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Hitler Can Expect

No Aid From Japs

Against Russia

Red Victories Reduce Chance for Back Stab

By GLENN BABB

The most powerful and successful of all Adolf Hitler's allies is giving public notice that she is having no part in his crusade against bolshevism, at least for the time being. In his outline of foreign policy to the parliament Thursday Foreign Minister Tani declared that Japan intends to respect her neutrality pact with Russia and expects Russia to reciprocate.

No one, of course, takes Tani's statement as an ironclad guarantee of Japan's Pacific intent. If the Kwantung army smashed across across the Amur into Siberia next week it would not be the first time that Japan had attacked first and declared war later. Russia had that experience at Port Arthur in 1904, just as the United States had at Pearl Harbor in 1941.

But in this case there is strong evidence that the civilian foreign minister's peaceful professions are consonant with the real intent of the warlords. Less than a month ago General Tojo himself said the reason for strengthening the Japanese garrisons along the Manchukuo frontier was to make sure that "the undisturbed progress of the eastern Asiatic war (against America, Britain and China) is guaranteed."

If there ever was a chance that Japan would attack Russia to help Hitler—which to this writer seems doubtful—that possibility has been reduced almost to the vanishing point by the Red army's display of resurgent power on the Volga and the Don.

An ironic feature of the situation is that there is good reason for belief that Hitler encouraged Yosuke Matsuoka to sign that neutrality pact at Moscow at Easter time in 1941 as part of the elaborate camouflage with which he tried to mask preparations for his invasion of Russia just 10 weeks later. The Japanese felt themselves tricked and many of them have never forgiven the fuehrer for that embarrassment.

Those first estimates of Japan's attack on the United States and Britain as hysterical and suicidal or, on the other hand, as part of a far-reaching Axis master plan, long since have been replaced. It is realized now that it was the result of cold-blooded, long-range calculation in which Japan's interests alone were considered and in which the immediate tasks and ultimate risks were weighed carefully against probable gains. The gamble was judged well worth the taking. Evidence accumulates that an attack on Russia was no part of the project, in which any aid and comfort that might be given Germany and Italy was largely coincidental.

The plan of campaign adopted was that of the "South seas" expansionists in which naval leaders—as distinguished from the Black Dragon-Kwantung army clique—are predominant. The navy-fostered expansion program is running into serious difficulties now in the Solomons, New Guinea and elsewhere in the "South seas."

The time may come, therefore, when the continentalists, the Kwantung army clique, will demand a reversion to its generation-old schemes for seizure of eastern Siberia. But the current trend of the war, especially in Russia, does not encourage the belief that such a change is imminent.

This has its obverse side for the United Nations. As long as Japan honors her Moscow pact the chances of Russia's plunging into the Pacific war remain remote. Joseph Stalin's absence from the Casablanca meeting supports this estimate of the situation. For the Russian leader the purpose that overshadows all others is expelling the invaders from Soviet territory and making his western frontiers impregnable.

Until that is done the eastern questions of the eastern border can wait—unless Japan attacks.

The cagey admirals and generals in Tokyo seem equally inclined to let well enough alone. For the United Nations this means that any plans for the destruction of Japan based on the easy assumption that eventually we shall have Siberian bases for bombing of Tokyo and Osaka rest on a most unsubstantial foundation.

Jeffers Refuses to Be Silenced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — (AP) — Rubber Director William Jeffers doesn't think he violated any presidential orders when he said army and navy production expeditors are "loafers" who interfere with war production.

His office confirmed today that Jeffers intends to "speak my mind" when asked about the rubber program, despite a letter from Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, reminding him that President Roosevelt has instructed government officials not to air their disputes in public and to submit all public statements to OWI for clearance.

"I need hardly emphasize that the remarks attributed to you are in conflict with the instructions of the president," Davis' letter said.

"The public airing of such conflicts and particularly in the language attributed to you not only contributes to confusion at home but furnishes ammunition to the propaganda machines of our enemies x x x.

"Such incidents can be avoided in the future if you will be good enough to submit to the OWI for appropriate clearance any remarks that you intend to make on occasions where such utterances are likely to reach the public."

Jeffers was not immediately available personally for comment on the letter, but his associates said he had voiced "the utmost respect for Mr. Davis' views" while feeling nevertheless that the OWI chief had "made a mistake." The remarks in Baltimore earlier this week were made in answer to questions at a round-table conference of the council of state governments and were not in any sense a speech, they said.

"But it is now 14 months since Pearl Harbor, and one year since the synthetic rubber plant appropriations were made," Jeffers was quoted by a spokesman.

"In all those months not a single pound of synthetic rubber has been made by those plants," he continued. "I know the capacity of business in this country if it can once get rolling, and my only concern is to help get it rolling."

To accomplish this aim, Jeffers was quoted, "I will speak my mind." A spokesman said this meant



DROVE JEEP—Sgt. Oran Lass, 22, of Kansas City, Mo., who drove a jeep carrying President Roosevelt during a review of American troops in French Morocco.

that while Jeffers intended to comply with the rules governing clearance of public utterances, he nevertheless intended to give his views directly and fully when called upon for information. Davis made an honest mistake, the rubber director was represented as believing, in thinking that Jeffers' replies to forum questions in Baltimore were an official statement planned for public dissemination.

Jeffers currently is involved in a clash with the army and navy over which should get top priority ratings for equipment and material, the rubber program on one hand or the aviation gasoline and escort ship programs on the other. A WPB decision to push 55 per cent of the rubber program is reported to have been held in abeyance for President Roosevelt's personal action due to military opposition.

Davis told his press conference yesterday Jeffers' remarks were "clearly a contravention of the (president's) letter x x x." Davis did not make his letter to Jeffers public, but Jeffers had no hesitance in doing so.



MARSEILLE IN STATE OF SIEGE—This is the old harbor section of Marseille, where French soldiers fortified their homes and fired on Germans who tried to evacuate the district. Vichy declared a state of siege.



NEW M-5 IN ACTION—A powerful bunker jumper is the Army's M-5, the speedy new light tank used by allies against Rommel and in the North African campaign. It is more maneuverable and can hit harder than equivalent enemy tanks. (Official U. S. Army photo from NEA.)

Women in War Work



Organizing a city-wide Red Cross survey that will serve a double purpose are Mrs. E. F. Pumphrey, chairman, (right, above) and Mrs. Harry Egan, co-chairman. The two head a committee of 37 women who will contact every woman in Tulsa to ascertain what Red Cross neighborhood classes she would attend. The same committee will also district the city for the Red Cross war fund drive to be conducted in March. (Tribune Staff Photo).

U-Boats Sink Four Vessels

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29.—(AP)—Goaded apparently to desperation by ever-lengthening United States convoy routes, the Axis sent a wolf-pack of submarines against an escorted fleet of merchant ships off the South American coast this month and blasted four American vessels to the bottom.

Twenty-five men were lost and 23 others were missing from the four craft. Some of the missing were believed to be safe. The sinkings raised to 608 the reported number of United Nations and neutral ships lost in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

It was the first wolfpack action reported in western Atlantic waters, and news of it, told here by survivors with navy permission, lent emphasis to warnings by high government officials that the submarine menace remains great. Wolfpack tactics have long been used in north Atlantic convoy lanes.

Release of news of this heavy torpedo assault was the first public acknowledgement by United States naval authorities that convoys were operating close to South America, although Brazilian officials had mentioned them.

The attack came at night, survivors said at Miami. The first ship hit burst into flames, and an eerie red glow lighted the scene as other torpedoes streaked through the water and roared against three other craft, sinking them. The sea became filled with floating wreckage and swimming men.

The counter action by escort vessels and an army bomber cannot be described. The master of one sunken vessel, Capt. Michael F. Barry, 52, of Brooklyn, asserted he "would like to see those men get medals for their fine work."

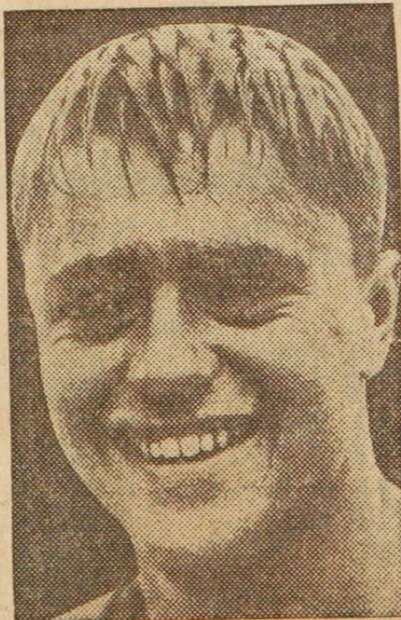
Navy to Use Whale of Man as Swim Teacher Instead of a Sub Chaser

Marathon Ace Mary Nelson Tutors Gobs

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Jan. 29.—(AP)—It will take 650,000 gallons of water to fill the huge indoor swimming pool nearing completion at Great Lakes—and at least a couple thousand gallons will splash over the sides when Marvin Nelson, a whale of a man, spans the surface in the inaugural dive.

Nelson, a marathon swimmer who has won five 15-mile titles and many less-strenuous races, is so big they were thinking of strapping a cannon to his back and turning him loose to chase down submarines.

He's 6 feet, 1 inch tall, weighs 240 pounds, and has a chest big enough to detour a tidal wave. They finally decided to use this Fort Dodge, Iowa, sailor on an eight-man staff of instructors, headed by



MARV NELSON

Lt. Wally Colbath, former Olympic diving champion, in the swimming

phase of the navy's physical hardening program.

Every sailor must be able to swim 50 yards. The new tank, 168 feet long and 75 feet wide, can accommodate 700 swimmers. They will learn the routine of "abandon ship" by diving off a cat-walk 20 feet above the water in full white and then churning the length of the pool.

