

Hoosier Vagabond

By Ernie Pyle

ALBUQUERQUE, Jan. 5.—The greater portion of my time and energy during those recent three months of non-columning was taken up with my housework.

I carry today upon my person all the honorable badges of my profession. I have dishpan hands, housemaid's knees, and that Monday-morning look. I will be a disappointed man if Time Magazine doesn't pick me as America's Typical Mother of 1941.

But industry and diligence have their compensations, and in those three months of mental toil I developed into one of the finest all-around domestics in America. The only trouble with me is that I'm slow. I cleaned our little house so meticulously that I almost cleaned it out of existence.

But any moron can scrub and sweep. My cooking is what I wish to dwell upon.

There are a lot of men in this country who go around bragging about what wonderful cooks they are, when actually all they can do is fry an egg. But I can make pudding; I can roast fowl to a turn; I can bake and stew and skewer. Give me another month and I could fix you up some pate de foie gras meuniere a la mode that would make tears come to your eyes. My cooking is classical.

Just Remain Calm

WHY, ONE NIGHT I served a full-course dinner for six people. The banquet was outstandingly successful. At least I assume it was, for that was six weeks ago and nobody has filed suit yet. (In fact, I haven't seen any of them since).

Give me a cookbook and a watch and I can produce as tasty a morsel as any of your Vermont

grandmothers. The main thing in producing a meal I've found, is simply to develop the ability to remain calm.

If you could have stood outside my kitchen window the first night I got a full meal, you would have thought somebody was thrashing wheat inside. You never heard such a commotion. Chicken grease was popping, kettles were hissing, asparagus was boiling over, skillet lids were sliding off, the oven door was whanging open and shut like a drop forge, pieces of chicken were falling on the floor, sugar was flying through the air, and I, covered with flour, was leaping from refrigerator to sink to stove to table in a grim frenzy.

But experience has taught me to keep my head. Let me give you an example. One night I had invited five guests, and had the meal all ready to serve, when it dawned upon me that the potatoes had three-quarters of an hour yet to bake. But did I lose my head? No.

And He Got Away With It!

I SIMPLY WALKED into the living room, lit a cigaret, and announced in a quiet voice that there would be a slight delay on account of the delivery boy having fallen off his bicycle on the way over and broken his leg.

I set the guests so that they didn't realize I was all cold when they finally got it. In fact, I wound up by the guests making up a \$3.65 to buy the "delivery boy" some flowers.

Yes, I am a cook of renown and agility. Yet in spite of this admitted prowess with the skillet and the roaster, I am not agog over cooking. In fact, if pinned down, I would say to hell with cooking.

I'm proud of my cooking simply in an academic way, as one might be proud of developing a certain grace and finesse in the taking of castor oil.

P. S.—Furthermore, I lost five pounds eating my own grub.

Inside Indianapolis By Lowell Nussbaum

BUYING DEFENSE Bonds and Stamps is a lot more interesting when you have an idea what your money buys. For instance, Uncle Sam tells us that one of these 25-cent stamps will pay for a soldier's mess kit, or a dozen bandages.

You can provide a soldier with a steel helmet by buying \$5 worth of stamps, or if you want to go into "big money," \$18.75, the price of a \$25 bond, will buy a field telephone for the Marine Corps. For \$185 you are financing a life float big enough for 10 persons. And it may be needed most any day in either the Atlantic or the Pacific.

But you don't have to be wealthy to help. One of those ordinary 10-cent stamps will buy five .45 caliber cartridges.

And maybe you hadn't thought about the possibilities, but that dime's worth of cartridges, used in the right places, might end the war. In fact, only one of them might be needed to turn the trick. Maybe you know who we mean.

Better Get a Cane

IT WAS A CASE of the "blind lead the blind" the other afternoon when Lou Young, The Times' advertising manager, saw a blind man standing on the curb at Capitol Ave. and Maryland St.

The blind man was tapping the sidewalk impatiently with his cane. Lou, wishing to be helpful, took the man's arm and led him safely across the street.

