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Kiska Falls To Allies

AP Correspondent Tells of Landings On Aleutian Island

Editors note: The following story by William L. Worden, associated press correspondent was written after he had participated in the landing at Kiska. It was the second time he had landed with American combined operations forces in Aleutian assaults. He landed with the troops which took Attu, and remained until after the Japanese defenders were wiped out and the occupation completed.

Worden has been assigned to the Alaska theater since before the bombing of Dutch Harbor. He formerly worked in the Seattle, San Francisco and Tacoma bureaus of the AP.

By William Worden

BAMBOO BAY, Kiska (Delayed) (AP)—The occupation of Kiska by United States and Canadian troops was completed today in one of the strangest anti-climaxes on record for a military campaign—the disappearance of the Japanese defenders.

The occupational began Sunday morning when the first units hit guiding cove, on the west side of Kiska, in rubber boats to establish a beachhead while naval artillery pounded the Gertrude cove here from the south.

These units were followed by regular landing forces at dawn Sunday at Quising and therefore, dawn Monday on Bamboo Bay.

Since then thousands of troops have been pouring ashore at the two principal landing points.

Patrols penetrated to all important parts of the former Japanese fortress island and also little Kiska. They found nothing except gear the Japanese had abandoned in hasty flight, apparently about a week or ten days ago.

There was no living Japanese anywhere and nothing but a few abandoned articles, pieces, in the midst of wreckage caused by months of American bombing.

What could have been one of the bloodiest battles in the Aleutians became a simple landing job because the enemy preferred not to try to save the island they took on June 19, 1942.

No one here knows precisely how many Japanese escaped nor how many there were on the island.

Official estimates of the garrison less than a month ago were between 7,000 and 10,000 men, although the officials admitted there could have been considerably fewer.

Several possibilities exist.

Number of Japanese landing barges which were seen here early in July disappeared after the last large naval bombardment two weeks ago. A considerable portion of the Kiska garrison could have put to sea in them, although it would have been a horrible trip even if their own submarines or surface craft were awaiting them somewhere at sea.

It also is possible the Japanese may have been reducing the garrison a few men at a time for months, so gradual that it was unnoticed by aerial reconnaissance.

'Billy' Phelps, Yale Professor, Dies at 78

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The world's beloved "Billy" Phelps died yesterday.

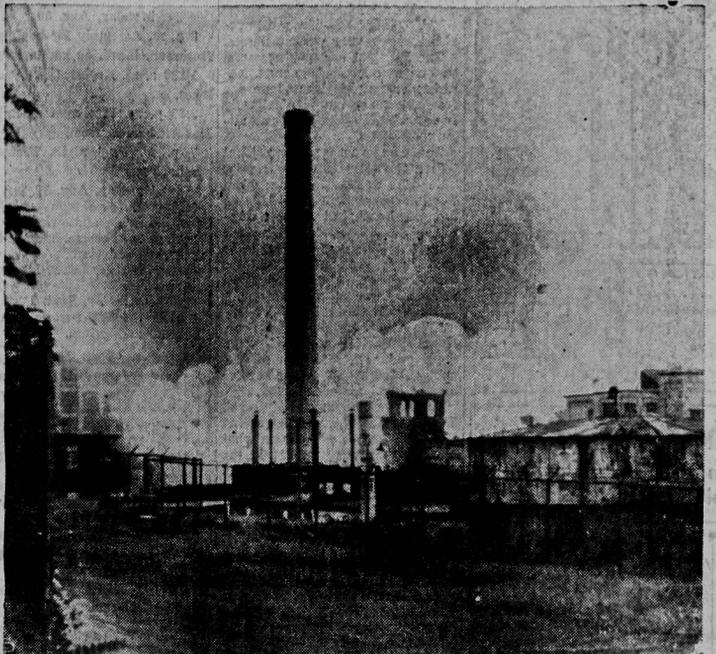
Dr. William Lyon Phelps, 78, Yale's unofficial "ambassador-at-large," distinguished man of letters, author, lecturer and intimate of the great in all fields of endeavor, passed away at 4:50 a. m. (E.W.T.) in his home, two months to the day after he suffered a stroke.

Yale's perennial "most popular" member of the faculty, from which he retired 10 years ago, rallied sufficiently early last month to be removed from the hospital to his home. He never regained his power of speech, however, and had been critically ill since Thursday morning, when he took a distinct turn for the worse. The official cause of death was by terminal pneumonia.

News of his death spread rapidly during the day, and tributes poured into his home from all sections of the nation.

Phelps' interests were universal and men and women in all walks and stations of life knew "Billy" as a friend.

FEAR 50 DEAD AS BLAST LEVELS SIX-STORY PLANT



ONLY A TALL chimney remains, above, where a six-story concrete building of the Congoleum-Nairn plant in Kearny, N. J., had stood. When this picture was taken, fire was raging through the wreckage after the entire building had been levelled by a terrific explosion. Several persons were dead and scores were injured, many of them critically.

Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador To U.S., Relieved of Duties

Andrei A. Gromyko Named New Envoy By Red Government

Moscow Communique Gives No Explanation Of Sudden Shakeup

LONDON, Sunday (AP)—The Soviet government in a surprise move today relieved its second important allied ambassador of his post tonight by replacing Maxim Litvinoff, Russian ambassador to the United States, with Andrei A. Gromyko, now counselor to the Soviet embassy in Washington.

A curt communique broadcast by the Soviet monitor gave no explanation for the move.

Litvinoff returned to Russia for consultation last May although the British-born Mrs. Litvinoff, the former Ivy Low, remained in Washington.

Malsky Replaced Only last month Ivan Malsky, ambassador to London, was replaced after years in England.

Litvinoff's dismissal followed Russian press calls for the allies to open "a second front" in western Europe and thus drain off the huge German forces battling in Russia. It came, too, as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were holding their vital war conference at Quebec with British, American and Canadian war leaders.

Lack of Russian representation at Quebec has caused widespread comment in both allied and axis capitals, the enemy, of course, taking the line that there were serious divisions within the united nations' camp. A recent Moscow announcement declared Russia had not been invited to the meeting.

Spectacular Figure Litvinoff, now 67 years old, has been a spectacular figure in Soviet foreign affairs, whose political rise and fall has coincided with important changes in foreign policy.

He arrived in the United States one day before Pearl Harbor to represent his government during the months when the American government was forced to take the defensive in the Pacific war with Japan.

He has long been the most prominent Soviet advocate of collective security and close relations with Britain and the United States. He was people's commissar for foreign affairs for a decade until he resigned just before Europe went to war.

Airline Plans Service To Tokyo—After War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Northwest airlines, with a confident eye to the future, asked the civil aeronautics board yesterday to establish a direct air route to Tokyo via Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

"By taking its action," a company announcement said, "northwest airlines set a new pace for post-war planning in the air transportation industry."

Phillip Murray, CIO Head, Backs Plan To Revive \$25,000 Ceiling on Incomes

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Phillip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations rallied his unions yesterday behind a revenue program reviving the idea of a \$25,000 ceiling on individual incomes to offset what he termed "selfish minority" congressional demands for a sales tax.

Outlining the CIO's program in a letter to all of the organization's affiliates, Murray declared that George (D., Ga.) of the senate finance committee and Representative Disney (D., Okla.) of the house ways and means committee "have already begun to campaign for a sales tax and opposition to any increased taxes for personal high incomes or any increase in corporate taxes."

Rejected Before Congress rejected the salary limit earlier this year, passing a rider to an administration-favored measure to nullify President Roosevelt's order for the limitation. The president let it become law without his signature.

Senator George, on the sales tax issue, told reporters yesterday that "I don't think a sales tax could or would be passed unless the administration recommended it."

Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.), a member of the finance committee, declared that he favored a sales tax and argued that the "poor man, those with moderate incomes and the rich all would be better off with it."

Above 2 Percent He expressed belief that such a sales levy "probably a little higher than two percent" should be substituted for the victory tax.

Back from a trip through the country, Senator Reynolds (D., N.C.) said he found "a lot of people expressing themselves now in favor of a general sales tax, and a lot of people against it."

Iowa Will Not Join Regional Raid Drill

DES MOINES (AP)—Iowa will not take part in a regional air raid warning exercise scheduled for next Saturday, Rodney Q. Selby, state civilian defense coordinator, said last night.

"We won't participate because we have planned our exercise for later," Selby said after Col. Joe W. Leedom, acting director of the seventh civilian defense region, announced a simultaneous exercise would be held "sometime next Saturday," in the nine states in the region including Iowa.

Major Alex Miller, liaison officer for the Iowa and industrial defense committee, said a complete daylight practice alert is planned in the state "and we have gone too far with our plans to change them."

Colonel Leedom, in announcing the exercise, had said it was needed to eliminate confusion over the various warning signals.

Nazi Summer Losses Reach 1,000,000---Reds

T. V. Soong Will Arrive At Quebec

China Foreign Minister Will Join Conference To Plan Against Japan

QUEBEC (AP)—T. V. Soong, Chinese foreign minister, is expected to join the Quebec war conference within the next 48 hours for discussions with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on China's role in forthcoming offensive operations against Japan.

Word of Soong's expected arrival was the day's second development focusing attention on plans for powerful new smashes at the enemy in the Pacific. The first was the simultaneous disclosure here and in Washington and Ottawa that a combined American-Canadian force had occupied Kiska island, the enemy's last bastion in the north central Pacific, without resistance.

Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada in a joint statement acclaimed this bloodless reconquest of the Aleutian island as a victory which "frees the last vestige of North American territory of Japanese forces."

Stimson Arrives Today Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said that Soong was expected, although he indicated arrangements for his joining the conference had not been finally completed. Early also said that Secretary of War Stimson, who recently returned from a tour of the north African theater, would get in today and that Major General William J. Donovan, chief of the office of strategic services already is here.

Early was asked whether Secretary of the Navy Knox also would come in from Washington but said he had had no word to that effect.

After issuance of the Kiska statement yesterday Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill canvassed the war shipping situation at a luncheon conference with Lord Leathers, British minister of war transport and Lewis Douglas, deputy chairman of the United States war shipping board. The conference continued into the afternoon.

F. D. R. Goes Driving Subsequently the president went for a drive with Malcolm MacDonald, British high commissioner to Canada, and his sister, Miss Sheila MacDonald. Meanwhile Brendan Bracken, British minister of information, met with Prime Minister King, and later Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the prime minister motored through the city.

More Whiskey May Be Made

WASHINGTON (AP)—The chemical division of the war production board was disclosed last night to have laid before W.P.B. Chairman Donald M. Nelson a "whiskey recess" plan under which distillers could go back to liquor making for at least a brief time.

This was reported by an official who said it probably would be taken up with the war food administration to determine whether the nation's grain supplies are sufficient for a period of whiskey making, probably this fall.

No legal whiskey has been made in this country since October, 1942, when distillers converted 100 percent to making industrial alcohol for the government and war industries. Heavy consumption therefore has caused stocks to dwindle.

Scenes From the Front—As Allies Took Sicily

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS



OMEN OF THINGS to come can be seen in this picture if one believes that "coming events cast their shadows." While their bodies cast long shadows, bewildered German soldiers line up for routine search after their capture by the American Seventh army in the final drive to Messina.

Kiska's Fall Completes—Road to Japan

ADAK, Aleutian Islands, Aug. 10 (Delayed) (AP)—"Our recapture of Kiska without opposition means that we have completed our northern road to Japan," Vice Admiral Thomas G. Kinkaid, commander of the north Pacific, said today.

He added: "Our completed chain of air and naval bases also will protect our surface vessels and our shipping units two-thirds of the way to Tokyo."

The Kiska battle, Admiral Kinkaid declared, actually was fought on Attu.

"By the recapture of Attu, we obtained the means of preventing supplies from reaching Kiska island and the means of bombing Kiska by the 11th air force from bases to the westward, thereby insuring the fall of Kiska itself," he explained.

"That we couldn't kill more Japs," Admiral Kinkaid added, "was disappointing to everyone. However, had the Japs chosen to stay and fight from their entrenched strongholds and foxholes, our casualties would have been heavy."

Army estimates of potential casualties in taking Kiska by force ran to 7,000 wounded and killed.

Admiral Kinkaid said the bloodless victory of Kiska changed the whole Pacific picture.

"The northern route—the shortest route to Japan—is now cleared and from Attu we are only 630 miles from Paramushiro, Jaan's northernmost naval air and army base," he declared.

Special Soviet Communique Estimate of Dead, Wounded

LONDON, Sunday (AP)—The Germans have lost 1,000,000 men killed and wounded in the third summer of fighting in Russia, a special Soviet bulletin announced last night. This is a third of their estimated effectives along the 1,500-mile Russian front.

On the basis of previous Russian announcements this brought the losses of Germany and her allies to 7,400,000 men killed, wounded and captured since Adolf Hitler first plunged to the east on June 22, 1941.

A special Soviet communique marking the second anniversary of the war last June 22 said that 6,400,000 German and satellite troops had been killed or made prisoner, turning Russia into a graveyard for German hopes of world empire.

Even as these staggering losses were announced, the Moscow radio said that more than 4,000 other Nazis lost their lives yesterday as the Red army drew its noose tighter about vital Kharkov and hammered at stubborn German forces near Bryansk and Spas-Demensk.

The midnight communique supplement, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a Moscow broadcast, said that 1,000 Germans were killed as a Russian column fighting northwest of Kharkov overran several more villages.

The embattled Germans threw fresh reserves into the battle raging west of Kharkov, and the Moscow bulletin said that Russian forces cut down 1,200 of them as they counterattacked strongly. Forty Nazi tanks were knocked out in this action, the Russians said.

Nazi Counterattack

Nazi forces counterattacked near Bryansk in the central sector of the active front, the midnight communique said, but were repulsed with losses. An enemy strongpoint was captured in that sector by Russian cavalrymen, the Russians said.

The Germans also sought to stem Russian forces driving westward in the Spas-Demensk area, but lost 2,000 men as they launched a series of fierce attacks, the communique stated.

The German communique said mobile German formations had "pierced deeply into the Soviet hinterland" on the Mils river front north of the Sea of Azov after Russian attacks collapsed with great losses. Strong Soviet attacks were admittedly still in progress around Kharkov and Bryansk, however. The Germans declared 154 Soviet tanks were destroyed yesterday and 68 Red air fleet planes knocked down.

300,000 Killed

In announcing the heavy German summer casualties, the Russians said that the Nazis, whose offensive in the Kursk area petered out July 12 when the Soviet army struck back, lost more than 300,000 officers and men killed up to last Friday.

FIRST'S CHIEF PLANS NEW MOVE

Leaving Foggia, one of the four chief railway bottlenecks in Italy, to smoulder in its ruin from the biggest air assault of the Mediterranean war three days ago, the air forces switched Friday to the Naples area and blasted repeatedly at Aversa, Benevento and Villa Literno.

The Germans threw strong forces of fighters into battle to stop the destruction, 40 to 50 rising at Aversa alone to turn aside the attack.

But the allied air fleets knocked down 14 of the enemy, while losing 10 of their own, and from the clouds of smoke that rose from crisscrossing lines of bombs allied airmen noted these results:

At Aversa, 20 miles north of Naples—tumbled tracks, cars bursting into flames, violent explosions shaking large buildings to pieces, incendiary bombs turning military warehouses into torches, hits on the gas works and utilities. The airmen said there was no doubt the main railway running north from Naples to Rome was broken at least temporarily.

At Benevento, 40 miles northeast of Naples—a railway overpass blown up, cutting a subsidiary line running across the peninsula from Naples; repair shops, main junctions and a large number of tank cars torn up and trails of explosives and fires.

At Villa Literno, just north of Naples—Wellingtons which made this attack at night saw hits on the railroad station and tracks.

Warhawks also swept over Sardinia and bombed the vicinity of Monserrato airdrome in the southeastern part of the island. They mention no opposition.

Aerial Battle For South Italy Blasts Railways

Round-the-Clock Patrols Maintain Stiff Bombardment

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA (AP)—The air battle for southern Italy is going full tilt four days after the fall of Sicily.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder's flying buzzsaw—which forced the surrender of Pantelleria and cut Sicily's communications to pieces even before the invasion—is ripping at long range into the vital connecting links between northern and southern Italy around Naples.

Close at hand round-the-clock patrols are maintaining a cannonade and bombardment of vulnerable points of the railway and highway network.

The waves of fire from the sky are being supplemented by naval forces which move with impunity along the Italian coast, pouring broadsides into targets which can be reached from the sea.

American warships shelled Gioia Tauro, 20 miles northeast of Messina, and set fires raging among fortified points and railway objectives Friday in the latest of these naval attacks, allied headquarters announced yesterday. British sea forces sang seven landing craft off Scalea farther north in another close-range encounter the preceding night.

This was along the west side of a "hell's triangle," roughly bounded by Naples, Reggio Calabria and Foggia, which allied airmen have mapped out with exploding bomb and gunfire.

Along the northern side of the triangle waves of Mitchell, Marauder and Wellington bombers, with their Lightning escorts, spread a creeping paralysis of Italy's rail system.

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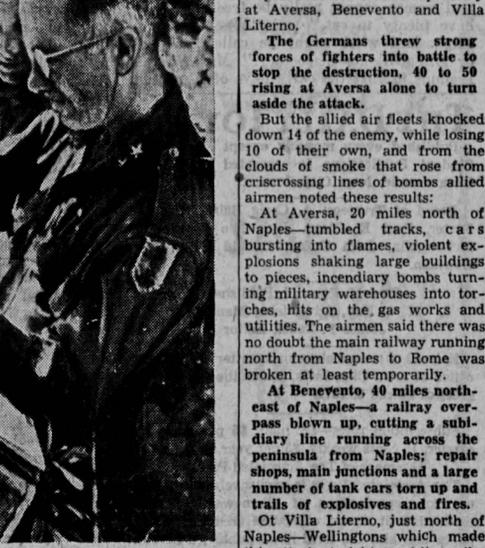
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HARD-HITTING Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, commander of the famous First infantry division of the U. S. army, is pictured, foreground above, with one of his regimental commanders as they planned a new move on the last stretch of the American drive to Messina. The First, a crack division of the regular army, is part of the Seventh army.



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# The Daily Iowan Sunday Review

## A Criticism of Current Literature And a Guide to Good Reading

**Challenge to Freedom**, by Henry M. Wriston, Harper and Brothers, 1943, 240 pp., \$2. Reviewed by CHARLES HOWELL FOSTER

No more important book has appeared in 1943 than "Challenge to Freedom," by Henry M. Wriston. International in outlook, it suggests the burning necessity for the restoration of freedom at home if we are to establish freedom abroad; and the degree to which we have bartered our freedom for a false security will not even be suspected by most Americans until they have read this book. Those who are comfortable in their faith that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace are courageous liberals and that the New Deal is democratic in its philosophy and action had better leave this book unread: Mr. Wriston has marshalled his facts with such conviction that no intelligent reader will come away undisturbed. As professor of history at Wesleyan, lecturer at Johns Hopkins, president of Lawrence college, and, since 1937, president of Brown university, Mr. Wriston brings to the analysis of our government a mind trained in scholarship and widened and deepened by administrative experience. He is no partisan politician but a philosopher and a radical in the great American tradition initiated by Thomas Jefferson. He has seen and he makes us see that the crisis of our time has not been so much economic as moral and religious. One might select as a motto for his wise and courageous book a line from Thornton Wilder's latest play: "Every good thing in the world stands on the razor-edge of danger," for Mr. Wriston's constructive program for his countrymen is founded on the assumption that freedom is worth the risk, that "the true goal of mankind is not security but the attainment of freedom. The grand design, the 'human plan,' is to fulfill the law of life, not to frustrate it. That is why ardent believers in democracy may look with scorn upon totalitarianism, who underestimate the basic urge to self-realization." Not that Mr. Wriston is a sensationalist who views Franklin Roosevelt as a dictator gradually undermining our institutions in some mad gamble of ambition. Mr. Wriston reads no such dramatic action into the career of the present administration. Rather, he sees the New Deal as a symbol of our defeatism, of our failure of courage, of our doubt that democracy could solve the problems of the machine age, and he indicates the need for renewal of faith in the individual as the key to values, and restoration of our American system if we are to escape inevitable collapse. From one point of view, Mr. Wriston represents the enlightened Republicanism of Wendell Willkie, but he is far more convincing than Willkie or any other critic of the New Deal because he is obviously not a defender of big business, of the Republican party, a Roosevelt-hater, or a reactionary masking his reaction with the vocabulary of liberalism. It will be extremely difficult for "The New Republic" or any other of our so-called liberal, but actually reactionary, publications to smear Mr. Wriston as they smeared Mr. Willkie so unfairly during the last presidential election. Mr. Bliven and his friends will have to face a man who is a professional historian, who knows his facts, past and present, who means freedom when he talks about it, and who knows how to present his facts and his beliefs so that they carry conviction.

Mr. Wriston holds few of the contemporary myths at face value. The New Deal, like Hitler's New Order, does not seem to him at all new. He remembers the bureaucracies of France and England against which the great revolutions took place; he remembers that Jefferson wrote in the Declaration as one of his indictments against George II: "He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance." Mr. Wriston is also historian enough to deny the authority given to the assertion that American opportunity ceased with the closing of the frontier; actually, of course, the great period of economic opportunity in the United States occurred after the closing of the frontier with the rise of such great industries as those developing the automobile, the radio, the airplane. Mr. Wriston can find little proof, either, for the doctrine of economic determinism. He parts company with Henry Wallace, who has declared "Men and women cannot really be free until they have plenty to eat," and "We have over-emphasized what might be called political or Bill-of-Rights democracy." Mr. Wriston reminds us that the early days of American

democracy did not see "freedom from want" and that the Chinese have preferred democracy and poverty to food under the Japanese totalitarian scheme of co-prosperity. And Mr. Wriston with a scholar's thoroughness riddles the thesis that the New Deal is democracy come of age and that the common man is its particular beneficiary.

To him, democracy rests on two great principles, the first, that the individual is of infinite worth. "Its reality and effectiveness," he tells us, "are dependent upon the self-reliance and self-discipline of the citizens; its quality is the reflection of their cultural maturity." Our social planning rests on the assumption that only the expert is rational, that the individual cannot be trusted to make his economic decisions, that the wisdom of one is superior to the wisdom of many. Mr. Wriston sees in this the gradual erosion of faith in the individual, and the substitution of a totalitarian form of government for a democratic one. He reminds us that the McNutts and Nelsons are not elected representatives of the people; that bureaus may issue directives against the expressed wishes of congress and that they have all the validity of law; he senses in the acts of our president the rapid assumption by the executive of the legislative and judicial functions. And the common man, from Mr. Wriston's point of view, has not been particularly remembered by the federal government as it has centralized power in the hands of the president and his appointees.

For purposes of clarity as well as brevity, it is best, perhaps, to concentrate on one of Mr. Wriston's illustrations, the man with an idea but little capital. One would think that the "economic democracy," of which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace talk so glibly, would interest itself particularly in the newcomer who sought a stake in society. Actually, however, the bureaucracy has discouraged the development of new industries and corporations. As Mr. Roosevelt declared in 1933, "A mere builder of more industrial plants, a creator of more railroad systems, an organizer of more corporations, is as likely to be a danger as a help"—unless he is a bureaucrat, Mr. Roosevelt should have added, for at the same time that enterprise on the part of the small man has been discouraged, thirty-two federal corporations have been set up with a capital of twenty-three billion dollars; and the terms of their charters make one long for the days of the robber barons.

The commodity credit corporation, for example, under its Delaware charter may "engage in any activities in connection with or involving the production, carrying, shipping, storing, exporting, warehousing, handling, preparing, manufacturing, processing, and marketing of agricultural and/or other commodities and/or products thereof." When one remembers that the control of these corporations has interlocking directorates and that the larger ones do not render any accounts to the general accounting office, one wonders with Mr. Wriston at the cynicism of a reform administration.

But the erection of huge government corporations has not been the only inconsistency. The whole bureaucratic scheme has played into the hands of the big corporations. With millions at their disposal and a staff of lawyers, they have been able to fight the rising tide of paper from Washington far more easily than the newcomer or the small industrialist who has been gradually liquidated. Mr. Wriston considers it a significant sign of the times that 70 percent of the war contracts were placed in the hands of one hundred corporations ten years after the president had protested against the concentration of two-thirds of industry in the hands of six hundred corporations. Mr. Roosevelt's defeatist belief that America was all built and that government must direct our economic life has not resulted in economic democracy; it has resulted in the concentration of power in the hands of the largest corporations, privately owned or federally administered.

What Mr. Wriston has to say about the industrial laborer under the New Deal will anger every American who does not share Henry Wallace's belief that "We have over-emphasized what might be called political or Bill-of-Rights democracy." Suffice it to say that Mr. Wriston gives ample proof of Philip Murray's statement that "These are the things that are going on, organized despotism, the devices used by Hitler in occupied countries are resorted to in the twenty puppet districts over which John L. Lewis has complete domination."

As a historian, Mr. Wriston regards laissez-faire economics as "a needlessly cruel procedure," and to him the United States was not designed to exalt either the laissez-faire doctrine or the totalitarian technique. "It broke with the eighteenth century, and was founded upon the principle that that government is best which sticks to government as a function and eschews management. It was intended to operate as a government of laws in which the rules are not the temporary, quixotic, or arbitrary rules of administrators; they are general in terms and established by the national legislature, by state legislatures, and by subsidiary governments in accordance with public opinion." Since laissez-faire has never existed in a pure state and totalitarianism has never produced the supermen who alone could make a success of its God-like plan, the American *via media*—constitutional government—still is the best system for society. Mr. Wriston, unlike so many critics of the New Deal sees clearly that dishonesty in high places and wild speculation called for reform, that vested interests had to be smashed to achieve

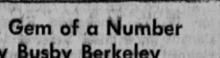


### Interpreting the War News Jap Flight From Kiska May Be Turning Point of War

By GLENN BABB  
(Associated Press Foreign News Editor)

(Glenn Babb was chief of the Tokyo bureau of The Associated Press for eight years, from 1928 to 1936.)

The fog-shrouded flight of the Japanese from Kiska, an astounding departure from their customary last-ditch, cornered-rat tactics, may be the tip off on one of the great decisions, one of the climac-



### A Gem of a Number By Busby Berkeley

HOLLYWOOD — The finale to the musical "The Gang's All Here" should knock your eye out, so we might as well tell the story now of how it came to be, \$25,000 worth.

We were in at the birth, so to speak. Around at least the day that Busby Berkeley, with a dash of excited joy hit upon it. "This," he cried, "is it!"

The Berkeley problem was to top, as a finale must, all the lavish, multi-colored, colorful numbers he already had staged in the Alice Faye-Carmen Miranda movie. Berkeley, as you know, is a director who is nuts about color, dancing and pretty girls in rhythmic patterns. He is also nuts about gadgets for filming same, about riding cameras up and down elevators, about zooming and swooping through air on camera cranes.

His finale idea started with a topaze ring he bought for his mother. He liked the way the stone, like a prism, multiplied images beneath it. "If I could only shoot a number through this," he mused. His secretary, Helen McSweeney, suggested a kaleidoscope. "There's a kid next door," she volunteered, "who has one of those toy gadgets." She went borrowing, and Berkeley peered into the toy and began a mental victory dance. . . .

Today we went over to the Berkeley stage and saw the idea brought to actuality. The stage was pitch-black, but a guard with a red flashlight guided us safely over the lurking cables, just as Berkeley's horse yell for "Quiet, quiet!" crackled from above. Then the lights went on, and we could see him riding the camera crane.

We also saw the set, which didn't make sense but did make "good Berkeley." Out on a smooth black floor reposed a giant hand, lace-gloved and dainty. Behind it, on a white curving ramp, stood the chorines, each holding aloft a hoop. When they took the scene, the lights went out again, and camera and Berkeley swooped past in the darkness as the hoops — each a neon light — blazed pink.

At the end the camera would discover Miss Faye, singing her ditty about the polka-dot, to the effect that although the polka is gone, the polka-dot remains. (Comforting, inspiring thought, isn't it?)

That's where the big hand came it. To illustrate the ditty, Berkeley had shot a group of children, in quaint old-fashioned attire, dancing the polka. His camera had closed in on a little girl's lace-gloved hand, and then presto! We're in the big hand scene, and the girls with the lighted hoops. Then the camera picks up Alice, and gets into the kaleidoscope.

tic turning points of the war.

What does the flight from Kiska mean? Is it the final step in a new strategic plan of hemispheric proportions, a withdrawal from the far outposts to some inner, more defensible fortress? Or is it a preliminary to a new offensive move, a desperate lashing out at some supposedly vulnerable joint in the allied armor, perhaps at the best of and to save Japan's sorely beset partners in Europe?

It might be the latter. There is no doubt that Hitler's representatives in Tokyo have been using all the persuasive powers at their command to convince Tojo and company that the only hope of the axis partners to avert destruction is common, concerted action, some devastating blow now, before it is too late. The one thing that would, for the moment at least, most improve the outlook for Germany would be a Japanese attack on Soviet Siberia, which might weaken the terrible, inexorable pressure that the Red army is exerting on the Wehrmacht.

Such an attack is certainly a possibility. The flower of the Japanese army, some thirty-odd divisions, half a million men or more, that make up the Kwantung (See INTERPRETING, page 5)

### Washington In Wartime A United States Plane Becomes Secret Weapon

By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON—This must necessarily be a story without names. The Russians are making a run on one of our airplane manufacturing companies. The plane the company turns out is admittedly one of our best—but it isn't an all-purpose plane.

The company vice-president telling the story put it this way: "We were amazed, at first, when Russian orders piled up higher than our heads; but we were completely dumfounded when reports from the Russian front began to drift back that our plane was knocking Nazi fighter planes out of the air three and four for one."

"Turn on a Dime" flew by Russians, could turn on a dime and was maneuverable in and out of small temporary or hastily built airfields. "You can imagine our interest. We immediately started querying the Russians. We asked them what changes they were making in the plane that made such operations possible. That was a good many months ago, but not one word of information have we received. I guess our plane is a Russian military secret that even we can't find out about."

I asked him if the orders for the plane came through lend-lease. "They not only come through lend-lease, but through every other possible channel. They even place orders direct at our plant," he said. "That's a severance of red tape—by-passing government agencies—that no nation has dared to use since we got into war."

500 Models "Not only that," my informant wailed, "but when we started production recently on a new and improved model that was so secret that only a few of our own engineers and top-ranking army officials knew anything about it, we got a direct order from the Russians for 500 a month of the new models. That order came in before we'd even flown a test flight. "Apparently something new has been added and our engineers would give years off their life to know what it is."

In spite of the tremendous number of government stenographers and secretaries that have been added in the last two years, there's a shortage. One of the ways of circumventing (See WASHINGTON, page 5)

### OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

Items in the UNIVERSITY CALENDAR are scheduled in the President's Office, Old Capitol. Items for the GENERAL NOTICES are deposited with the editor of The Daily Iowan or may be placed in the box provided for their deposit in the office of The Daily Iowan. GENERAL NOTICES must be at The Daily Iowan by 4:30 p. m. the day preceding first publication; notices will NOT be accepted by telephone, and must be TYPED OR LEGIBLY WRITTEN and SIGNED by a responsible person.

Vol. XXI, No. 1629 Sunday, August 22, 1943

#### UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

<b>Monday, Aug. 30</b>	9 a. m. Assembly for beginning freshmen, Macbride auditorium.	10:30 a. m. Registration by colleges.	3:30 p. m. Freshman assembly, Macbride auditorium.	7 p. m. Play night, Women's gymnasium.	11 a. m. Freshman assembly, Macbride auditorium.	1:10 p. m. Freshman examinations, Macbride auditorium.	3:30 p. m. Moving picture, "Highlights of Iowa," Macbride auditorium.	3:30 p. m. Tea dance, Iowa Union.
<b>Tuesday, Aug. 31</b>	1:10 p. m. Freshman examinations, Macbride auditorium.	3:30 p. m. Freshman assembly, Macbride auditorium.	8 p. m. Variety show, Macbride auditorium.	<b>Wednesday, Sept. 1</b>	8 a. m. Freshman examinations, Macbride auditorium.	11 a. m. Freshman assembly, Macbride auditorium.	1:10 p. m. Freshman examinations, Macbride auditorium.	3:30 p. m. Moving picture, "Highlights of Iowa," Macbride auditorium.
<b>Thursday, Sept. 2</b>	7:45 a. m. Induction ceremony, 8 a. m. First semester begins.	<b>Friday, Sept. 3</b>	8:30 p. m. Open house, Iowa Union.	<b>Sunday, Sept. 5</b>	3 p. m. Orientation program for freshmen women, Macbride auditorium.	8 p. m. University Vesper Service, Macbride auditorium.		

(For information regarding dates beyond this schedule, see reservations in the office of the President, Old Capitol.)

#### GENERAL NOTICES

<b>IOWA UNION</b>	Monday to Friday, 8 a. m. to 12 M. and 1 to 5 p. m.
<b>MUSIC ROOM SCHEDULE</b>	Monday to Thursday, 7 to 9 p. m.
Monday—11 to 2 and 3 to 9.	Saturday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M.
Tuesday—11 to 2 and 4 to 9.	Aug. 23 to Sept. 1.
Wednesday—11 to 2 and 3 to 9.	Monday to Friday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M. and 1 to 5 p. m.
Thursday—11 to 2 and 4 to 9.	Saturday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M.
Friday—11 to 2 and 3 to 9.	Hours for other departmental libraries will be posted on the doors.
Saturday—11 to 3 and 5:30 to 7.	Reserve books may be withdrawn for overnight use between 4 and 5 p. m. each day from Monday through Friday and between 11 a. m. and 12 M. each Saturday. They should be returned by 8:30 a. m. the following day when the library is open.
<b>LIBRARY HOURS</b>	July 30 to Sept. 1—Monday to Friday, 8:30 to 12 M. and 1 to 5 p. m. Saturday, 8:30 a. m. to 12 M.
<b>General library reading rooms</b>	July 31 to Sept. 1: Education Library
	July 31 to Sept. 1: Education Library

### News Behind the News A Clarification of Suggestions For Winning the Peace

WASHINGTON—My columnar suggestion that our peace program should be worked out on a basis of democratic and Christian principles struck a popular responsive chord, but enough satiated criticism and misunderstanding developed to require further clarification to round the subject out.

A Jewish woman in San Diego, for instance, suggests that Christianity is exclusive and incompatible with democracy, which promises freedom of religion. The true inspiration of Christianity, of course, is tolerance and justice for all, which likewise is the basic principle of democracy.

Both have inspired the laws and customs of our land. There is no the slightest inconsistency between them.

Many clergymen of all faiths report having read my column from their pulpits, but two have protested my simplification of Christian principles to the theme of common justice, good neighborliness, kindness and fairness. They rightly say Christian religions are much more than this, and that even the heathens could get in under my tent. Indeed, they could.

We are dealing in the post war discussions, not with matters of religion, but with politics, statesmanship and formulas for national living. Theologians must interpret Christianity as a religion in their respective ways, but statesmen must follow the inherent theme of Christian theory.

My suggestion is that statesmen and politicians be pressed to follow the simple fundamental principles of Christianity as they have in making their laws. The moral conception of honesty, good and evil, preached by Confucius ("man is inherently good") is close enough to fundamental Christian principles to indulge that kind of a post war democratic world.

Our Christian way of life is not sufficiently approved in this world to warrant us making it exclusive. The conflicting theories into which we will run in the post war settlement are those of atheism, agnosticism and man-made religions of the state. (Nazism, fascism, communism.) These teach, for instance, that even murder is justifiable in the interest of the majority. Political opposition they say, must be exterminated or liquidated by murder.

The opposite doctrine which we have followed is that of the sixth commandment, the only commandment exception being wars of self-defense. "Thou shalt not kill" has not been amended for us to add "except in politics."

Several other readers on the opposite side believed I wanted the churches to make the peace. They question the ability of the churches to do so, on the basis of their past records.

This was a strenuous over-interpretation of the column. It would be enough for me if the church leaders of the world would exert pressure upon the statesmen for the maintenance of simple Christian and democratic principles in their settlement.

The elected representatives of the people are charged with the duty of making the peace, not the clergy. Churchmen are unfit for the task by any measuring gauge of practical experience. They will do their duty if they

<b>TOMORROW'S HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>MEDIATION BOARD—</b> M. Maldwin Fertig, former counsel to President Roosevelt; Dr. Richard H. Hoffman, well-known New York psychiatrist, and Dr. Theodore F. Savage, former president of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, will serve on A. L. Alexander's "Mediation Board" which is heard over WGN tonight at 9 o'clock.	6:30—Fitch Summer Band Wagon
<b>VIEWES AND INTERVIEWS—</b> Helen Reich, assistant director of student affairs, will be interviewed over WSUI tomorrow at 12:45 by Virginia Jackson. Miss Reich will especially stress university women and their plans for social activities during the coming year.	<b>OVERSEAS REPORTS—</b> Ray Henle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Washington correspondent, who has recently been pinching for Fulton Lewis Jr. on various newscasts, is now covering the important FDR-Churchill war conferences in Quebec. His reports are heard daily over WGN at 7:30.	7—Paul Whiteman, Dinah Shore 7:30—One Man's Family 8—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round 8:30—American Album of Familiar Music 9—Hour of Charm 9:30—Bob Crosby and Band 10—News 10:15—News Behind the Headlines 10:30—Pacific Story 11—War News 11:05—Charles Dant's Orchestra 11:30—Hospitality Time 11:55—News
<b>TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>DEDICATION OF AIR BASE—</b> A reenactment of the first phase of the allied invasion of Sicily will be described over WGN tonight at 7:45 as a part of the dedication ceremonies of the new Alliance, Neb., army air base. Col. Reed G. Landis, commanding officer of the first troop carrier command, and Nebraska's governor, Dwight Griswold, will be principal speakers.	<b>Blue (1460); WENR (890)</b> 6—Drew Pearson 6:30—Quiz Kids 7—News 7:30—Inner Sanctum 8—Jergens Journal 8:45—Jimmy Fidler 9—Good Will Hour 10—News 10:30—Can Alexander's Orchestra 11—Freddie Martin 11:55—News
<b>ANSWERING YOU—</b> Four noted writers, including Quincy Howe, Britain's Julian Huxley, Norman Angell, distinguished Nobel prize winner, and Vernon Bartlett, a member of parliament will exchange queries on "The British Commonwealth" with Mrs. Frances (John) Gunther and Walter Millies, editorial writer for the New York Herald Tribune. The latter, with Howe will speak from New York on this trans-Atlantic forum broadcast at 6 o'clock over WGN.	<b>MURDER CLINIC—</b> One of literature's most famous sleuths, the scientific Craig Kennedy, is introduced as detective of the week when Arthur B. Reeve's "The Absolute Zero" is dramatized on "Murder Clinic" which is heard over WGN at 7 p. m.	<b>WBS (600); WBBM (780)</b> 6—Voice of Prophecy 6:30—Ceiling Unlimited 7—Calling America 7:30—Crime Doctor 7:55—News 8—Radio Readers Digest 8:30—Texaco Summer Theater 9—Take It or Leave It 9:30—William L. Shirer, News 9:45—News 10—Old Fashioned Revival Hour 11—News 11:15—Bobby Sherwood's Band 11:30—Ray Pearl and His Orchestra 12—News
<b>STARS AND STRIPES IN BRITAIN—</b> Yvette, radio songstress who survived the Clipper crash which took the lives of Frank Cuhel, foreign correspondent, Ben Robertson, N. Y. Herald Tribune reporter, Tamara and many others, will resume her overseas entertainment tour when she appears on the "Stars and Stripes" show heard at 8:30 over WGN.	<b>HOOR OF CHARM—</b> Thirty lucky people will hear their names read as winners in the first of three war bond contests being conducted currently on the "Hour of Charm" which is heard tonight at 9 o'clock over the complete NBC network. The sponsors have been swamped with essays on "Why I Am Buying an Extra War Bond" but plan to announce the first winners of \$50 war bonds tonight.	<b>MBS (720)</b> 6—Answering You 7—Murder Clinic 7:30—Overseas Report 7:45—Dedication of Army Air Base 8:30—Stars and Stripes in Britain 9—Mediation Board
<b>THE NETWORK HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>NBC-Red (1040); WMAQ (670)</b>	6—Those We Love

### THE DAILY IOWAN

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1943

### 8 University of Iowa Graduates, Former Students Announce Engagements, Weddings

Word has been received of the engagements and marriages of eight graduates and former students of the University of Iowa.

**Wilson-Frye**  
In a double ring ceremony, Margaret A. Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Wilson, and Second Lieut. George D. Frye, son of Mrs. Mary Frye, all of Albia, exchanged vows Aug. 1, in the First Presbyterian church in Hollywood, Fla. Chaplain Harold Scott officiated before an altar banked with palms and gladioli.

**Two Dental Students, 1 Graduate Announce Recent Marriages**  
Announcement has been made of the weddings of two dental students and one graduate student of the University of Iowa.

**Kampmann-Brandt**  
In a double ring ceremony, Caroline Kampmann, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. Kampmann of Meservey, became the bride of Stanley Brandt, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brandt of Ackley, Aug. 11 in the Meservey Reformed church.

**Martin-Bachman**  
Before an altar banked with garden flowers, Thelma Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arlie Martin of Fairbank, became the bride of Richard Bachman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bachman of Manly, Aug. 8, in the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church in Fairbank. The Rev. Hendw was man read the single ring service.

**Campbell-Dorr**  
Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Campbell of Cherokee announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Georgia Jean, to Ensign Gene Dorr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dorr of Marcus. A late summer ceremony is planned. The bride-elect was graduated from Wilson high school in Cherokee and has been employed by the Northwestern Bell Telephone company there. Mr. Dorr, a graduate of Marcus high school and the University of Iowa, received his commission in the navy from Northwestern university in Chicago Aug. 20.

**Wooke-Anderson**  
Word has been received of the marriage of Harriett Wooke and David S. Anderson, both of Sioux City, Aug. 12, in the Central Presbyterian church in Denver, Col.

**Peterson-Enke**  
Mary Frances Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Peterson of Boone, became the bride of Loren F. Enke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. Enke of Cedar Rapids, Aug. 11, in the First Methodist church in Boone.

**Covington-Westcott**  
In a formal ceremony, Jean Covington, daughter of Lieut. Helen Covington of Savannah, Mo., became the bride of Ensign Thomas Stanley Westcott, also of Savannah, Aug. 5, in the First Baptist church in Daytona Beach, Fla.

**Decker-Norvell**  
Frances Ann Decker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Folger Decker of Davenport, and Staff Sergt. Max W. Norvell, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Norvell of Emmetsburg, exchanged nuptial vows Aug. 14, in St. Paul the Apostle church in Davenport. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. C. J. Jones read the service.

**Miller-Smith**  
The bride was graduated from Davenport high and has been employed by the Davenport Bank and Trust company. A graduate of Emmetsburg high school, Sergeant Norvell attended the University of Iowa. He is now stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

**Lawton-Litzenberger**  
Word has been received of the marriage of Elizabeth Ann Lawton, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lawton, and Dale Litzenberger, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Litzenberger, all of Davenport, Aug. 15, in the Lyonsville Congregational

**Rector-Gresslin**  
Announcement has been made of the marriage of Helen Rector, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Rector, and Robert W. Gresslin, son of Mrs. Cora Gresslin, all of Ackley, Aug. 15 in the First Pres-



**BOUFFANT—YET LEGAL**  
Clever designing assures romantic bouffant lines that still stay within war-time restrictions. Features for furrowed evenings is this graceful New York creation with skirt of multi-colored striped taffeta and a short-sleeved, long-pleated bodice of black velvet. Applied taffeta highlights the pleum.



**VELVET DATE DRESS**  
Velvet is in the limelight! It makes the perfect dress for fall daytime and evening parties. This New York creation of lustrous black velvet has striking contrast in blue lace leaves forming a wide yoke. Lace points also edge the bodice. The modified peg-top pockets in a skirt softly full yet modishly narrow in silhouette.

### Extremely Advanced SUI Training Army Men in Personnel Work

—Representative from Every State

By DORIS CAMPBELL

Because the army's own training program, enormous and complete as it is, is not equipped to provide the necessary types of extensive technical training or to offer the sort of background courses required to produce potential military personnel officers, as those at the university...

The training under the ASTP of personnel technicians is a relatively small part of the program in terms of men involved. Of the 150,000 soldiers which the army expects to have participating each year, about 800 will be detailed to study in this field.

The regular faculty of the psychology department has been increased by the addition of Prof. Clayton Gerken, formerly of the junior college at Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Albert Annis, an Iowa graduate who was released from the army to teach in this program, and Dr. Howard Kendler, who completed work at the university just this summer.

Men already in the army as well as those not yet in service are eligible for ASTP training and the particular group of students here now have been in the army for periods ranging from five months to two and three years.

To be selected for this advanced training in personnel psychology, a soldier must have had at least one year of college and no soldier already selected to attend officer candidate school can apply.

Although a soldier is given opportunity to indicate his preferences of studies which he would like to pursue and the institutions at which he would like to carry on his studies, the selection board, taking into consideration his army record, qualifications, preferences and the needs of the service, makes assignments for participating in ASTP comparable

by a civilian in Ackley. Officiating was the Rev. A. F. Rumbaugh.

The bride is a graduate of Ackley high school and Mercy Hospital school of Nursing in Des Moines. Also a graduate of Ackley high school, Mr. Gresslin attended the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis and now is enrolled as a senior in the college of dentistry here.

The bride wore a floor-length gown of white eyelet embroidered organza, styled with a long torso, full skirt and a sweetheart neckline. Her fingertip veil of white was crowned by a shirred halo and she carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and bouvardia, centered with an orchid. Her only jewelry was a locket, a gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor chose a dress of pastel blue net and a shoulder-length veil of matching tulle fastened to a Juliet cap. She carried a ball of pink carnations attached to a velvet ribbon carried over the arm.

The reception after the ceremony entertained about 50 guests in the home of the bride's parents. A three-tiered wedding cake centered a table decorated in a white motif.

For the wedding trip to Chicago, Mrs. Enke wore a white pique dress complemented by a white starched lace pillbox hat. After the trip, the couple will reside in Iowa City.

The bride, a graduate of Boone high school, attended Iowa State college at Ames and Iowa State Teachers college at Cedar Falls. A graduate of Ames high school, Mr. Enke attended Iowa State college, where he was affiliated with Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He received his degree from Coe college in Cedar Rapids and is now enrolled in the college of dentistry here, where he is a member of Psi Omega dental fraternity and the naval reserve.

Should a man in service take out insurance on the clothing and equipment issued him by the government?

Are personal belongings which are carried in a trailer covered by automobile insurance while on vacation?

How much would it cost to insure a backyard garage?

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### Many More Nurses Needed For Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—Women who wear jaunty Montgomery berets on their heads and crusaders' crosses on their sleeves are forming ranks to overcome a shortage of nurses described by Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. public health service as having reached "the danger point."

They are the first recruits of the newly-established U. S. Cadet Nurse corps who are entering the nursing profession under advantages never before offered in the history of nurses-training in this country.

The public health service has set a goal of 65,000 recruits for this year—almost twice the number of girls who would normally enter nurses' training in peacetime—and a nationwide recruiting campaign is underway with some 6500 hospitals serving as recruiting stations.

Under a government project designed to attract more women to the nursing profession for the relief of needs on the war and home fronts, the cadets will get free training and maintenance through government subsidies to nursing schools.

They also will get stipends ranging from \$15 to \$30 a month, and uniforms costing \$100 each—topped by the beret made famous by Sir Robert L. Montgomery of the British Eighth army.

They will be trained faster than nurses have been trained heretofore—in 24 to 30 months instead of the usual 36—because the demands for their services will be many.

From their ranks must come the womanpower to replace, in civilian hospitals, the 35,000 nurses who already have gone into the armed services.

And they must help meet increased demands for nursing care brought about by these factors on the home front:

1. Overworked doctors, their own ranks shortened because of the war, are sending more and more of their patients to hospitals to save time.

2. More babies are being born.

3. Hospital insurance plans and increased incomes are enabling persons to go to hospitals who might not otherwise have done so.

4. The expansion of industry under wartime needs has created increased demands for medical and nursing care.

Girls who already had begun nurses' training before the corps was formed may transfer to it provided the school or hospital in which they are training is participating in the cadet program.

Many of the cadet nurses eventually will enter the armed services when they are fully trained, although, on entering the corps, they do not have to promise to do so. The only pledge they make is to stay in the nursing profession for the duration, either in military service or essential civilian duties.

And, after the war, many may play leading roles in post-war health construction.

"Our great need for nurses will not terminate with the war," says Surgeon General Parran. "In fact, following the war, nurses will be needed in great numbers in public health work, in industrial health programs and in the rehabilitation of veterans."

"Millions of people now held under enemy bondage, moreover, are looking to the United States for aid in health reconstruction. We must have enough nurses to give this aid."

Of the needs of the present, Dr. Parran says: "The country's shortage of nurses threatens the quality of civilian medical care and it may imperil the needs of the armed forces."

"Our civilian hospitals are carrying peak loads. Some of them have closed units because they are short of nurses. We dare not allow nursing care in strategic areas or any areas to deteriorate further."

"Meanwhile, our armed forces, as they expand, will need thousands more nurses and must have them."

### Among Iowa City People

Mrs. W. H. Larkin and son, John, of New York are spending an extended visit in the home of Mrs. Larkin's mother, Mrs. J. E. Bickett, 12 E. Burlington street.

Lois Krupp of Tacoma, Wash., has arrived for her senior year in the university and is residing with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Morford, 120 E. Market street.

### Iowa City Clubs

**OLD GOLD THETA RHO GIRLS**  
The semi-monthly meeting of the Old Gold Theta Rho Girls will be held tomorrow night beginning at 7:30 in Odd Fellow hall.

**IOLA COUNCIL**  
A business meeting preceding a social hour has been scheduled for Iola Council No. 54, Degree of Pochontas, beginning at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the K. of P. hall.

In charge of arrangements is Mrs. William Reardon, assisted by Mrs. Frank Tallman and Mrs. C. H. Horst. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

**GROUP II OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
Mrs. H. H. Hill, 510 S. Governor street, will entertain members of group II of the Presbyterian church Wednesday at 2 p.m. Assisting the hostess will be Mrs. Alice Greer.

Mrs. W. A. Thomas will lead the devotions. A social hour has been planned to succeed a business meeting.

**LADIES AID OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH**  
An all-day meeting from 10:30 a.m. until 4 p.m. will be held Wednesday for members of the Ladies Aid of the Christian church in the church parlors.

Time will be spent quilting. A potluck dinner will be served at noon.

**OLD CAPITOL AUXILIARY**  
The regular meeting of the Old Capitol Auxiliary—L.A.P.M. No. 29 schedules for the forth coming Wednesday in August, has been postponed until the fourth Wednesday in September.

### Tomorrow Two Local Groups Plan to Meet

**Old Gold Theta Rho Girls**—Odd Fellow hall, 7:30 p.m.

**Daughters of Union Veterans**—Home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stanfield, 727 Switzer avenue, 6:30 p.m.

**Women of the Moose**—hospital guide—Home of Mrs. Alfred Jensen, Coraville Heights, 8 p.m.

**Elks club**—Elks grill room, 11 a.m.

### Royal and Select Masters—Swafford council No. 28—Masonic temple, 7:30 p.m.

**Start Work on Rifle Range**  
Between 30 and 40 volunteers from the pre-meteorology detachment stationed at the university yesterday began work at the rifle range recently established near Macbride state park. Preliminary organization included such work as setting up targets, marking off the grounds and cleaning up the entire area.

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**BREMERS**

# Seahawks Conquer Bettendorf Nine, 14-4

## Journey to Clinton Today For Final Game of Season

After losing six consecutive games, Coach Lt. "Cap" Timm's Iowa pre-flight baseball nine came to life yesterday afternoon and squelched the Bettendorf Ordnance workers. The Steelers had taken the cadets over the hurdles, 4-2, earlier in the season.

Long Adolph Rotermund, Seahawk third baseman, continued to terrorize opposing hurlers. The beanpole hot corner guardian went to bat five times, walked twice, reached first on an error, flied out, then hit a screaming home run into right field.

The Seahawks drew first blood in the first inning when Marotz singled, Flanders was hit by a pitched ball, and Christiansen walked, loading the bases. Rotermund was given a free ticket to first, forcing Marotz home with the initial counter.

## Yankees Down Cleveland, 8-3

### Keller, Dickey Hit Home Runs to Lead Champions to Win

CLEVELAND (AP) — Circuit courts by Bill Dickey and Charlie Keller led the way yesterday as the New York Yankees whipped Cleveland, 8 to 3, to capture their 11th straight series.

The Yanks, with Hank Borowy effective in all but one stanza, sandwiched a five-run sixth inning between those drives over League park's high but close right field fence to make it three in a row after dropping the first two games of the series.

New York	AB	R	H	PO	A
Crossetti, ss	5	0	2	3	1
Metheny, rf	4	1	0	5	0
Johnson, 3b	5	1	2	2	2
Keller, lf	4	2	2	1	0
Etten, lb	5	1	3	7	1
Dickey, c	4	2	2	5	0
Gordon, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
Lindell, cf	2	0	0	2	0
Borowy, p	4	0	1	0	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>

Cleveland	AB	R	H	PO	A
Peters, 3b	5	0	2	1	2
Hockett, cf	5	0	2	0	2
Cullenbine, rf	3	1	2	1	1
Heath, lf	3	1	1	6	0
Rosar, c	3	1	1	4	1
Desautels, c	1	0	1	1	0
Rocco, lb	2	0	1	9	1
Boudreau, ss	3	0	0	3	4
Mack, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Bagby, p	2	0	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0
Grant*	1	0	0	0	1
Post, p	0	0	0	0	1
Edwards**	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>

**MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS**

**American League**

Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	70	42	.625
Washington	62	54	.534
Detroit	58	52	.527
Cleveland	57	53	.518
Chicago	57	56	.504
Boston	55	59	.482
St. Louis	50	60	.455
Philadelphia	40	73	.354

**National League**

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	72	39	.649
Cincinnati	62	52	.544
Pittsburgh	63	53	.543
Brooklyn	58	57	.504
Chicago	53	60	.469
Boston	51	59	.464
Philadelphia	54	63	.462
New York	42	72	.368

**BASEBALL RESULTS**

**National League**

Boston 3; Cincinnati 2  
 Philadelphia 3; St. Louis 2  
 Chicago 13; Brooklyn 1  
 Pittsburgh 4; New York 3

**American League**

St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3, 1  
 New York, 8; Cleveland, 3  
 Chicago, 5; Washington, 4  
 Boston, 7; Detroit, 6

**Probable Pitchers**

NEW YORK (AP) — Probable pitchers. (Season won-lost record in parentheses).

National league (all double-headers).

St. Louis at Boston — Mungler (5-4) and Zrazile (3-0) vs. Tobin (11-8) and Barrett (10-12).

Chicago at New York — Passeau (12-8) and Wyse (6-8) vs. Wittig (5-14) and Mungo (0-3).

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn — Gronicki (7-9) and Brandt (1-1) vs. Head (5-7) and Barney (0-0).

Cincinnati at Philadelphia — Riddle (15-8) and Starr (10-9) vs. Kraus (7-10) and Gerheuser (9-12).

American league (all double-headers).

New York at Detroit — Wensloff (10-6) and Zuber (5-2) vs. Trout (14-9) and Bridges (10-3).

Boston at Cleveland — Terry (6-9) and Ryba (6-3) vs. Naymick (4-3) and Salverson (4-2).

Washington at St. Louis — Wynn (13-9) and Candini (9-4) vs. Hollingsworth (3-10) and Muncie (9-9).

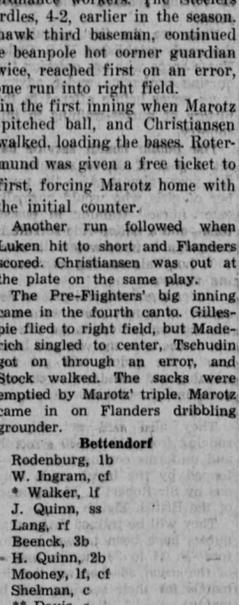
Philadelphia at Chicago — Fagan (2-6) and Flores (9-11) vs. Smith (7-7) and Humphries (9-8).

The monetary unit in Hungary is the pengo, with an average value of 20 cents.

Argentina supplies more than half the hides imported into the United States.

## THE DAILY IOWAN SPORTS

### NEW REDBIRD By Jack Sords



HE CAME TO THE CARDS IN JULY WITH A COAST LEAGUE RECORD OF 40 STRAIGHT SCORELESS INNINGS

## 1943 Football Will Get Send-off In Redskin, All-Star Engagement

### Annual Trapshooting Fiesta Attracts Pan-American Entrants

#### Havana Will Dispatch Team for Competition; Service Men Expected

EVANSTON, Ill., (AP) — The future of the 1943 college football season may be somewhat obscured because many of the nation's schools have dropped the sport, but it will get its annual big sendoff Wednesday night when the college all-stars and the Washington Redskins expect to play before a capacity throng of 50,000 in Dwyer Stadium.

Around the Chicago area there's nothing to indicate football has been slowed by war. The all-stars, 64 strong, are considering the most formidable collection of collegians in the 10 year history of the event. The Redskins, professional champions and boasting more than a dozen veterans on their squad, appear strong, well-conditioned and confident.

Players Hand Picked

The Chicago Tribune Charities, Inc., sponsors of the contest, dropped its customary poll of fans in choosing this year's team and hand-picked the players, with an eye to the availability of those stars who are in the various armed forces.

The result is a team openly as the favorite over the Redskins, who tossed off the underdog role last December 13 to smash the Chicago Bears and win the professional football's world series in a stunning upset, 14 to 6.

The Redskins' hopes this year must rest largely with Sammy Baugh, their brilliant passer. But Baugh has a sore back and really hasn't yet hit an effective stride.

Strong in Passing

Harry Stuhldreher, the Wisconsin grid coach and athletic director who heads the all-stars this year, has a potent array of passing strength himself, enough to buoy the Washington head man, Dutch Bertram, a bit of worry over his chances in his debut as a national football league member.

Such able young throwers as Otto Graham of Northwestern, Angelo Bertelli of Notre Dame and Glen Dobbs of Tulsa add greatly to the all-stars offensive power. The stars have line bucking strength galore, with such capable fullbacks as Pat Harder of Wisconsin, Ed Hirsch of Northwestern, Steve Filipowicz of Fordham and Roy McKay of Texas.

## Princequillo Captures 41st Saratoga 'Cap'

### Shut Out Fades Badly To Finish Poor Third; Bolingbroke Second

NEW YORK (AP) — A colt off the bargain counter brought his stretch-running zip to the transplanted Saratoga-at-Belmont race meeting yesterday and all but chased the badly-faded Shut Out right out of the park.

Princequillo is the gee-gee, and after little Mrs. Payne Whitney's once-mighty derby winner led for a mile of the mile and a quarter, he won the 41st Saratoga handicap by six lengths, as Shut Out wobbled in last in a field of three, before a crowd of 29,708, largest of the meeting, who bet \$2,073,563.

Princequillo's triumph came after Col. Ed Bradley's By Jimmy broke into the winner's circle for the first time with an impressive victory in the grand union hotel stakes for two year olds.

Jockey Conn McCarty steered Princequillo to the wire in 2:01 4/5 for a new stake record. Thowndred half a length in front of Shut Out. With the odds-on choice last, Princequillo returned \$6.80 for each \$2 win ticket.

By Jimmy also paid off \$16.10 for \$2 as jockey Charlie Givens had sent him through on the inside to win half of the betting favorite, Joe Brown's Ravana. The Bradley "baby" ples up \$10,125 for ridding off the six furloughs in 1:12 4/5.

## Softball Entries Due August 27

DES MOINES, (AP) — Entries in the Iowa amateur athletic association state softball tournament for men and women will remain open until 8 p.m., Friday August 27, Bill Clark, state softball commissioner, announced yesterday.

Play in the tournaments will begin Sunday, August 29 in Des Moines, with metropolitan and district champions eligible to compete in the men's affairs. The girls' meet will be an open invitational affair.

Entries in the men's tournament to date include the Boyt harness of Des Moines, defending champions; Newton Cardinals; Hauff sporting goods and windchangers both of Sioux Cities; Tobin packers, Fort Dodge, and Boone State winners will represent Iowa in a regional tournament in St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 11-12.

## Sam Byrd Takes Lead In Victory Golf With 67

### Browns Take Two From A's

#### Bobo Newsom Wins First Game Since Leaving Brooklyn

#### Ex-Yankee Outfielder Overhauls Turnesa In Chicago Tourney

#### Phillies Trip Cardinals, 3-2

#### Win Edge in Series; \$25,000 Rookie Hits 1st Big League Blow

#### Former Leader Holds 2nd Place by Shooting 70 to Net 137 Total

#### Staff Sgt. Jim Turnesa of Staten Island, N. Y., the 18-hole leader with a 67 took a pair of 35's for a 137 total and dropped into second place. Craig Wood, the duration U. S. open champion from Mamaroneck, N. Y., hooked up a 70 with his 69 for 139 and third position, while Byron Nelson of Toledo was one over par with 72 to card 140 for fourth.

#### By CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

#### PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Ray Hamrick, the Phillies' \$25,000 rookie shortstop from Nashville, came through with his first and second major league hits yesterday to lead Freddie Fitzsimmons' team to a 3-2 triumph over the world champion St. Louis Cardinals.

#### Also performing brilliantly defensively as the Phillies copped the rubber game of the Card five-game final appearance of the season in Shibe park, Hamrick singled in the first inning and romped home when Buster Adams clouted one of Harry Brecheen's offerings for a home run against the left field stands.

#### This 2-0 lead held until the Cards tied the count in the sixth on Walker Cooper's homer into the left field pavilion in the wake of a double by Stan Musial, who collected three hits in four times at bat to boost his league-leading mark from .348 to .355.

#### St. Louis AB R H PO A

Klein, 2b	4	0	2	1	3
Walker, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Musial, rf	4	1	3	2	0
W. Cooper, c	4	1	1	5	1
Sanders, lb	4	0	0	7	0
Kurovski, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Hopp, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Marion, ss	3	0	0	1	3
O'Dea*	1	0	0	0	0
Brecheen, p	2	0	0	0	1
Garms**	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>

#### Philadelphia AB R H PO A

Hamrick, ss	4	1	2	1	0
Adams, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Triplett, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Northey, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Dahlgren, lb	3	0	1	6	0
Moore, c	3	0	0	2	0
Stewart, 2b	3	0	1	0	1
May, 3b	2	1	0	0	1
Rowe, p	3	0	1	0	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>

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#### CHICAGO (AP) — The ex-Yankee outfielder, 35-year-old Sam Byrd, hit a home run in golf yesterday—a sharp sub-par 33-34—67 which pushed him into the halfway lead of Chicago's Victory national championships with a 36-hole aggregate of 135, nine strokes under standard figures.

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#### A 33-37-70 placed Ky Laffoon of Tulsa, Okla., in fifth with 141. Four players were grouped at 143 —Pvt. Chick Herbert of Camp Grant, Ill., Jim Ferrier of Chicago, the former Australian champion who climbed to the front with a 68; Jimmy Demaret of Detroit and Harry Cooper of Minneapolis, both of whom suffered putting jitters and took 74's after firing 69's in the first round.

#### Bracketed at 144 were Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., Willie Goggin of White Plains, N. Y., and Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, while Ed Dudley of Colorado Springs, Col., at the P. G. A. president, placed at 145.

#### Byrd, whose previous low halfway score in tournament action was a 136 in the 1942 Augusta Masters, strung out three consecutive birdies, two by long puts, and the other by sinking a 20 foot shot out of a trap, to grab a 33 on the front nine. Three one-stroke greens were good for birdies on the back side which more than nullified a pair of bogies and left him with a 34 for his 67.

#### Sergeant Turnesa cut a stroke from par on two holes—getting a pair of deuces with 25 and 10 foot putts. He needed a birdie 4 on the 572-yard 18th to tie Byrd, but it took him three shots to reach the apron and three more to get down for a 6. He was putting for birdies under 10 feet on three holes on the last nine, but failed to break par on the second round yesterday.

#### Four competitors went into a tie at 149 for the amateur lead—Steve Kovach of Toughton, Pa., Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sergt. Jim McHale of Baltimore and Wilford Wehle, of Racine, Wis. McHale, after a fine 70 Friday, soared to a 79.

#### ST. LOUIS (AP) — Joseph Sebben mistook another sailor for his twin brother, Abe, but the case of mistaken identity worked to bring the twins together. Joseph informed his parents by letter.

#### Joseph, sent to Portsmouth, Va., for training, thought he recognized his brother in a Y. M. C. A., but... He was Abe's barracks mate. He quickly arranged a meeting between the 20-year-old twins.

#### Argentina was discovered in 1516 by Spanish explorers headed by Juan Diaz de Solis.

#### WAGNER CITY

#### NOW! ENDS MONDAY

#### BOGART brings you his most thrilling picture!

#### ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

#### Plus Kindly Scram — Cartoon — Late News

#### Now STRAND

#### Swing Your Partner with LULUBELLE and SCOTTY

#### Co-Feature THE FALCON Strikes Back with TOM CONWAY

#### ATTACK! ATTACK! ATTACK!

America's attacking on both the fighting front and the home front today!

We're giving the Axis a bitter taste of what's to come.

We're fighting the inflationary 6th column that blows prices sky high here at home, too.

And every one of us who saves at least 10% of his pay in War Bonds is an important soldier in the attack!

Join the attack yourself!

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#### ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

### Sicilian Attack Aided By N. Africa Lessons

By JOHN A. MOROSO, 3rd WITH THE U. S. AMPHIBIOUS FORCES (Delayed) (AP)—One of the most impressive things about the invasion of Sicily was the tremendous contrast with the comparatively clumsy but courageous amphibious assault that conquered north Africa.

The improvement in attack and operations was so obvious that many army and navy people found themselves saying that the Moroccan assault was a much harder battle. Actually they overlooked the fact that we had profited so much by the experience of Morocco that the job in Sicily was easier.

I watched both invasions and have studied reports of the invasion of Guadalcanal. Since those days the American navy and army have gone a long way. Perfection is still far away, but we have learned how to carry men in ships thousands of miles, land them by storm and keep them supplied with the tools of war.

Amphibious warfare is new to America. The marines worked on it before the war, but it wasn't until about a year ago that the United States began building on a large scale.

Some people describe an amphibious force as a military machine with one foot in the water and one on land. That is the stage it acquires during the invasion. Technically such a group is a task force assigned to the job of organizing, planning, preparing, training, equipping and supplying the component parts for an operation overseas.

The force is charged with the responsibility of transporting landings to the theater of operations and at the same time supporting them and converting a floating base of supplies into a shore base.

The navy takes our soldiers to the invasion spot, shoots their way ashore, lands them supplies and continues to supply them.

Guadalcanal was our first real test and it was a worthwhile one for future operations.

It provided a new chapter in the book of military medicine. Medical facilities and supplies were woefully lacking and the campaign would have been far more costly if the marine had not captured a huge supply of Japanese medical equipment.

American troops were caught again in the Moroccan invasion with a lack of medical equipment and doctors. That lesson resulted in many changes. One of them was a simple 32-pound, waterproof bag of supplies which is sent ashore in landing boats and can be used even though the boat swamps. Each doctor landing is assigned 25 of these bags.

The army and navy have always done the same things in a totally different manner. Their speech and their slang are different.

The nature of this war is changing that rapidly. Army units that storm ashore carry navy personnel with them now. Naval gunfire liaison officers go in with the

### RESCUED FROM ISLE TAKEN BY U. S.



THESE OFFICERS AND MEN from the ill-fated U. S. S. Helena, sunk in the Pacific, July 6, are shown aboard the vessel that took them off the Jap-held island of Vella Lavella in the Solomons. Vella Lavella now has been taken by U. S. forces with almost no opposition. These men had been adrift for two nights and three days before drifting ashore on then Japanese-controlled island. (International)

troops. They advance with them, carrying radio sets. Some even go ahead of the troops landing by parachute and direct naval gunfire at military objectives. A prime example of this was the Comiso airport, the largest airfield in Sicily.

Our troops had surrounded the field and artillery was being placed to shell it. The opposition was stiff. Fourteen miles away, out of sight, a British monitor with two 15-inch guns lay at anchor. Army officers were afraid to let her open up with her heavy shells because of the danger to our own men.

A naval gunfire officer got permission to fire one test shell and this shell made a direct hit. The monitor then was allowed to open full blast, and Comiso surrendered amid a hell of explosions.

The same scheme was used in town after town, and the navy now hopes that the army is convinced that ships can take the place of artillery in certain invasion operations.

Communications between troops ashore, ships at sea and planes in the air has been vastly improved. In the Moroccan campaign our forces were handicapped greatly by faulty communications and in some cases by no communications at all. Boats taking radio equipment ashore capsized and most of it didn't work. In Sicily we had our radio stuff fully waterproofed and the results were good. We also had developed improved sets.

Some of our commands in Sicily say we made a mistake in allowing the air force to operate under separate control. They express belief that there should be a joint command of the air, navy and army during such an operation and that the navy and army each

should have planes under control. For example, in the surprise tank attack, if the ground troops had been able to call on planes by radio, the tanks could have been knocked out quickly.

The navy people felt that we had too few planes protecting our ships. Most of the more than 1,000 fighter planes the allies used were placed over enemy airports to keep enemy planes from leaving the ground and to knock down the ones that did get away when they returned for bombs and fuel.

This system undoubtedly did a lot of good in obtaining ultimate air control, but it did not keep the enemy from bombing our ships time and again, particularly at night.

keep the statesmen on the right path. Two readers also objected to my statement that no one that I knew of had lived Christianity fully, claiming many holy men and women had done so. I am not a competent judge on this subject, but I am sure all the saints would be the first to protest that they had equalled Christ and were without original or ensuing sins of thought, word or deed.

To me, Christ was the only divine human, and I like to think they looked at it that way also.

These criticisms and misinterpretations only serve to emphasize the necessity that the peace be based upon both Christian and democratic principles. Already the Russians are sponsoring a committee for the restoration of "democracy" in Germany. The refugees on this committee in Russia, says Pravda truthfully,

### INTERPRETING-

(Continued from page 2) tung army, is in Manchuria, arrayed along the Siberian border. Perhaps another million men, now in north China or the Japanese home islands, would be available for a thrust into Russia's maritime province. Two generations of Japanese military men have been taught that war with Russia is inevitable, that one day Japan must wipe out the menace of the air and naval bases around Vladivostok, only 700 miles from Tokyo. This may be the time.

But there is another offensive enterprise which Japan's still formidable reserves may be turned. One front on which the Japanese definitely are not on the defensive and from which they are not retreating is Burma. The latest dispatches from that area tell of re-

### REVIEW-

(Continued from page 2)

the result demanded by public opinion; but it is his conviction that "reform" has now become a special interest itself. He does not believe our choice is between impotence and tyranny, between laissez-faire and dictatorship. "We can pursue the third alternative, which is the characteristic American solution: a framework of laws which establishes and defines the orbit of action but leaves the individual free to move within that orbit."

Unlike Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace, Mr. Wriston is not afraid of a rational freedom. To him, the cowardly attempt to restrict ingenuity and productiveness for fear of their consequences, to limit the scope of a great people's enterprise in an age when research and invention have constantly widened the possibilities of enterprise, all of this seems to Mr. Wriston of a piece with our isolationism and our high tariffs that contributed so greatly to the world conflict. Not that Mr. Wriston would throw reform to the wind; "the drive today," he tells us, "should aim not for a cessation of reform, but for its redirection into constructive channels, not toward conservatism but toward freedom—forward, never backward." This last phrase is the marching order of "Challenge to Freedom," forward, never backward. For Mr. Wriston, America is not all built; production and invention have not ceased to have a high usefulness for the common man; freedom and individualism are not terms to mask reaction. But the crux of the problem for Mr. Wriston is not economics, but the individual: we must revive our faith in him as the key to values, "accept boldly the dangerous doctrine of freedom, and repel every suggestion that safety is more important." In government, we must restore our American system and destroy bureaucracy which bankrupted the eighteenth century and can bankrupt the twentieth.

It clarifies the American intellectual atmosphere to have a real American radical speaking his mind in our midst. Mr. Wriston's is clearly the faith that led America to greatness in the past and gave the common man more dignity and self-respect and freedom from fear and freedom from want than he had ever known before. But whether Mr. Wriston is right in believing such a faith will give the common man the same dividends in the twentieth century is, of course, the question. I believe that the majority of Americans will find "Challenge to Freedom" a brave and honest book. To those who love freedom, I recommend it; for those who feel Mr. Wriston should not speak such bold words in the midst of war, I copy for reflection the statement of Woodrow Wilson: "The history of Liberty is a history of the limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it. When we resist, therefore, the concentration of power, we are resisting the processes of death, because concentration of power always precedes the destruction of human liberties."

ing the shortage is the widespread use of dictating machines. This provides some complications because there are thousands of bosses in the government now who never have used the machines and get stage fright the minute they start to talk into them.

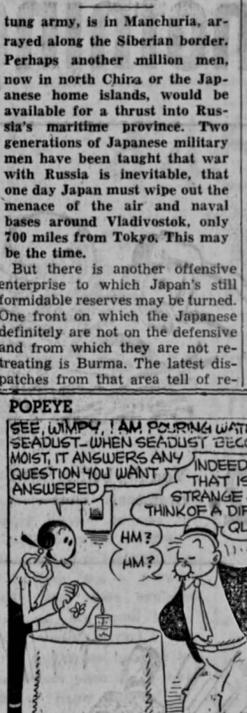
WPB Meeting Maury Maverick's WPB division recently held a staff meeting to try to increase use of machine dictation.

"I know from personal experience what a lot of you are up against," said Maverick, who comes from the deep south of Texas. "The first time I used the machine, I sent about 20 discs over to be transcribed. They sent them all back, with the simple explanation that the secretary who received them couldn't understand me. I didn't mind that so much until I found out that the secretary was a girl from my home town.

"From that time on I just talked natural and I haven't had any trouble since."

Two Divorces Granted Judge Harold D. Evans granted two divorces yesterday morning. Merrell E. Thompson received a decree of divorce from Alice Lucille Thompson, and Gladys Brennenman from Elmer Brennenman.

### POPEYE



CHIC YOUNG



CARL ANDERSON



CLARENCE GRAY



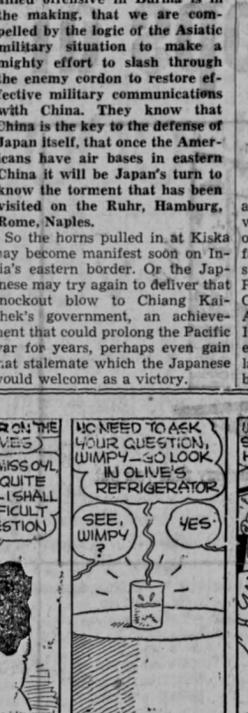
PAUL ROBINSON



ROOM AND BOARD BY GENE AHERN



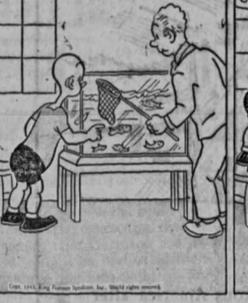
### OLD HOME TOWN



BY STANLEY



BACK ROAD FOLKS



GOT LIVER



STANLEY

## Daily Iowan Want Ads

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE CARD**  
**CASH RATE**  
1 or 2 days—10c per line per day  
3 consecutive days—7c per line per day  
6 consecutive days—5c per line per day  
1 month—4c per line per day  
Figure 5 words to line—Minimum Ad—2 lines

**CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**  
50c col. inch  
Or \$5.00 per month  
All Want Ads Cash in Advance  
Payable at Daily Iowan Business office daily until 5 p.m.  
Cancellations must be called in before 5 p.m.  
Responsible for one incorrect insertion only.

**ROOMS FOR RENT**  
ROOMS FOR RENT at Theta Tau house, 804 N. Dubuque.

**WANTED**  
Wanted—plumbing and heating. Larew Co. Dial 9681.

**CASH PAID** for baby blue jays or other brightly-colored destructive baby birds suitable for training for school programs. W. H. Hansen, dial 2891.

**HELP WANTED**  
WANTED—Young man for part or full time employment. Apply in person. Ries Iowa Book Store.

Wanted—Experienced cook for sorority house. Man and wife considered. Call 2978.

**INSTRUCTION**  
DANCING LESSONS—ballroom—ballet—tap. Dial. 7248. Mimi Youde Wurli.

**INSTRUCTION**  
Brown's Commerce College  
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Business School  
Established 1921  
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"Open the Year 'Round"  
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WOOL BLANKETS cleaned.  
Guaranteed no shrinkage. New Process Laundry, Dial 4177.

**WANTED—LAUNDRY**  
LAUNDRY—Shirts 9c. Flat finish, 5c pound. Dial 3762. Longstreth.

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**This Money Could Be Coming Your Way!**  
Apply Today  
for a Daily Iowan route. Wonderful opportunity for boys over 12 years old.  
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# The Axis stops at nothing... Don't you stop at 10%



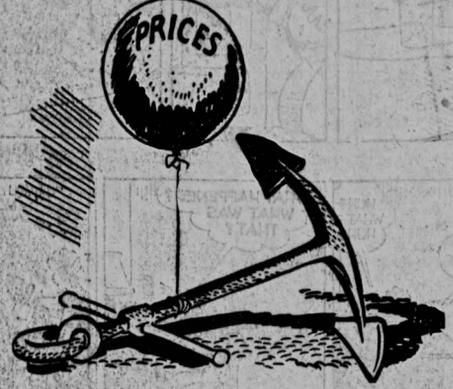
**1** Every time you boost the amount of your pay that you put into War Bonds . . .



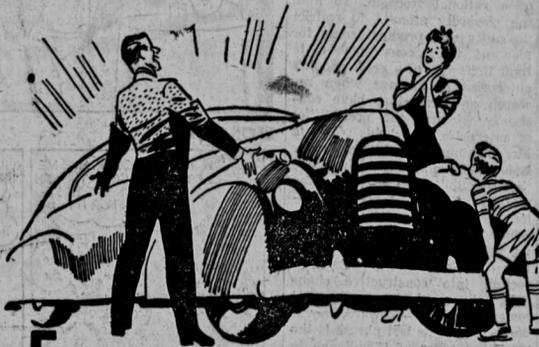
**2** You slip bullets into the rifles of your friends and relatives overseas. Thus . . .



**3** You help to bring the happy day this war will end. In addition . . .



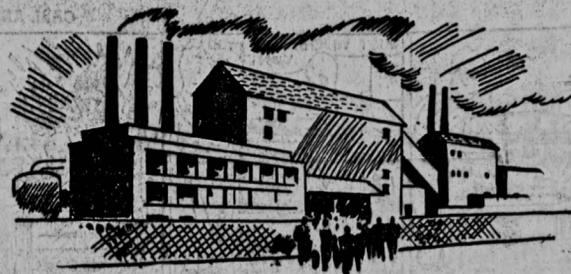
**4** You tie another anchor to the prices of the things you have to buy today. And . . .



**5** You make dead sure you'll have money for the things you want to buy tomorrow. Because . . .



**6** You pick the world's finest investment—absolutely safe, and one which pays you back \$4 for every \$3 when the Bonds mature. Besides . . .



**7** You help guarantee a strong, prosperous America after the War, with a good job for yourself and everybody else. And last, but not least . . .



**8** You get the swellest feeling in the world! The warm, proud feeling that comes from knowing that, when your country asked your help, you toed the mark.

## FIGURE IT OUT YOURSELF Are you lending all you can?

Weren't there a few dollars in your last pay envelope that *could* have gone into War Bonds—but didn't? Get out your pencil right now—use the forms below as a guide—and see if you can't boost the percentage you're putting aside for Uncle Sam—and yourself!

Write down name of each one in Family who works, and what he or she earns per month.

NAME	EARNINGS	\$
	EARNINGS	\$
TOGETHER WE EARN		\$

HERE'S WHAT GOES OUT:

RENT	\$
FOOD	
CLOTHING	
TAXES (List each person's share separately)	
CARFARE	
INSURANCE	
DOCTORS	
AMUSEMENTS	
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.	
MISCELLANEOUS	
TOTAL	\$

(\$ ) What comes in  
 (\$ ) What goes out  
 Leaves \$ for U. S. WAR BONDS

# YOU'VE DONE YOUR BIT --- NOW DO YOUR BEST!

## BOOST YOUR BOND BUYING THROUGH THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN

