Newspapers.com
https://www.newspapers.com/image/164017995

Downloaded on Jan 27, 2017

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
TUCSON AND VICINITY: Slightly warmer today. Cool tonight.
Temperatures
Yesterday: High ..... 62 Low 42
Year Ago: High ..... 78 Low 38

The Arizona Daily Star

An Independent NEWSpaper Printing the News Impartially

VOL. 102 NO. 34 TUCSON, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1943 TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

JAPS LAUNCH ANOTHER MAJOR DRIVE TO RETAKE SOLOMONS; NON-ESSENTIAL WORKERS FACE DRAFT DESPITE DEPENDENTS; EISENHOWER EXPECTED TO COMMAND ALL AFRICAN FIGHTING

SCHOOLS ASKED TO HELP TRAIN MORE WORKERS

Need for Skilled Men Is Cited in Offering Of New Bill

CITY PLANS RAPPED

DeCencini Protests Over Proposed Authority to Zone Property

By BERNICE COSULICH

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 2.—(Special) — Arizona's public schools will be asked to give courses to young, employed apprentices in all the skilled trades and to help pay for such training under a bill which the legislature will receive in a few days.

Today's events included a meeting between Tucsonans at the house hearing on the county-city planning bill, a reprimand from Speaker O. L. McDaniel to committees for not releasing bills for action, and the longest session yet held as state governmental reorganization bills were discussed.

A large Yuma County delegation sat until after 5 p.m. with the senate health committee protesting its three-day marriage license and premarital physical examination bills which will come before the senate for final action tomorrow. Also listed for tomorrow is the public hearing at 4 p.m. on the bill to compel unions to pay income taxes. Sen. William F. Kimball, Pima, will conduct a Thursday 1:30 p.m. public hearing on the Mutual Benefit Association bill.

Shortages Cited

The apprentice education bill is sponsored by organized labor and some of the larger employer groups. It was said, it would help alleviate shortages of skilled mechanics, provide a pay-as-you-learn plan. It would affect every skilled trade.

Under the plan young employees working at jobs would take supplementary courses in Arizona schools. Funds for those courses would come from the school districts and from federal funds under the Smith-Hughes and George Dean acts. Labor men said 20 states have passed like legislation since Congress in 1937 created the Fitzgerald act. The worker-students would take a minimum of four hours work in schools a week of 48 hours a year. As they learned their pay would be increased on a definite scale.

Supervision Planned

Management and labor would supervise these training courses in their respective trades through joint committees of equal representation. Over them all would be the Arizona Apprenticeship Council, which exists now under a law that went into effect in 1941. The new bill gives greater powers to the council and asks an appropriation for administrative costs.

The bill asks that the council operate under the department of labor, if the present legislature creates it, or under the industrial commission. The department of vocational education is an ex-officio member of the council.

The present council was appointed by Gov. Sidney P. Osborn. Its employer members are Harry Lewis, general manager of Phelps Dodge Corporation; Joseph A. Peterson, Southern Pacific machine shop supervisor, Tucson; and R. T. Wilkinson, Maricopa County president of the contractors' association. Employee council members are: Jerry Hofman, carpenters' union, Phoenix; Jack J. Sullivan, machinists, Parkdale, and Jack T. Weir, electrical workers, Douglas. These serve under the new bill.

Tucsonans Protest

Several Tucsonans today protested passage of the county-city planning and zoning bill during a public hearing presided over by Rep. A. Berky, Pima. Against the bill were Pima's Representatives Victor K. Stover, Frank G. Rosas and D. M. Penny. Rep. A. L. Ward, Yavapai, questioned its constitutionality. Judge Evo De Concini came to Phoenix to argue against it.

The Tucson judge said the bill imposes on present laws, the rights of governing agencies and bears and is "regimentation of the worst sort." He doubted that Phoenix and Tucson should try to "ram such legislation on the rest of the state, and that 3 per cent of the voters of any community have the right to petition for changes affecting property owners.

Plans Urged

So Phoenix persons spoke either for against the bill during the hearing which lasted into late afternoon. Andre M. Faure, president of the Tucson Regional Plan, said he was the bill's only backer and urged the questions of opponents. He urged its passage so Tucson could have a model for other communities.

(Continued to Page 4, Column 1)

Failure of Those in Specified Occupations to Get Work in Essential Industries Will Make Family Men Subject to Early Call

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(AP)—The government today warned hundreds of thousands of American workers to expect no further draft deferments, regardless of their number of dependents—unless they find more essential jobs.

It told men in 29 occupations that, even though they have five or six children, they must find war-important jobs by spring or face induction. The "non-essential" occupations affected range from bartenders to gardeners and waiters.

And Uncle Sam informed 36 kinds of businesses—from curtain makers to tobacco vendors—that their physically fit male workers from 18 to 38 will be doing more vital work—or shouldering arms.

Expansion Planned

This is "just a beginning," Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt declared. The lists will be expanded later, McNutt indicated all dependency deferments would eventually be eliminated.

"By the end of this year 10 out of every 14 of the able-bodied men between 18 and 38 will be in the armed services," McNutt said. (There are about 22,154,000 men in this age group; many of these, of course, are not able-bodied).

McNutt served notice, too, that the present 37-year age top on inductions may be increased at any time by executive order.

Action Ordered

Selective service boards were instructed to start April 1 reconsidering the status of the newly designated "non-deferrables." However, any of these workers who have registered with the U.S. Employment Service in an effort to get more war-important jobs will have until May 1 to find their new places.

In effect, informed quarters said, the new order means the disappearance this year of the 3-A draft classification—that of men deferred from induction because of dependents. McNutt's 10-out-of-14 statement means, these sources said, that selective service also will have to enter this year the 3-B classification—that for men with dependents engaged in activities essential to the war or essential to support of the war.

Local selective service boards have been working under instructions to call no men with children until they received "further notice." Today's order, McNutt said, is that "further notice."

Transfers Demanded

The War Manpower Commission estimates 3,200,000 transfers from non-essential jobs must be made in 1943 to meet production needs. That is one reason for the order, it was explained. Another is that the government hopes to induct men from non-essential jobs so that it won't have to take too many inductees out of shipyards and other plants engaged in actual war production.

The developments were expected to result in a renewed drive in Congress for enactment of legislation to protect family heads from induction.

(Continued to Page 4, Column 4)

FOOD RATIONING BEGINS MARCH 1

Canned, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Dried Fruits Commodities Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced today that rationing of canned and frozen fruits and vegetables and dried fruits will start March 1.

Grocery store sale of these commodities will stop at midnight February 20 and will not be resumed until the ration date. This "freeze" was set by officials for the purpose of allowing grocers to stock up, to arrange and mark merchandise, and undertake other preparations for the complicated "point rationing" system.

Registration Planned

Beginning February 22 and stretching over six days, the entire civilian population of the country will be registered in school houses and elsewhere for this new type of rationing, in a manner similar to the nation wide registration for sugar rationing nearly a year ago.

At this registration, everyone will be given a book containing ration book number one, the coupon sheet for sugar and coffee, will be entitled to receive war ration book number two, which will be used both for canned goods beginning March 1 and will also be used about a month later for meat rationing.

Declaration Required

Before getting the new ration book, however, each family will have to declare how many cans the family had on hand on February 21. From this number will be subtracted five cans for every person in the family, and coupons from the new book will be torn out for any cans in excess of five per person. However, this count of cans will exclude home canned goods and certain types of non-rationed cans such as canned olives or jellies, and all cans containing less than eight ounces (mostly small cans of baby food).

KIMBALL ASKS MORE CHANGES IN LEGISLATURE

Reduction in Membership Of House Is Urged In New Bill

PHOENIX, Feb. 2.—(AP)—A proposal to revamp the Arizona legislature with a house of 38 members instead of the present 58, and a 19-member senate as now constituted, was made today by Sen. William F. Kimball of Pima county.

To place the plan in effect it would be necessary to amend the constitution by vote of the people.