On the way back across the street, by himself,

Lou failed to see an approaching car. Its fender grazed him and a rough spot on it tore the seat of his trousers. "That blind man should have been helping me," muttered Lou.

Another Pinch

THE RUBBER SHORTAGE is pinching in another direction. Patrons of the Fletcher Trust Co. (and maybe some other banks, too) calling for their monthly statements and canceled checks are surprised to get them without a rubber band around them. "Sorry," explains the clerk, "but it's the war."

Some of the boys down at Camp Shelby went word back they'd like for us to find out if Hoosier Army officers scattered over the country have to pay Indiana Gross Income Tax. Well, we checked with Gilbert K. Hewitt who tells us the answer is, "Yes." Mr. Hewitt said "We notified as many officers as we could find addresses for that they are liable for the tax, and we got some hot letters back." The law says anyone whose residence is in the state and who makes over \$1000 a year must pay the tax. Sorry, boys.

Merely Prudent

IF YOU FIND Allison plant employees deaf to your inquiries about their work or the Allison plant itself, don't feel offended. They're not being deliberately prudent from the standpoint of national defense. A slip of the tongue, their plant publication reminds them, might prove of value to the enemy. The same goes for employees of a lot of other plants whose products are less spectacular but just as important to National Defense. . . . Speaking of Allison's the "AllisonNews" reminds us that employees there are both Fast and Idle. The "fast" one is Herman Fast; the "idle" one is Robert Idle.

Washington

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Declaration of Washington, which binds 26 nations to full effort against the Axis and not to make any separate peace, will serve to emphasize the solidarity of the peoples fighting Hitlerism. The signatories pledged themselves to the principles of a free world, laid down in the Atlantic Charter. The Declaration of Washington is a pledge to achieve the victory over the Axis which is necessary before the aspirations expressed in the Atlantic Charter can have a chance anywhere.

The actual declaration is simple and restricted, and stays close to present realities. It is concerned with full use of economic and military resources of all parties to win the war.

The fact that Russia is not at war with Japan was a complication. This situation was met in the statement that each signatory pledged itself to fight against those members of the Axis with which it is at war.

Peace Pledge Seems Tight

HOWEVER, the pledge against a separate peace seems to be tight. Each government pledges itself not to make a separate peace or armistice "with the enemies." That would seem to bind Russia against dropping out of the war ahead of the others should she become satisfied with her victories over Germany.

Although 26 nations signed the agreement, the list does not include any South American nation. Central American republics signed, but none below Panama. The reason is that none of the South American nations has declared war. Whether the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro later this month

will adopt a declaration giving support to the Declaration of Washington is uncertain, although the interests of hemisphere solidarity would seem to make it in order.

The Declaration of Washington subscribes to the principles of a free world set forth in the Atlantic Charter. However, the Atlantic Charter looked ahead to the postwar world and the Declaration of Washington goes no further than to bind the signers not to make a separate peace. No pledge of co-operation to carry out the peace is stated or even implied. Some in this Government had hoped that might be done. That is a step which still needs to be taken.

Solidarity Is Increased

THE DECLARATION OF WASHINGTON, in spite of this failure to look through to a partnership in controlling the peace, will have its effect in increasing the solidarity of the anti-Axis powers.

Necessarily, the first job is to win the war and it is a bigger job than most people realize. It will take everything we have.

The resources of these 26 nations, in materials, manpower, industrial capacity, and in the justice of their cause, are overwhelming in their overall total. But this superior strength is still partly potential rather than actual mobilized strength. Certainly that is true of the strongest of the anti-Axis nations—the United States.

The job on our side is to produce the weapons and get them where they are needed to turn the decision. The Axis gains much of its strength by synchronizing. This method will be used now to even greater advantage since we are involved in a two-ocean war. The Declaration of Washington is a way of saying that the anti-Axis powers likewise are resolved to synchronize their effort and to fight the war as one team.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sunday—I had a rather long meeting here Friday evening, but the President and the Prime Minister worked even later. When the President finally decided to go to bed, the Prime Minister still decided to go into the map room and work a little longer. There is no question about it, when you are deeply interested, it is possible to go on working till all hours of the night. But, for the people who have to wait up till you are through, it is a deadly performance. I was amused to look at the various people sitting out in the hall, they looked so obviously ready for a good, long sleep!

