

From Coast to Coast

STRONG OPPOSITION AGAINST NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

New York—Continued disapproval of the national service act by organized labor was indicated tonight. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor issued a statement commenting upon Roosevelt's appeal for such a measure and while he plainly disagreed with the president, his statement was restrained in tone. The President's plea: "that differences which have developed abroad should not be permitted to divide and blind us to the common and continuing interest of winning the war and building a peace," brought suggestions that the projected international postwar organization should be established at once and undertake settlement of differences without delay.

The President's call for a postwar universal military training met some skepticism as well as support. The House military committee which never looked favorably on the national service legislation was almost unanimous in thinking that it should be enacted only as last resort.

U.S. CASUALTIES

Washington—U.S. Secretary of War, Stimson, has announced that the American losses in the area of the German breakthrough in the Ardennes alone totalled nearly 40,000; the majority of these were presumed to be prisoners.

HENRY J. PARKS HEADS DIES COMMITTEE

New York—The new chairman of the House committee of un-American activities and affairs, the old Dies committee, will be a man who voted against the establishment of this committee. He is representative Henry J. Parks of Jersey City, N. J. and democrat.

He succeeds Martin Dies of Texas who did not run for re-election.

ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION ACCUSED

Washington—The Senate Judiciary Committee is conducting an investigation of the Roosevelt administration's use of executive orders. The Committee filed the report in support of a request by the Senate for an additional 10,000 dollars to complete a sub-committee investigation into the authority for all presidential orders which have been issued since 1933.

CIGARETTE RATIONING ON HONOR SYSTEM

Boston—A national honor system of cigarette rationing accompanied by printed ration cards will go into effect in the States within the next two weeks under the sponsorship of the National Association of Tobacco Manufacturers. Every tobacco consumer will get a ration card from his local retail dealer and will sign a statement that he holds only one such card. The card will then be honored for a specific amount of cigarettes each week.

NORTHSIDE BAR

North Mankato, Minnesota, is a small city of only three thousand people just across the Minnesota River from Mankato, a city of twelve thousand people.

Mankato has an "entertainment palace", called the "Northside Bar" in which every man in the cities of Mankato and North Mankato who is in the service has his name on display. There are over 850 names printed on the cards adorning the walls. These cards are four inches by seven inches and are printed in large indelible letters. In case a man is to be discharged due to disability, a large "MD" is printed across that man's name, if a prisoner of war, a "PoW" is on the card, if killed in action, a large "K" is to be seen. The names are arranged alphabetically and if

SWORN IN FOR FOURTH TERM

On January 20, Mr. Roosevelt officially began his fourth term as President of the United States, when the inaugural ceremony, the first to be held in war-time since that of Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, took place in Washington.

He took the oath in a ceremony different from the old tradition. On the advice of his physician he did not go to Capitol Hill, but remained in the White House.

The traditional parade in the capitol had been cancelled and radio listeners heard the shortest presidential speech on record.

In his brief inaugural address the President

said the Americans of today were passing through a period of supreme test. If they met that test they would perform a service of historic importance. "In the days and years to come", he declared, "we shall work for a just and durable peace. Mistakes will be made in the struggle for perfection but they must not be mistaken due to the abandonment of moral principle".

WORLD AND WAR NEWS

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Cairo — The death sentence imposed on the two Jewish terrorists guilty of murdering Lord Moyne, late British Resident Minister in the Middle East, has been confirmed by the High Court in Cairo. Their execution is likely to be carried out within the next three weeks.

PELUFFO RESIGNED

Buenos Aires — It is officially announced that Orlando Peluffo, Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic has resigned. Peluffo issued a brief statement saying his resignation had been requested by President Alvinere Farrell because of differences of opinion on internal policies.

JOHN BULL IN ARGENTINA

New York — U.S. Foreign-trade executives feel that the longterm result of current U.S. foreign policy with respect to Argentina is "disastrous". They feel that the U.S. is "losing" Latin America to the "generally recognized" United States has been the leader in the struggle against the Axis, recently pointed out that it would not be in the interest of Britain or Argentina to break up "one of the most successful partnerships in economic history".

HUNGARY SIGNED ARMISTICE

Budapest — In Moscow, the so-called "Provisional Government" of Hungary concluded an armistice with the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States.

The terms of the armistice comparable to those received by Finland and Roumania, were published simultaneously in Moscow, London and Washington.

The agreement was signed by the American Ambassador to Russia, Harriman, the British Minister to Russia, John Balfour and Marshal Woroshilov.

PLAN FOR CIVIL AVIATION ROUTES

Montreal — The U.S. State Department announced that representatives of the United States and Canadian Governments will discuss civil aviation routes at a meeting to be held in



Rescue stands halfway down enormous crater dug by V-2 somewhere in Southern England

January 25 in New York City. The agenda includes discussion of matters arising out of the recent Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago and a review of the 1940 agreement on allocation of civil air-routes between the two countries.

KOISO ADDRESSED DIET

Tokio — Addressing the Diet in Tokio, the Japanese Prime Minister Koiso said: "Today, with the American landing on Luzon and the air attacks on Tokio we are faced with new problems of war". He urged the Japanese to overcome all hardships and difficulties in defending their soil, thereby — as he put it — "easing the mind of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and attaining our aim in this sacred war". "I strongly believe in the ultimate victory of the 100 million people of Japan, who are now intensifying their fighting spirit for the protection of their homeland, no matter when or where the Allies may strike".

Spurring on Japanese war workers Koiso put the stress on the output of aircraft. It must be further enlarged, he said. Koiso emphasized to his countrymen that none of them would escape the total mobilization decree. Even Gov-

JESSE JONES TO GO

It is disclosed in Washington that at the request of President Roosevelt Mr. Jesse Jones is to resign as secretary of Commerce. Mr. Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Henry Wallace, the retiring Vice President, for the post. Mr. Jones has asked Mr. Jones to accept another office at the Administration, probably as an Ambassador.

JOURNALIST ENDS JAIL RIOT

Atlanta, Ga.—A strange bargain between a newspaperman and 25 convicts ended the rebellion in Atlanta jail.

The men promised to give up four wardens they were holding as hostages if Morgan Blake, columnist for the Atlanta Constitution, wrote a one-100 word interview with them about their grievances.

Blake's interview appeared in his paper and the men kept their promise.

Among their grievances were: lack of proper medical supervision and lack of religious services.

MILITARY

WESTERN FRONT

Fighting on the Western Front became increasingly confined to local activity at Moseyck, between Malmedy, Bastogne and Diekirch, in the Maginot-Line at Hatten, at the German bridgehead north of Strassburg and in the neighbourhood of Thann and Mülhausen in Alsace.

ITALY

No operations of any importance are reported from the Italian front.

EASTERN FRONT

The gigantic Soviet offensive has developed into a vast battle along the whole Eastern Front from Memel to Budapest and is approaching its climax. The enemy threw 200 infantry divisions, several tank divisions and strong air formations into the fighting and his great superiority in man-power and material enabled him to gain considerable ground northwards, westwards and to the south-west with his tank columns and highly mobile units. After suffering very heavy casualties, the Soviets succeeded in penetrating further into East Prussia from an easterly and southerly direction. In the Upper Silesian frontier area the German defences are locked in heavy fighting. Many towns along the German frontier fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks after fierce street fighting. Tilsit, Gumbinnen, Neidenburg, Gilgenburg, Ziechen and Litzmannstadt have been lost. German counter-measures are commencing.

North of Lake Platten German Storm Troops broke through strong Bolshevik defensive positions and fought their way eastwards to the valley of the Danube. From January 16th to 22nd, 1,200 enemy tanks were knocked out on the Eastern Front.

V. 1 AND V. 2

Liège and Antwerp, the enemy supply bases in the West, and Greater London were steadily bombed.

WAR AT SEA

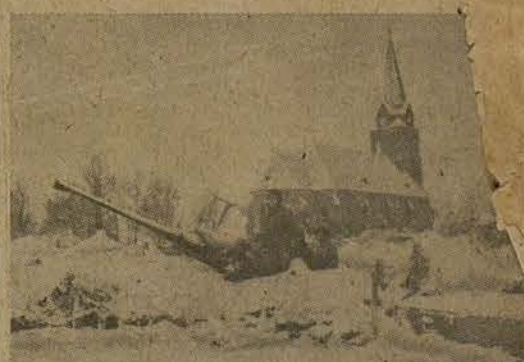
of 85,000 tons and 5 escort-craft. E-boats sank 2 ships totalling 7,000 tons.

WAR IN THE AIR

A number of German cities were heavily raided by Anglo-American aircraft. Soviet aircraft bombed Breslau.

ernment officials would be expected to part-time work in the war factories.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Shigeru, told the Diet that the defence of the Philippines and the Burma front were vital to Japanese troops, he said, were on their way to destroy the American bases in Southern



Snow in Belgium settles over light antiaircraft gun and almost entirely camouflages position in a church-yard. Here a machine-gunner on the First Army front stands watch during snow storm

STRETCHER BEARERS SHOT

The German Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement: The recent shooting of German first-aid personnel after capture is one of the most flagrant breaches of international law of which U. S. troops have been guilty. A number of such cases have been verified by the German authorities. The German medical officer Karl Gross, who has meanwhile been repatriated, has deposed on oath that at Nettuno at the end of January two German stretcher bearers had been shot dead by American troops after being made prisoners. Gross who, after himself being made prisoner, had dressed the injuries of a number of U. S. wounded on the battlefield found the two stretcher bearers lying dead on their backs. They had their Red Cross armbands on their left sleeves. Their medical kit lay beside them. The U. S. soldiers who had shot them must therefore have clearly known those to be medical personnel.

The Government of the Reich has lodged a vigorous protest through the German legation with the U. S. Government. It has expressed the expectation that the troops concerned will be punished.



"Now ask me do I know there's a war going on!"

"O.K." TAKES A WAR-CUT

Due to War economy the Editor of "O.K." has from now on to try to provide you with as much news as before in half of the space.

There will be, room enough to print your contributions.

The Editor hopes for a good reception of the new "O.K."

WEEKLY SPORTS SUMMARY

Through the courtesy of the YMCA, Geneva

New York, Dec. 27, 1944. — Greenbay won the pro football title beating the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Sunday 14-7. Beaten once by the Giants this year, the Packers took charge early this time and scored their touchdowns in the second period, then protected their lead. A smash by Fritsch at the end of a 52 yard march netted the first score; a pass from Comp to Fritsch the other. Cuff plunged for the Giant's touchdown in the fourth quarter. The game ended the big season for the pros.

Buff Donelli, rumored to be moving to Brooklyn to coach the Tigers, scotched rumors by signing a new 3 year contract with the Cleveland Rams.

At the Polo Grounds on Saturday, Randolph Field beat the second Airforce 13-6. These two are the best of the Service Teams.

The official National League batting averages are out. Dixie Walker of the Dodgers led with .357, Musial of the Cards was second with .347, and Medwick third with .337.

Sergeant Frank Parker ranked No. 1 in tennis, Pauline Betz was tops among women. This is the first time that Parker has led, although he has been in the top ten for 11 years. Bill Talbert was listed as second, and Pancho Segura, Margaret Osborne and Louise Brough and Miss Betz.

Basketball is going big and packing the garden. Scores in the Saturday night double-header: Arkansas 59—City College 47, Muhlenberg 56—St. Francis 18. Friday night at the garden, Bobby Ruffin and Johnny Greco boxed ten round draw.

SURE I KNOW YOUR GIRL FRIEND... SHE MARRIED A DEFENSE WORKER... THAT HOUSE YOU WERE TALKING ABOUT... YOUR KID BROTHER SMASHED UP YOUR CAR... THE COMPANY YOU WERE WORKING FOR... WENT OUT OF BUSINESS... BUT EVERYTHING ELSE IS FINE, JUST FINE



Solution of 'Animal Crackers'

1. Spider. 2. Nightingale. 3. Fish. 4. Raven. 5. Asp. 6. Lion. 7. Whale. 8. Gorilla. 9. Dog. 10. Buffalo. 11. Bears. 12. Dogs. 13. Parrot. 14. Cat. 15. Butterfly. 16. Duck. Mouse. 17. Eagle. 18. Rats. 19. Horse. 20. Bluebird or Bee. 21. Mice. Lizards. 22. Mosquitoes. 23. Bear. 24. Donkey. 25. Elephant. 26. Sheep. 27. Snakes. 28. Lion. 29. Dove. 30. Vampire Bat. 31. Birds. 32. Turkey. 33. Penguin. 34. Horse. 35. Reindeer. 36. Elephant. 37. Rooster. 38. Horse. 39. Pig. 40. Stork. 41. Horse. 42. Lion. 43. Rabbit. 44. Goat. 45. Rooster. 46. Camel. 47. Goat. 48. Cubs. 49. Wolf. 50. Whales.

Shine Like my Love

(continued)

"I can't imagine it," Wilma said crossly. The idea of her mother on a lecture platform not only didn't fit, it didn't appeal to her. She hadn't pictured her as one of these nutty women chasing their heads off trying to feel important. But instantly she saw how lonely this year must have been for her mother, with her only child gone. Of course, she had had to take these things to fill the gap.

"Oh, Pop," she said, "I'm so glad to be home! You don't know." She laid her cheek against his sleeve. He didn't say anything, but she could sense his quiet pleasure. "What's Mom having for dinner? I'm starving."

"I'm afraid you're going to have to cook it," he said, "unless you're too tired. We could go down to the hotel."

"You mean Mom won't be home?" She gripped his arm. "Is she ill or something? Have you been keeping something from me?"

"Oh, no, no. It's just this lecture she's giving in Marysville. That's a long drive."

"Well!" Wilma said. "I think it's a pretty crumbly welcome, if you ask me, after I've been away over a year."

"After all," her father said dryly, "it was pretty sudden. Your coming, I mean. This lecture was announced a couple of weeks ago."

"But—" Wilma said. "Well, Mom would explain..."

But Mom didn't explain. She came in late, while Wilma was drying dishes, and gave her a quick, warm kiss on the cheek. "That pan goes up there, dear." She added, matter-of-factly, "You're looking fine."

"You're not," Wilma said. "You look tired." "I've had a long day," Mom leaned against the table. "I've been going since nine."

And then Wilma became aware of voices in the living-room. Pop talking to some woman. "Miss Wilkin," Mom said. "She's spending the night. Lives so far out."

EUROPEAN ECONOMY

Reichsminister Funk spoke before European Representatives

In the course of a conference held by the "Deutsches Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut" in a German town, attended by representatives of all European countries, the Reichsminister of Economics, Dr. Funk, gave a comprehensive survey of the new European Economic Order.

Here are some of the important passages from that speech:

Is Europe ever mentioned in the numerous post-war schemes of our enemies? The U.S.A. are at a loss to know where to find a ready market for their industrial output, so enormously increased in war time. To escape the menace of mass unemployment, they are planning a huge export offensive designed to treble, quadruple or even to increase fivefold their pre-war exports. England likewise is convinced that her only safety from an economic crisis lies in a gigantic speeding up of exports, which she considers must be at least doubled if she is to avoid the spectre of general pauperisation and indebtedness from which there seems no other way out.

Such an Anglo-American policy of export imperialism would necessarily be exercised in the interest of the requirements of non-European countries, principally of the U.S.A. If Germany is not economically sound and strong, there can be no economically sound and strong Europe. The Anglo-Americans are evidently ignorant of the fact that in normal times 50—60, at times even 70 per cent. of the total of Europe's foreign trade went to the European countries themselves, and that Germany's share in these exports, in real value as well as in percentage, was far ahead of that of all other countries. German Exports were the permanent decisive factor in the structure and actual capacity of European economies. And do not let us for a moment forget that the total of European foreign trade amounted to as much as about half of the whole of world commerce! The closely interwoven network of European economies is based on natural growth and complementary interdependencies. To forcibly destroy that network, to tear from that body its very heart, Germany, would mean not only many millions of unemployed in Germany, but many more millions in the whole of Europe.

From 1941—1943, National Socialist Germany, conscious of her European responsibilities and obligations, had inaugurated a new order in Europe. That order had become a tangible reality in many ways and produced satisfactory results.

1. Establishment of solid foundations for orderly government. Energetic leadership in the conduct of state affairs. Selection and training of a civil service, consisting of nationals of the respective country for work of a purely technical and professional nature. Elimination of class war. Social justice in the distribution of work and public burdens.

2. Regulation of currency, wages and prices in order to maintain the will to work and working possibilities (stable currency, stable prices and wages, thus safeguarding buying power, savings and private property).

3. Protection against unemployment and its social consequences. Germany transferred business orders to the occupied territories, furnished raw materials for their industries, and when necessary, new machinery, advised them on the necessary adaptations to new conditions, and introduced new processes of production. Germany, in short, put her whole economic

power at the disposal of the occupied countries in aid of their economic life.

4. The supply of the civil population with food stuffs and commodities was assured, as far as it was humanly possible. Introduction of a rationing system. Fighting the "black market."

5. Assistance of individual countries by exports from Germany. Satisfaction of urgent needs by exchanging goods with other European countries.

6. Mobilisation and placement of European labour for production (Gottlieb Sauckel's special task). Creation of a special organisation to guarantee sufficient food rations, healthy quarters, clothing and recreation for the foreign workers.

7. Application of the principles of the German battle of agricultural production to the occupied territories, including the strengthening of the agricultural labourer.

8. Introduction of the principles and methods of Germany's state-regulated economic system into the occupied territories. By these means economic life was maintained in the occupied countries and a continual increase of production was secured.

The basic idea underlying these measures was to invigorate the occupied countries economically and to put their production into the service of a highly organised European economic policy.

Such a current of dynamic energy could have fertilised Europe and the World, solving the economical and social crises which the old capitalist countries were unable to master.

But all the efforts of the Führer to limit armaments and preserve peace were repudiated with downright scorn. We were accused of being opposed to pacifism. That pacifism however was in fact but a name for the preservation of that unnatural and unjust distribution of power in the world, i. e. for the stabilisation of those conditions which divided the world into the "Haves" and the "Have-nots" and weak on the other.

The Soviet army, which is pledged by oath to the Communistic World Revolution, has occupied Roumania, swallowed up Bulgaria, penetrated into Serbia, and its shadow is now darkening large parts of Hungary. Within the last few months the Soviet Union has laid its hands on the foundations which we ourselves, almost unaided, have dug for the welfare of the nations of the South East. The craving of the Soviets for commercial and industrial goods of all kinds is by no means a passing phenomenon. It is a permanent feature of the Soviet economic development.

Now the Soviet Union is dragging the South East Europe into a Soviet sphere of interest. Germany would have striven to raise the South East up to the standards of Central Europe — the Soviets will unavoidably drag the South East down to their own low level.

Self-determined man is the supreme product of the Occidental World. He was, and is, the fountain of the enormous creative power of the European peoples. To defend his individuality, his sense of responsibility against the onslaught of forces which are now advancing with a political momentum, forces that are destroying that ideal of man and are bending him intentionally and consciously under the yoke of a dead mechanism outside of himself — such a war of defence is equivalent to keeping pure and clear the sacred springs from which emanate all big European creative achievements in art and science, in state and industry. We are sure that this time too Europe will not fail to ward off a menace that threatens her very life and liberty.

THE GOVERNMENT STEPS IN

The year is 1950, and a new law has been passed to demand that every married couple must have a child by the time they have been married five years. If the husband was not capable of giving his wife a child, the Government man was sent to do the job.

One day on the fifth anniversary of their wedding, Mr. Jones said good-bye to his wife and proceeded on his way to work. Mrs. Jones, not having any children, was expecting the Government man at any moment. Suddenly there was a knock at the door and observing a smartly dressed man at the threshold, Mrs. Jones immediately assumed that he had arrived; actually, however, the caller was a baby photographer.

Mrs. Jones invited him in and he produced an album of baby photographs. "Would you



like me to show you some of the results of my work?" he asked. "I certainly should," said Mrs. Jones.

Page two was a strapping boy. "That was quite a big job," said the photographer. "I had to try all sorts of positions before I got the right angle, and altogether the job took about four hours." "Really?" said Mrs. Jones, feeling somewhat alarmed.

"Now," continued the photographer, "this was rather a difficult job. I did this one on top of a bus." "That must have been very awkward," said Mrs. Jones. "Oh yes, it was rather," replied the photographer, "but when a man does his job as well as I do, these com-

Now he has a prize effort (which was done in Central Park, and it was such an awkward job that it took from early afternoon till dusk to accomplish anything and during that time I must say I was considerably hindered by the squirrels gnawing at my equipment." Mrs. Jones fainted.

SOME FACTS ABOUT COMMON DISEASES

Tuberculosis, the "white plague", is one of the most dangerous diseases threatening modern man to-day. Every fifteenth person dies of tuberculosis. As a matter of fact, there is good reason to assume that practically everybody goes through a light infection with tuberculosis at some time or another, particularly between the ages of 15. Fortunately, however, most people pass through this slight infection without noticeable discomfort. However, in some cases such an infection or a new one occurring later happens to find its victim in a state of reduced strength or general physical weakness, and tuberculosis develops. It may be stressed here that tuberculosis is no hereditary disease, although a certain disposition may be acquired by heredity.

The tubercular bacillus, discovered by the German country doctor Robert Koch in 1882, works like this: it settles in the lungs, forming one or more foci, and dissolves the tissue, which assumes the texture and color of cheese. This process can be arrested by proper food and rest and by exposing the body to plenty of fresh air and sun-shine. For that reason, (Switzerland is the ideal place for people with tuberculosis. Besides this conservative treatment, tuberculosis of the lungs is also treated surgically. The affected lung, either the right or the left, is laid at rest by admitting normal air pressure to flow into the pleural cavity. (Our readers may be reminded here that inside the chest the pressure is normally lower than outside, which is why the lungs suck in the outer air and unfold as we breathe). That part of the pleural cavity in which the lung now rests in a state of collapse, is then filled with a neutral gas to keep the chest in normal shape. After a year or two, when the tubercular focus has disappeared, the gas is sucked off, and normal conditions are restored by reducing pressure to the physiological norm.

What we have said about all diseases so far is particularly true of tuberculosis: prevention is infinitely better than any treatment, however effective. Any slight raise in temperature, if occurring regularly, must be regarded with suspicion. The same is true of sweating at night, loss of weight and coughing if it keeps on longer than the normal kind of head-cold cough.

This concludes our series about common diseases and their treatment.

The End

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(to be continued)