Nelson won \$40,000 in swimming marathons from 1930 to 1934, then became a land lubber—entering the real estate business in New York. But he couldn't keep his feet on the ground, and by 1939 he had raised \$25,000 to cover odds of 50 to 1 that he could swim across the English channel and back again without so much as stopping for a cup of tea.

The war intervened—so Nelson did the next best thing and enlisted in the navy.

"I thought a battleship was the biggest thing afloat," one awed goby exclaimed after watching Nelson ruffle the water in one of the small pools at Great Lakes.



Out of Washington, with Capitol in the background, rolls the convoy. In its \$1,000,000 worth of equipment are 107 trucks,

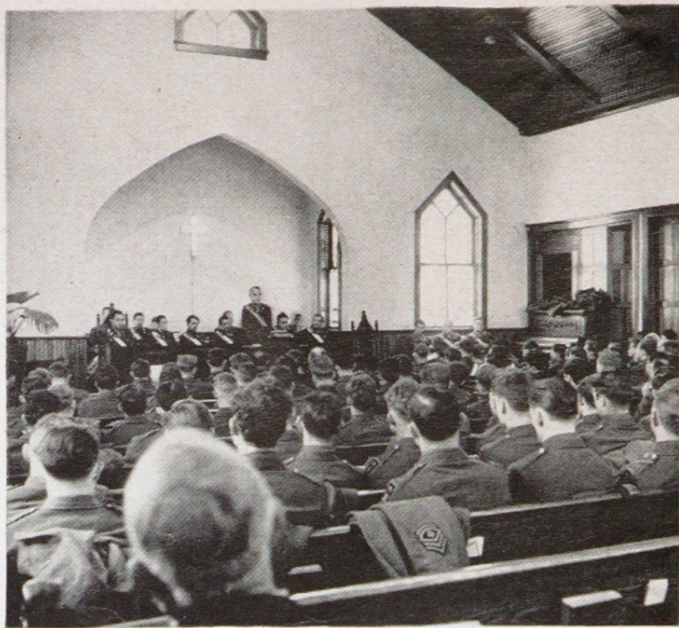
21 cars, nine anti-aircraft guns, five searchlights, plenty of machine guns and equipment. Whole convoy travels at 30 m.p.h.



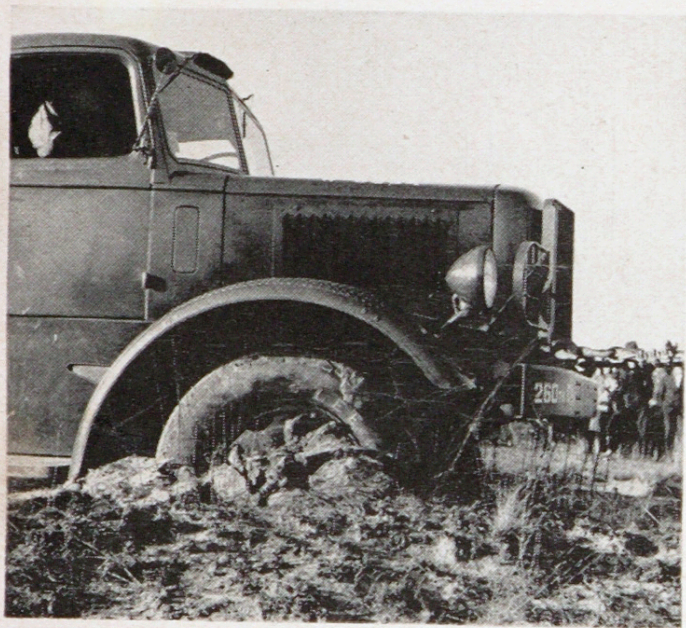
Across
Pascagoula River
roll the trucks. A
little farther west they
crossed the Mississippi
which looked even
bigger than they expected
then they felt they
were really West.



The colonel's driver flirts with a local girl at Waycross, Ga. while colonel talks to other officers beyond the car.



Sunday morning at De Funiak Springs, soldiers from the 260th help to swell small congregation of the local Methodist Church.



Deep in the mud goes one of prime movers during a demonstration of equipment at De Funiak Springs. It got out easily enough.



Snack served by "Chili Queens," accompanied by Mexican music, comes later in evening at San Antonio party.



Girl helps soldier to a potato chip. Most popular soldier amusement in a new town is to find a few friendly, attractive girls.