Yesterday, I spent the morning at the Office of Civilian Defense and saw a great many people. I took some of them home to lunch or I'd still be there. In the afternoon, I went up to see Secretary and Mrs. Morgenthau's new house, which I have not had time to visit since they moved in some months ago.

Another little grandson arrived yesterday morning. It is characteristic of the times that Ruth's mother, Mrs. Googins, in wiring me of the happy event, says she is wiring Elliott at the field where he was stationed, but did I know whether he was still there?

We now have 12 grandchildren and eight of them are boys, which adheres to the old tradition, that in wartime, the male sex predominates.

I received yesterday a copy of a rather distressing letter which had been sent to the President by a resident of one of the South American countries. In it, he points out how extremely careless we are in talking and writing about our impressions of Spanish-America.

He mentions the fact that one of our well-known writers spent about 48 hours in each of the Latin-American countries and then wrote a book, the title of which implied that he really had intimate knowledge of these countries.

He betrays his ignorance by characterizing one of the greatest heroes of South America as an adventurer, which is tantamount to considering one of our historical figures as unimportant and lacking in any claim to fame.

The South American then goes on to point out that another writer, in an article on another South American country, only talked with a few people in the main city and never saw any of the rest of the country!

I must say that a letter of this kind always makes me feel ashamed of our calm assumption that we can learn all there is to know about other people without making any real effort to understand them or their culture.

Malayan Jungle Cuts Blitz to Stalking Pace

Japanese Color Blends Best With Tangled Trees In Slow Sneak Attacks

This is the first of a series of articles on the military techniques employed in the Malayan jungles.

By GEORGE WELLER
Copyright, 1942, by The Indianapolis Times and The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

WITH THE BRITISH IN MALAYA, Jan. 5.—Japanese troops led by suicide bicyclists, and British soldiers meeting them with jungle sharpshooters, are matching wits here in the jungle no man's land in an attempt to solve the problem, new to both, of warfare among tangled forests pierced by Malaya's single-trunk north to south highway.

This struggle is the antithesis of that waged in the naked vacancies of the western desert. There, everything is long-range with squadrons of tanks making rush and counter-rush and blasting freely at anything armored upon the horizon.

Here in the shadows, movement is slowed to a creeping speed by the ever-present fear of ambush. The struggle between Japanese light tanks and British armored cars upon the road is limited to quick sorties as tests of the enemy's depth of defense. Tanks and armored cars are equal opponents here, for both are pushed down the long category of offensive weapons to where the armored trains of World War I days now stand. The limits of the road are the limits of their operation and the highways their track bed.

Neither side has yet used armored trains along the railroad which parallels the north-south highway before leaving it, in Japanese-held Malaya, to cross the jungle alone, but such armored trains would be fully as effective as panzer vehicles so far as a permanent decision in the army phase of this war is concerned.

The British, at first ill-adapted to the leatherstocking tactics of the Mikado's yellowskins, are now catching on. They have learned progressively more about how to carry out Shakespeare's advice, "Look like the leaf but be the serpent under it."

At Stalking Pace

IT IS MOBILE warfare but carried on at stalking pace. Preferred weapons are the hand grenade, submachine gun, pistol and, to a lesser degree, the rifle.

Combat distance is bracketed on the long side by the rifle and the short side by the bayonet which

the Japanese, though courageous, are reported to dislike. The Tommy gun is a favorite because although it too pumps scattered fire forward over 50 yards it is capable of delivering annihilatory bursts of fire at short range.

In this warfare camouflage is the price of life. The Japanese have the advantage in being small and sallow. Their natural color does not wash off when they wade through swamps. But their faces must be kept strictly downward for, in the quarter light of the jungle, an uplifted visage shines like a pocket flashlight.

