether, or to what extent, the subject will thrust itself into the official program," the AP said.

### Bid for Canada

The Argentine situation may be aired before a special committee, which will study whatever requests are made for additions to the formal slate, or agenda. There probably will be a lot of such requests. Mexican Senator Leon Garcia has asked for a special statute to safeguard good neighborliness, economic co-operation and joint security.

The AP reports that a strong movement is growing among the Latin-Americans to ask Canada to join the Pan-American system. A formal invitation might be extended at the Mexico City meetings. Canadian manpower, production capacity and naval air bases would form an important part of plans for defense and participation in a world security organization and the Mexico meeting will take up such plans.

Canada's position right now was reported as depending mainly on two points—(1) How many join in on the invitation, with a practically unanimous request possibly getting somewhere; (2) Big Three decisions on open points in the Dumbarton Oaks world security plan. Canadian officials were said in the AP dispatch as feeling more deeply concerned with a world peace organization than with a regional one. Thus they might hesitate about joining any system if it seemed likely to lessen their position in a general security agency.

The feeling that Canada belongs in the hemisphere system has become stronger among American nations since the war, observed the AP.



By Igor Cassini  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

Secretary Forrestal doesn't know it yet, but the Navy has a new admiral. Arthur Admiral, MOUNT VERNON, Wash., was sworn into the Navy, after he explained, "I want to be sure to live up to my name." . . . In FORT WORTH, Tex., the Star-Telegram ran this add: "Young girl or lady wanted for sandwiches."

A GALESBURG, Ill., civic group has started a subscription drive to buy the cottage in which post-biographer Carl Sandburg was born in 1878. . . . Mrs. Beatrice Mullaney, 39, is the mother of five children, but, in addition to running her home in FALL RIVER, Mass., she finds time to serve as Massachusetts' assistant attorney general. Operators of the Palladium, HOLLYWOOD'S famous ballroom-café, will have a string of postwar dance halls across the country. They have already purchased sites in some cities, and architects are working on plans. . . . In PHILADELPHIA, Mrs. Naomi Clegg lost her purse and door-key to a bag snatcher, wondered how she would get in, arrived home to find the door wide open, the place looted.

Representative Sam Sellers, WACO, Tex., believes that fellow-members of the Texas House should have a few tunes on which to start their daily lawmaking routine. He organized a quartet with Representatives William C. Montgomery, Paul Counts and Mainer Westbrook. Westbrook's secretary is their accompanist.

Mrs. Phoebe H. Cawthon, former Georgia resident, was fined \$25 by a MINNEAPOLIS Municipal Court judge when she admitted that, after a mishap with her car, she had called the second motorist, "You Damnyankee!" . . . "But," explained the lady candidly, "that's what we always call them in the South."

A Brooklyn GI, returning to his company at CAMP M'COY, Wis., with a full-grown set of rattlesnake rattles, explained he "got 'em off a big voim." . . . S/Sgt. John G. Kennedy returned to ORANGE, Tex., after 51 bombing missions over Europe without a scratch, went duck-hunting, and shot off the big toe of his left foot.

Two local war workers at CHISHOLM, Me., have a total of 16 children in the armed services—each proudly displays an 8-star service flag. . . . When 68-year-old Melvin J. Thornton, great-grandson of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, wanted to go to work in a war plant in SOUTH BEND, Ind., he had to prove he was a citizen.

A dairy products firm at SOUTHBORO, Mass., is manufacturing Cvinaya Tushonka. But don't get alarmed, it's only a canned meat and vegetable hash combination, a type of K-ration for Russia's armed forces. . . . In BIRMINGHAM, Ala., the Southern Medical Journal printed Dr. Byron King's article entitled "Lantzounis Periosteal-Capsuloplasty for Congenital Dorsal Subluxation or Congenital Overlap of Fifth Toe."

HOLLYWOOD is saying that Walt Disney will lead the way in educational cartoon films after the war. Disney's staff members now are busy working on plans to utilize their experience in making educational films for the armed forces. . . . CHICAGO'S orthopedic appliances salesman, W. H. Swinburn, reported theft of two artificial legs from his auto. But, if the thief really needed the legs, he's willing to fit them free of charge.

The manpower shortage is so acute in TOLEDO, O., Common Pleas Judge John H. McCabe had to appeal for volunteers to serve on the grand jury. His list of 25 veniremen dwindled down to 5 women and 3 men because of war work. He needed 15 candidates.

Veteran Representative B. J. Leyendecker, of LAREDO, Tex., claims he has more grandchildren than any of his fellow Lone Star lawmakers. Leyendecker, 80, passed out cigars in honor of the birth of his 30th grandchild. Dean of the legislators, he also has 15 great-grandchildren.

# The GI Huddle

## Soldiers' Views On Compulsory Military Training

### Four Choices

Every magazine, paper or periodical I pick up has an article on a plan for National Service following the end of this war. All seem to have their good points, but none to this writer's knowledge has been suggested by men in uniform. May I offer my plan?

Give the youth of school-age a certain amount of choice. Allow him to choose what he thinks is better for himself after being offered advice by experienced counselors. He may choose one of four paths to satisfy a national requirement that all men have some sort of military training.

First choice. Allow him to choose full participation in intermural, inter-scholastic, or inter-collegiate athletics as a partial substitute for compulsory service. Young men making this choice should be required to take one year of service of ROTC, National Guard or the equivalent time at CMTC camps to acquaint themselves with military life.