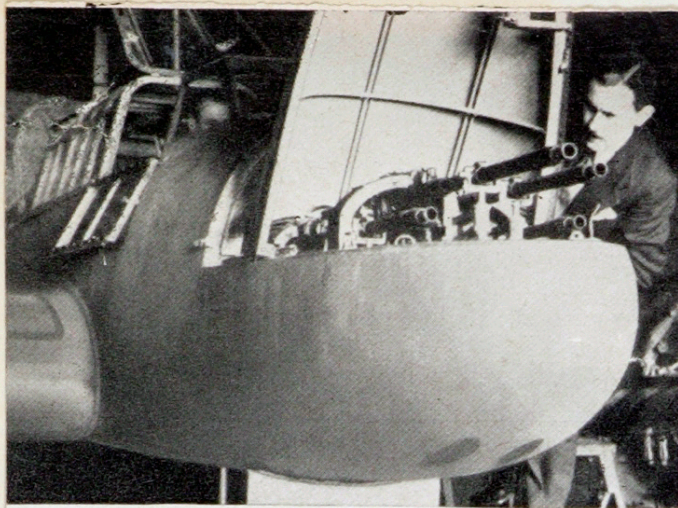
In the baptistry of an old abandoned Baptist Church at Marfa, Texas, three soldiers have some fun taking a long-needed bath.



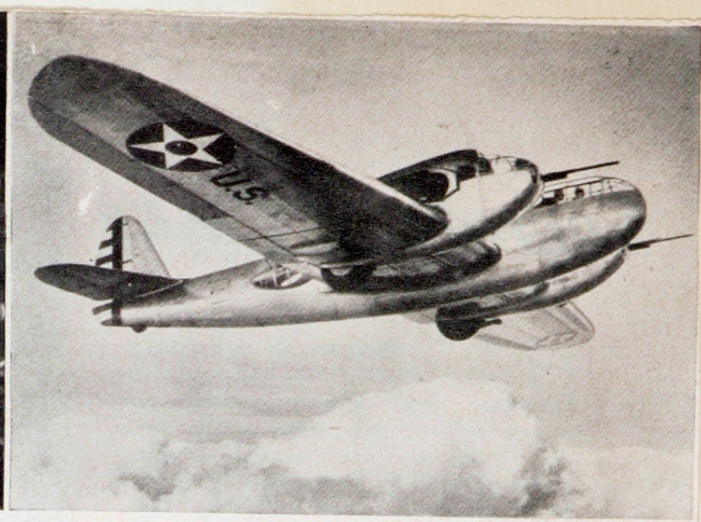
At a party in San Antonio's Pirates Cave is how some soldiers spent Saturday night. Here one dances with waitress.



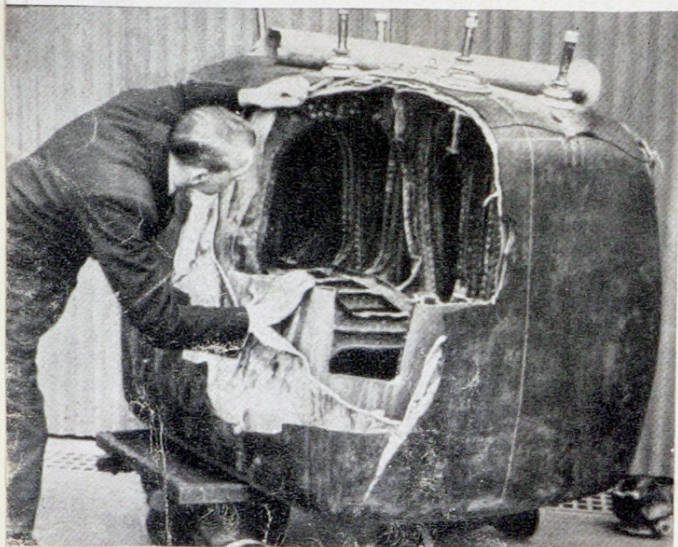
Stops for lunch and rest



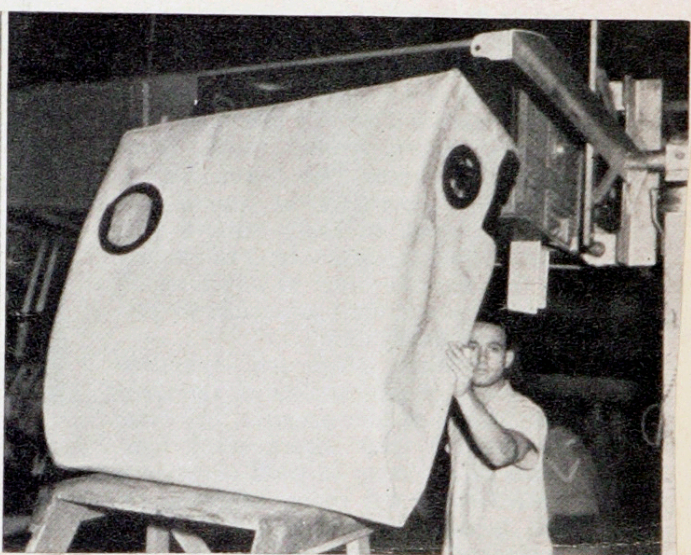
From the five machine guns and two cannon the British found on this Messerschmitt 110 . . .



