

## News Services Adopt Uniform Name Style For Foreign Places

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A uniform style for foreign place names was adopted by the three American news services today to make it easier for the public to follow the story of the war.

In an effort to end possible confusion over places appearing in the war news under more than one name, the Associated Press, the United Press and International News Service adopted in general the style of the National Geographic Society, but made certain exceptions to conform with American usage. The style is effective tomorrow.

The National Geographic Society style basically followed is that of the name in use in the various foreign countries themselves. The principle of native spellings also has been adopted by the United States Geographic Board and the chief American atlas and map publishers.

Out of 40,000 names listed by the National Geographic Society, the three news services agreed to make changes in the cases of places figuring prominently in western culture, history or tradition under an anglicized form.

Exceptions Adopted.

These exceptions include Rome instead of Roma, Moscow instead of Moskva, Athens instead of Athenai, Limerick instead of Luminneach, Euphrates River instead of Fratt River, etc.

Among the National Geographic usages adopted are Romania instead of Rumania, Yugoslavia instead of Jugoslavia, Manchuria instead of Manchukuo, and Dnieper and Dniester instead of Dnieper and Dniester.

Foreign names for such words as "island," "gulf," "sea," etc., generally given in the National Geographic Society's lists in native form, are to be translated into English by the news services.

The three services agreed also on the form Marshal Josip Broz for the Yugoslav Partisan leader, instead of Brozovich. The appellation Tito also will be retained.

Aimed at Ending Confusion.

The new uniform style is aimed at ending such confusion as may have arisen over places like Cernault, also called Czernowit, and Jassy, also called Jasszy, to name only two which are prominent in current news.

Following are the exceptions to be made to the National Geographic Society's style:

Algiers	Black Forest
Antioch	Blue Nile River
Antwerp	Bosnia
Athens	Bosphorus
Azov, Sea of	Brest Litovsk
Belgrade	Brunswick
Brussels	Lions, Gulf of
Bucharest	Liège
Cape Horn	Marcus Is.
Caucasus Mts.	Mexico City
Celebes	Milan
Constantine, Lake	Olympus
Copenhagen	Mozambique
Corfu	Mukden
Corinth	Munich
Corsica	Nanai Is.
Crete	Naples
Crimia	North Cape
Damascus	Port Arthur
Danube River	Rhodes
Dardanelles	Riga, Gulf of
Dead Sea	Rome
Devils Is.	Salonica
Dublin	Sardinia
East Cape	Sinal, Mt.
Euphrates River	Sofia
Florida Is.	Sparta
Florence	Tiber River
Formosa	Turin
Geneva	Tyrol
Hague, The	Venice
Harbin	Hook of Holland
Havana	Vinnia
Isle of Holland	Warsaw
Korea	White Sea
Kuril Is.	
Limerick	

## Small Groups of Anti-Nazis Declared Busy in Reich

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—Small illegal groups of active anti-Nazis are spread throughout Germany and, in addition to these independent opposition groups, there are tens of thousands of persons who work on the "underground" in Germany against Nazism, a German writer in the newest book on Germany appearing in Sweden.

The title of the book is "German Home Front" and the publishers describe Michael as a man having close contact with his homeland. "The opposition movement already is so strong that when Nazism is overthrown it will become a powerful mass movement which will have the support of the whole German nation and will not suffer the fate of the Social Democrats who took power in 1918," Michael writes.

The majority of the Nazis' opposition is incapable of active and dangerous work due to the terror exercised by the Gestapo, he said. "Political opposition has had to be decentralized. The bravest men break down under torture and give away their comrades. It therefore has proved necessary to permit each individual member to know as little as possible about others."

**Easter Sunrise Services**

Arlington National Cemetery, 7:30 a.m., under auspices of Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, Gen. George C. Marshall and Gen. John J. Pershing will participate; the Rev. Rev. Oliver J. Hart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, principal speaker.

Jefferson Memorial Easter Dawn Youth Service, 6:30 a.m., sponsored by Washington Federation of Christian Youth; the Rev. Ralph W. Loew, Church of Reformation, will preach; music by All Youth Chorus. In case of rain services will be held at First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets N.W.