Second choice. Three years' training in ROTC, National Guard, or the equivalent time at CMTC camps, in conjunction with academic work at school. For those attending college, two additional years of military training in preparation for a possible commission.



Choice three. Military training, as in choice two, to be given at vocational and trade schools.

Choice four. One year of regular army training for those not having the inclination, opportunity of aptitude to choose one of the first three. These men could be given a certain amount of vocational and trade schooling to aid them in better adjustment to life at the completion of a year's training.

Naturally, such a plan would have to be controlled by local boards similar to the present draft board.

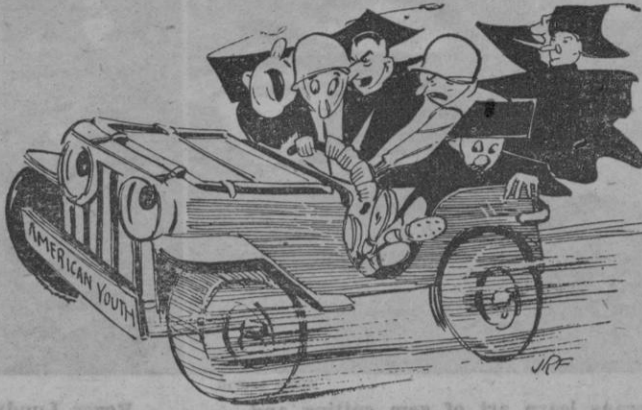
1/Lt. Fred S. Butterworth, QMC.

### No War Machines

Those who favor one year compulsory military training haven't been able to say much for it. Those "Five Disgusted Sergeants" say it will help a young fellow appreciate his home. Is that a knock or a boost for the Army? T/Sgt. Geisher doesn't want any of the nation's educators to handle the program as they didn't seem to do very much toward avoiding this war. Germany didn't have any educators guiding her state; perhaps if she had there wouldn't have been any war. I believe the way to keep the peace is not to prepare for war but to see that no other nation is allowed to build a war machine. Let us spend more time in trying to understand the problems that are facing all the peoples of the world. Progress will be made only through educators, through a complete understanding of our fellowmen.

T/5 Julian Friedman.

### Let Me Handle It!



### Thirst for Free Life

I take violent exception to the statement made by the Association of College Presidents to the effect that compulsory military training after the war endangers free education and the American pattern of life.

A year of service for a boy of 17 or 18 could be the most maturing, hardening and sharpening year of his life. He would meet his countrymen equally, he would find out a little bit about his land and he would live a collective life where every one must work together. He might find a trade through work in the motor pool, the drafting board, engineering equipment or the mess hall. A large percentage of men will have a better idea of what they want to do and many will want to go to college with a reason for learning. What is more, they will thirst for a free life and a free education and a better life as never before.

And I think the college presidents will find men, not boys, at their institutions.

-J. A. Holabird, 1st Lt., 307th A/B Eng. Bn.

### 'What's It Gotten Me?'

As a father of four boys, I have read with interest several articles on compulsory military training in peacetime. I had six years of such training, and what has it gotten me, other than 10 percent of my base pay?

I was inducted in March, 1944, and have been overseas four months, with three months' combat service, while other men much younger than myself, who took basic training with me, were sent to divisions in the States, held over for cadre and other jobs. I do not consider myself a better soldier than any one else, but I can't see the point of compulsory training.

Pfc Thomas L. Joiner, Inf.

### Any Volunteers?

The vote of the Association of American Colleges approving a resolution objecting to compulsory military training makes two things clear to me: one, that they are biased and consider only the college career from a business standpoint, and two, that they are over there and we are over here. The majority of the soldiers favor compulsory military training.

I have had two years of college and intend returning there when the Army releases me, but I do not regret the time that I have spent in the Army.

Besides that—who is going to take my place in the Army of Occupation when this war is over?

2nd Lt. Rodney M. Armstrong, TC.

### Soldiers in High School

Asked the question: "Is peacetime conscription necessary?" the public almost emphatically answers, "Yes." Nationwide polls have been taken, including soldiers fighting on battlefields, and the results are invariable. America does want national conscription. However, a minor opposition has persisted. Somebody does not agree that American youth, future doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, teachers, should, at a time when they are forming the nucleus of their career, grasping for information, hoping for encouragement, be conscripted into the Army for military training.

They realize what the pro-conscriptionist fails to realize, or refuses to accept. That is; the change in a person's mind that a year in the service will induce.

Yes, with conscription, we will be prepared to fight the war of aggression, but will we be prepared for the war of science? The war of health, or of progress?

There are people who realize these situations. They are the American educators. They are the people who will not allow the American brain to stagnate. They are the people who unceasingly strive to uphold and increase the high standard of knowledge in America.

Let us not take the easy way out. Let



us not sacrifice the future of America for present day security. If we can make officers in college, why can't we make soldiers in high school? "When we assumed the role of soldier; we did not lay aside the role of citizen."

A. E. D., T.D.'s

### Force by Force

I was quite interested in the strong opposition voiced by the Association of American Colleges against universal conscription.

I attended college for two years previous to the war, but after spending four years in service (seven months in active combat) I have changed any isolationist ideas I may have had.