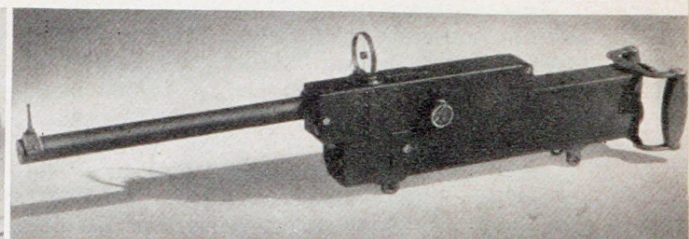
the United States has learned to use heavier armament on planes like the Airacuda (above)



War has proved that self-sealing gas tanks are essential. Here is one from a Nazi plane . . .

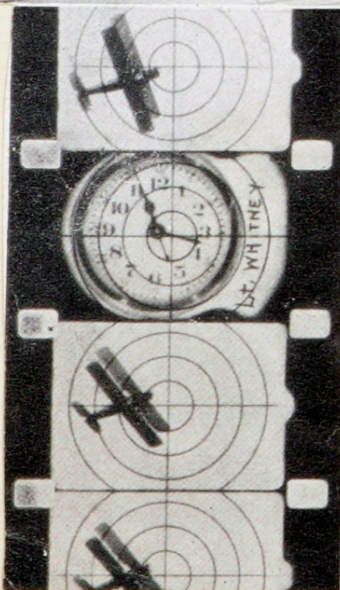


and this is the type that the United States is installing in combat planes of the latest model



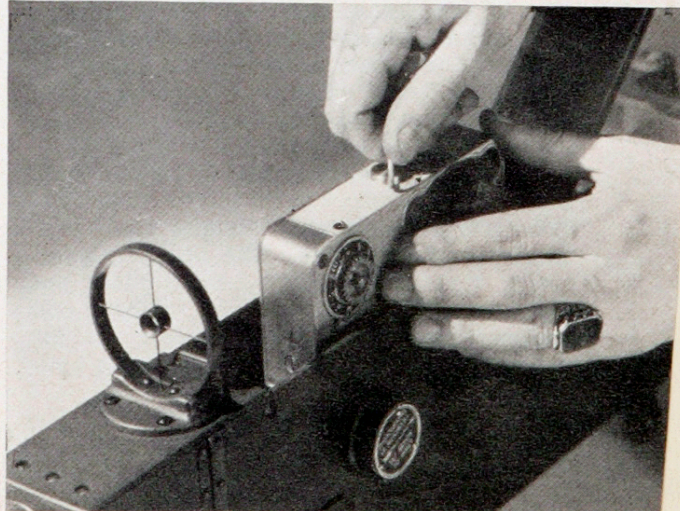
The Fairchild CG16 has a spade-type trigger at rear

Main camera mechanism comes out of a door at top of the case without interfering with adjustment

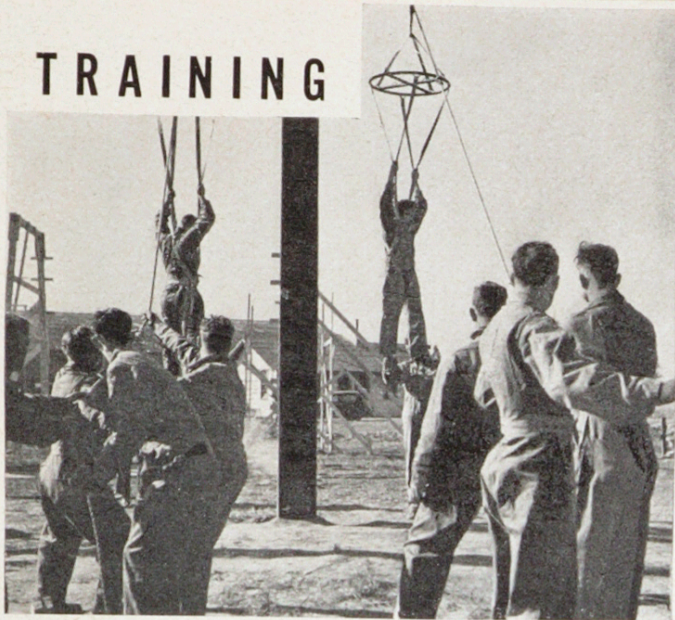


The U. S. is following Britain in placing camera machine guns in actual fighters, to record fights

Left, 16-mm. film from a camera gun. Circles and cross hairs are on a glass plate between film and shutter. The clock is pictured after each burst of fire



TRAINING



1 Recruits for the U.S. Army's parachute battalion, in training at Fort Benning, Ga., are hoisted in harness and dropped to accustom them to the bump



2 With this apparatus, which imitates the sideways drift of a landing 'chute, they learn to yank the suspension lines to lessen the shock



3 Jumping from this platform gives them the habit of landing relaxed, bending the knees, and spinning around to hit on the soft part of the body

