

Schools AT WAR

A REPORT TO THE NATION



Independence Hall
PHILADELPHIA
1776

SPONSORED BY * * THE WAR SAVINGS STAFF OF THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND ITS WARTIME COMMISSION



SCHOOL Enterprise Dist 111

ADDRESS Route 1 Burtis Oklahoma

STREET

TOWN

STATE

Curtis

WE REPORT TO THE NATION

We herewith submit a bird's-eye view report of our
SCHOOLS AT WAR Program. It includes factual and pictorial
accounts of our War Savings Program and other outstanding
war activities. It is tangible proof of the resourcefulness, skills,
activities and the will to win of every student, teacher and
parent enlisted in our SCHOOLS AT WAR Program.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Name of School Enterprise Dist 111

Address Curtis Oklahoma

Enrollment Six Grades 4 - Rural

No. of Teachers One No. of Classrooms _____

Size of Community Rural

Cash Value of War Stamps and Bonds sold during SCHOOLS AT
WAR Program Buying at home with their
savings there



Enterprise School Dist III.

Pupils

Janet Dauphin

Dale Dauphin

Maxine Dauphin

Karl Dauphin

Betty Lou Van Huss

Roy Lockhart

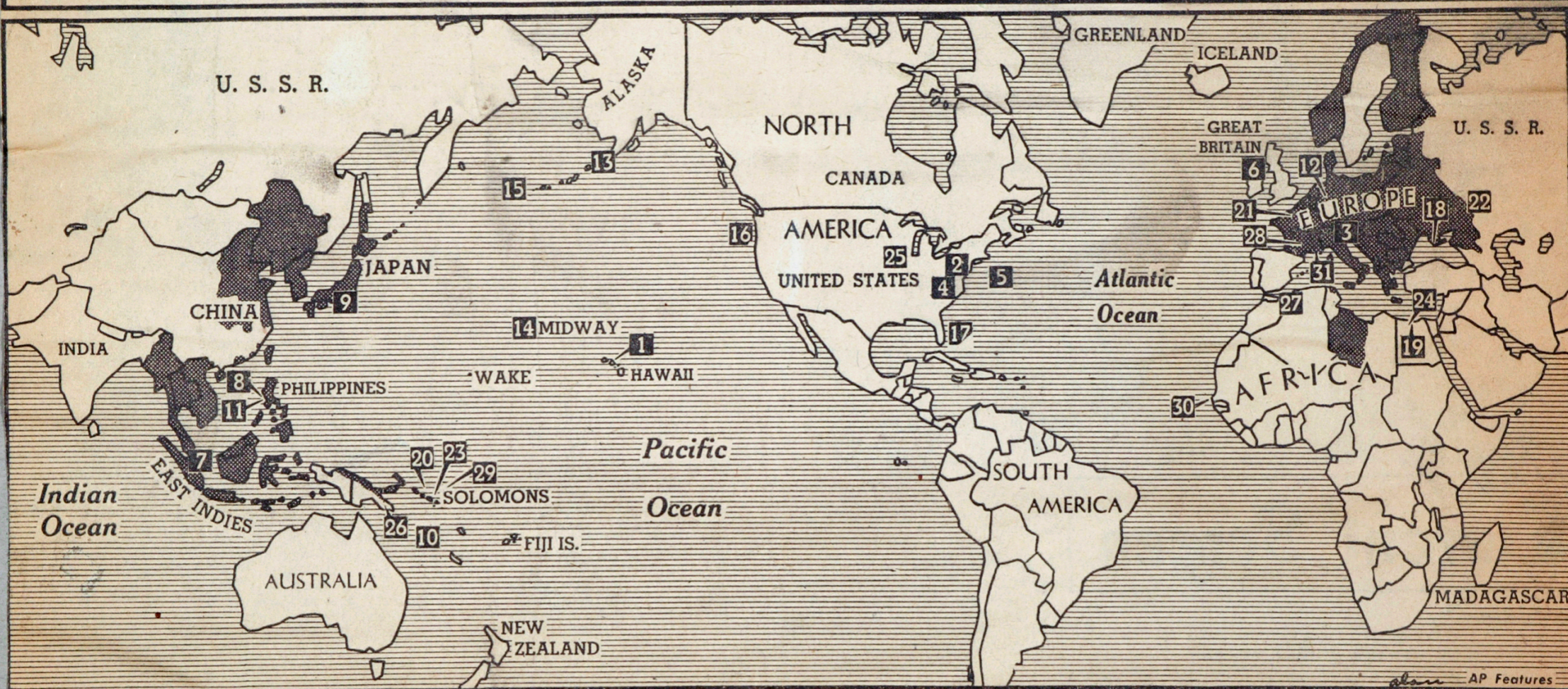
These pupils helped in the drive for
scrap iron and we bought small flags for
each pupil. They are also buying Savings
stamps.

This book was
prepared by the
pupils.

Lura B. Triplett.

AMERICA REMEMBERS A YEAR OF WAR

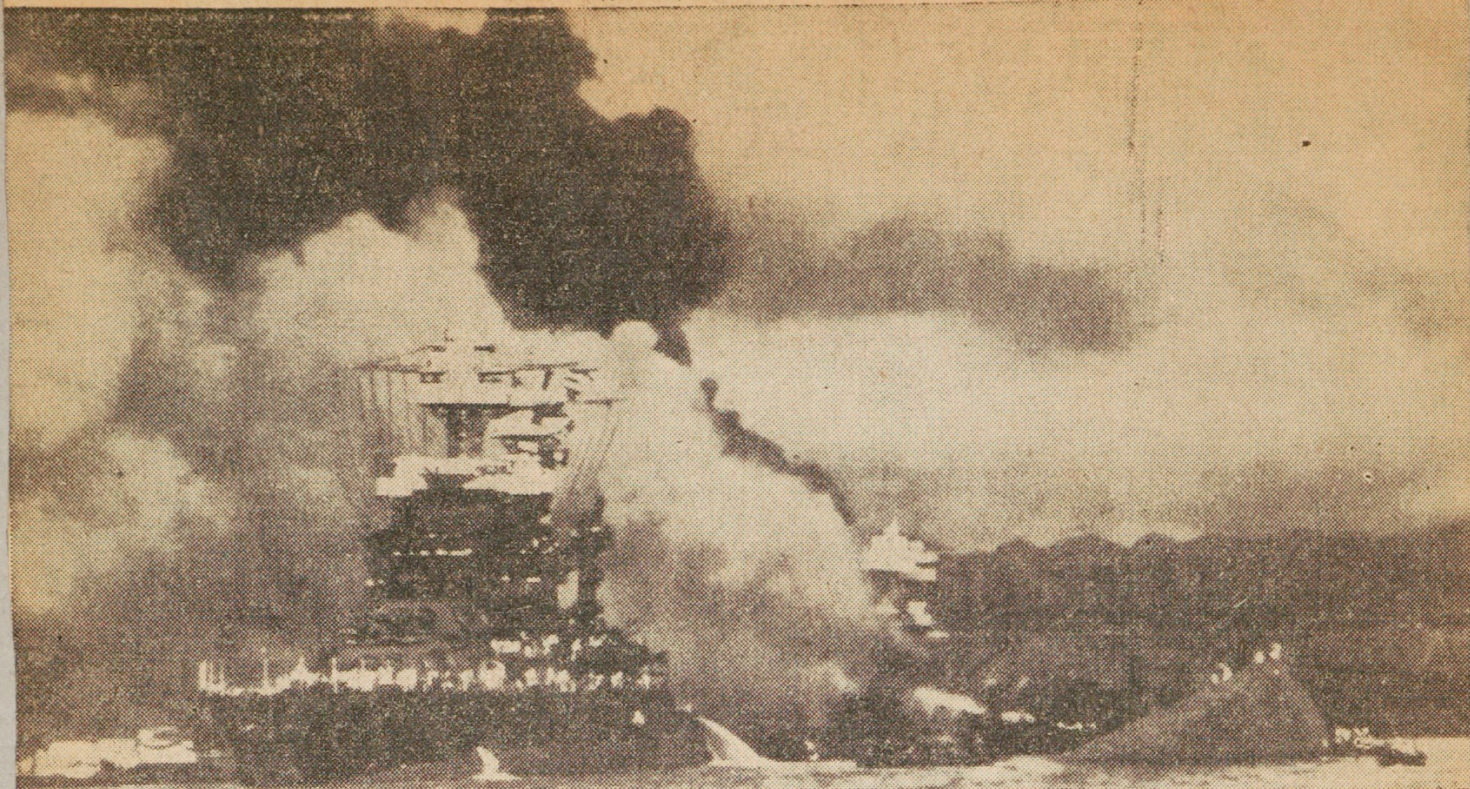
1. Dec. 7—Pearl Harbor Sunday, "a date which will live in infamy."
2. Dec. 8—U. S. declares war on Japan.
3. Dec. 11—Germany and Italy declare war on U. S. and U. S. immediately declares war on them.
4. Jan. 1—26 countries sign the United Nations pact.
5. Jan. 14—Axis submarine torpedoes first ship in U. S. coastal waters.
6. Jan. 26—First AEF since 1918 lands in Ireland.
7. Feb. 15—Singapore falls.
8. Apr. 9—Bataan falls for lack of supplies.
9. Apr. 18—Jimmy Doolittle raids Tokyo.
10. May 2—Battle of the Coral Sea.
11. May 6—Corregidor falls.
12. May 30—Cologne has 1st 1,000-bomber raid.
13. June 3—Japs bomb Dutch Harbor.
14. June 4—Battle of Midway Island.
15. June 12—Japs invade Aleutian Islands.
16. June 22—Jap submarine shells Oregon coast.
17. June 27—Nazi spies land from submarine on Florida and Long Island.