If we are ever going to make such an organization as the League of Nations practical, we must first become an active member ourselves; and second, have the force at our fingertips to back up our democratic ideas, should they become trampled on.

The only way to have such a force readily available is a reserve built up by a year's compulsory military training for every young man between high school and college age.

We fellows in the front lines are learning that the only answer to force is force, and we pray that a next war (if there is one) will not catch us as unprepared as this one back in 1941.

Pfc Gerald T. Setterlund.

"Tomorrow the World!"  
By John R. Fischetti

JITTERS

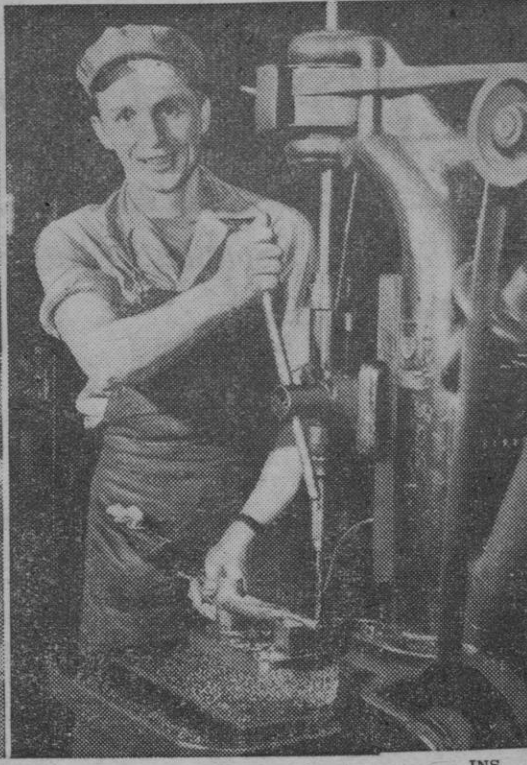
THE MAIL MAN'S RING WON'T BE "GREETING" YOU.

THE COP BLEW HIS WHISTLE.

A CHAMPAGNE CORK POPPED DURING A LULL IN THE MUSIC.



Wounded and discharged veterans learn art of gem cutting and polishing in New York shop. Harry Schwartz, left, and Jack Axelson polish new, semi-precious stones, called hemitones.



Roger Lundy, veteran of African and Sicilian campaigns, has taken a job at the Studebaker plant as machinist.



Morton C. Solomon, veteran, works at Cincinnati Wright plant. He operates pneumatic hoist.

### Joe's Return Will Outdo Dad's

WHEN the veteran of the last war returned home after polishing off the Heinies he found a tumultuous welcome, lots of ticker tape, brass bands, back slapping—but not much more. He had wound up one job on the battlefields in Europe but his biggest job was when he got back into civvies—like finding a job. There weren't many things ready to help fit him back into his old role of just plain John Q. Citizen.

The veteran of this war will get a far better break—the Soldiers' Bill of Rights will help him hurdle many of his "reconversion" problems. And other things have been done to fit servicemen of this war into the civilian groove again.

Benefits the GI of today is receiving and will receive when he doffs khaki dwarfs those that awaited his Dad in 1918. Following is a comparison of conditions for the returning veterans of the two World Wars:

	World War I	World War II
Muster-out pay.....	\$60 top bonus upon discharge.	\$300 top muster-out pay.
Total disability pay.....	Single man received \$30 a month.	Single man now gets \$115 a month, with additional special rates and allowances for specific injuries and more seriously disabling conditions.
Veterans Administration...	None existed.	Made a full war agency with priorities.
Hospitals .....	None existed until some months after demobilization.	\$500,000,000 expansion authorized of present 100 V.A. hospitals.
Boards to review discharges .....	None existed.	Authorized by G. I. Bill of Rights.
Claims procedure .....	Slowed by red tape.	Quick settlement of claims mandatory under new law.
Employment aids .....	No effective employment or job placement service existed.	Finest veterans' employment service, job counselling and job placement service provided, operated by veterans for veterans.
Re-employment .....	No provision.	Re-employment rights provided under Selective Service Act of 1940.
Unemployment benefits...	No one ever heard of them.	\$20 a week if completely unemployed, up to a total of 52 weeks.
Educational opportunities.	Nothing for the able-bodied.	Every veteran who is eligible at all is eligible for at least one year. Based on length of service, up to four years for those who were under 25 when they went into service, and those who can show their education was interrupted, delayed or impeded by war service. Government pays up to \$500 a year tuition, plus \$50 a month subsistence for those with no dependents. \$75 a month to those with dependents.
Loan provisions for homes, farms, business .....	Nothing.	Government does not make loan, but will guarantee 50 percent up to limit of \$2,000, or half of loan of \$4,000. Government guarantee of 50 percent repayment if veteran defaults, makes him a better "credit risk."
Veterans' preference in federal civil service employment .....	Provided, but not extensive.	Many more preferences now available to vets of both wars.
Hospitalization for non-service-connected disability .....	Not granted until 1924.	Granted by Congress March 17, 1943, subject to preference for those having service-connected disability.



Loan provisions for homes, farms, business .....



Veterans' preference in federal civil service employment .....

Hospitalization for non-service-connected disability .....

### Job Rights For Returning Vets CIO Aim



A PROGRAM dealing with returning war veterans—jobs, seniority and pay—has been submitted to General Electric and Westinghouse by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, a CIO affiliate.

If adopted, it will affect the 60,000 workers of those two companies now in military service. Similar proposals are being prepared for submission to other companies, a union spokesman said.

The proposals made to General Electric and Westinghouse extend seniority rights to all veterans of this war for length of service dating back to 1940; set up machinery to secure jobs for wounded veterans, and state that all former employees of the companies shall return to their jobs at former salaries or rates of pay—plus any general increases which have accrued during the military service period.

These recommendations will be discussed with company officials soon. Present contracts do not expire until April 1, but the proposals are being made now under a 30-day modification clause of the present contract. Seniority rights would extend for the veteran's length of service, dating back to Sept. 1, 1940. They would start for a newly-hired employe only after a veteran had obtained a job and satisfactorily fulfilled the usual trial run. A veteran who had never worked at the plant before, but who qualifies for a job, would receive seniority for years in service—after he proved his ability to hold the job.

It is proposed that union and company officials work together with other agencies in each community to secure jobs for all returning disabled veterans.

Some dope on two of the better-known organizations of veterans of this war: American Veterans of World War II

(AMVETS) formed by 35 representatives of 12 local groups in Kansas City recently... Elmo Keel, national commander, is a former master sergeant with Army Air Forces in Burma and China... Claude Morgan, public relations director, fought in Africa, Sicily and Italy... At Gela, Sicily, he was one of the organizers of a group called American Liberators... AMVETS, says Morgan, has about 28 posts affiliated, has 5,700 on rolls, counting members-at-large... roster includes 500 or more in active service... charters in 34 states, with four more applied for... post dues are \$4 a year... AMVETS plans a convention next June.

The American Veterans Committee is also growing rapidly... headquarters are in New York, but it has, over 2,000 members, and chapters in Jersey City, Cleveland, Chicago and Los Angeles... has no initiation fee and no dues, except for subscription fee of \$4 per year for the twice monthly bulletin... chairman of the committee is Lt. Charles G. Bolte, who lost a leg at El Alamein... he organized the group two years ago... unlike the AMVETS, the AVC is delaying permanent organization until a conference can be held after demobilization.

Only new committee formed in the Illinois House of Representatives is one on rehabilitation, which will handle veterans' affairs during the legislative session.

Thousands of men now serving in the Army have already made fairly definite plans to set up businesses of their own in the post-war period, according to returns from a sampling of 20,000 enlisted men in the U.S. and abroad. Eleven percent of the men plan to set up shop for themselves or with a family relative, and out of this group 80 percent have had previous experience. About 50 percent expect to go into retail trade, and another 25 percent plan to establish service concerns or small manufacturing plants.

### Hepcats and Bookworms

By Joseph Wechsberg  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

The new book season's first big seller is "Captain from Castile" by Samuel Shellabarger (Little, Brown), a long, exciting, historical romance of the age of chivalry. Pedro de Vargas, handsome, hot-blooded Castilian aristocrat, flees from the false accusations of the Inquisition and joins up with Cortés in the conquest of Mexico. The heroine is a beautiful gypsy girl who shares his adventures and escapes. Enough killings, suspense, love, adventures to make four movies out of it. 20th Century-Fox bought the book for \$100,000 and the Literary Guild made it their January selection.

"Anything Can Happen," by George and Helen Papashvily (Harper) is a delightful, humorous story of a Russian who comes to America, the land where "anything can happen" (and sure does).

Here is the newest list of current fiction bestsellers (from the New York Times): "The Green Years" (Cronin), "Immortal Wife" (Stone), "Forever Amber" (Windsor), "Earth and High Heaven" (Graham), "Green Dolphin Street" (Goudge), "The Robe" (Douglas), "Leave Her to Heaven"

(Ben Ames Williams), "The Bolinvars" (Bayless), "Cannery Row" (Steinbeck), "The Razor's Edge" (Maugham). As you can see, escape leading the field, with religious novels a close runner-up.

The Metropolitan Opera Guild has started a drive that should get more musical instruments into the hands of service men. Over 1,800 instruments have already been donated... Frankie Sinatra gets \$14,000 a week on his new Max Factor program. (The story goes that he wanted \$15,000).

Life-in-Hollywood-As-Usual-Department: The Hollywood Victory Committee for stage, screen and radio has so far arranged for 35,925 performances by 3,503 individual performers... Good picture: "Meet Me in St. Louis," a gay, sentimental musical picture of the good old days in St. Louis forty years ago; charming performances by Judy Garland and Margaret O'Brien.

Present cigarette famine in the States has hit Hollywood too, at least according to the press agents. When a short-skirted cigarette girl recently walked across the cocktail bar set of "The Lost Weekend" at Paramount, her tray, stacked with all popular brands, almost caused a riot... How about sending home a couple of packages, fellows?

This Was America Yesterday:

# St. Valentine Eve Gives Brass a Romantic Glint

By Phil Bucknell  
The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Wives of great men remind us—Feb. 14 is Valentine's Day. Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower is also reminding her five-star husband that it is the anniversary of their engagement. Recalling how once upon a time the West Point graduate gave a Mamie Doud his class ring on Valentine's Day, Mrs. Eisenhower has been telling the Washington Post how "I was in San Antonio and met Ike at a dinner party in October. He was one of five eligible bachelors there." That's all. The following February they were engaged.

Josephine, wife of Lt. Gen. James Doolittle, tells how "Jimmy was always in a hurry to get married. He would say, 'Jo, let's get married soon,' but we went together for seven years. Probably because we were so poor and I thought it was more important for Jimmy to get his college education first."

They were that way about each other in high school, she says. And the former Ruth Harrison tells how she said: "Isn't that Toocy Spaatz?" to her cavalry colonel father and how he answered, "Yes, and this is probably the last time you will ever see him. That young fool's going to be an aviator." They did meet again when he was a captain. After a whirlwind courtship they were married in July, 1917.

Then there is Mrs. Mark Wayne Clark, who calls herself "a Hoosier from Muncie, Indiana" and has been saying how she met the present commander of Allied armies in Italy at a picnic. The former Maurine Doran says she became more friendly with Clark's parents than with him at first, and "in fact, I would have my other gentlemen friends call for me at the Clarks." Later on, apparently, like other present generals, Clark became a rushing lover—"Mark kept insisting we rush the wedding date."

## A Valentine Straight from the Heart

BUT today's Valentine from many American women to soldiers overseas has been blood. Acting on the suggestion of Peggy Eaton, of the National Association of Manufacturers, hundreds of women have donated blood to be shipped to overseas hospitals, coming, as the suggestion said, "straight from the heart."



In Philadelphia, the Container Corporation of America has solved part of the labor problem at least. When there's a shortage of 65-cents-an-hour labor to unload freight cars of waste paper they call on the \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year men.

The executives have been doing the job so well that the "invitation" is coming again and again.

IOWANS, it seems, are cynics. In a poll by the Des Moines Sunday Register—before the statement from the Big Three—only a quarter of the corn-raisers believed that the United Nations intended to live up to the Atlantic Charter. It must be stated that 57 percent of the state's residents think the United States should, though, even if alone in doing so.

The actual figures were: 26 percent thought the United Nations will keep the spirit of the Charter, 44 percent thought it a dead letter, and 30 percent said they didn't know. Fifty-seven percent thought the U.S. should keep the Atlantic Charter, 17 percent thought we should just go along with the other nations, either for or against, and 26 percent said they didn't know.

The Michigan legislature is considering two bills to prevent holding of office by convicted felons—but they are having to tread softly. Several members of the present legislature are under conviction for accepting bribes.

## Dallas Wants Name for Park

IF you are from northeast Dallas there is still time to make your voice heard in naming a new park. The 13-acre site at Martel and Glencoe, on which \$75,000 is to be spent to make it one of the most modern parks in the city, is nameless and officials are asking for suggestions.

In Clearwater, Fla., John C. Brown, marriage clerk, refused to officiate at an after-hours wedding, pleading that he was in bed with a cold. So the prospective bride and bridegroom, both members of the Army Medical Corps, showed up at Brown's home and announced their intention of "treating him until such time as he is able to perform the ceremony."



IN Detroit, a weary corporal just back from overseas was pushed out of line in a busy store by a woman who said, "I'm first. My husband is an officer." The brusque dame further revealed that the officer husband was all of a second lieutenant.

"If you're trying to pull rank on me," said the corporal, "you'll have to wait your turn. My wife is a nurse—a first lieutenant."

This is a piece for ETO hands who learned to talk English English as opposed to American English. A Britisher negotiating lend-lease of 30,000 prefabricated homes for British warworkers included in his specifications: "doors on closets." Washington officials said nothing doing; American workers had to make do with curtains—so could the Britons. It was after a furious discussion that they discovered the Americans were referring to clothes closets, while the Britisher meant water closets.

(For those who by-passed England's sunny isle: the British call closets cupboards.)

## Abbie an' Slat's

By Courtesy of United Features



## By Raeburn Van Buren



## Benched by Books

By Pap



Pap's cartoon on Levine was fashioned when the Beaver captain was in good scholastic standing—and playing regularly. But the CCNY captain yesterday was dropped from the squad for failing to maintain the academic standards for eligibility. At the same time, Long Island U. lost center Johnny Gozdenovich for the same reason.

## Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—There are so many angles revolving around the purchase of the Yankees it will take weeks and yards of newsprint to unravel the jigsaw puzzle.

One of the knottiest problems being tossed around like a football is what's to become of Dan (Mr. Sonja Henie) Topping's Brooklyn Tigers of the National Football League. The Tigers were evicted from Ebbets Field when Branch Rickey, Dodger czar, decided to enter a team in Chick Meehan's Trans-America venture, if and when the new conference opens for business.

Topping's purchase of the Yankees clears the way for the Tigers to use the stadium, but many question whether the Marine captain intends to retain his initial franchise. He dropped approximately \$350,000 in Brooklyn and, although he's a millionaire, he may decide to confine his philanthropy to baseball.

RICKEY'S enthusiasm for crashing pro football hasn't diminished in the least, he said recently. "I'm still interested in fielding a club," he remarked. In answer to a query whether he'd bid for the Tigers if Topping decided to sell, Rickey retorted, "I certainly would."

This chain of events harbors nothing but evil for Meehan. Chick has explained on several occasions that the league could survive only if it included the New York franchise. If Topping retains the franchise, the gate will slam in Meehan's face in so far as using Yankee Stadium is concerned. And with the two clubs operating in Gotham, Rickey and Meehan would have a tough time staving off bankruptcy in Flatbush.