Port Lincoln Heights, 6:45 a.m., sponsored by Organized Bible Class Association; the Rev. Harry W. Burgan, American University, will speak.

Faith Lutheran Church, Lee boulevard at Jackson street, Arlington, 6:30 a.m., the Rev. Robert W. Long, pastor, will preach.



**GOLDEN WEDDING**—Mr. and Mrs. James S. Barr of 1013 Flower avenue, Takoma Park, Md., who recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have 8 children, 13 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. —Harris-Ewing Photo.

## Henderson Is Held Partly to Blame for Small Loan 'Racket'

By the Associated Press.

Criticizing what he termed a Nation-wide "small loan racket," Representative Sheppard, Democrat of California, today named former Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Rolf Nugent, former director of the OPA credit policy office, among others he said were "solely responsible" for conditions which led up to it.

The California congressman in the Congressional Record that Mr. Henderson and Mr. Nugent, both directors of the remedial loan division of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Frank Hubachek of the law firm Hubachek & Kelly, were "purportedly" authors of the executive order restricting the Federal Reserve Board regulation of small loans.

He said he would reintroduce a resolution for a congressional investigation of the small loan business. A former small loan business was not acted on by the House Rules Committee.

**Wants Ceiling on Loans.**

Mr. Sheppard also asked why the OPA had neglected to consider placing ceiling prices on small loans and charged that the Russell Sage Foundation and lenders operating under the Small Loan Act it sponsored were waging a "sham battle" in the fight to correct usurious practices in the lending field.

When questioned by a reporter as to what he meant by ceilings on small loans, Mr. Sheppard explained that he was referring to interest on small loans.

"In this sham battle and plan of deception of the American people and their national government," he continued, "this crowd have duped many members of Congress, Governors of many States, State Legislatures, the American Bar Association, the Better Business Bureau, the Legal Aid Society, some of the Nation's outstanding colleges and universities, national labor groups and many other outstanding people and organizations, including a large segment of the publications."

**Lists Those "Responsible."**

"The only persons that can explain the condition and the facts that have led up to it (small loan conditions) are those that are solely responsible for them," Mr. Sheppard continued.

"These persons are Leon Henderson, Rolf Nugent, Frank Hubachek, of the law firm of Hubachek & Kelly, attorneys for the Household Finance Co.; Byrd Henderson, president of the Household Finance Co.; Charles Watts, president of the Beneficial Industrial Loan Co. of Newark, N. J.; Jackson R. Collins, attorney for the beneficial, and Edmond Ruffin Beckwith, former attorney for the Beneficial of New York; P. B. Leverick, chief director of the Beneficial, located in Los Angeles; L. J. Styskal, attorney for the Household Finance Co.; Rufus Dewitt King, Miami, Fla.; John M. Ogden, Miami; Jerry H. Taylor, Atlanta; Fred Snite and Thomas Griffin of the Local Loan Co. of Chicago; Mr. Lichtenstein of the Loan Co. of St. Louis."

**Hits Lack of Action.**

Specifically Mr. Sheppard maintained Mr. Henderson, Mr. Nugent and the Federal Reserve Board had knowledge of a Nation-wide small business conducted by Mr. King, Mr. Ogden and Mr. Taylor, partly on a 240 per cent interest rate basis, but that "no action nor explanation from either or any of them, nor from the Russell Sage Foundation," had been forthcoming.

At a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, Mr. King and others associated with the small loan business divided States "between them like pawns," Mr. Sheppard stated, and agreed "to let each other alone in certain given territories and to manipulate borrowers into certain individual loan balance averages in certain localities."

Furthermore, he continued, at another such meeting a \$500,000 "kitty" was made up for use in influencing passage of national tax legislation which put the national chain loan companies under the business management tax-exemption laws.

**Cites Bribery Case.**

"Congress should find out and the people should know who received the \$500,000 and what was done with it," Mr. Sheppard declared.

He recalled that recently an employee of the Beneficial Industrial Loan Co. admitted to a judge in Lansing, Mich., that he had "bribed legislators" and had received money from the company to do so.

"Right under the nose of the Federal secret grand jury investigation in San Antonio, Beneficial, Household and King have their anti-usury societies with their high-sounding names which are made up of representative lawyers of the State of Texas," said the California congressman.

**Alleges "Felony" Acts.**

Mr. King, he added, had "several million dollars" out in small loans to needy borrowers at 240 per cent interest annually in Texas.

Mr. Sheppard also charged Mr. King with failing to include in a statement he filed with the Securities Exchange Commission in 1939 information concerning business he had in California which Mr. Sheppard contended was "felonious."

Mr. King had loans outstanding in California, somewhere between \$600,000 and \$1,000,000, upon which they were netting 100 per cent per year, part of which was owned by the Miller Management Co. These loans were felonious, Mr. Sheppard said, because they were made to members of the National Committee itself.

## Allied Airmen Attack Japs From Timor To Bougainville

By the Associated Press.

Ranging over the Pacific from Timor to Bougainville, Allied airmen made comparatively light midweek attacks pay worth-while dividends, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's summary from the Southwest Pacific showed today.

One oil-merchant enemy ship was sunk, a merchant vessel suffered two direct bomb hits and was left afire and the island of Wakde off the Dutch New Guinea coast was bombed, with 29 tons of explosives, for the first time.

Torpedo and dive bombers struck at the Japanese in the Empress Augusta Bay area of Bougainville in the Solomons. Medium bombers dropped 36 tons on Kara and Kahili airdromes. Numanuma was dive-bombed. Other light attacks were pressed against the Japanese in this region, evidently to nail down American dominance of the whole Solomons group.

**Japs Reinforcing Truk.**

The Japanese Domei Agency said in a wireless dispatch to North America recorded in New York that "about 20" American B-24 bombers had raided Truk Island Thursday morning. The dispatch claimed that two of the bombers had been shot down.

Indications of Japanese reinforcement of Truk were seen in delayed reports of 7th Air Force flyers returning Tuesday from the seventh straight raid on that enemy base from the Central Pacific.

One bombardier said he counted 19 ships in the lagoon. Army heavy bombers hit Wake Island, 2,300 miles west of Pearl Harbor, with 44 tons of bombs Wednesday night, setting off heavy explosions in enemy storage areas and in an aircraft repair base.

**Ponape Also Blasted.**

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the raid yesterday, the second this week, and also reported strikes the same day by American planes against Ponape, in the Caroline Islands, and four Japanese positions in the Marshall Islands. All positions returned from these operations.

The attack on Wake was the 18th since that former American island was captured early in the war by a force of Japanese that overpowered a small but heroic marine garrison.

## Swiss Envoy Confers With Hull on Bombing

By the Associated Press.

Charles Brugmann, Swiss Minister here today presented a letter of State Hull oral representations over the accidental American bombing of the Swiss city of Schaffhausen.

American liberator bombers carrying out a sweep against the Reich yesterday dropped explosives and incendiaries on the Swiss city of Schaffhausen.

The Swiss Minister asked an explanation of the bombing, requested that measures be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents, and accepted Mr. Hull's promise that the United States would indemnify the Swiss government and Swiss citizens for the accident.

On April 3, Mr. Hull issued a statement expressing his "deep regret over the tragic bombing" and assured the Swiss government that "every precaution will be taken to prevent such an incident as is humanly possible the repatriation of this unfortunate event."

On the same day, Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, chief of the British-based American Air Force and American Ambassador John G. Winant called on the Swiss charge d'affaires in London to express their regret at the accidental bombing.

Mr. Hull said at that time that he was informing the Swiss Minister of his statement and instructing the American Minister in Bern to do likewise with the Swiss government.

## Burma (Continued From First Page.)

"prowling" nature. This town is important in the line of communications reaching back to the Bengal-Assam Railway which feeds the North Burma offensive of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and the China air supply route. The Japanese have been reported within 35 miles of the railway after cutting the Imphal-Kohima road along 15 miles of its length.

**Important Village Taken.**

The communiqué announced a particular success on the Arakan front where an English battalion captured an important village position southwest of Butheung in the offensive against Akyab on the Bay of Bengal shore.

The Japanese Burma Chinese troops were continuing the attack on Wakawing in the drive down the Mogaung Valley some 40 miles north of the Mandalay-Mitkyina Railway. To the east in a parallel drive down the Fort Hertz Valley from Supraburm the troops inflicted the Tchang River crossing, about 45 miles north of Mitkyina.

**2,000 Round-Trip Flight.**

American heavy bombers, in the blasting and strafing of locomotives, rolling stock, bridges and many miles of track along the Burma-Thailand Railway between Thanbyuayay and Bangkok three days ago flew a round trip of 2,000 miles, it was disclosed.

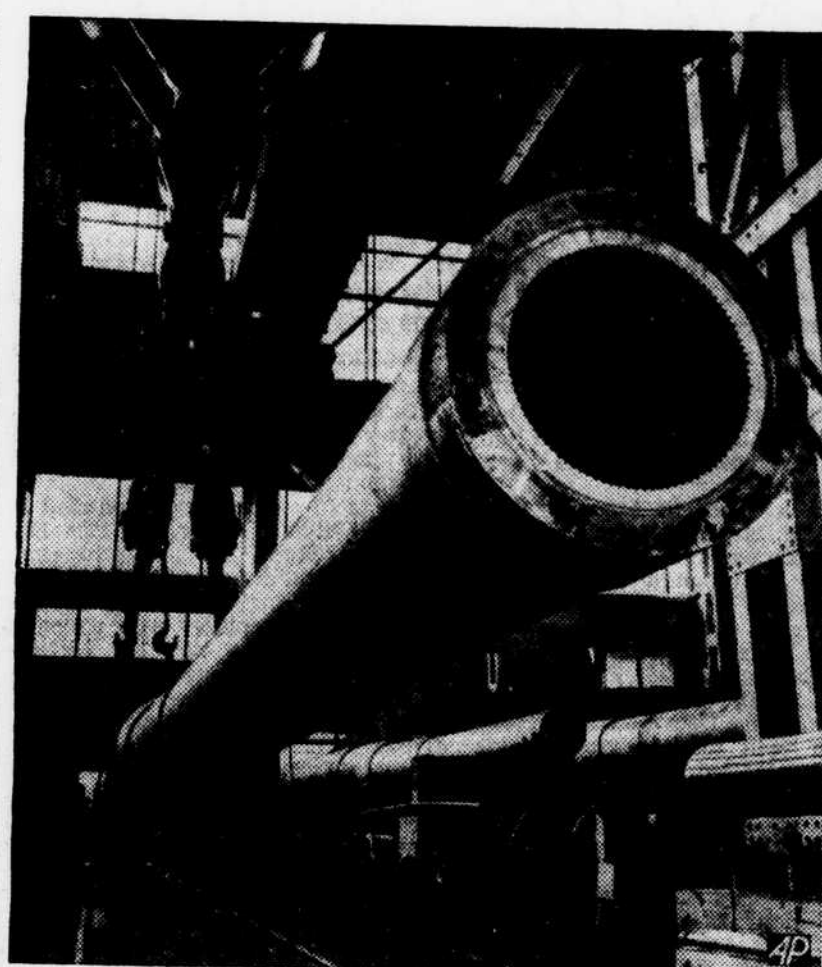
The big bombers used not only the standard bomb tactics, but also a special bomb designed for use against railway tracks.

Lt. Arthur Flesch of Chicago, a bombardier, explained that the bombs "instead of bouncing away from the tracks stayed where they landed and made the rails look like paper clips."

The communiqué said medium bombers, dive-bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters yesterday and the day before were out in strength bombing and strafing over the Northern Burma, Arakan, Kaladan, Chin Hills and Chendwin Valley areas.

**Relief Workers Active**

The United States Office of Foreign Relief in North Africa now has 20 workers distributing food and medicines for many who were previously in refugee camps.



**FINISHING TOUCHES**—At the Navy Yard gun factory a 16-inch gun is moved into place with heavy chains so that the outside surface may be finished. Delicate rifling inside barrel has just been completed.

## Eight Yanks Trapped 40 Hours In Pillbox Under Jap Attack

By the Associated Press.

BOUGAINVILLE, Solomon Islands, April 4 (Delayed).—A story of hell shared by eight American soldiers trapped for 40 hours in an isolated pillbox under almost continuous Japanese attack was related today by Pfc. George Haluska, 34.

Haluska, who is from Cleveland, Ohio, related his story to Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, of Elko, Nev., commander of Allied troops on Bougainville, at the officer's request.

The story was corroborated by Sgt. James H. Ford, 23, of Biggers, Ark., who shared the trapped hell with the other seven.

## Senate Group Asks Speed on Postwar Contract Claims Bill

By the Associated Press.

The Senate's Postwar Planning Committee called yesterday for legislation "at the earliest possible moment" to cover the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts.

One of the problems for demobilization may be put aside for the present, said a report from the committee headed by Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, but termination legislation is needed now "in view of the speed with which contracts are being terminated."

The report suggests several changes in the contract termination bill introduced by Senators George and Murray, Democrat, of Montana in February.

**Baruch Joins Discussions.**

Participating in discussions which led to the suggested changes were representatives of Bernard M. Baruch, adviser in the Office of War Mobilization.

Primary responsibility would be centered in a director of contract settlement within the Office of War Mobilization, who would see that uniform standards are laid down for the mechanics and operations in the settling of contracts, the clearing of plants and interim financing of the contracting agencies themselves.

As revised, the bill confines the authority of the controller general to determining after final settlement, whether payments were made in accordance with the settlement and whether there is a reasonable belief of fraud.

**Presettlement Right Urged.**

The words "final settlement" were written in as a suggested change; there has been some demand for pre-settlement authority for Controller General Warren, but the committee said the changes were in accordance with Mr. Warren's own suggestions.

Under another change, the amount of money immediately payable to a contractor on termination would be left up to the director of contract settlement.

As originally written, the bill made mandatory immediate payment of 90 per cent of a war contractor's claim, less certain deductions.

**Martin Plant to Build Plane Bigger Than Mars**

By the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—The largest cargo airplane in aviation history is to be constructed at the Glenn L. Martin plant in Baltimore—will be in the air within the next 12 or 15 months.

The company reported yesterday it was rushing 20 of the "flying Liberty ships"—JRM-1—into production for the Naval Air Transport Service.

One of the ships will require 60,000 pounds of aluminum, 23,000 pounds of steel, 750 pounds of rubber, 800 pounds of plastics, 900 square feet of plywood, 650 square yards of fabric and 300 gallons of paint.

The JRM-1 will be even bigger than its famous prototype, the Mars, and will have a cargo carrying capacity of approximately 3,000-ton miles per hour.

**Giraud**

(Continued From First Page.)

ported decision to intrust Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with authority to negotiate with groups inside France. Gen. de Gaulle has sought recognition of himself and his National Committee as the provisional government of liberated areas.

A de Gaulle committee spokesman later said an ordinance appointing the post of commander in chief had, in fact, already been adopted but not yet publicized.

By refusing to accept the post of inspector general, Gen. Giraud thus challenged Gen. de Gaulle to oust him by officially publishing the ordinance.

The committee's actions regarding Gen. Giraud have been assailed by French Communists, including Communist members of the National Committee itself.

## Capt. Gentile Claims 27 Planes, One More Than Rickenbacker

By the Associated Press.

UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, April 8.—Capt. Don S. Gentile, 23-year-old Mustang pilot from Piqua, Ohio, has claimed the destruction of 27 enemy planes, one more than the total destroyed by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker in the World War.

At least eight of the planes claimed by Capt. Gentile were destroyed on the ground, however, while Capt. Rickenbacker downed all of his in air combat, a record which he had in this war.

In most theaters of war only planes destroyed in the air count in the "aces" competition, but a public relations officer of the 8th Fighter Command said the practice of crediting pilots with planes destroyed on the ground developed in this theater in the last few months when on many days the Germans did not come up to fight and the Americans went after their airdromes.

Washington War Department said the term "aces" is entirely unofficial so that there are no formal rules governing the scoring procedure.

**Grounded Planes Hard to Bag.**

American pilots say that it is harder to get enemy planes on the ground than in the air because of the danger of gunfire met in diving down and sweeping over a German airfield.

Capt. Gentile, with a total of 22, already was tied for first place in this theater before he claimed five planes destroyed on the ground during a sweep over Berlin yesterday.

Because of the keen competition in Britain, Capt. Gentile was persuaded to enter his latest claim of five planes. At first he had claimed only three of these for himself and the other two he shared with his wingman, Lt. Johnny Godfrey of Woonsocket, R. I., who has 10 victories.

Records here show that Marine Maj. Joe Foss of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and Gregory (Pappy) Boyington of Okanogan, Wash., who now is missing in action, equality Capt. Rickenbacker's record.

**Worked in Steel Mill.**

Capt. Gentile, of Italian extraction, waited on tables in his father's night club, the Genoa Club, at Piqua while in school and also worked part time at the Jackson steel mill in Ohio.

At 17, he quietly drew \$300 from a bank and bought a nondescript plane which he had made at home, but his mother intervened. Afterward, his father bought him a \$3,500 biplane in which he buzzed the homes of Piqua girl friends until police came rapping at the Gentile door.

He flew Hurricanes and Spitfires and then Thunderbolts with the Army Air Force. His last 15 kills were scored in a Mustang.

## Polish Underground Begins Co-operation With Reds

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 8.—The Polish government-in-exile has announced that military co-operation has begun in Volhynia between the Polish underground and the Red Army, establishing a link between Moscow and the exile government.

The Polish statement said that the regional Polish commander, after informing the Soviet leader near Lutsk that he had been ordered to co-operate with the Russians, was invited to Soviet headquarters on March 26 and was informed of Moscow's "principles of co-operation."

The Polish commander asked for four days to communicate with his London government, which sent a reply which was understood to approve the "principles." The development does not mark a resumption of diplomatic relations, but was warmly welcomed in British official quarters where efforts had been made for months to heal the breach between Moscow and the exile Polish government.

Many Republicans here believe Mr. Willkie will exert his efforts primarily toward a more liberal convention platform for the liberal statement on postwar foreign policy than some of his erstwhile opponents otherwise might favor.

**Coalition Move Possible.**

There remained, of course, the possibility that President Roosevelt might make some coalition overture to Mr. Willkie such as that which placed two Republicans—Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox—in the cabinet shortly before the party's 1940 nominating convention.

The betting here, however, is that Mr. Willkie would not accept any appointment from an administration which he criticized so severely in recent speeches.

## Pacific (Continued From First Page.)

Installations, stores, ships, building and small craft damaged. Some Japanese planes vainly attacked the task forces as they arrived and as they departed. Carrier craft shot down 17 of these and ships' antiaircraft winged four.

The ships' guns also accounted for three small enemy ships sunk.

**Jap Navy Fails to Challenge.**

But the American warships, although moving more than 2,000 miles away from the Kwajalein Lagoon past in the Western Marshalls, did not stir up a challenge of the Japanese Navy.

Synchronized air raids in the Central, South and Southwest Pacific helped make possible the deep naval excursion which put behind the warships such enemy bases as Truk, Rabaul on New Britain, Wewak and Hollandia on New Guinea.

Central and South Pacific forces joined in pinning down Truk's air arm. South Pacific planes kept Rabaul neutralized. Southwest Pacific planes knocked out Wewak and destroyed a fleet of 228 enemy planes at Hollandia, nearest New Guinea airbase to Palau.

(A recent dispatch from a New Guinea Associated Press correspondent, dealing with Hollandia attacks, intimated that the warships moving on Palau also shelled objectives, but no reference to any bombardment was made in Admiral Nimitz's communiqué yesterday.)

The Pacific Fleet forces in the Western Carolines strike were under the tactical command of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance. The carrier task forces were commanded by Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

## Girls Run Ad Offering GI's Blind Date

By the Associated Press.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 8.—Three Elizabeth girls have placed a "men wanted" advertisement with Fort Hancock Service Club, Hostess Helen Cahalin.

Their request, suggested by a blind date telephone program at the service club recently, was:

"Wanted: Three single, single at least 5 feet 8 inches tall, to go on dates with three girls from Elizabeth, N. J., who will finance the evening up to and including \$15 worth of entertainment."

Hancock soldiers will get a chance to vie for the blind date on April 27 when they will make service club telephone calls to the three girls.

## Agreement Reached On Postwar Airfields For All Countries

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 8.—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant United States Secretary of State, said today the British-American civil aviation conference had reached a preliminary agreement on the principle that all nations should allow other countries access to enough airfields to maintain communications.

A further agreement reached on the principle that competition should not be used to "bedevil" another nation. Mr. Berle said in a joint press conference with Lord Beaverbrook, British Lord Privy Seal.

The customarily jovial Beaverbrook, who is in charge of Britain's civilian aviation program, said little beyond the statement that "most admirable results" had been achieved and that the conference was dominated by "the desire for agreement."

**Both Sides Made Concessions.**

Mr. Berle quickly injected that concessions had been made by both sides and from then on answered a barrage of questions. He said the subject of acquisition of British bases in the Pacific had not been discussed but that America expected to have "a good many bases" in that area after finishing with the Japanese.

He sidestepped the point of the postwar base American bases developed on British soil.

Earlier it had been announced at the conclusion of the four-day discussion of postwar civil aviation that the two governments were agreed that international control should govern a large field of technical matters.

**Subsidies May Be Necessary.**

Mr. Berle said it was agreed that subsidies would be necessary in some instances but should not be used to "knock some one else out of the air," and that the use of long-range planes, developed by the United States during the war, to seize postwar commercial advantage would be considered by the American people as bad business and a betrayal of the understanding "entered into in good faith" by the two countries.

While the discussions were taking place here Russian representatives met in Washington with Joseph C. Drew, special assistant to the Secretary of State; L. Welch Pogue, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and W. A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, for similar talks affecting nations which operated international air services before the war and are planning to pick up again.

## CIO Unit Hopes to Oust Harris, Byrd From Office

By the Associated Press.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 8.—"We have an opportunity to bring about a political revolution in Virginia, retire Winder R. Harris from office and send Senator Harry Flood Byrd back to selling apples," Dan Boano, port agent for the National Maritime Union at Norfolk, declared here Thursday night at a meeting of Tidewater CIO labor groups. The groundwork was laid at the meeting for the organization here of Political Action Committees.

The organization in Virginia, Mr. Boano declared the union cost-of-living committees already set up in this area could be used to help establish "representative political action committees to carry on the movement to get every member of organized labor on the qualified voting list."

The Virginia machine controls not less than 120,000 votes, he declared, "but we have them worried."

Other speakers included Robert Johnson, CIO field representative for the Tidewater area, who declared the time is ripe to rid Virginia of "the Harry Byrds and the Howard Smiths and others of their ilk."

## Ration Books Scarce, Housewives Warned

By the Associated Press.

The Office of Price Administration yesterday urged housewives to take good care of their ration books, because the replacement supply is limited.

Book 4, the agency reminded, will be in use about three times as long as earlier food books. Only airplane stamp 1 for shoes is current, and stamp 1 for shoes, but other stamps in the book may be designated for use later, OPA said.

Book 1 will be withdrawn from use with the expiration of shoe stamp 18, good through April 30.

**Housewives, Join the Fight!** Save waste cooking fats for gunpowder. Take them to your meat dealer.