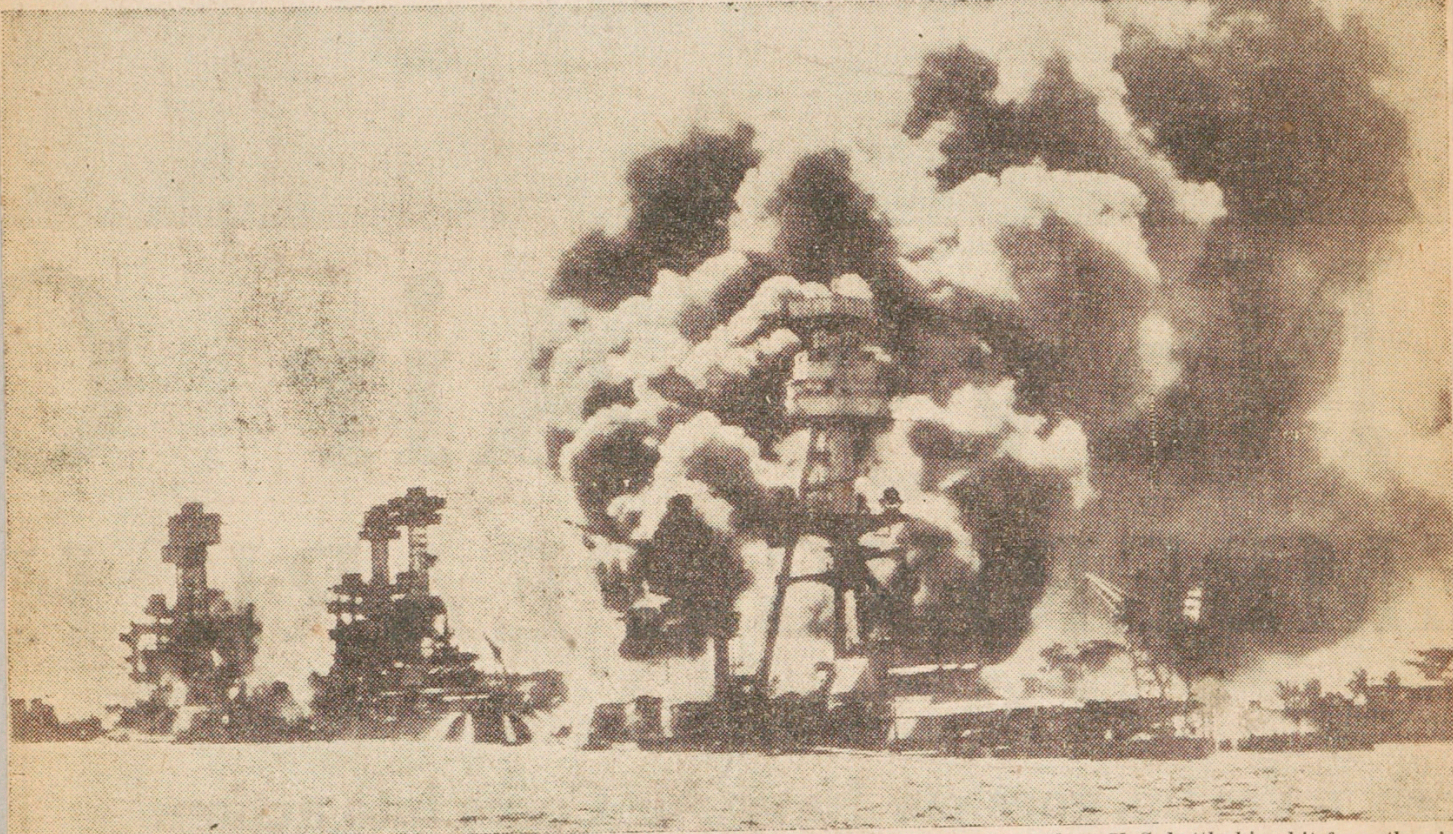
18. July 1—Sevastopol falls.
19. July 6—British stop Rommel at El Alamein, saving Alexandria.
20. Aug. 8—U. S. Marines invade Solomons.
21. Aug. 19—Dieppe is attacked in biggest Commando-Ranger raid to date.
22. Aug.-Dec.—Stalingrad defies Nazi siege.
23. Oct. 11-12—Jap fleet driven from Solomons.
24. Oct. 24—British open Egyptian drive against Rommel.
25. Nov. 3—GOP scores election gains on "war bungling" issues.
26. Nov. 3—Allies capture Kokoda in N. Guinea.
27. Nov. 7—U. S. invades North Africa.
28. Nov. 11—Hitler occupies Unoccupied France.
29. Nov. 13-15—U. S. Navy smashes Jap fleet in Solomons.
30. Nov. 23—Dakar falls to U. S. diplomacy.
31. Nov. 27—French fleet is scuttled at Toulon.

PHOTOS OF DAMAGE BY JAPANESE AT PEARL HARBOR

TODAY'S PICTURES TODAY



A pall of smoke filled the sky over Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, after the Japs attacked. In the foreground is the capsized mine-layer, USS Ogala and to the left is the USS Helena, 10,000-ton cruiser, hit by an aerial torpedo. Beyond is the superstructure of the USS Pennsylvania, and at the right is the USS Maryland. At right center the destroyer Shaw is ablaze in drydock. (U. S. Navy Photo.)



Testifying to the extent of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, are these three U. S. battleships hit from the air. Left to right are the USS West Virginia, severely damaged; USS Tennessee, damaged, and USS Arizona, sunk.

One Year Since Pearl Harbor Attack

TOMORROW, December 7, marks the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor. One year ago, Monday, Japan made its atrocious and dastardly attack on the United States at Honolulu, Hawaii, by an assault on the American base there.

The unwarranted attack came without warning. It came at a time when Japan had sent peace envoys to Washington, on a good will mission, to meet President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, secretary of state. Several conferences had been held. The President and secretary of state again were meeting with Envoy Kurusu and Ambassador Nomura, representing Japan, at the time of the Pearl Harbor assault and for one hour thereafter.

The Pearl Harbor attack on the American navy and army was made by carrier-borne Japanese airplanes and by Japanese warships. As a result of the sudden assault, America lost a battleship, three destroyers and approximately 1,500 sailors, marines and soldiers.

Instantly, the United States and other countries of the world were ablaze with excitement and resentment. The White House, as well as the American people, was taken by complete surprise. There was momentary bewilderment.

A DECLARATION of war against Japan and the other Axis powers, by President Roosevelt, quickly followed the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The stealthy assault will be officially recorded in history as America's entry into the Second World War.

"Avenge Pearl Harbor!" was the battle cry of America one year ago tomorrow. It is the same today. It will be the same to the hour of victory against the enemies of civilization.

Since the entry of the United States into the war a year ago, much headway has been made by our army, navy, marines and airforce. It is the sincere belief of every American that the United Nations will win the war. No one can predict the day of victory.

In twelve months, this peace-loving nation has molded together a highly efficient army, navy, marine corps and airforce. In support of our armed forces, every American is willing to sacrifice. All are eager to do their bits, whether it be at the front or on the home lines. On this patriotic duty, there is absolute unity.

WITH the closing of the first year of the war, the American people are cognizant that as much as they have done, they have not done enough. Although much has been accomplished, not enough has been accomplished. The present is no time for slackening effort.