On the other hand, Topping could easily boot the setup in the seat of the pantaloon by selling the franchise, then permitting Meehan to rent Yankee Stadium. The young millionaire already has declared Meehan would get first crack at the stadium in the event the Tigers didn't play there.

MEANWHILE, John Mara, president of the New York Football Giants, is groping in the dark for news about Topping's plans. Asked how he felt about the Tigers moving into the stadium, Mara said: "That isn't so bad. They haven't consulted with me as yet but I'm sure they'll be over if they intend to operate. You know a friend is more acceptable in the stadium than a rival. I would much rather have Brooklyn move to New York than compete with a team in a rival league."

Regardless of the outcome there is a definite promise of plenty of fireworks before the pro football muddle will be clarified—unless, of course, the draft boards raise so much hell there aren't enough huskies left to go around.

## Buddy Young's Buddy, Patterson, Now in Navy

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Paul Patterson, Negro halfback of the University of Illinois last season, is at Great Lakes for eight weeks of boot training after being inducted into the Navy yesterday.

Patterson, one of the outstanding backs in the Big Ten last fall, did most of Illinois' passing and paired with Buddy Young to give the Illini one of the most dangerous ground offensives in the Western Conference.

## Jimmy Herbert Voted Hallanan Track Award

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Jimmy Herbert, 29-year-old Negro postal clerk, was voted the John J. Hallanan Memorial Trophy for gaining his third victory in the Hollis 600-yard run, one of the features of the Boston Athletic Association track meet last Saturday night.

Herbert, who has gained top honors in practically every track meet during his long career, scored his latest triumph in the Hollis 600 after a lapse of seven years.

## Penn Clinches Eastern Loop Court Honors

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The University of Pennsylvania basketball team clinched its first Eastern Intercollegiate League title since 1937 when it defeated Columbia, 57-50, here last night.

Howie Dallmar, six-foot four-inch Navy trainee from Stanford, featured the Quakers' victory. Although he scored only 13 points, his accurate passing kept his teammates clicking and they couldn't be stopped. His brilliant defensive play halted several incipient Columbia rallies during the second half.

Norman Skinner, Lions' ace scorer, added 21 points to his total to step farther ahead of the league's top goal-makers.

Penn led, 32-24, at halftime, but Columbia tied the score three times in the second half, Dallmar taking charge each time to pull the Quakers out of danger.

## Illini Cagers Creep Up On Iowa, Ohio State

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 13.—Illinois drew closer to Ohio State and Iowa, Big Ten cage leaders, last night, by blasting Indiana, 71-48, a sizzling second-half assault smothering the Hoosier threat earlier in the game. Meanwhile, Iowa defeated Purdue, 48-43, to gain a tie with the Buckeyes at seven league triumphs against one defeat. Illinois has won five and lost one.

Walter Kirk, high scoring "Whiz Kid" guard, scored five points in the first minute of the second half to push the home team to an eight-point advantage over Indiana. He led the scorers with 17 points, while Walt Kersulis, substitute center, tallied 13. Jim Copeland netted 16 for the losers.

## McSpaden, Nelson In Golf Deadlock

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Harold "Jug" McSpaden slipped to four over par, a 76, and ended in a tie with Byron Nelson in the New Orleans Open golf tournament here yesterday. They'll play off for the title today. Nelson shot a 71 to give both players an aggregate 284.

A strong wind, in addition to the sodden turf, handicapped the golfers, but several made sensational scores: Sam Schneider and Sammy Snead were low for the final round with 69s and split a \$500 war bond.

Claude Harmon was third with 289. Snead was fourth with 290, and Johnny Bulla fifth, with 291. Fred Haas, Jr., of New Orleans, came from behind to take the amateur lead from Ed Furgol, of Detroit, with a final total of 320.

## Wade, Lupien Join Players in Service

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Two American leaguers were inducted, and a National Leaguer was reclassified 1A, as service calls continued to erase familiar names from the rosters of big league clubs.

Jake Wade, Yankee southpaw, was taken by the Navy at Moorhead City, N.C., and is now stationed at Bainbridge, Md. Tony Lupien, firstbaseman for the Phillies, went into the Army after passing his physical at Fort Banks, Mass. At Cleveland, Pat Seery, Indians' outfielder, has been reclassified 1A and will take his pre-induction physical at Little Rock, Ark., within a month. He was previously 4-F.

## Pirates' Spring Slate

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 13.—The Pittsburgh Pirates today announced a spring training schedule of 12 games with several tentatively scheduled for their Muncie (Ind.) training camp.

The Bucs will report to camp Mar. 16. The schedule of games: Mar. 31, Apr. 1, Cleveland at Lafayette; Apr. 7-8, Chicago White Sox at Terre Haute; Apr. 10-11-12, White Sox at Muncie; Apr. 14-15, Detroit at Evansville.

## CAGE RESULTS

- Amer. University 52, Johns Hopkins 28.
- Augusta 48, Macomb Techs 41.
- Cornell 38, Syracuse 33.
- Dakota Wesleyan 46, Augustana 36.
- Florida 58, Auburn 43.
- Illinois 71, Indiana 48.
- Iowa 48, Purdue 43.
- Langston 74, Bishop 53.
- North Carolina 43, N. Car. St. 35.
- N. Car. Pre-Flight 80, Wake Forest 39.
- Penn 57, Columbia 50.
- Tennessee 48, Georgia 38.

# Malta Scene of Meeting Between FDR, Churchill On War Against Japan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Malta to discuss plans for stepping up the war against the Japanese before departing for their historic eight-day conference with Marshal Stalin at Yalta, Crimea, it was disclosed today.

Meanwhile, a White House spokesman declined to reveal when the President would return to Washington and added that he did not know whether Mr. Roosevelt would confer with Gen. De Gaulle, President of France's Provisional Government, before his return.

London reports said the Crimean meeting was a "working man's conference," with the Big Three conferring eight or nine hours daily. The Lavidia Palace, where the Big Three meeting was held, lies a little more than two miles from Yalta, which has a population of about 30,000 and is considered one of the finest Black Sea bathing resorts.

### N.Y. Dem. Leader in Party

The White House, in disclosing some details of the meeting not covered in the communique, revealed that Edward J. Flynn, New York Democratic leader, was Mr. Roosevelt's guest at the meeting, but added that he took no part in the deliberations. Flynn was invited by the President as "an old friend."

Although photographs showed him aboard an American warship at Malta, there was no disclosure of the President's mode of transportation from Washington to Malta. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill flew from Malta to a Russian airport in the Crimea.

Also in the Presidential party were Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Ambassador to Russia W. Averell Harriman, Gen. George C. Marshall, Adm. Ernest J. King, Maj. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, who represented ailing Gen. H. H. Arnold; War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes; Stephen Early, Presidential press secretary; and Mrs. John Boettiger, the President's daughter.

# Senators Hail 'Big 3' Stand Giving U.S. New Europe Role

(Continued from Page 1)

that it "could mean quite a lot, and then again it could mean almost nothing."

Sen. Tom Connally (D-Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee which will consider treaties and U.S. participation in world organization, found the announcement "highly satisfactory."

"People are advised that both in war and peace, the Allies are working in a spirit of harmony and unity to accomplish the high objectives of the war and the peace machinery to follow," Connally said.

Chairman Andrew J. May (D-Ky.) of the House Military Affairs Committee said the proposed destruction of German militarism "is the only thing that will meet the demands of people throughout the world." He added that "nobody will be satisfied with anything less."

Chairman Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said that if the Allies adhere to the Atlantic Charter, "and I am confident they will—smaller nations can expect the safeguards and guarantees which it affords them."

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) said: "This may well prove to be the most important and momentous document since the Declaration of Independence."

### LaFollette Differs

Sen. Robert M. LaFollette Jr. (Prog.-Wis.) objected that the announcement was "pretty general in its terms" and said that "the proof of the pudding will be in the eating."

Sen. Carl A. Hatch (D-N.M.) said: "People of enemy countries who truly hate war ought to take courage from this agreement and instantly repudiate the leadership that is forcing them to remain in the war."

In New York, former President Herbert Hoover endorsed the agreement as a "strong foundation on which to rebuild the world."

"If the agreement, promises and ideals expressed, shall be carried out, it will open great hope to the world," Hoover said. "It is fitting that it should have been issued to the world on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln."

In Albany, N. Y., Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's office said he would withhold comment on the report

# U.S. Favors Decisions In Editorials

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—American newspapers praised the Crimea Conference pronouncement today in editorials which sounded an optimistic note for the future. Typical comment follows:

**New York Herald Tribune:** "Every line of the remarkable document is instinct with the knowledge that in this moment of unity is more important than argument, and that to set a firm course in some positive direction is infinitely better than any amount of finespun debate over what the course should be."

**New York Times:** "Even first glance gives assurance that, though they may disappoint some individual expectations, they justify and surpass most of the hopes placed on this fateful meeting, and that in their aims and purposes they show the way to early victory in Europe."

**Washington Post:** "Both the Yugoslav and Polish provisions afforded a specific reassurance that the United States has not washed its hands of political settlements in eastern Europe..."

**Chicago Sun:** "... Those agreements... concerning the liberated countries of Europe... look like a major victory for the diplomacy of Mr. Roosevelt."

until he has had a chance to study it.

The Big Three agreement on Poland was denounced in Washington at a dinner of the Co-ordinating Committee of American Polish Associations in the East. A statement by the directors of the Crimean accord, establishing the Curzon Line as Poland's eastern border and providing for a coalition government of Poland constituted a "fifth partition" of the country.

# Citrine Acts to Speed WTUC Peace Program

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Sir Walter Citrine, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, recommended today to the World Trades Union Conference that a provisional committee be formed immediately to carry out recommendations of the conference.

Sir Walter's recommendation came in reply to a proposal by Sidney Hillman, CIO delegate, to establish a new labor organization. Hillman said that the IFTU was operating too slowly to meet labor's demands for participation in the peace settlement.

# State Guards Help Out in Coal Crisis



Responding to urgent appeals for manpower to prevent a complete breakdown of coal deliveries in Massachusetts, state guardsmen volunteered to work in Boston coal yards, loading bags of coal in Army trucks to carry it to areas in need.

# Allied Nations Vianden Taken Laud Decisions As Third Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

ciplés of the Atlantic Charter and the steps outlined at the Dumbarton Oaks discussions.

British quarters were particularly pleased by the United States' commitment at last in future world affairs.

### RUSSIAN

The Soviet newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist party, which ordinarily does not publish on Tuesday, came out yesterday in honor of the meeting, declaring that "the conference will go down in history as an example of real democratic co-operation."

### GERMAN

German newspapers screamed that the Yalta plan is "the biggest political murder attempt of all times." The press promised that the Third Reich would "smash the satanic plan." Editorials said that the Crimea plan would surrender Europe to Bolshevism.

### FRENCH

France has agreed to take part in the occupation of Germany as proposed at Yalta, the French Ministry of Information announced. The French are in full accord with a number of decisions made at the Crimea Conference, a spokesman said, adding that the organization of peace required further study. The French hoped they would be represented at future parleys.

### POLISH

The Polish government in exile in London flatly refused to follow the recommendations of the Crimea conference. A statement by Premier Tomaso Aryszewski asserted that the intention of the Big Three to create a Polish provisional government of national unity "can only legalize Soviet interference in Polish internal affairs."

It was believed in London diplomatic quarters that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Polish premier, who has Churchill's support and who is friendly to Stalf, might fly to Moscow soon to discuss formation of the new Polish government.

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beyond Duren it overflowed to form swampy pools 500 yards wide in some places on each side of the channel.

Gen. H. G. D. Crerar's Canadian Army in the north and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army on the central front were the only two Allied forces, pressing large-scale attacks into western Germany yesterday, as a comparative lull dropped over other sectors.

Gen. Patton's Fourth Inf. Div., which took Prum, mopped up the road center paralyzed by Allied bombing late in December. Two enemy infantry and tank counterattacks northeast of the town were knocked out.

South of Prum, where the Third Army smashed its biggest hold in the Siegfried Line, resistance stiffened in the ten-mile bridgehead across the Sauer River. Doughs of the 80th and Fifth Divs. met near Bollendorf to tie their two bridgeheads together.

Doughs of the 76th Inf. Div. drove into Echternerbruch, a suburb of Echternach.

Canadian troops of Gen. Crerar's army, which is made up of many nationalities, were fighting in the sodden wastelands north of captured Cleve.

The Allied forces struck across the railroad line north of Cleve and captured the Nazi town of Graethausen, 13 miles east and slightly south of Nijmegen. At this point, they were within three miles of the German center of Emmerich.

The Germans were fighting desperately to prevent Crerar from widening his bulge toward the Ruhr Valley.

### French to Expand Dakar

The French government announced yesterday that it would build Dakar, French West Africa, into a huge land, naval and air base to protect the French Empire's lifelines and to make a contribution to "collective security."

# U.S. Divisions Join to Hem In Manila Enemy

MANILA, Feb. 13 (ANS).—Three Yank divisions linked forces Monday in a solid line which hemmed in the furiously-fighting Japanese garrison against the shell-wracked bay front of Manila, south of the Pasig River.

The 37th Inf. and the First Cav. Divs. met near the Paco railway station, while another column of the First Cav. joined the 11th Airborne Div. just north of the American Polo Club.

The enemy's only possible means of escape would be across the bay to Corregidor and Bataan, which U.S. bombers of all types battered with a record weight of nearly 1,000 tons of explosives in the 48-hour period that ended Sunday night.

### Loaded Barges Sunk

The hazards of such a flight were emphasized in today's communique, which reported that American fighter planes sank 35 barges loaded with 2,500 Japanese off the Bataan Peninsula Sunday.

It appeared more likely that the Japanese in southern Manila would stand and die in the rubble-strwn area they hold. Compressed in the area, less than five square miles in all, they were carrying out a carefully calculated plan to set the price of the city's capture as high as possible.

Japanese artillery still was firing at vital pontoon bridges over the Pasig, across which the Americans were bringing tanks and guns. Some Japanese shells fell yesterday around the water reservoir northeast of Manila as enemy artillery attempted to do what a demolition squad had tried and failed to do—cut off Manila's water supply.

### Island Cut in Two

U.S. armored units reached the eastern coast of Luzon for the first time, rolling to Dinale Bay from the central Luzon plain. This divided the island from coast to coast on a line southeastward from Lingayen Gulf.

American heavy bombers based in the Philippines hit Formosa again, setting numerous parked planes afire at Heito airdrome. Thirteen enemy aircraft were shot down over Formosa and nearby Baten Island.

For the first time, American fighter planes reached China from bases to the east, when a small force of 13th AF Lightnings, in a seven-hour flight Sunday, flew over Hongkong, headed toward Amoy and then returned to the Philippines by way of Formosa without loss. Lt. Donald Sherman Nelson, Oklahoma ace, knocked down a Jap fighter over Formosa.

# 1,500 Planes Batter Nazi Rails, Bridges

More than 1,500 Ninth AF medium, light and fighter-bombers swept over Germany yesterday, attacking motor transport depots, vehicle parks, bridges and vital lines of communication.

Invaders struck without loss at a motor transport depot at Iserlohn and a vehicle park at Sehweim, both northeast of Dusseldorf. Marauders bombed the rail bridges at Sinzig and Euskirchen, both south of Bonn, and at Neuwied-Irlich, eight miles northwest of Coblenz. Wittlich, near Trier, and Sobernheim, north of Kaiserslautern, also were attacked by Havocs and Invaders. Three Marauders are missing.

Almost 800 fighter-bombers, eight of which were lost, attacked a bridge near Dusseldorf, rail yards in the Bonn area, and seven Rhine towns between Echternach and Kaiserslautern.

# Jane

By Courtesy of The London Daily Mirror

By Norman Pett