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No Place for Blitz

BLITZ ON A grand scale is impossible here even if the moment



Men of a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders carry out construction work in the Malayan jungle.

had yet arrived for the Japanese high command to co-ordinate such attack with a landing party attempt against Singapore. The main push is expected only after the sea transports end their Philippine job.

The artillery can work only with difficulty, for either side, because although camouflaging a battery's position is simplicity itself—the entire jungle is one big nest of camouflage—guns can be moved the distance from the road limited by side roads.

When observing the Mitsubishi bombers returning from the raid upon Kuala Lumpur the day after Christmas, I noted that they kept discreetly to the west of both railroads and highway attempting thus to avoid being troubled by British anti-aircraft fire.

The difficulty of the Japanese and British artillery is the same in that the targets are not oblig-

ing enough to fly overhead in plain view. This means that observation posts must be made. But the straggling hills and El Capitan-like eminences of the jungle are frequently wrapped in mist and forever curtained in foliage. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to observe the effect of shots because they fall in a spurt of mud water which never reaches the height of the surrounding sea of trees.

Use Leapfrog Tactics

AN ARTILLERY officer cannot direct his fire when he cannot see where the shells are falling. Thus, artillery fire has been pared down to keeping the road under intermittent fire, as far as large caliber guns are concerned, and carrying on closer work with mortars. The mortar's high-lobbing shot makes this a favorite weapon of the Japanese High Command.

REPORT HOOSIER WAR VIEW GRIM

Congressmen Find No Fanfare, but People 100% for Victory.

Times Special
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Hoosiers are taking the war "grimly and without fanfare" but with a "100 per cent determination for victory," the Indiana Congressional delegation reported today.

Those who were back in the State for the holidays are unanimous in reporting that "politics is out the window until we win this war."

"I never heard less political talk in Indiana," Senator Raymond E. Willis (R, Ind.) reported.

"I addressed a meeting of soldiers home on leave and draftees ready to enter the service and all were determined to lay down their lives, if necessary, to win a complete victory over all our foes."

Not Like Last War

"Before the shooting started, even such meetings had a political tinge, but that attitude prevails no longer anywhere in the State. That this is right and proper is the unanimous opinion of everyone."

Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R, Ind.), who made a short trip to the State after spending Christmas here, brought back a like report.

"This isn't the last war," he said. "At that time there were parades and speeches and all the fanfare possible. Today people in Indiana are just as determined to win as they were then, but they are going about the task with the grim determination which it deserves."

Like all the Hoosiers in Congress, with the exception of Rep. William H. Larrabee (D, Ind.), these men were ardent isolationists before the Jap attack.

Helping Little Fellows

As a member of the House Committee appointed to investigate the effect of war production upon small manufacturers, Rep. Halleck expressed greater hope than in the past that a way will now be found to spread the war work to the "little fellow."

"Indiana has plenty of small plants which should be in war production soon," he asserted.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Wright Patman (D, Tex.), will get hearings underway shortly, Rep. Halleck said.

"No State will do a better productive job for its plant capacity than Indiana," he predicted.

JOINS STUDENT COUNCIL

Tom E. Tanke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton E. Tanke, 644 E. 34th St., is one of 30 new members of Wildcat Council recently elected at Northwestern University. The council furnishes information to prospective students. Mr. Tanke is a sophomore in the liberal arts college and a staff member of the college magazine.

Citizens Invited To Service Clubs

WHAT IS BEING done in downtown Indianapolis to ease the lot of the boys in the armed services will be visible to local citizens who attend open house at the Service Club and Enlisted Men's Canteen tomorrow.

Cadet and hostesses will serve as guides both at the Army, Navy and Marine Service Club, 128 W. Wabash St., and the Canteen at the Union Station.

Both of the rest and play clubs were under sponsorship of the Indianapolis Park Board and WPA until Jan. 1 when the United Service Organizations took over the major part of the financial burden.

EVENING SCHOOLS OPEN REGISTRATION

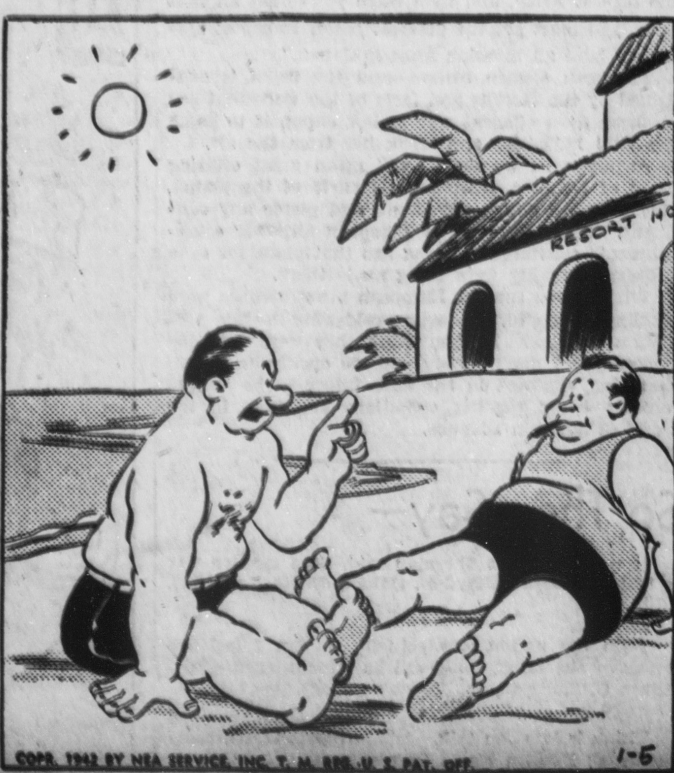
Registration time for the Indianapolis Public Evening Schools is at 5 p. m. today and tomorrow at Technical, Washington, and Crispus Attucks High Schools.

These classes, which are mainly commercial and industrial specialty courses, are open to all over 16 who are not enrolled in regular day schools.

According to John A. Mueller, director of special youth services of the public schools, the classes are separate from the Federal Defense Training Classes. Because there is no provision for these classes in the city budget, there is a small tuition charge, none exceeding \$4.

The classes will be in session five nights a week, each meeting two or three nights a week at one of the three schools.

HOLD EVERYTHING



"Hard work is the thing that will win this war—we must keep at it night and day!"

2 APPOINTED TO I. U. FACULTY

Economics and Language Professor Added; 2 Others Resign.

Times Special
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 5.—Indiana University today announced the appointment of two members to its faculty and the resignation of two others, one from the medical center.

Four other appointments were made and leaves of absence were granted to two members of the economics department.

Dr. Kurt Ehlers, formerly on the faculty of the University of the Philippines, has been appointed acting assistant professor of economics. Dr. J. H. Parker of Columbia University has been named an instructor in Spanish.

Resignations included those of Kimberley S. Roberts of the Spanish department and Dr. Frank W. Cregor, chairman and professor of dermatology and siphology at the medical center.

Those granted leaves were Dr. Gerald Matchett and Taulman Miller. Other appointments were Mrs. Gale W. Lambert, secretary in the Bureau of Audio-Visual Aids; Spencer J. Drayton, lecturer in police training; Cecil K. Byrd, assistant in history, and Mehmet K. Bedges, assistant in government.

The leaves of absence of L. C. Bryant in the business school was extended and the gift of \$450 from Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, was announced.

In the Services

Edward Wick Safe in Pacific; Students May Finish Classes

Edward Wick, aboard a gunboat in the Pacific, has written to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wick, 144 Wisconsin St., that he is "well and safe."

He was 17 and attending Tech High School when he decided to join Uncle Sam's naval forces. That was 14 months ago.

His letter came from Pearl Harbor where he has been based for several months.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 5.—Junior and senior men returning to Indiana University following Christmas vacation will be told they can enlist in the Naval Reserve and be assured of completing their university courses.

The Navy's new ensign and midshipman training program is open to college men with degrees providing they have two semesters' credit in mathematics including trigonometry. To further the program the university intends to offer courses in navigation, Morse code and others if there is sufficient interest.

Plan Naval Tour

The Navy Recruiting Department plans to tour Indiana towns with a display of defense materials.

Included in the display will be an Allison motor, a light Marmon-Herrington tank, anti-aircraft and anti-tank shells from Switzer-Cummings, along with other defense items.

The displays will be exhibited in cities where the Navy plans to organize booster clubs. The first of these exhibits and meetings is scheduled for Terre Haute a week from Wednesday. The exhibit will be set up in the gymnasium of Indiana State Teachers College. The Navy Day Booster Club meeting will be held that evening.

Other meetings this month will be at Richmond and Muncie.

Lieut. Brozo Reports

Lieut. L. F. Brozo, U. S. N. R., today began duty as commanding officer of the Naval Training School here, and head of the Indiana Naval Area. Lieut. Brozo relieves Lieut. Comm. Boyd Phelps, U. S. N. R., who has been ordered to duty as executive officer at the Naval Training School, Norton Heights, Conn. Ensign Will T. Hyde, U. S. N. R., member of the local training school staff, has received orders for sea duty and Lieut. L. W. Slick, U. S. N. R., has been ordered to duty at a training school on the East Coast.

Parents of the 38 men composing "Indianapolis' Own" unit of the

The technique the Nipponese have tried here in Perak and Ante, northern Malay provinces, can be described because the British already have found the answer to it. Both the main highway and offshoots have a common characteristic in that they are straight for about 200 yards, then veer sideways to avoid swamp, or pass between the stony cliffs about 300 feet high, which are common here.

The Japanese have been trying to move along the road by what is called leapfrog tactics. They arrive at a road corner, peep around and are met by rifle fire from the next corner held by the British.

They select a suicide squad of three or four infantrymen on commandeered bicycles. They get their mortars into position behind their concealing corner. At the command of an officer, the Japanese pedal madly forward giving the best imitation possible of ignoring that the British are ahead.

IF THE JAPANESE have their way, the British open fire upon this tempting target with machine guns and thus betray their own positions. The Japanese begin high-angle fire with mortars and continue until the British position becomes untenable.

In theory it is a lovely plan and it is not my intention here to give away the British answer. But the reader may speculate upon what would happen if the British were not co-operative enough to open fire upon the suicide squad while it was on the road in view of its superior officers and thus refuse to bite at the bait by sending the Japanese immediately to their deaths.

Supposing the Japanese rounded the corner and continued pedaling frantically southward. From the Kuala Kangsa bridge, across the Perak River, and from Ipoh (now in Japanese hands) to Singapore is a long, long, way full of curves. If no one else stopped them, they would soon reach a traffic cop in bomb-scarred Kuala Lumpur.

But someone else would stop them just a couple of corners below their mortars. Nippon's clever little officer would hear nothing but a sharp, disagreeable noise indicating that another suicide club had met its reward—useless-ly.

Next: The cue to Singapore's Fate.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1—"The Whisky Rebellion" in 1794 was a protest by Colonial whisky manufacturers against the tax on distilled spirits, or the low tariff on French wine?
2—How many dozen are in a great gross?
3—Who first established the theory of blood circulation?
4—What are the present names of the countries, formerly called Persia and Mesopotamia?
5—Who wrote "The Innocents Abroad"?
6—Who became President of the United States upon the assassination of McKinley?
7—if you bought a car for \$170, sold it for \$180, bought it back for \$190, and finally sold it for \$200, how much profit would you make?
8—The rank of Lieutenant general is higher than major general; true or false?

Answers

1—The tax on distilled spirits.
2—One hundred and forty-four.
3—William Harvey.
4—Iran and Iraq, respectively.
5—Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain).
6—Theodore Roosevelt.
7—420.
8—True.

ASK THE TIMES

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when addressing any question of fact or information to The Indianapolis Times, Washington Service Bureau, 1613 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Legal and medical advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken.