CORREGIDOR ISLE MACARTHUR'S ACE

Manila Capture Useless to Japs as Long as 'Gibraltar Of East' Holds Out, Experts Say; Stocked For Long Siege, Is Belief.

By UNITED PRESS

The strutting little yellow men of Nippon stepped on a hornet yesterday. They stand today with a heel on Manila, historic capital of the Philippines, and another on the now useless naval base at Cavite.

But it's dangerous to try to crush a hornet, for they don't squash easily, and if they survive, they sting! Aguinaldo proved that. The spirit of the legendary, but still living, Aguinaldo still lives.

The people of Manila, a city of more than 623,000 haven't given up. Their city wasn't defended when the robot-men of Tokyo marched in. That was to save the people from slaughter.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops are holding the strong fortifications at the mouth of Manila Bay, which will make it impossible—experts believe—for Japan's fleet to succor the Manila invaders directly by sea.

Corregidor Great Stronghold

The mighty fortress of Corregidor—Gibraltar of the Far East—guards the entrance of the great bay. It is built on an island, 27 miles across water from Manila.

The island lies between Cochinos and Limit points. It is seven miles from the mainland to the south, and two miles from the mainland to the north.

The island, about four miles long and a mile wide at the widest point, is of almost solid rock, except on the eastern tip.

If the American and Filipino defenders, now massed on the mainland north of Manila should retire to Corregidor island, they might be able to resist indefinitely.

Big Guns Concentrated

The fortress resembles, in many respects, the British Crown Colony of Hongkong, which the Japanese captured in 18 days of severe fighting.

It is protected by a heavy concentration of big guns.

Ft. Mills, the Army post which occupies the entire island, has one advantage over Hongkong in that it has one small flying field.

Big guns on the island fort command both entrances to Manila Harbor, making it virtually impossible for Japan to send warships into the bay.

Whether Corregidor could withstand a strong air attack is conjectural. Many of the big gun emplacements are hewn out of almost solid rock, and the island long ago was well equipped with anti-aircraft guns.

Could Live in Rocks

The barracks and usual living quarters are on top of the island but presumably could be moved into safer places in the deep rock crevices.

It is reported that provisions sufficient for many months have been stored. An underground hospital and bomb shelters are part of the island.

Three outlying forts, if held by American and Filipino forces, would strengthen the island. They are Caballo, site of Ft. Hughes; El Fraile Island, on which Ft. Drum is located, and Carabao Island, which is close to the mainland to the south and would be vulnerable to land attack. Carabao is the site of Ft. Frank.

So long as Corregidor is in American hands, Manila Bay and the naval base at Cavite would be of no value to the Japanese. However, the American and Filipino defenders of Manila, fighting a Japanese army stronger in men and equipment, will continue the fight. Gen MacArthur's dogged determination to keep on fighting even when others consider the cause lost, is legendary among soldiers who have served under him.

In the hills of Luzon Gen. MacArthur is expected to continue guerrilla warfare.

A new chapter seems about to be written in the long and bloody history of the Philippines.

The jungles from which such fighting has been conducted in the past are almost inaccessible to an organized punitive army, with heavy supporting weapons.

Thus guerrillas, striking where they please, would fight the invaders on equal terms in hit-and-run battles. Airplanes would be useless against them.

Philippine guerrillas harried the Spaniards.

They raised the cry of "freedom" in 1899 and it cost the United States two years of fighting and $300,000,000 to defeat them, and, at the time of the Japanese invasion, some of the wild tribes of the interior had not been quelled.

Long History of Fighting

Throughout the history of Spanish occupation ran the thread of native revolt, and Spaniards were, in the end, driven from the islands largely because of Filipino fighting.

In modern times the first real insurrection smoked through the principal island of Luzon in the final decade of the last century.

One of the leaders—finally "the" leader—was Emilio Aguinaldo, who, strangely enough, loved peace.

He struck against outlying garrisons and gradually formed an army of 50,000 men and equipped it with captured supplies.

By Dec. 15, 1897, the Spaniards put an end to the uprising—by signing the treaty of Beacnabato. Aguinaldo believed he had won important reforms for his people and agreed to his own exile to the Asiatic mainland.

Aguinaldo, the Elusive

Less than a year later he was back on Luzon, fighting with American forces in the Spanish-American war.

Aguinaldo reformed his old native army, surrounded Manila after Admiral George Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, and was instrumental in the capture of the capital.

Later Aguinaldo contended that he had been promised complete independence for the Philippines. The Americans said no.

Aguinaldo then proclaimed the "Philippines Republic" and became its first President, and—on Feb. 4, 1899—declared war on the United States.

What followed was an historic chase. Aguinaldo took to the Luzon hills and mountains.

To harassed American troops he was a will-o'-the-wisp, who struck and ran. Trap after trap was closed around him and sprung to be found empty.

Funston Captured Him

After two years the then-Colonel Frederick Funston, later a general, was called in and captured Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo took an oath of allegiance which he never broke. He still lives near Manila.

Luzon is a rich prize for the Japanese if they can subdue it.

By establishing control over most of Luzon the Japanese have gained access to a rich storehouse.

Informed experts point out that Luzon, while the most populous and most strongly defended of the 7000 islands of the Philippine archipelago, has only a small fraction of the riches of the entire island group.

Most of the islands, moreover, are ribbed by great mountain ranges, in whose fastnesses resistance can be maintained by intelligently led troops for many, many months.

Where Americans Keep Up the Fight

This map shows the Philippine areas in which the American defenders are fighting on despite the fall of Manila and Cavite, and reportedly are holding out between Olongapo and Corregidor in a move designed to keep Jap warships from using Manila Bay as a base. The exact positions of U. S. forces have not been made public.

JAPANESE RAID ISLE FORTRESS

13 of Defenders Killed as U. S. Forces Fight in Hills of Luzon.

(Continued from Page One)

now located, but a Tokyo broadcast said the bulk of the defenders are on the 30-mile-long Batan Peninsula, on the northwest shore of Manlia Bay. Corregidor is just off the southern tip of the peninsula.

The communique, coupled with the Tokyo broadcast, indicated that Gen. MacArthur is making his stand in the Batan area—a mountainous region not well suited to land attacks by modern mechanized armies.

Last-Ditch Stand Expected

The communique noted that despite the lessening of ground attacks, "enemy airplanes were active in the region occupied by our ground forces."

This would indicate the Japanese realize that if Gen. MacArthur's forces are to be blasted off Batan, much of the job must be done from the air.

Yesterday's raid on Corregidor was the second large-scale bombing of the island bastion reported by the War Department this week. Earlier, a formation of enemy bombers killed 27 soldiers and wounded 80 others in an extensive raid which cost the enemy at least four bombers, shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Gen. MacArthur's comparatively small band of heroic defenders were expected to wage a last-ditch stand on Batan, rather than retire to inland mountains for guerrilla warfare.

Pressure Increases

Last night the War Department reported that the Japanese were pressing forward with "increasing intensity" despite the fact that Gen. MacArthur's strategy had put his men in a position to make the Japanese pay dearly in men and equipment for every mile they advanced.

It is believed that the Japanese, heavily reinforced by cavalry, tanks and other equipment, now have more than a dozen divisions—an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 men—on Luzon Island.

26-Nation Anti-Axis Pact Is Vital Step Toward Unity

(Continued from Page One)

nations, particularly Latin American nations which have not entered the conflict, to come into the fight on the side of the signatories. The declaration included provisions for later adherence of other nations "which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism."

Nine Latin-American countries were among those signing the pact.

First purpose of the pact which was conceived originally by Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull was to assure in a binding agreement that the nations of the world now arrayed against the Axis would continue to oppose the common foe until victory has been won.

The pact gives the major fighting powers—Great Britain, the United States, Russia and China—a foundation on which to build their unified plan of action.

The pact does not commit the Soviet Union to declare war on Japan, but it does commit the Soviet Government to oppose the Axis to a finish and not to conclude a separate armistic or peace with Germany or Italy.

The agreement linked the Soviet Union to the principles of religious freedom since the signatory nations "subscribed to a joint program of purposes and principles" as embodied in the Atlantic Charter drafted by the President and Mr. Churchill last August.

The Atlantic Charter did not mention religious freedom specifically but advocated freedom for all peoples, and Mr. Roosevelt later construed the charter as incorporating the principles of freedom of worship.

The declaration was regarded here as just as binding as a formal treaty which requires legislative ratification of the signatory nations. So far as the United States is concerned, the pact requires no ratification because it was in the form of a declaration and not a formal treaty.

Save Democracy for Loyal Aliens Is President's Plea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (U. P.).—He knew that Manila, as the War Department even then was announcing, had fallen to the Japanese.

But President Roosevelt said nothing of Manila or of the fighting in Luzon.

Deeply as he must have been moved by what had happened in the Philippines, the President's though's for the moment were on the home front where another kind of battle was being fought by a relative handful of loyal men and women who needed his strong right arm.

This battle had nothing of the spectacular about it; until the President spoke it was hardly news. But, as the President saw it, this too was a battle for democracy—a battle to make democracy safe for the Schultz's, the Hokimaris, the Angelinos and others who, despite their origins in Axis countries, were loyal to the United States.

So the President spoke out in their behalf yesterday. Quietly, seriously, he said there was a matter he believed should be published as widely as possible.

He added that he and the Attorney General had got up a press release on the matter. He read it. The President said he was "deeply concerned" by increasing reports of employers discharging workers "who happen to be aliens or even foreign-born citizens."

It is one thing, the President said, to safeguard defense industry against sabotage "but it is very much another to throw out of work honest and loyal people who, except for the accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic."

Discrimination against workers because they were born abroad or have "foreign-sounding" names, he said, breeds distrust and disunity "on which our enemies are counting to defeat us."

He asked employers to "remember that the sons of the 'foreigners' they discharged may be among those who fought and are fighting at Pearl Harbor or in the Philippines."

"We must not," the President said, "forget what we are defending."

And what we are defending—for the benefit of loyal Schultz's, Hokimaris and Angelinos, as well as people named Brown, Jones or Robinson—is:

"Liberty, decency, justice."

GAS FUMES KILL 3 IN ELKHART HOME

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 3 (U. P.).—Bodies of Charles Brickel, 25, and two others killed by gas from a kitchen stove were discovered last night in his home.

Other victims were his father, Wilbur, and Mrs. Pearl Linton, 41, housekeeper.

Coroner Ray Bowman said he would return a verdict that Charles Brickel committed suicide and the other two were killed accidentally

Coins for Paralysis Drive

Evan D. Walker, left, chairman of the Marion County Infantile Paralysis Foundation Drive, makes the first delivery of coin collection boxes to A. W. Metzger, Indianapolis branch manager of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., at the Kroger store, 34th St. and Fairfield Ave.

PUSH COUNTY'S DEFENSE PLANS

Council and Staffs Named; Tire Rationing, Pilot Licensing Mapped.

(Continued from Page One)

applicant is certified to the rationing committee.

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The identification cards for Hoosier pilots will be issued today and tomorrow at the CAA office at the Municipal Airport. After this two-day period, the issuance will be made at strategic points throughout the State.

Pilots will be required to prove their citizenship and to submit passport photographs, according to Daniel Moulton, senior aeronautical inspector. All pilot licenses were suspended Dec. 7 and the new licenses are invalid without the additional identification certificates.

\# \# \#

The U. A. W. demand for 2000 defense houses here was sent to President Rcosevelt and Defense Housing Co-ordinator C. F. Palmer.

"Serious housing shortage at Indianapolis threatens to slow up defense production of aircraft parts," Mr. Atwood wired. "There are only 110 rental units available in Indianapolis, yet the Indiana State Employment Service predicts that 9000 additional workers will come here soon. We urge that you allocate Lanham Act funds for 2000 housing units for Indianapolis."

\# \# \#

DeWitt S. Morgan, superintendent of Indianapolis schools, is attending meetings in Baltimore and Washington designed to determine how the nation's schools best may serve the national defense program. The conferences were called by the U. S. Office of Education.

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Registration for second quarter defense courses offered here by Purdue University and Rose Polytechnical will begin at 7 p. m. Monday at Tech High School.

The registration will continue each night through Thursday and instructors will advise applicants on the selection of courses.

\# \# \#

Members of the Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Indianapolis received a letter today from the bishop, the Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, urging them to join in civilian defense organizations where they are, and appointing a local committee to co-ordinate with officials here.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Henry F. Dugan, chancellor, is the representative of all Catholic groups and parishes in the city on the Civilian Defense Director's committee.

He, in turn, has a committee working with him. It includes the Rev. Fr. James A. Hickey, in charge of the men's clubs of the parishes; the Rev. Fr. August Fusseneger, women's groups and parish units of the National Council of Catholic Women; the Rev. Fr. Leo A. Lindemann, the Knights of Columbus; the Rev. Fr. Richard Langen, Catholic Youth Organization, and the Rev. Fr. Leonard Wernsing and the Rev. Fr. Thomas Finneran, in charge of parochial schools.

Here's the Personnel

These are members of the county defense council:

Gen. Tyndall, 2016 N. Meridian St., director; County Commissioner William T. Ayres, Wanamaker, Ind.; Dr. J. J. Briggs, county health officer; Mrs. H. H. Arnholter, 47 Spencer Ave., women's division; Dr. Goethe Link, 4307 N. Pennsylvania St., the County Medical Society president; Harvey F. Griffey, 3117 N. New Jersey, county superintendent of schools; H. E. Abbott, 5553 Rockville Road, county agricultural agent; Thomas L. Neal, 3344 Guilford Ave., county welfare director, and Sheriff Al Feeney.

Others, and the districts they represent, are:

Bon Aspy, Brendonwood, Brendonwood, Millersville and Ladywood; W. H. Simmons, 5707 Sunset Lane, Crows Nest; A. V. Beeler, 4923 W. 14th St., Speedway; the Rev. Olin E. Parrett, 4444 Franklin Rd., Lawrence; James C. Olive, 7160 College Ave., Williams Creek; Merle H. Thomas, E. 79th St., Allisonville; D. W. Bossemeyer, 153 Fairway Dr., Meridian Hills; Walter Anderson, 1349 E. 73d St., Ravenswood, and H. W. Britton, 226 N. 18th St., Beech Grove, Beech Grove.

Fred Doeppers, 5326 Riverview Dr., Rocky Ripple; Fred H. Kisling, 414 Union St., Southport; Murray H. Morris, 545 Middle Dr., Woodruff Place, Woodruff Place; George M. Bockstahler, 6160 Sunset Lane, N. Crows Nest; Ben Herr, Castleton, Castleton; Donald Denrose, Clermont, Clermont; Russell Fortune Jr., Cold Springs Rd., Highwoods; Frank Planner, Cold Springs Road, Spring Hill; Herbert M. Blinn, 6800 E. Westfield Rd., Warren Park; L. V. Corbin, 2157 Wilshire Rd., Wynnedale; C. Dolly Gray, 6800 Westfield Rd., Shore Acres; John W. Elder, 323 S. Lyndhurst Dr., Lyndhurst, and Harry R. Danner, 1030 W. 42d St., Shooters' Hill.

Advisory Staff Named

The Council's advisory staff is listed as follows:

Harry Reid, 3231 N. Meridian St., finance; Sheriff Feeney, police protection; R. D. McDaniels, 6138 Park Ave., fire protection; George F. Rooker, 1210 N. Drexel Ave., housing, zoning, city planning; H. E. Abbott; E. F. Kinney, 2204 E. Kessler Blvd., public utilities; Mr. Griffey, educational and vocational training, and the Rev. W. C. Calvert, 313 N. Grant St., ministerial association.

Mr. Neal, Col. Guy Boyle, 3555 Birchwood Ave., civil protection, with Mr. Aspy as assistant; B. E. Brennan, 3930 Broadway, waste materials and conservation; D. I. Glossbrenner, Oaklandon, industrial resources and production; James Robb, 19 N. Dearborn St., and Adolph Fritz, 721 S. Noble St., employment problems; T. M. Overly, 4551 Central Ave., price stabilization and consumer interests; Mrs. Arnholter, women's organization activities, and Dorsey D. King, 1029 N. Drexel Ave., youth organizations.

Technical Group Helps

The technical group to work with the council is composed of:

Judge Sidney Miller, 6422 Park Ave., legal; E. F. Kinney, 2204 E. Kessler Blvd., water supply and sanitation; J. W. Maltby, 3720 N. Pennsylvania St., structures; Paul Johnson, 417 N. Arsenal Ave., electric power; B. P. Mulcahy, 3825 Arthington Blvd., gas; Col. Larry Brink, 4260 Cornelius Ave., communications, and Paul Brown, 3207 Brookside Pkwy., S. Drive, roads, streets and highways.

Bernard Jeup, 2415 N. Talbott Ave., chemical; Samuel Mueller, 6190 N. Pennsylvania St., public relations; Robert Lee Brokenburr, 2066 Highland Pl., public relations liaison; Harry F. Hoover, 36 W. Vermont St., office manager; R. B. Storms, M. D., 28 E. 16th St., county coroner, and Sherwood Blue, 4232 Graceland Ave., county prosecutor.

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Jerry Doesn't Worry Hoosier

"Jerry doesn't worry me," Charles W. Bell Sr. writes from London to his wife. And from the accompanying photograph, it would seem he means it.

Charles Bell Sr.

While Mr. Bell is engaged with the Civilian Technical Corps of the R. A. F., Charles Jr. is busy with the U. S. Air Corps airplane motors at Barksdale Field, La., where he has been stationed for several months.

Charles Bell Jr.

So Mrs. Charles Bell, R. R. 3, Box 150, Indianapolis, is mighty proud of the part her family is playing in the war against the Axis.

Her son enlisted a year ago and is a mechanic with the air corps. Her husband enlisted with the British in October.

OCCUPIED AREAS WAIT 'DER TAG'

Patriots List Quislings for Execution When Nazis Are Driven Out.

(Continued from Page One)

German garrisons are raided frequently, it was said.

Broadcasts of the German official radio seemed to show mounting Nazi anxiety even as regards regimes which are nominally cooperating with them.

One item, datelined Stockholm, said that J. K. Paasikivi, the former Finnish minister to Russia, had been in Stockholm since shortly before Christmas.

"Until now there is nothing on hand to cause doubt that he is in Stockholm for the sole purpose of recreation," the broadcast said. The other purpose for which he might be in Stockholm, would be to try to negotiate a separate peace with Russia."

"It is reported from generally well-informed circles that Admiral Jean Francois Darlan assisted at the reception given by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain in honor of Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy," said another item—apparently an implied protest that it was not necessary for the supposedly pro-collaborationist vice premier to attend such a function.

A second item regarding France quoted the German-controlled Paris newspaper "Today" as saying: "The world is divided into two parties. France can not choose a third."

The Berlin radio reported also, as from Turkey, that civilians in Siberia were to undergo general military training, especially in street fighting, hand grenade throwing and machine gunning.

The Jugoslav legation here received a report from the archbishop of the Jugoslav Orthodox church that the Germans and the Croat "Government" had slaughtered more than 180,000 Jugoslavs. This report contained details of sickening atrocities by Germans and "puppets."

BOY SHOT BY POLICE IN 'FAIR' CONDITION

A 15-year-old North Side boy who was shot in the leg yesterday after ignoring the pleas of a detective to surrender, remained in a "fair" condition at City Hospital today.

Detective Oren Mangus shot the youth after he refused to get out of an automobile that was alleged to have been stolen.

MALAYA FIGHT MOVING SOUTH

Japanese Attack Savagely Despite Sinking of Transport, 4 Barges.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 3 (U. P.).—Dispatches from the front tonight indicated a strong Japanese attack against British positions in the direction of the Bernam River despite the sinking of an enemy transport and four troop-filled invasion barges on the west Malaya coast.

Official references to operations on the lower Perak River front seemed to confirm that the scene of battle still was moving southward, although the enemy suffered an estimated 500 dead in attempts to land reinforcements.

Some of the landing attempts were turned back but others succeeded, it was believed, and Japanese troops in small boats and fishing craft—probably coming from Penang island—went ashore in the lower Perak sector.

Hold Japs on East Coast

The next strong stand against the enemy was believed likely to be along the Bernam River, about 250 miles north of Singapore. On the east coast, the Japanese still were held in the Kuantan sector, about the same distance from Singapore.

A communique admitted that Japanese troops had filtered into the outskirts of Kuantan in an attempt to capture the airdrome.

(Japan had claimed the capture of Kuantan.)

Japanese planes raided Singapore during the night, the communique said, but caused only seven casualties and little damage.

Otherwise Japanese aerial activity slackened, it was noted, while British planes engaged in normal reconnaissance flight.

May Elect to Retreat

It was admitted here that the arrival of reinforcements might be expected to alter the situation on the Perak front, north of Topah, to the advantage of the Japanese.

Tapah is 30 miles south of Ipoh, key point on the Perak River front which had previously fallen to the Japanese. Hence the new situation made it possible that the Imperial forces would elect to retreat still further under their defense in depth tactics.

There was no indication yet when the reinforcements which had been promised for the Malaya front would arrive, but it was emphasized that aside from any withdrawals which might be decided upon for strategic purposes the defense of Singapore, and of the peninsula north of it, might be expected to become progressively stronger as the Japanese approached.

NAZI GENERAL TAKEN IN BARDIA CAPTURE

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (U. P.).—A German major general was among the 5000 prisoners taken by British Imperials when they captured Bardia, Middle East General Headquarters said today.

The general was named Schmidt and was chief administrative staff officer of the German armored group in Africa (Panzer Gruppe Afrika), the communique said.

It disclosed that in taking Bardia, between Tobruk and the Egypt-Libya frontier, British casualties were only 60 killed and 300 wounded. More than 1000 British prisoners were released.

Bardia was taken by South African troops supported by British armored columns and artillery after a terrific blasting by the air force in operations wihch began on Dec. 31.

The communique said that in the Agedabia area, 90 miles south of Benghazi, British mobile columns of all arms continued to harass the enemy.

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Washington Calling

A Weekly Sizeup by the Washington Staff of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers

(Continued from Page One)

four and a half times as many men and women in war industries.

Despite much talk, only a fraction of defense plants are working three shifts. Extra pay for night and Sunday work has discouraged operators where workers are available.

Officials say 160-hour work-week for machines (allowing eight hours' shutdown for repairs) could boost output 25 per cent almost at once.

\# \# \#

FIRST ITEMS on slate of new Congressional session: Civilian defense funds for cities, Guayule rubber bill, price control.

Little else in sight except appropriation bills, new tax bill.

\# \# \#

Another Headache For Budget Makers

BUDGET MAKERS — City, State and Federal—take note: Motor-vehicle ownership and operation yielded $2,474,000,000 in taxes last year. More than half went to build highways, but this work can't stop when private cars disappear from the roads.

NOTE TO FARMERS: Look twice before you cheer promise of 83 per cent of 1940 allocation for new farm machinery. Production of some machines will be cut to 8 per cent; others increased to 213 per cent.

Emphasis is on implements for food crops. Dairy equipment gets high allocation; also corn pickers, potato diggers, garden cultivators. Others will feel the pinch.

Look for a big corn year. Rayon industry uses crude corn sugar; textile and paper industries use corn starch.

\# \# \#

NOTE TO LADIES: No more lastex girdles, garters. And no substitutes in sight.

\# \# \#

Handy-man Henderson May Get New Job

ESCALATOR CLAUSE in war contracts seems to be on way out. If agencies new trying to agree on a satisfactory substitute fail, job may go to handy-man Henderson. He could adjust contracts in line with price adjustments.

\# \# \#

WAR MAY bring yet another industry to the Southwest. Manzanita wood may be used to make pipes in place of French briar.

\# \# \#

SENATE judiciary committee will make favorable report on Hatch bill to curb ex-Government lawyers from practice before departments. Action waits return of Hatch, now on sick leave.

\# \# \#

DON'T SELL TVA's Douglas Dam short. Senate majority Leader Barkley plans to push it through despite Tennessee's McKellar.

Other plans for meeting the threatened power shortage:

Power pooling (already under way).

Appointment of a power "czar."

Conversion of some automobile-manufacturing machinery to generate power.

\# \# \#

STRATEGISTS believe Japanese will greatly increase fortifications of Philippines if they complete its conquest.

\# \# \#

Philippine Ore Returns as Bombs

POST - MORTEM DEPARTMENT: Japan has been the sole market for Philippine iron ore. Many of the bombs and shells used against the islands were made with ore from Philippine mines.

\# \# \#

COUNTRY'S FIRST "hotel clearing house" will route visitors to Washington, see they all get a place to sleep in spite of crush here.

\# \# \#

PRESIDENT'S budget message next week will propose billion-dollar cut in non-defense spending.

\# \# \#

WATCH CONGRESSIONAL debate on letting down Canadian tariff walls for sentiment on growing rapprochement with Britain. Admission of defense materials duty-free is first step toward permanent economic collaboration, some Congressmen feel. Public reaction will let Roosevelt and Churchill know how far they can push "grand alliance."