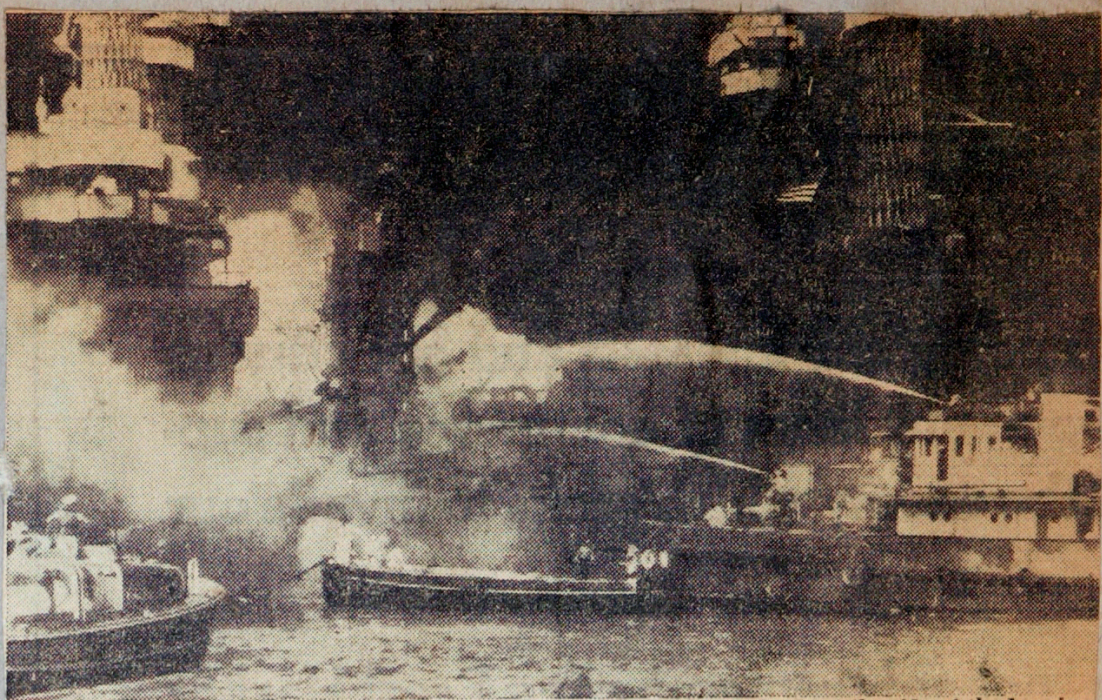
We must go to work on a 24-hour basis. Only in this way can we hope to shorten the war. By shortening the war we can save American youths from being sacrificed on the battlefields. The sooner we learn to work with less financial profit, the better it will be for this nation and the sooner the war will come to a close. Then only will be attained that peace for which the civilized world is praying and working.

There must be more work, more sacrifice and more achievement in the next twelve months than in the year that has passed since tragic Pearl Harbor. Renewed effort is a sacred duty that rests upon the shoulders of every citizen. It is an obligation which cannot be shirked. It must be performed.

OUR nation can be and is proud of President Roosevelt, his board of strategy, the army, navy, marines and airforce for what they have accomplished to this date. But there is larger work lying ahead. The future will bring much greater demands, even a thousand-fold greater. Americans must steel themselves for the supreme test.

So, in the coming new year of the war, let us make the supreme effort. Let us make new sacrifices to avenge Pearl Harbor. Let us offer prayers in memory of the brave and innocent victims of the Hawaii assault and for the loved ones they left behind. Let us not forget those who made the great sacrifice that our nation might be free and live in peace. Let us make it our first business to toil and sweat and sacrifice until victory is won. Let us be imbued with our battle cry:

"Avenge Pearl Harbor!"



Despite the danger of explosions, U. S. sailors man a hose from boats at the side of the burning battleship, USS West Virginia, and fight flames started by Japanese torpedoes and bombs during the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Note the Stars and Stripes against the smoke-blackened background.



An explosion sends flames and smoke high into the air in this dramatic official United States Navy photo showing the wreckage-strewn naval air station at Pearl Harbor after one of the Japanese sneak attacks on December 7, 1941.

Japs Remain Our Major Enemy

SUCCESSES of Allied arms in other parts of the world do not remove, or even depreciate, the Japanese menace. Japan still is our major enemy. As the chief threat to democracy and liberty, the Japanese must be dealt with effectively and quickly.

The Japs must not be allowed to consolidate any gains they have made in the Pacific area. To permit this would be a United Nations error and a costly error.

Any delay in meeting the Jap menace may mean long years of battling for the safety of the Americas and other of the Allied nations. There can be no doubt that the Allied board of strategy fully is aware of the importance of the campaign against the yellow peril.

Destruction of the Nazis will not automatically end the war in the Far East. Mitigation of China's supply difficulties must continue with all possible dispatch. The political problems of India merit effective attention. A counter-offensive in Burma must be planned. The Burma Road must be restored to Allied use.

Otherwise Japan may be victorious in Asia, in spite of a United Nations victory in Europe.

REPAIR BOMB HIT ON CARRIER DURING ATTACK IN PACIFIC

News of the Day Newsreel



This series of action shots, official U. S. Navy photos taken aboard an American aircraft carrier in the Pacific war theater, shows quick action of the crew in fighting the fire that resulted from one hit and repairing another. In the top photo, the aft end of the runway is smouldering from a hit in that section. Next a fire-fighting crew attacks one menace while others rush to repair a crater left by the second bomb. Only a few moments later, as shown in the last photo, planes were on deck for action, the damage repaired.—(INS Soundphoto)

These Days

by GEORGE SOKOLSKY

WHAT' THE WAR ABOUT?

MOST of us are, I am sure, puzzled, by the war that thrive in Washington. We read that McNutt steals a piece of Hershey and that Nelson is all angry because Somervell grabbed a piece of Wilson. Henderson seems to have subsided after stepping all over everyone. Then we are told that Eberstadt is way out in front, having walked off with powers that were not intended for him. Recently BEW tried to swipe the state department only to have Secretary Hull put Vice-President Wallace in his place. So we subside for a while to discover that the WLB has walked off with the NLRB and that the CIO has put both in its hip pocket.

What is this? A game.

Certainly, when work is organized and men are appointed to do a job, they ought to tend to their knitting and not hop around seeking new worlds to conquer. When we read about the row going on between the Army and the WPB, we must wonder whether we are fighting Hitler and the Japs or whether that is just a side show, the main operations being in the inner circle of the New Deal. It all seems very curious, indeed.

The real trouble seems to be that the President piles board upon board and bureau upon bureau and nobody knows exactly what his function is, so he grabs any functions that are for the moment un-

protected, or if he likes the other fellow's better than his own, he makes a swap.

Where the Credit Goes

That we have done a good job in producing the munitions of war is no fault of the bureaucrats—either New Dealers or Dollar-a-Year men. It is the accomplishment of American manufacturers and American labor working in competent co-operation with the United States Army. The WPB has done too well, as is obvious from the constant changes, shifts, reorganizations and bellyaching that emanates therefrom. A well-organized show gets its work done without constant threats of resignation if it can't have its way.

The suggestion has been made that WPB has one advantage over the Army, namely, that its great men can resign and return to their civilian jobs, whereas no one in the Army can resign. Well, maybe if some of the stuffed-shirts in WPB resigned, this country would worry less about who is going to steal whose authority and what he might do with it after he got it. This is a war not a convention of prima donnas and if Mr. Wilson or G. E. or Mr. Nelson of Sears, Roebuck cannot get along with the Army—well, we just cannot at this point fire the Army.

Of course, no one wants a military dictatorship. The economic life of the country should be under responsible, competent, adequate civilian administration. The Army's job is to fight; the civilian's, to provide the wherewithal. President Wilson had no difficulty arranging for that. He put Pershing in charge of the Army, Sims in charge of the Navy and he put Baruch, Hoover, McAdoo, Vance McCormick and

their numerous associates, adjutants and assistants in charge of the economy of the nation.