Some counties would have two senators and some one, as at present, but the members would serve four years instead of two, with terms staggered so that all senators would not go out of office during the same biennium.

Change Asked

In the house, each county would be entitled to one member, plus one for each 2,500 votes or major fraction thereof at the first election after the plan went into effect. Provision would be made for changes in apportionment to keep the total membership at 38. At present the size of the house expands with the state's population, and no limit is set.

Instead of the present salaries of $8 a day, legislators would receive $1,200 a year.

Senator Kimball also proposed to amend the constitution to permit the president of the senate and the speaker of the house to call special legislative sessions on petitions of two-thirds of the membership.

Land Titles

The senate public lands committee introduced a joint memorial, which if approved by both houses, would petition Congress to pass legislation to correct a situation affecting Arizona land titles.

Since statehood, the memorial explained, the state land department has advertised lands to be sold in a Phoenix newspaper and one other paper published nearest some portion of the property affected, generally the county seat. The attorney general and title companies have held that this does not comply with the federal enabling act, which requires that each parcel of land be advertised in a paper of general circulation published nearest to it. Doubt has been thrown on the validity of several hundred certificates of purchase, the memorial declared.

Another Custom

Another custom has been to permit purchases of land under certificates to sell portions and have separate certificates issued for tracts sold. There are about 1,500 such cases, it was said.

The memorial would ask federal legislation to conform with present practices and to validate all sales made in good faith.

Other bills introduced in the senate:

By Y. P. Richards, Graham, requiring clerks of boards of supervisors to keep records of burials in public cemeteries.

By Kimball, to validate sale of land acquired under townsite acts of Congress.

New bills in the house included:

By C. S. Goff, Pinal, to appropriate $8,520 for purchase of a cold storage plant, dehydrating plant and farm equipment at the state prison.

By Al Favour, Yavapai, to provide that workmen's compensation be subject to attachment only for necessities of life.

By Favour, to clarify laws on discharge of mortgages and treasurer's deeds.

By G. N. Baker, Maricopa, providing that all money in county law library funds revert to county general fund, with supervisors to budget for upkeep of libraries.

By Favour and Klein, Yavapai, a uniform partnership statute.

REORGANIZATION PLAN DISCUSSED

PHOENIX, Feb. 2.—(AP)—A plan to reorganize the state government, urged by Governor Osborn in his opening message to the legislature, will be presented before the end of the present session, the senate was informed today.

Sen. James E. Babbitt, Coconino,

(Continued to Page 8, Column 8)

ALLIES RUSHING GUNS TO NORTH AFRICA FRENCH

For Force of 250,000 Men Under General Giraud, Says Roosevelt

MEETING REVIEWED

Casablanca Conference Is Primarily of Military Nature, Adds FDR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(AP) — President Roosevelt made known today that the American and British governments are going to rush modern weapons to North Africa for a French force of 250,000 under General Henri Giraud.

The chief executive mentioned this decision in reviewing, at a press conference that lasted 46 minutes, his momentous meetings at Casablanca with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and at Natal with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil.

For the most part, he spoke in generalities, but his manner and speech, expressing buoyant confidence without a trace of weariness from his 36,000-mile trip, left no doubt he considered the conferences highly productive. He emphasized that:

The Casablanca conference primarily was a military one, concerned with questions of where and how to strike the Axis, and produced a unanimous agreement among Anglo-American leaders and their military advisers.

Premier Stalin of Russia and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were kept fully informed, and there have since been exchanges between Roosevelt and the Soviet leader. The President said those who had asked why Stalin and Chiang did not attend might have wished to recall that Russia is not at war with Japan, while China, owing to its geographical position, is not actually fighting Germany.

(When a reporter asked if he hoped to see Stalin some time, Roosevelt turned the question aside with the smiling remark that hope springs eternal.)

Greater Coordination

He believed the conference would lead to greater coordination of efforts and cooperation between Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader.

The highlights of the talks with President Vargas were the agreement that Dakar and West Africa must never again become a threat against the Americas, and Brazil's decision to increase greatly its anti-submarine activities.

As for West Africa, he said the elimination of any threat from that quarter was something to be worked out in the peace agreement after the war, that it might be accomplished in several ways, and that nothing had been worked out. Brazil would greatly increase its air activity in the anti-submarine war, he said. He remarked also that Brazil was building a great many destroyers, and intimated that questions of priorities on certain items received from the United States and going into the ships had been settled in the conversations with Vargas.

Roosevelt obviously was in a happy mood when members of the press were ushered into his office. He began by thanking the press and radio for withholding, under the voluntary censorship code, all news of his trip until it was officially released. Then he launched into a review of the Casablanca conference, filled with anecdotes of his visits there.

Illustrates Point

By way of illustrating what he meant when he called it a military conference, he read this paragraph from his message to Congress last month:

"I can not prophesy. I can not

(Continued to Page 4, Column 6)

AXIS STILL STRONG

Coast Road Vital for Rommel Guarded Effectively

U. S. TROOPS ACTIVE

But Americans Give Up Captured Town in Extended Fight

LONDON, Feb. 2.—(AP)—The first activity by advance elements of the British Eighth Army which crossed the border in Tunisia last week was reported tonight from Algiers, indicating that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces may be getting ready to strike at the German army of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from the south.

The Algiers radio reported the British units were patrolling between Ben Gardane, an important Axis airport inside the Tunisian border from Tripolitania, and Mattmata on the other side of the Mareth line, behind which some of Rommel's forces are believed to be fortified.

However, a British military commentator said that although it is possible the patrols are working in the Zelten region there is no confirmation that they are deep in Tunisia, as Algiers reported.

Artillery Active

Earlier, a British communique in Cairo disclosed that artillery of the Eighth Army was blasting a path toward Tunisia from Zuara and that patrols were active there in the face of stubborn rearguard action by Rommel's troops.

At the same time, hard-hitting American units struck lightning blows from the west.

In these developments, it appeared likely that the Allied forces in North Africa soon would be placed under the unified command of Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In spite of the latest action, however, estimates from Allied sources that the job of pushing the Axis forces out of Tunisia will be a tough one appeared to have been confirmed in clashes of the past few days which left the Germans controlling the heights overlooking the coastal plain.

Americans in Fight

An Allied announcement said United States combat teams, moving fast and fighting well, drove eastward out of Gafsa and southward from Sidi Bouzid. Effecting a liaison, they fought their way into Sened, 20 miles west of Maknassy, repelled counterattacks and withdrew after completion of their tactical mission.

The announcement set forth no official reasons for the retreat, but military observers here said it probably was because the enemy was simply in too strong force in southern Tunisia to risk continued occupation.

Resistance Heavy

Another American column to the north met even heavier resistance at Faid Pass and was turned back while still further north the British repelled an Axis attempt to extend lines toward Robaa.

An overall picture of the results showed the Germans still holding key passes along the series of ridges stretching from Pichon to Maknassy, with the Allies in possession of a good estimate of the enemy's strength through the successful Sened raid and other clashes.

Observers saw scant hope of the Allies striking serious blows toward Sfax and Gabes as long as Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's Axis forces hold the heights. But at the same time the weight of his forces apparently is not great enough at present, they said, to permit him to push through the passes for possible wheeling ac-

(Continued to Page 4, Column 3)

Official Communiques

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(AP)—Navy communique No. 269 says:

"South Pacific:

"1. During the last several days there have been a number of surface and air actions between U. S. and Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands.

"2. The increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area.

"3. Both U. S. and Japanese forces have suffered some losses. To reveal, at this time, details of these engagements would endanger the success of our future operations in this area."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(AP)—The text of navy communique No. 268:

"South Pacific (all dates are East Longitude).

"1. On January 26:

"United States Army planes bombed and strafed near Vila on a Japanese cargo ship at Tarawa harbor in the Gilbert group.

"2. On January 30:

"(A) During the morning, Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26) attacked enemy positions in Munda.