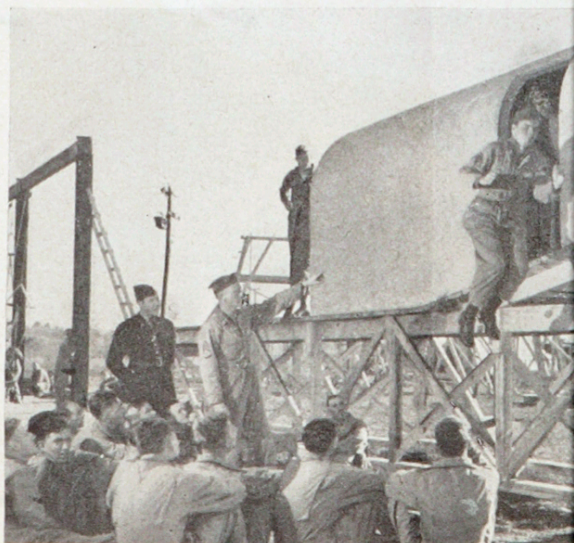


4 With a buddy imitating the drag of a parachute blowing along the ground, a recruit practices getting on his feet quickly from any position

5 Tumbling is an important part of the training. It loosens and strengthens muscles, and teaches the men to take any kind of a fall without an injury



6 Stepping out of a transport-plane door in mid-air is an art in itself. At Fort Benning, they practice it with a mock-up of a plane fuselage

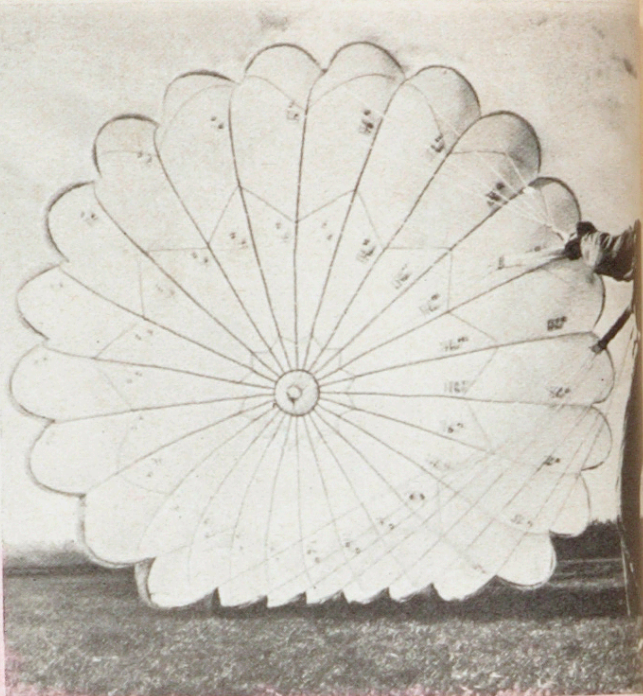


John D. ...