Then Let Them Run It

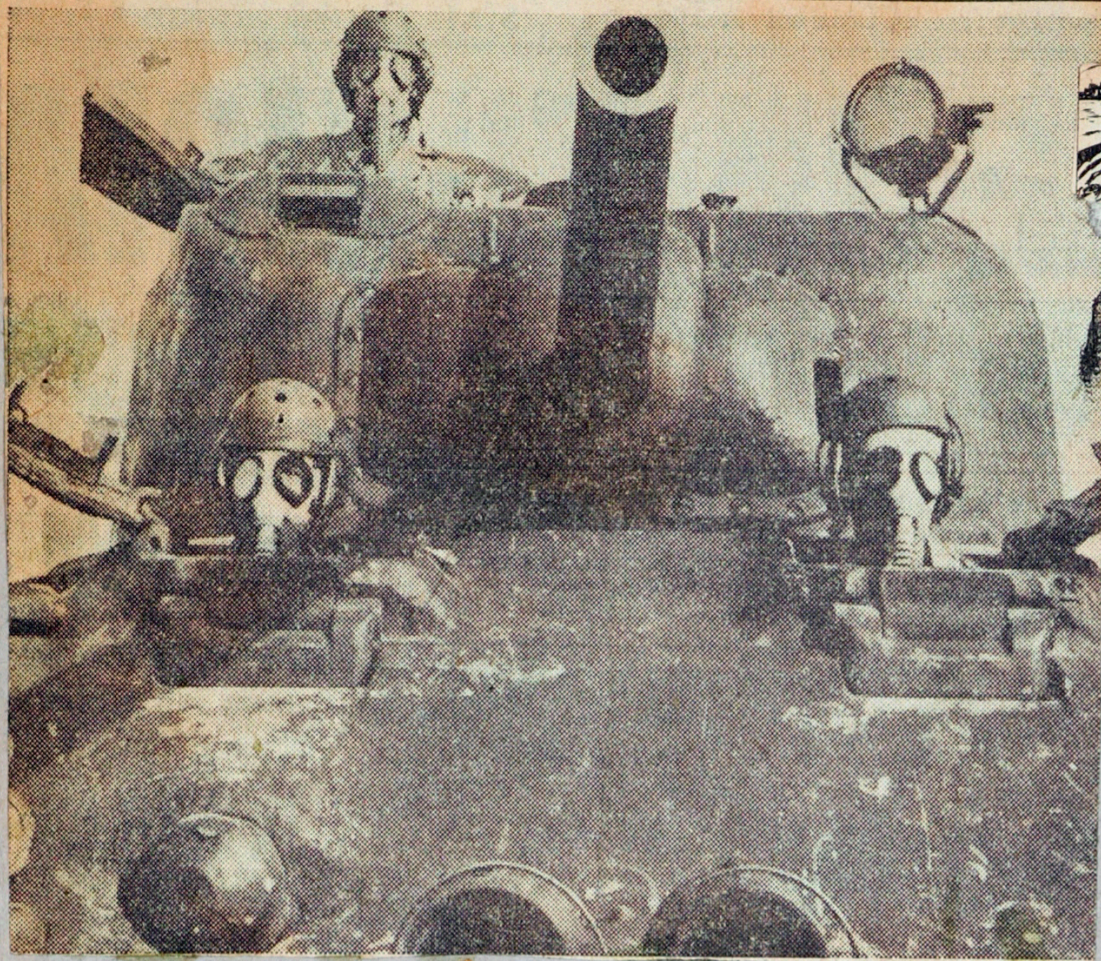
Then he sat back and let them run things. Had he pursued the same course as regards our diplomacy, he would not have come a cropper at Paris and maybe the world would not today be in another war. At any rate, the fact is that the only place where we failed in the last war was in our diplomacy.

A great executive is a man capable of delegating responsibility and even authority to the greatest competence available and then holding his appointees to strict accountability. Mr. Roosevelt seemingly does not like that way of doing things. He appoints second-raters, gives them divided and confused responsibility and hold on to the authority himself.

Look at all the mess over manpower! Apparently, it just cannot be straightened out because it has to be done without hurting the feelings of incompetent men who have done a lousy job to date. A real executive cracks the knuckles of those who make messes and throws them out of the nearest window.

Copyrighted, 1942—Columbia News Service

READY FOR ANYTHING is this juggernaut of our armored forces, coming at you head-on. The heads of its gas-masked crew give the land battleships a still more frightful appearance. Tank crews learn to wear masks under all conditions. Gas may seep into the tank and the crew must be able to drive and shoot with the masks on. (INS).



YANK AIRMEN HIT AIRFIELD, RAIL FACTORY

Nazis Learn That All U. S. Flying Forces Not in North Africa

London, Dec. 6. (P)—The British Press Association said tonight that today's raids over Europe were the biggest daylight Allied bombing operations of the war.

By ERNEST AGNEW

London, Dec. 6. (P)—United States four-motored bombers—Flying Fortresses and Liberators—teamed up for another mighty assault on the Lille Locomotive Works and the enemy air field at Abbeville in northern France today showing the Germans that all American air forces are not in North Africa.

Tons of explosives were dumped on the Fives Lille Works, which has been building hundreds of engines for Germany's hard-pressed railway system, and the Abbeville air field, where Germany bases one of her largest fighter groups.

Two of the big bombers were lost, along with one of the more than 100 fighters in the RAF, American, Dominion and other Allied protective squadrons.

But seven enemy planes were shot down in the fiery battles that raged around the heavily-gunned bombers.

At the same time a powerful force of RAF bomber squadrons attacked the Philips Wireless Valve and Radio Works at Eindhoven in Holland in a raid on which 12 bombers were lost.

The air ministry said the assault was pressed home from a low level and that serious damage was done to the main part of the works.

OUR DEMOCRACY — by Mat

"Eat it up—wear it out,
Fix it up,—or do without."
—OLD NEW ENGLAND MOTTO.

OUR PLEDGE TODAY:



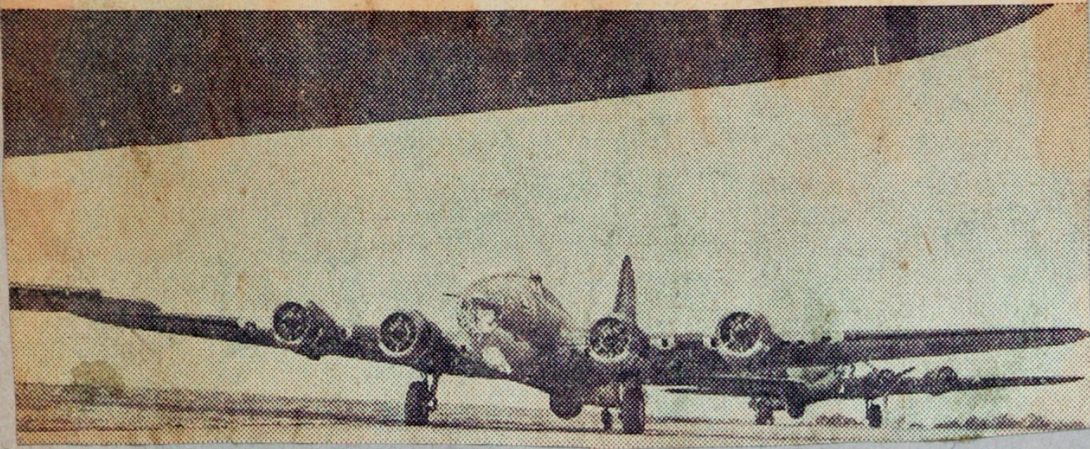
—THUS I WILL CONTRIBUTE TO VICTORY.

VICTORIOUS GENERAL



The man behind the great Allied victory in Northern Africa is Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, above, placed in command last summer since when he has been quietly strengthening his forces and fighting equipment which when turned loose played havoc with the Germans and Italians. Above, Montgomery, is standing in the turret of his American-built tank.

A PICTURE of three flying fortresses somewhere in England lined up on an airfield is rare indeed. Here is that picture made at an airport somewhere in England just before an Allied bombing raid on Hitler's occupied Europe.—(INP)



America Extends a Helping Hand

THE United States is playing the part of big brother to some of the South American countries in a very beneficial way. Brazil, Chile and Venezuela are foremost among South American countries that are cashing in on their friendliness for this nation.

Already 500 industrial plants, left idle by the war, have been sent to South American countries to be set up and operated there. Brazil has received four modern textile mills from the United States. A large blast furnace also was sent to Brazil. Chile has received a storage battery plant. Venezuela has received a textile plant.

The productive machinery consigned to neighboring countries is this government's way of carrying out its helpful policy.

FRENCHMAN TO ALLIES

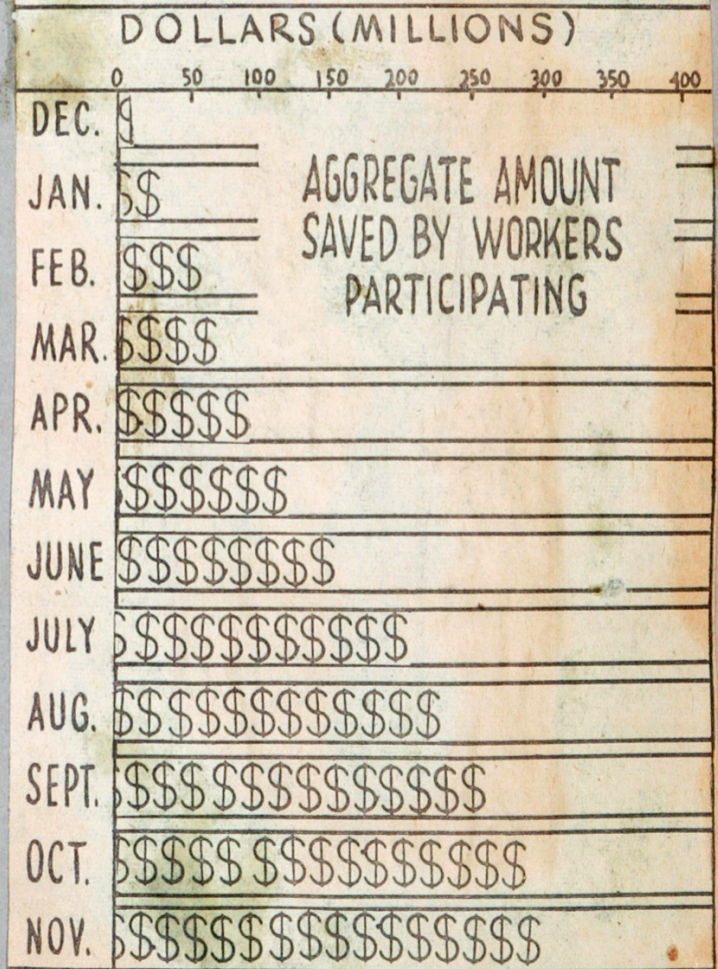


Reading the war news here on the home front, feelings of pride and satisfaction are justified over the way this new generation of Yank fighters is taking up one modern military operation after another and executing each one like veterans.

Guadalcanal is an island with sandy beaches, and tall jungle-grown mountains, a mere pinpoint as areas go in the Southwest Pacific. But the Japanese are throwing their heaviest attacks of the war against the American Marines and other United Nations forces to win it back and hold this strategic point.

Once high in authority in the French Government at Vichy, Admiral Francois Darlan, above, was demoted and sent to French North Africa, a move that has since played into the hands of the Allies. Darlan, without authority from Vichy, ordered resistance to Allied forces to cease and has been the chief figure in swinging these possessions of France over to the side of the Allies.

Payroll Savings Climb Steadily



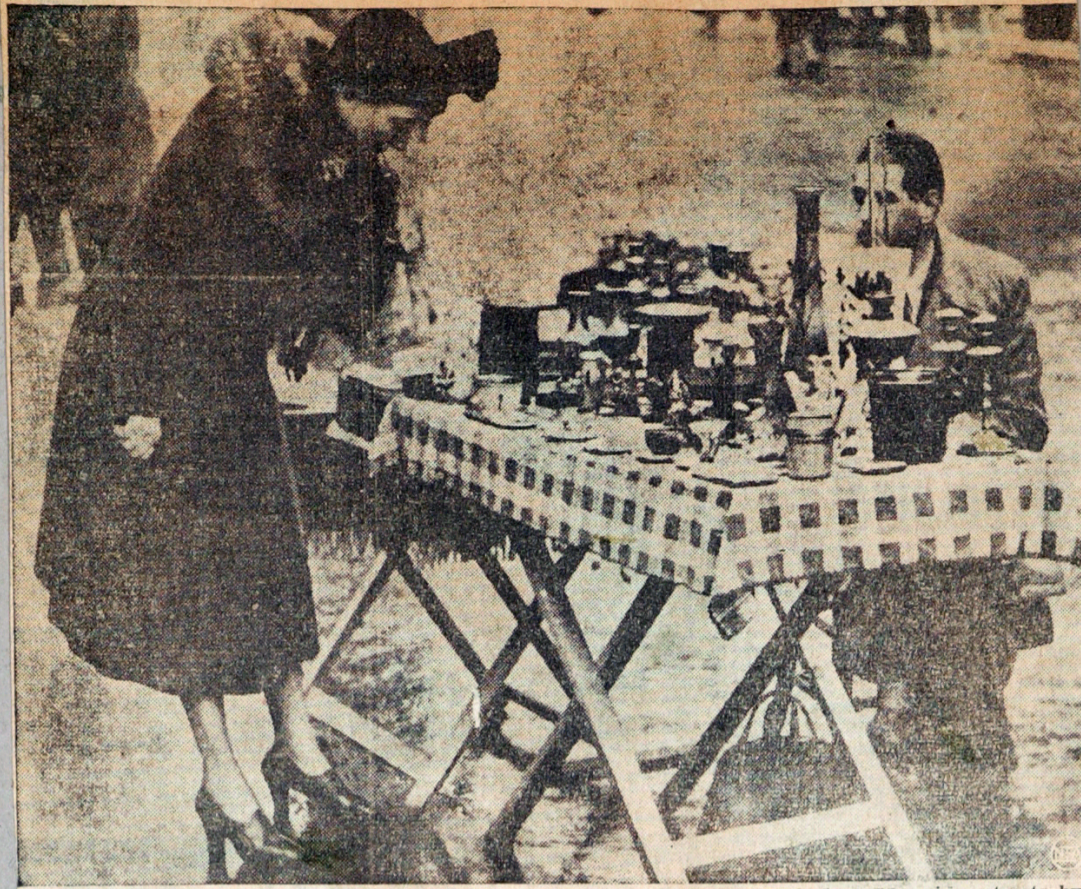
This country's voluntary payroll allotments for War Savings have reached \$300,000,000 monthly, according to estimates based on early returns for November. As shown in the accompanying chart, Payroll Savings have grown from a figure of \$5,000,000 for December, 1941.



—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News.

The Secret of Our Strength

TRYING TO LIVE ON HEIRLOOMS



PRIZED POSSESSIONS, pitifully few though they may be, are being hawked on Moroccan streets by Frenchmen in the hope of obtaining a pittance with which to buy food. The French, under Hitler's heel, face a winter of desperate privation.

U. S. ARMORED UNIT ADVANCES IN AFRICA

—TODAY'S PICTURES TODAY—



These uneven plains of Morocco were the "roads" used by U. S. armored units to reach Casablanca, French Morocco. An American armored unit is shown pausing during an advance. Armored forces such as these were contending for control of Tunisia, but were hampered by supply problems and lack of sufficient air support.

JAPS AND YANKS EXCHANGE JIBES

Close Enough Outside
Buna That Soldiers Talk
Across Lines

Somewhere in Australia, Dec. 6. (CDN)—The Americans who are struggling with the Japs for control of the fighter strip outside Buna are now close enough so that taunts and jeers are freely exchanged across the lines. The Jap trick of talking in English to prepare ambushes is now threadbare. The Americans know that the Japs speak Americanese and the Japs know that the Americans know.

One recent interchange ran:
American: "When are you sandso's coming out and fight?"

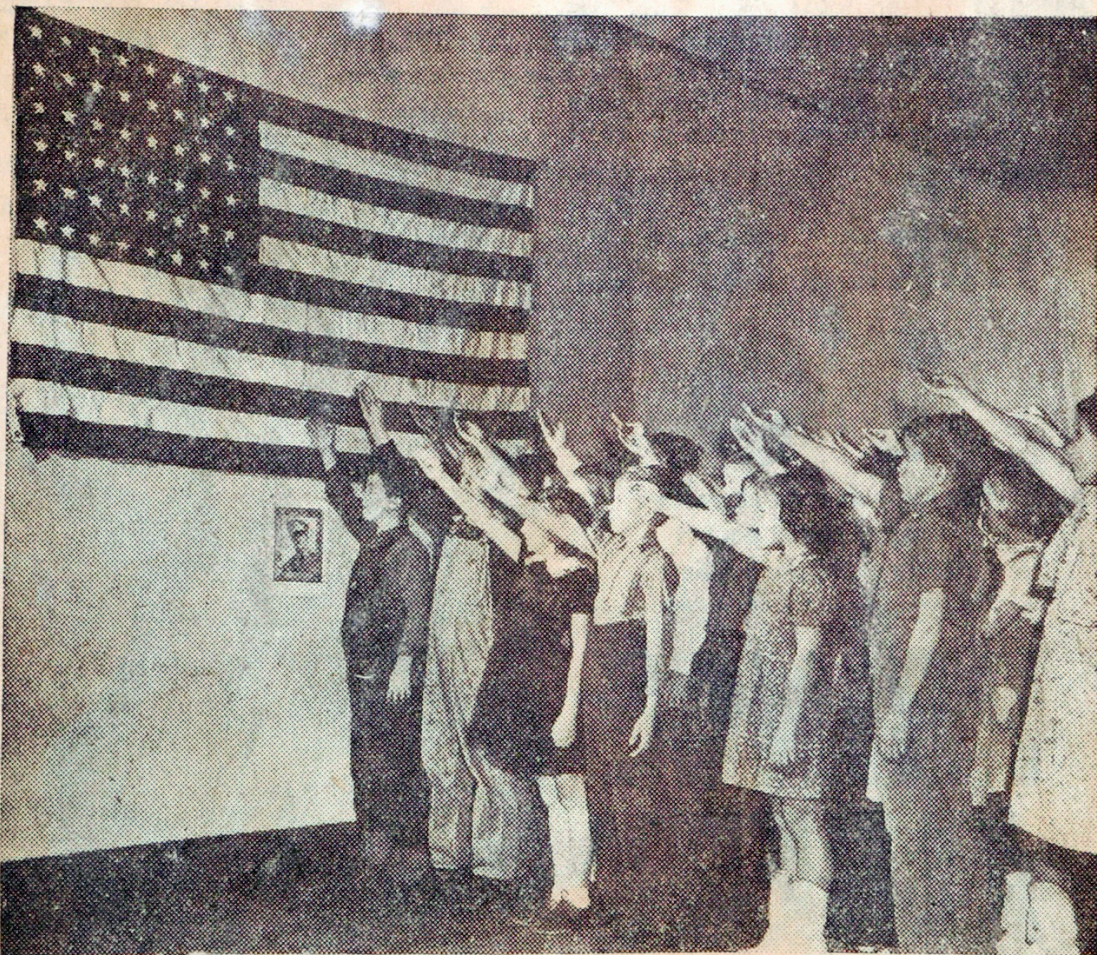
Jap voice, speaking in Southern California Americanese: "Come and get us, Yank."

FIRST WAACS REACH ENGLAND



First WAACS to reach England, where they will take over secretarial and administrative duties with the United States Army are these five members of the corps. Left to right are: Martha E. Rogers, Jackson, Miss.; Mattie A. Pinette, Fort Kent, Me.; Ruth M. Briggs, Westerly, R. I.; Alene Drexmal, St. Paul, Minn.; and Louise M. Anderson, Denver, Colo. This picture was radioed from London to New York.

STUDENTS RENEW PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE



Students in Wichita schools commemorated Pearl Harbor Day Monday in silent prayer and pledges of allegiance. Typical is this fourth grade class at Emerson School pledging allegiance to the flag during exercises Monday morning.

SOVIET PINS HOPES ON THREE RED FRONTS

TODAY'S PICTURES TODAY



Soviet hopes for further successes on the Russian front rested this week with the Red armies fighting to extend their recent gains in each of the three circles zones. West of Moscow the Russians reported continued success in the Rzhev and Velikie Luki zones altho Rzhev, and possibly Velikie Luki also remained in German hands. Further Russian gains were reported along the Don River west of Stalingrad, and in this same region the Red Air Force reported destruction of 50 German transport planes used to supply Nazi soldiers whose road and rail communications were reported cut. The German high command was reported pulling some forces out of Stalingrad. Farther south in the Caucasus region bitter fighting continued. There have been no reports in the last 24 hours which would confirm or discredit Berlin reports that a new Russian offensive was in the making in the Voronezh sector (A). Curving black line shows approximately the recent German-Russian front. (AP Wirephoto).

Italians Urging King to Lead Peace Move

London, Dec. 4. (INS) — Nazi chieftains were reported to be planning drastic measures to stiffen Italian morale as a group of influential Italian senators and army and navy officers called on King Victor Emmanuel to take Italy out of the war, the Daily Express declared today.

The group, said to include two uncles of Count Ciano, Italian foreign minister and son-in-law of Mussolini, also reportedly expressed stern disapproval of German interference in Italy's internal affairs.

But Hitler, nevertheless, has determined to take whatever measures are necessary to prop up Italian morale in order to make his southern defenses more secure, the Daily Dispatch declared.

(A Stockholm dispatch said Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo chief, had urged Hitler to order

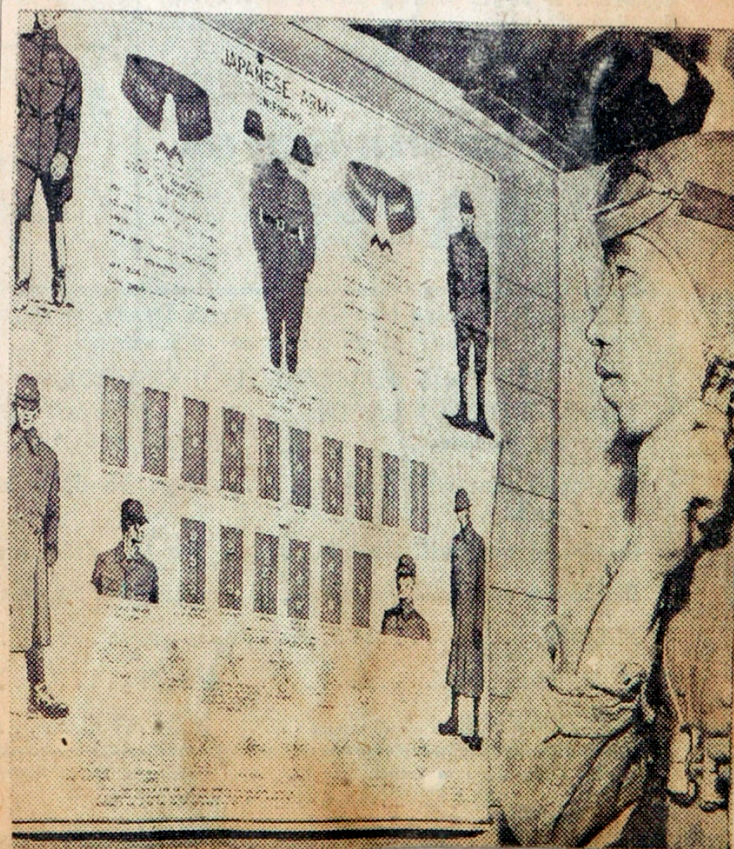
immediate and complete occupation of Italy. Recent reports said the country already is swarming with Himmler agents.)

German troops have been rushed into Italy to take over defense of the southern shores, and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, according to the Daily Express, and German workers have been concentrated at the German-Italian border to build fortifications against a possible Allied invasion of Italy.

London, Dec. 4. (P) — German broadcasts describing hasty Italian preparations to withstand intensified Allied bombing indicated today that Italy expects to have a problem of caring for at least 2,000,000 refugees from areas of heavy attack.

The Berlin radio broadcast dispatches from Rome telling of housing requisitioning on a large scale.

CHINESE CADETS in training at Thunderbird Field, Ariz., need nothing to remind them of their Jap foe. Yet, Cadet Lu-Ju Hsiang is visibly impressed by this army-prepared poster on Jap uniforms as he prepares to leave the flight room on a training period. (INS).



The Japs

Edgar A. Guest

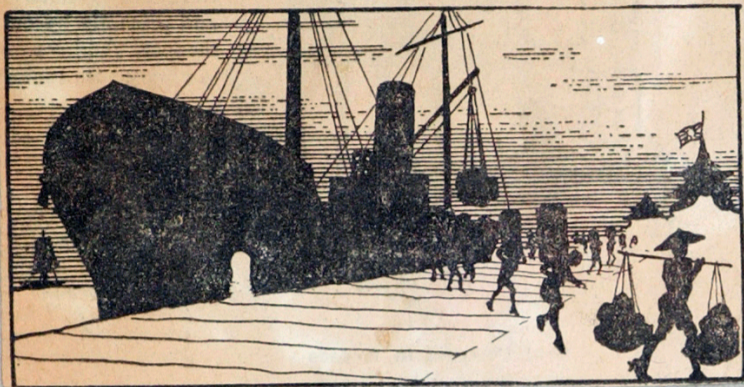
Time was we sold our metal scrap,
 Unto the little wily Jap.
 We even drained our topic soll,
 To fill his storage tanks with oil.

Time was we let him roam about
 And ferret all our secrets out.
 He seemed so grateful and so glad,
 We showed him everything we had.

Time was unto the wily Jap
 We gave our every chart and map.
 We even let him fish the sea

Just where our Navy chanced to
 be.
 Time was we couldn't quite be-
 lieve
 He kept a dagger up his sleeve,
 And meant when vigilance grew
 slack
 Now many, many years will lapse
 Before again we'll trust the Japs.
 Their cunning went a bit too far.
 We know them now for what they
 are.
 To spring Pearl Harbor's sneak at-
 tack.

(Copyright, 1942, Edgar A. Guest)



Nine More Jap Ships 'Are Sunk

A TASK force of the United States fleet in the Pacific Ocean has destroyed nine more Japanese warships and auxiliary vessels; and, perhaps, 10,000 Japanese troops went to their deaths, on the night of November 30, just north of Guadalcanal in the Solomons.

General MacArthur's force scored another victory when it sent down 23 Jap Zero planes northeast of New Guinea.

This good news comes to America from Pearl Harbor and Allied headquarters in Australia. It tells of great and glorious victories for the United Nations. General MacArthur, his commanders and the young men in the navy and the air force deserve America's whole-hearted thanks and unstinted support.

However, do not let this news, or what anybody says about these victories, mislead you. We have not taken back much of anything the Japanese took from us. We have not chased the Japs out of the Philippines, or the Dutch Indies or Solomons.

Let no one get any peculiar ideas in mind that we are going to defeat the Japanese easily and quickly. The Japs are tough. They are tougher than Hitler or Mussolini. They are tougher than anything in Europe.

NO ONE has seen anything yet in our war against the Japanese yellow peril. It is the threat of threats. The Japs cannot be eliminated by scaring them or wounding them or chasing them away. The only way to win against the Japanese is to destroy them completely and finally.

The Beacon predicts the Japanese are going to be a greatly harder enemy to defeat than Hitler and his Nazis and Mussolini and his Fascists.

And there is this to keep in mind when thinking thru to victory for the United Nations:

Who knows what secret alliance Russia may have with Japan? Who knows what is in store for the Allied nations after they have dispatched Hitler and Mussolini? Who has read the secret alliance that may exist between the Russians and the Japanese?



Allied forces (represented by black arrows) massed for a new showdown with Axis troops (white arrows) Friday after a bitter 48-hour battle in which they repulsed a series of desperate German attempts to recapture the three key cities of Mateur (1), Djedeida (2), and Tebourba (3). Arrows indicate how Allies have forced their way into Axis defensive positions (jagged lines) about Bizerte and Tunis by occupying Mateur and Tebourba and by seizing part of the town of Djedeida. (AP Wirephoto.)



RIPPED BY RAF raids, bombarded verbally by Winston Churchill and threatened with air thrusts from Africa, the Italy of deflated Mussolini and a war-weary people is truly on the spot. Present target of bombers from Britain is the Turin-Milan-Genoa industrial area, but Allied occupation of all north Africa will bring "prolonged, scientific and shattering air attack" in the words of Prime Minister Churchill, unless Italy sues for peace.

United Nations Face Grave Question

UNITED NATIONS minds are pondering a grave question. It is one of the most momentous problems to come out of the Second World War. Its gravity is such as to produce serious concern thruout the civilized world.

What will Russia do as a result of a statement made by Premier Stalin, Tuesday, and which was carried by the world's greatest press associations?

Stalin said that Russia was interested only in driving the Nazis out of Russia. That Russia's objective is the regaining of territory which was lost to the Nazi invaders.

Why did Stalin refuse to go to Casablanca for a conference with President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and representatives of the Free French and the Vichy French? The excuse which he gave was that he was too busy waging war against the Nazis. Why has Stalin constantly refused to allow military experts of the United Nations to view first-hand the Russian way of waging war? This query is unanswered.

THE world knows that Russia has some kind of a secret pact with Japan. Nobody ever saw the Russian-Japanese pact. Nobody knows what it contains. It was secretly made and a secret it has remained.

The statement of Stalin that his interest in the war is confined to expelling the Nazis from Russian territory probably has some connection with his secret treaty with the Japanese. The Stalin statement may be based entirely on the secret pact.

No one has forgotten that Stalin made a non-aggression pact with Germany.

Why did Churchill rush to Turkey after the conference ended at Casablanca? He went to Turkey to persuade the Turks to come over to the side of the United Nations. The interest of the United Nations in Turkey would be none too keen if the Allies were sure of the continued support of Russia.

Why did President Roosevelt, in the last 36 hours, order full equipment and supplies for the 250,000 French soldiers who now are in the war under the command of General Giraud?

THE United States manpower commission has made an order for immediate mobilization of American manpower to bring our armed forces up to a total of 10,000,000 men. Everyone not in essential war work must, if able-bodied, turn to defense work as quickly as is possible, either voluntarily or thru draft.

This can have no other meaning than that the turn of events will necessitate a vast expansion of the armed forces of the United States to meet a situation that is anticipated. The interest of Russia, if it ends with the expulsion of the Nazis from Russian soil, probably has a bearing on this nation's additional mobilization order.

We were not present at Casablanca. Our representatives were there. Their actions since the Casablanca conference are indicative of what happened there. They lead to the belief that if Stalin desires only to run the Nazis out of Russia, Hitler will have several million soldiers released for service elsewhere.

The Nazi soldiers relieved of duty in Russia are well equipped, possessed of war experience and ready for battle at some other place. This is the problem that is confronting the United Nations today. Who is going to fight the two million or more Nazi soldiers formerly on duty on the Russian fronts? It can be none other than the United Nations, of which the United States is one.

Turkey Affords Comfort to the Allies

SUCCESS of the visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Turkey, following the conference at Casablanca, affords much comfort to the United Nations. Turkey long had been a perplexing puzzle to the Allies. Where Turkey stood in relation to the war was a matter of much conjecture.

Now, there is good reason to believe, the Allies are fully informed as to Turkey's position. It is on the side of the United Nations. Turkey, no longer, is a thorn in the side of the nations which are battling for the preservation of civilization.

Turkey occupies a vital geographical location. It can be of invaluable aid to the Allied cause. While the results of the Churchill visit to Turkey have not been revealed in detail, there are many indications that the visit resulted in satisfactory assurances for the United Nations.

Submarine Menace May Still Grow

NAZI submarines, acknowledged to be offering the greatest menace to the United Nations, may become a still greater menace in the spring months. Hitler, who seems to be relying on the sinking of Allied shipping as a main hope for winning the war, has taken steps to accelerate submarine action.

Admiral Karl Doenitz, recognized as Germany's outstanding expert in submarine warfare, has been placed in supreme command of the Axis submarine forces. Named over the week end to the post of chief submarine commander, Admiral Doenitz has assumed his new duties.

Allied shipping is one of the most vital activities for the United Nations. War equipment of every kind must be sent to the battlefronts. During the past months sinkings have been greater than the construction of ships. Even the astonishing rate at which the United States and other nations are building ships has not been able to overtake ship losses.

Ship losses may increase in number as a result of the naming of Admiral Doenitz as the Axis submarine chief.

Pictures Show American Boys' Sacrifices

ONLY in the front line trenches and in the "fox holes" of the battlefields can it be learned what war really means to those who fight it. Pictures coming to newspapers and magazines from the fighting areas reveal some of the hardships American boys are enduring in many parts of the world.

Photographs arriving from Guadalcanal, where jungle fighting is in progress, portray only in part some of the miseries our fighting men are going thru. Nobody will ever know what a foe the Jap is until he comes in contact with the Nipponese soldier. The Jap soldier lives as a cannibal and fights as a cannibal. He is unafraid. He does not care for his life. The imagination cannot picture what it means for civilized men to meet an enemy of the Jap type.

Can you imagine yourself unshaved for days, without clean clothes for weeks, without proper nourishment, without sanitation, without sleep for hours upon hours and dodging bombs and gunfire continuously?

THESE and other torments and miseries are what American boys are experiencing in the jungle fighting. Yet complaint is not heard from them. They go fearlessly and uncomplainingly to these sacrifices, facing death for the preservation of freedom.

If we had in our home towns and communities conditions similar to what our fighting men are experiencing, we would have riots and investigations. Committees would be named to make all sorts of investigations. Every device would be tried to improve living conditions.

Still, we at home complain about the few restrictions that war has placed on us. The most we do is to work 40 hours a week with time and one-half pay or double pay for beyond 40 hours. Each and every one of us should pause occasionally and consider what we are doing and what our boys at the fronts are doing. Then make your decision as to what you will do to help win the war and bring home the men of our military forces. You should make an unbiased decision to do your share.

THE part the folks at home are playing in the war is, after all, but a small part. It is not enough. It is much too little when compared to what our brave soldiers are contributing to victory.

Our forefathers went thru Valley Forge and Lexington. Yet they had no planes to fear and no bombs to dodge. The Red Coats were angels compared to the terrible and inhuman Japanese.

We cannot afford to let our boys down. They are crying for our assistance. They need it. They deserve it to the fullest degree. They, on bended knee, are praying for our help before it is too late.

Are you doing your part? Or are you permitting yourself to be a slacker in this great emergency in which the civilization of the world is endangered? It is a question which you must ask yourself and which you must answer for yourself.

Rebellion Raises Its Head in France

SUBMISSION to Nazi rule in France is arriving at a breaking point. Frenchmen are giving voice and action to their growing hope of being able to escape from the crunching Nazi heel. Endurance of German oppression is frayed. Opposition to the invader is appearing in many areas of France.

The French revolt at historical old Marseille was dramatic and not surprising. The Marseille incident may be the inspiration for similar outbreaks in France. The residents of Marseille went beyond voicing their protests. They did some shooting. It is echoing around the world.

The Nazis overstepped the bounds of French patience when they ordered 40,000 patriots of Marseille to vacate their homes. The homes were to be razed to make way for Nazi fortifications. It was this brazen order that caused the residents of Marseille to hustle out, gather up firearms of assorted kinds and open fire on every Nazi who approached to oust Frenchmen and their families from their homes.

It was at Marseille that 600 Frenchmen, under the French banner and led by Barbaroux, began a march to Paris. The marching song they sang has become the heritage of free peoples the world over.

ADMIRAL LEAHY found the citizens of Marseille in more or less rebellion when he arrived in the Mediterranean port to supervise the delivery of Red Cross food shipments to the starving French. The Frenchmen sang "Tipperary" in recognition of the aid given thru the Red Cross. There was a loud Nazi protest over the reception given Admiral Leahy. The Marseille French seemed little concerned whether the Nazis liked it or not.

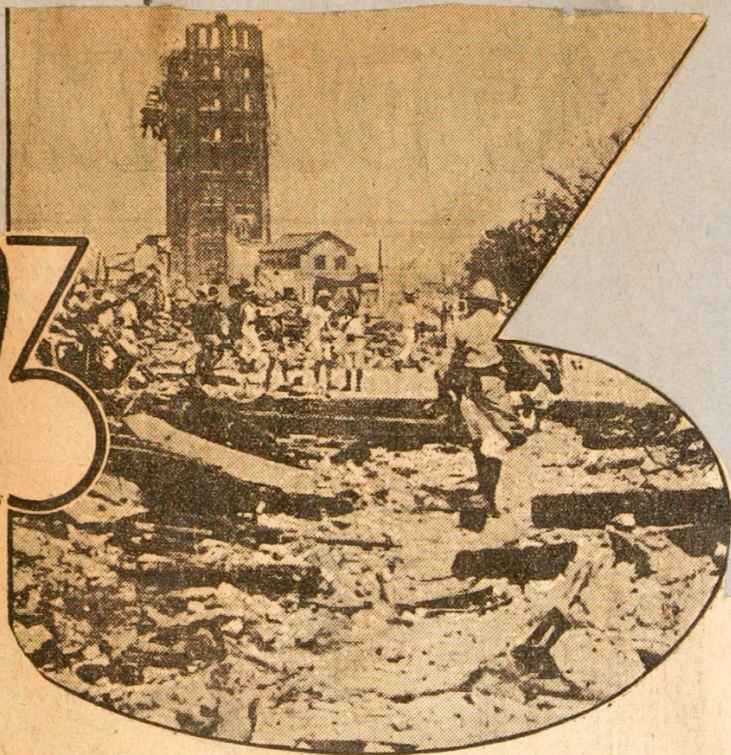
The battle of the 40,000 residents of Marseille to save their homes from the Nazis quickly was noted by residents of other French towns and cities. The result may be armed opposition to further encroachments by the Nazis.

French emotions quickly get beyond control once they get going in a fair way. This the invading Hitlerites still have to learn. A quiet France is not a subdued France.

Now that the United Nations are matching the once-powerful and greatly feared Nazi war machine, the French are encouraged to strike. They will not wait for an opportunity. That is not the French way. They will look for opportunity. They will make opportunity if it does not show itself.

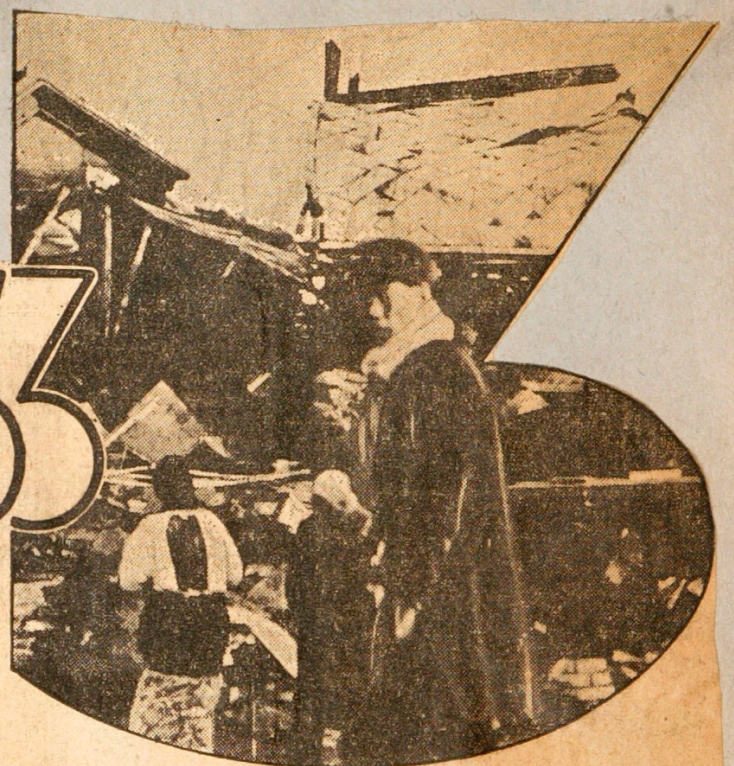
The report that Mussolini is an ill man will not down. He may not be ill physically, but none can doubt the Il Duce is sick spiritually.

1923



THE '23 'QUAKE was probably the greatest disaster of modern times! 100,000 Japs died; billion dollar damage. Above, section of ruined Tokyo.

1933



TEN YEARS LATER came another 'quake, which killed 3,000 and left several northeastern cities (hardest hit) of Japan in complete ruin.

1943



SCIENTISTS SEE JAPAN, in heavy 'quake zone, due for another big temblor. Will Nature hit this year? Or will disaster rain from the skies?

U.S. DRIVES FOE INTO TRAP AT GUADALCANAL

3,000 Japs Are Cornered by Yanks at Cape Esperance

Washington, Feb. 8. (INS)—The Japanese today were expected to make a desperate last minute attempt to relieve or aid an estimated 3,000 of their forces which were trapped on the northwest tip of Guadalcanal.

The Nipponese forces were caught in a pocket around Cape Esperance with an American pincers movement closing in on them from the east and the northwest.

This latest development of the land battle for Guadalcanal came when a strong American force outflanked the Japanese and established positions at Titi, five miles northwest of Esperance.

The outflanking movement placed the advancing Americans on both sides of Esperance, which was the main Japanese landing point on the island. The main American forces have been moving toward Esperance from Tassafaronga.

No mention was made by the navy of operations at sea, but it was believed that American and Japanese warships still were sparring in the Guadalcanal area. Unless the Japs withdraw forces which have been around Guadalcanal for the past 10 days a major clash is considered probable.

GERMAN U-BOAT BASE POUNDED

London, Feb. 8. (P)—The R.A.F. gave the German submarine base at Lorient, France, its worst pounding of the war last night and also attacked targets in the industrial Ruhr, the air ministry announced today.

Preliminary reports indicate that great destruction was caused in the attack on Lorient, a communique said. The submarine base there had been last bombed last Thursday night, in conjunction with attacks on northern Italy and the Ruhr.

Seven bombers were reported lost in last night's operations.

The Berlin radio said a small number of British bombers carried out what it called "single nuisance raids" on western Germany. It asserted damage was negligible.

NEW CANADIAN UNITS ACROSS

London, Feb. 8. (INS)—A strong contingent of Canadian reinforcements has arrived safely at a British port, it was announced today.

The force included artillery, infantry and ordnance units and Royal Canadian Air Force ground and air personnel.

ALLIES BLAST JAP AIRFIELDS

Enemy Dromes in New Britain and New Guinea Bombed

United Nations Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 8. (INS)—Allied heavy bombers battered the Japanese airdromes at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and Lae, New Guinea, yesterday while a lone four-motored bomber machine-gunned two troop-filled Jap barges in Riebeck Bay, New Britain, it was announced today.

Ground fighting in the Mubo-Wau district south of Salamaua, New Guinea, was confined to patrol skirmishes, a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported. The Japanese air force, still licking its wounds from its disastrous defeat two days ago when 41 of its planes were destroyed or damaged, failed to renew its assault against the Allied-held Wau airdrome.

BRITISH FLIERS RAID RANGOON

New Delhi, Feb. 8. (INS)—Thirty tons of heavy bombs were dropped down upon the Japanese-held Burmese port of Rangoon during the night by the Royal Air Force, the British India command announced today.

Large fires were started in the target area.

The British airmen used American-made Consolidated Liberator bombers to carry out the attack.

Blenheim bombers, escorted by fighters, yesterday bombed an enemy-held village east of the Kaladan River north of the port of Akyab.

'HOME FRONT' THREAT CITED

Washington, Feb. 8. (P)—Herbert Hoover asserted today that the nation must have one million more workers, some from the armed forces, to eliminate "acute shortage points" in farm, metal and oil industries.

Remarking that the armed forces intend to have more than 11,000,000 members by the end of 1943, the former president told a press conference:

"If we attempt too much on the military side, we may commit the fatal error of overstrain on the home front and thus damage our effectiveness in ultimate victory.

"There is a limit to our capacities and resources, great as they are. And in our planning we must at least prepare for a long war.

"Including the defeat of Japan, we must envisage at least three more years of war and a prudent nation would possibly envisage five years."

11" x 14"

11" x 14"