"(B) During the afternoon, Marauders and Flying Fortress heavy bombers (Boeing B-17) carried out a second attack on enemy installations at Munda. Fires were started as the result of hits in the enemy areas.

"3 On January 31:

"A United States destroyer shelled a number of enemy barges off Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal island.

"4. On February 1:

"(A) During the morning a

(Continued to Page 8, Column 1)

U. S. Attacks in Tunisia

U. S. Forces (flag), (arrows), attacked in three sectors in central Tunisia, the first moving eastward to meet a German push toward Sidi Bouzid and aiming two other drives at Maknassy, to the south. Farther north, British forces repelled a Nazi attack in the Robaa area. Black line marks approximate front in northern and central Tunisia. In the southeast the main body of the British Eighth Army, having reached Zuara in Tripolitania, rolled westward toward the Tunisian border.

Russia Hails Major Victories When Stalingrad Battle Ends

At Least 91,000 Enemy Troops Are Captured When 330,000 Trapped Men Are Wiped Out During Smashing of Nazi Resistance in Area

LONDON, Feb. 2.—(AP)—The Red Army has smashed completely the flower of Adolf Hitler's Axis Army, 330,000 troops at Stalingrad, killing more than 100,000, and capturing 91,000 of them, including a field marshal and 23 generals, in the last three weeks to mark a definite turning point in the war, a special communique recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor told of the Danube triumph, which releases a flood of additional Red Army divisions for heavier blows 250 miles to the west where the Soviets are pushing into the Ukraine toward Kharkov and surrounding Rostov on the Sea of Azov.

Aside from the huge territorial strides of the Russians, the destruction of Axis troops and equipment was regarded as even more important in the Allied fight to force Hitler to his knees.

Equipment Captured

Tremendous masses of enemy equipment has fallen into Russian hands in Germany's unsuccessful effort to fulfill Hitler's vow of last September that Stalingrad would be taken.

In all more than 2,500 officers were captured, the Russians said.

The bulletin said "Trophies are still being counted in one of the biggest battles in the history of wars," but listed the booty captured since January 10, when the final push began:

Fifty-six locomotives; 1,125 railway cars; 730 planes; 1,150 tanks; 6,700 guns; 1,462 mortars; 8,135 machineguns; 90,000 rifles; 61,102 trucks; 7,369 motorcycles; 66 cars, tractors and transports; 320 radio stations; three armored trains; 235 ammunition and arms dumps, and a large amount of other equipment.

Dispatches from Moscow said captive lines of Nazi and Rumanian troops filled the broken, blasted streets of Stalingrad today asking: "Where is the place you surrender?"

Rebuilding Starts

The city named for Stalin already was trying to make the skeleton ruins of the town livable again. Sappers were clearing the streets of mines imbedded in buildings and sidewalks as the Axis prisoners, dirty, ragged, hungry and half-frozen, awaited transfer to concentration camps.

The siege of Stalingrad began last August 25. It was the highwater mark of the 1942 offensive that rolled eastward from the Kursk-Kharkov-Taganrog line, struck Voronezh on the upper Don, and veered southeastward to the Volga and the Caucasian foothills.

Tonight Soviet troops not only had broken the last resistance at Stalingrad, but were advancing far to the west over ground where they had themselves retreated in the early days of last summer's battle rush.

Final Resistance Slight

Final German resistance apparently was not very determined at Stalingrad, tonight's Soviet communique saying 45,000 Axis troops surrendered in the past two days. That was about all there were left.

Among the galaxy of German officers captured, the Russian bulle-

(Continued to Page 4, Column 8)

COUNCIL CALLED BY GEN. GIRAUD

To Discuss Negotiations Of Casablanca Meet With DeGaulle

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 2.—(AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud today summoned the imperial council to discuss the negotiations with Gen. Charles De Gaulle, which appear stymied through the delay of the French leader in London to fulfill the Casablanca agreement by sending Gen. Georges Catroux as his representative to Algiers.

It was authoritatively stated that Giraud also was preparing to send Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, his assistant high commissioner, to the United States to try to speed up arms shipments and act as liaison officer between the Giraud administration and the American government.

Giraud Worried

Giraud recently declared that American and British help in munitions had been only "a drop in the bucket," and he is concerned over the number of casualties the French have been suffering in Tunisia.

In the recent German breakthrough at Oussellta, the Morocco Division, one of North Africa's best, suffered heavy casualties when German armor overran their positions.

The British reported the Morocco Division fought with great gallantry but did not have the weapons to halt the armored thrust.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPORTED REPULSED

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 2.—(AP)—German attacks east of Oussellta have been repulsed in fighting marked by artillery action, the French high command communique reported tonight.

In the Faid region the Germans have not renewed their attacks "after previous heavy losses," the war bulletin added.

IN HIGH COURT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(AP)—Representative Harless (D., Ariz.) and Alfred Ronstadt, formerly deputy county attorney at Tucson, Ariz., were admitted to practice today before the United States Supreme Court. They were sponsored by former Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona.

BATTLE IS GROWING

Losses on Both Sides Admitted, Details Are Secret

TOKYO CLAIM CITED

But Washington States Exaggeration Used By Enemy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(AP)—The Japanese have launched another major effort to retake the southwestern Solomon Islands, the navy announced tonight, and American forces have engaged them in what may be the greatest sea-air battle of the Pacific to date.

Both sides have suffered some losses, the communique said, but information regarding them was withheld.

The official statement described the battle as "a number of sea and air actions" and added that to reveal details at this time "would endanger the success of future operations in this area."

The fact the information about losses was considered sufficiently valuable to withhold was generally considered to be an indication that losses suffered by the American forces were probably greater than those involved in damage to a few light units.

Heavy Blows Struck

At the same time there were signs that very heavy blows have been dealt the Japanese. Tokyo, in its first announcement statement last week-end that some sort of action was in progress in the Solomons area, claimed to have lost only 10 planes and to have sunk two American battleships and three cruisers and damaged another battleship and an cruiser.

When tonight's communique was issued at the navy department, a spokesman was asked whether he had anything to add.

"Yes," he replied emphatically, "you may say that the Japanese claims of U. S. losses are grossly exaggerated and their own losses understated."

Boats Recalled

In similar situations in the past, it has been Tokyo's practice to boast of very heavy American losses when in fact the Japanese had lost the battle.

While stating that "increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area," the navy did not identify any of the locations of the actions, either those completed or those in progress. The Tokyo claim had fixed the location of the particular action which it covered as the vicinity of Rennell island, about 100 miles south of Guadalcanal.

The Japanese thrust appeared to have two main objectives:

(1) To land heavy reinforcements and supplies on Guadalcanal where their shattered forces, now numbering only about 3,000 men, are cornered in the northwestern hump of the island.

(2) To break American sea power in the entire southwest Pacific area.

Landing Uncertain

Whether they have thus far succeeded in getting any troops or munitions ashore was questionable. The Tokyo claim that communique, while making no reference to the current battle, said that an American destroyer had shelled a number of barges at enemy-held Cape Esperance. Those might have been used either in new landings or in conveying supplies to the hard-pressed troops ashore.

American sea forces in the area were believed to be considerable, and the American hold on the island described by Navy Secretary Knox only last week, after a visit to Guadalcanal as secure. Knox confidently predicted that the remnants of organized Japanese resistance would be wiped out in 30 days.

A Japanese cargo ship was damaged severely and five American planes apparently were lost, the navy also announced today, as enemy bases in the Solomon Islands were hit by another heavy aerial attack Saturday and Monday.

Aleutian Actions

In the north Pacific, meanwhile, light Japanese air forces bombed American bases in the western Aleutian Islands for the first time since June, but in two attacks, the first Sunday and another Monday, they failed to inflict any damage.

The Aleutian positions were not identified, but probably were in the Andreanof group of islands which the army air forces occupied last fall to get within easy bombing range of the Japanese base at Kiska. The first air attack on the Aleutians was made last June at Dutch Harbor and was followed by the Japanese seizure of the tip of the archipelago,

Copyright © 2017 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.