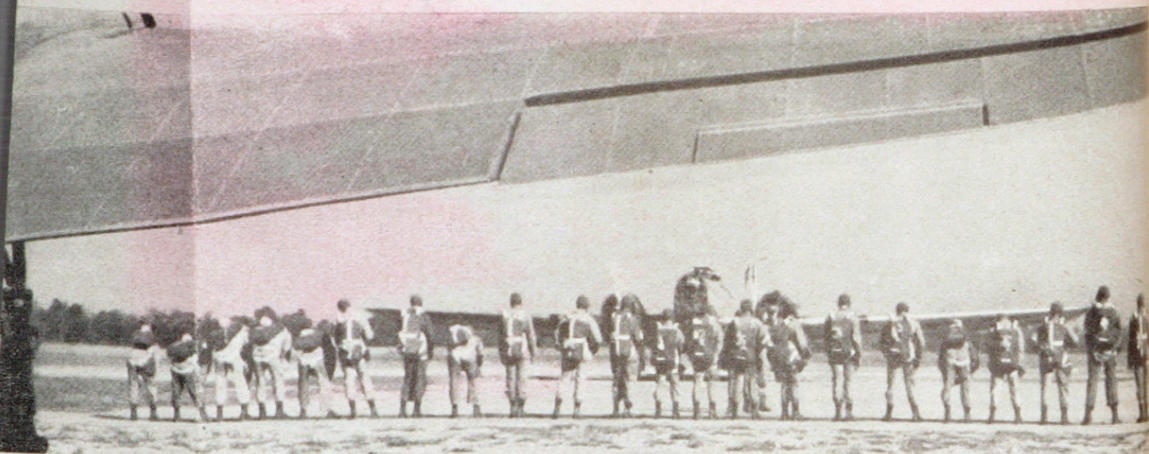
TRAINING



The next step is to jump from the dummy with full service equipment



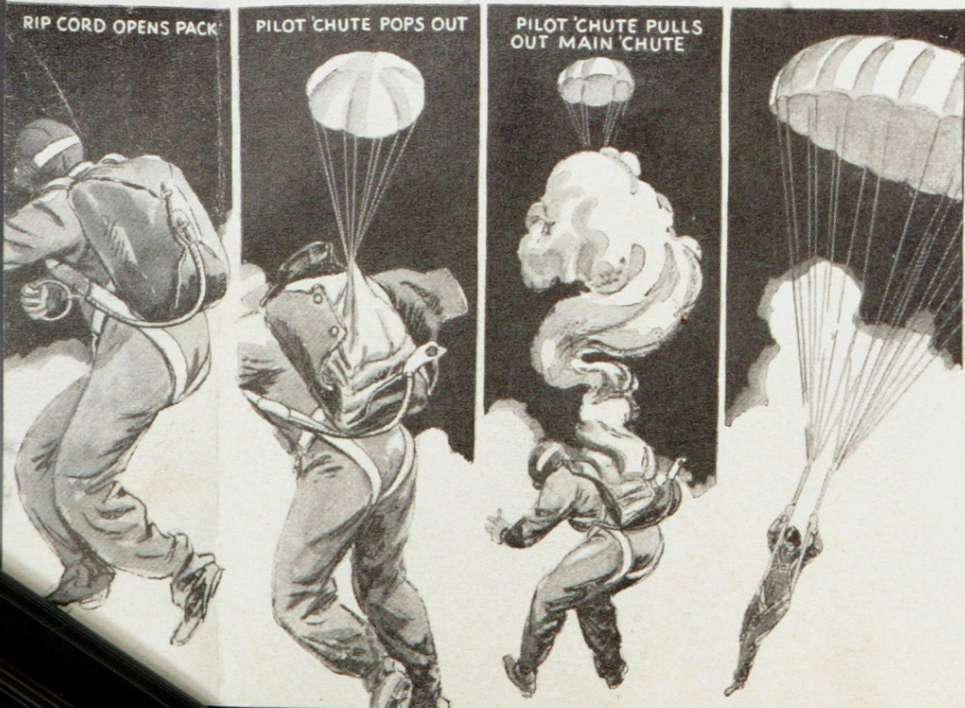
Before he ever makes a real leap, our sky soldier must handle his 'chute on the ground when a strong wind is



Now come "orientation" flights, in which the men get the "feel" of flying and study up on maps

How a rip-cord parachute opens. In static-line 'chutes regularly used by sky soldiers, the rip cord is replaced by a line attached to the plane body

Pilot 'chute is to center of m



POPULAR SCIENCE

Turn Co



"SILK" SAILORS

Above, at Left, Inviting a Spin; Center, Ready to Land; Right, Going into Spiral; Below, at Left, High-Speed Vertical Fall; Right, Position for Falling Flat, Face Down

Two Jap Planes Raid U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP)—The navy announced today that two Japanese float planes attacked United States ships somewhere west of our positions in the Aleutian islands. No damage was suffered, the navy said.

It was the first such Japanese attack in the Aleutian islands in months, a navy spokesman said.

The Japanese planes probably were operating out of Kiska.

What type of United States ships attacked was not specified.

Other Far Pacific developments:

SOLOMONS—The navy also reported that U. S. army troops on Guadalcanal island "continued to advance to the west despite stiff enemy resistance." Forty Japanese were killed and five prisoners taken, the navy said.

BURMA—British headquarters reported that RAF bombers struck new "softening up" blows against Japanese positions on Akyab island and along the Mayu peninsula above Akyab.

Corp. J. J. Rippetoe Killed in Africa

Corp. Junious J. (Rip) Rippetoe, 20-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rippetoe, Bruner station, was killed in an accident in northwest Africa last December 29, according to word received here.

Also reported killed in the same theater of war was Staff Sgt. Jack Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Elliott, formerly of Tulsa but now of Kansas City, Mo.

Tech. Sgt. J. B. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tura Davis, 1743 S. Xanthus av., was reported captured in the Philippines.

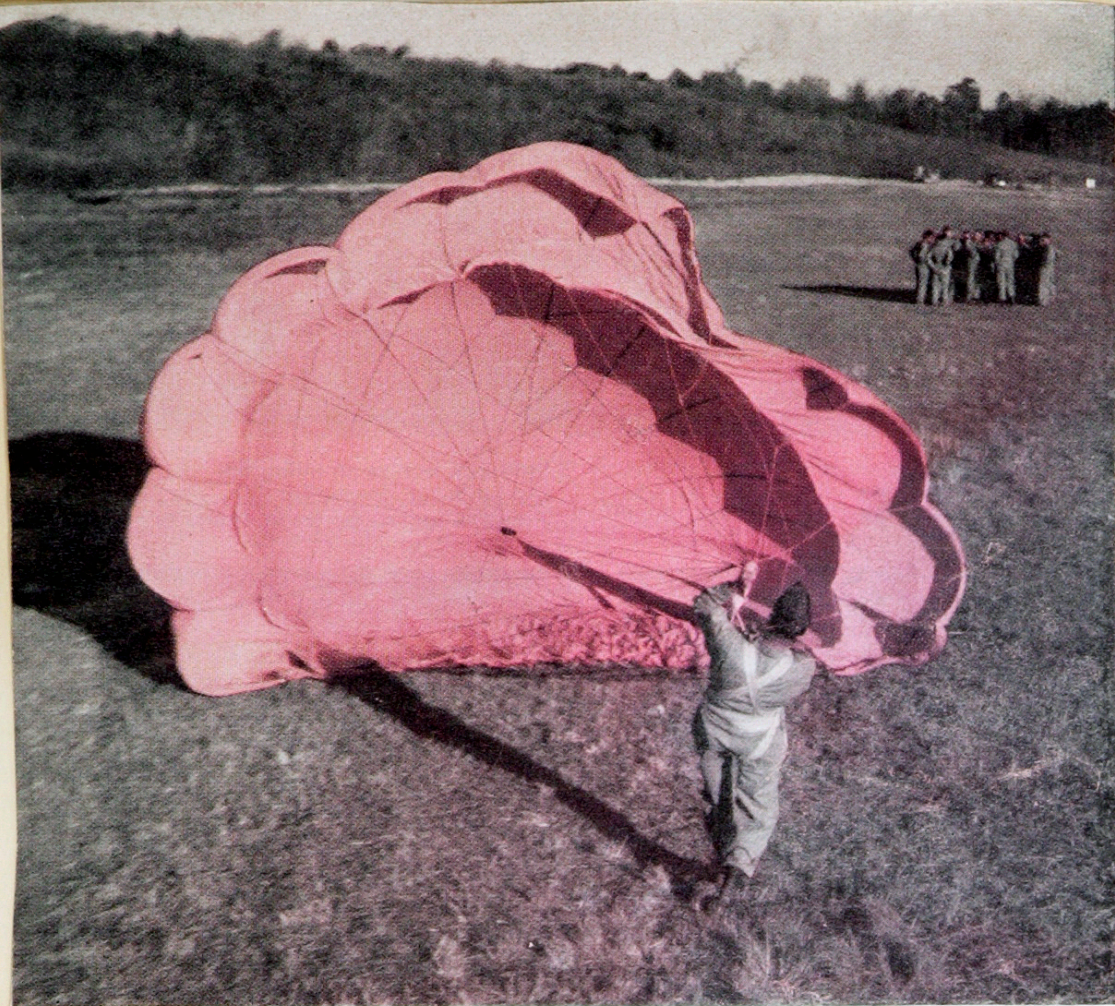
Corporal Rippetoe attended Sand Springs high school and was a member of the National Guard in Tulsa. He has been in active service since 1939 and besides the parents, leaves a brother, Delbert, water tender first class, in the navy, and a sister, Mrs. J. E. Ruse, Long Beach.

Sgt. Elliott was killed while on duty with the air corps. He was a radioman on a Flying Fortress and enlisted in 1941.

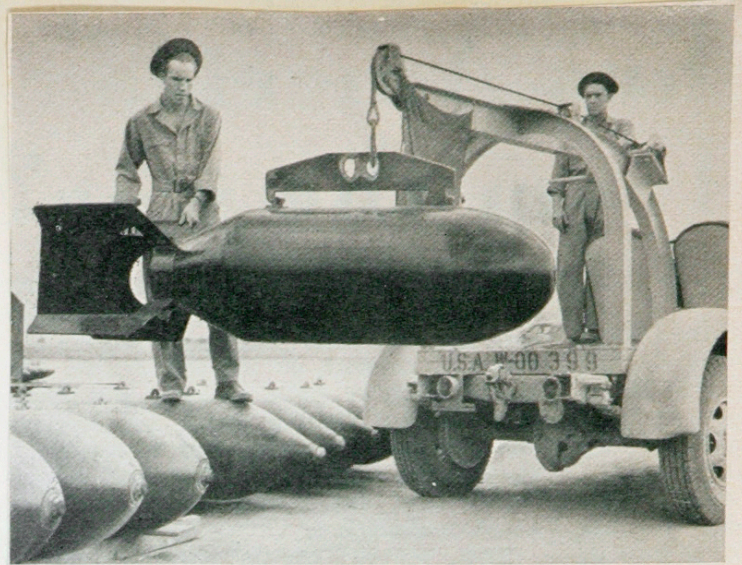
Soap has a particular value in use as a road-building material. It is instrumental in producing a scale-resistant surface.



A student parachutist riding the wind after a free jump from the Marine Corps training tower at Hightstown, N.J.



Ground practice with a cargo 'chute, used for dropping arms and equipment too heavy for men to carry



Uncle Sam has long used heavy bombs such as Europe's war has proved effective. This 2,000-pounder will be dropped for practice



After careful study of bombs and shelters in war, Americans have designed a new concrete pillbox which can be built in five hours



Associated Press WIREPHOTO
NAZI PLANE CRASHES—A German JU 88 lies a mass of junk next to the swing in a London playground where it fell after being shot down during a Nazi raid on the London area on January 18. The raid was in reprisal for the British bombing of Berlin.

24cm x 30cm

Center Hill

24cm x 30cm

24cm x 30cm

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