

FATHERS' DRAFT TO BEGIN APRIL 1

Deferments Are Ended for 29 Occupations and 19 Industries.

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to be met. It has been estimated that men are being and will be drafted through the year at the average rate of 400,000 a month to meet the needs of the army, navy marine corps and coast guard.

McNutt said that it was not the first move to "persuade" men to get into essential war occupations, as the work had been going on in the field for some time.

He said the new orders to draft boards would help those agencies who have been attempting to foster transfers from non-essential to essential activities.

McNutt emphasized that every effort would be made by the U. S. employment service to assist men seeking jobs in essential activities, but warned that those who are not in those activities by May 1 would be "out of luck."

He was unable to forecast when new lists of non-essential jobs would be posted, and declined to discuss what other fields of work would be included.

The 30-day period of grace being given those seeking transfers will apply only to those who have registered with the U. S. employment service for war jobs.

In announcing the new policy, WMC stated four principles for assistance of men affected by the order:

1. Work in listed non-essential activities will not only afford no deferment status, but is relatively insecure because of the increasing curtailment of such activities resulting from the needs of war industries.
2. As in all other cases, the worker should advise his local board of any change of address or status.
3. Every worker affected should consult with the U. S. employment service office for employment in a war job or for information as to training which will fit him for such a job.
4. Workers must not go to overcrowded defense centers unless the service has arranged a definite job.

Reconsideration of the status of all registrants known to be in the designated non-essential jobs or industries will be started by draft boards April 1.

They were warned that no activity or occupation can be held to be the basis for denying deferment on grounds of dependency or age unless they are in the list.

McNutt said that all cases must be considered with common sense and the following grounds will be considered reasonable excuses for temporary idleness or for being engaged in a non-deferable activity:

1. Sickness of registrant or in his immediate family.
2. Physical disqualifications.
3. Reasonable vacation.
4. Compelling circumstances that would not permit the change of employment without undue hardship to the registrant or his dependents.

"The whole point is that a man if he is wise, will get into an essential activity," McNutt said in commenting on the order.

He warned that the present age limit on inductions, 18 through 37, might be raised at any time if the

manpower needs of the armed forces made such a step necessary. Two weeks ago McNutt denied that any plan opening the way for the drafting of fathers was "in the works now." He said then that he didn't think it was wise "to excite these people by fixing a date when no one can be certain" and that as much notice as possible would be given when it became necessary to take fathers.

At his conference on the new order he said that he felt 60 days was sufficient.

Asked about persons working in essential industries but whose job was among those listed as non-essential, McNutt said they no longer were entitled to temporary classification III-B.

Thus, a chairman in a defense plant who had been classified III-B because of his working in an essential industry, no longer can claim deferment.

This III-B classification, however, would have become null once the test of necessary man in a necessary job is applied. The only effect of his III-B classification would have been a temporary delay in the time he was called.

Non-Deferable Jobs

All occupations in the following activities were listed in the order as non-deferable for physically fit men, regardless of dependency:

Manufacturing—Curtains, draperies and bedspreads; painting, stitching, tucking and embroidery; trimmings; stamped art goods and art needlework; cut, beveled and etched glass, cutware; glass novelties; mosaic glass; stained glass; ornamental and decorated glass; jewelry fixings and materials; jewelry; laundry work; ornamental gold and silver leaf and foil; non-ferrous metal; costume jewelry and novelties; decorative feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; frames, mirror and picture; greeting cards and picture postcards; jewelry cases; signs and advertising displays.

Wholesale and Retail Trade—Antiques; beer, wines and liquors; custom tailors and furriers; candy, confectionery and nuts; florists; jewelry; novelties; tobacco.

Service—Automobile rental service; dance, musical and art studios; schools; gambling; interior decorating; night clubs; parking lots; photographic studios; Turkish bath, massage parlors, clothing rental, porter service and social escort service.

All the following occupations are non-deferable regardless of the activity in which they are found:

Bar cashier; bar boy, bartender; bath house attendants; beauty operators; bell boys; bookbinders; bookkeepers; cleaners; cosmeticians; custom tailors; custom fitters; dancing teachers; dish washers; doorkeepers; elevator operators (passenger and freight, but not freight); elevator starters (passenger and freight);

Errand boys (including messengers and office boys); fortune tellers, including astrologers, clairvoyants, mediums, mind readers, palmists, etc.; gardeners; greenkeepers; grounds keepers; housemen; hairdressers; laundry attendants; messengers; errand boys; office boys; newboys; night club managers and employees; porters (other than railway train service); private chauffeurs; soda dispensers; ushers; valets; waiters (other than those in railway train service);

Following is the list of essential industries issued last summer by the war manpower commission for guidance of draft boards in granting occupational deferments:

Production of aircraft and parts; production of ships, boats and parts; production of ordnance and accessories; production of ammunition; agriculture; food processing; forestry; logging and lumbering; construction of highway, streets and marine construction and construction of approved buildings; coal mining; metal mining; nonmetallic mining and processing; quarrying; smelting, refining and rolling of metals; production of metal shapes and forgings.

Finishing of metal products; production of industrial and agricultural equipment; production of machinery; production of chemicals and allied products; production of rubber products; production of leather products; production of textiles; production of apparel; production of stone, clay and glass products; production of petroleum, natural gas and petroleum and coal products; production of finished lumber products; production of transportation equipment; transportation services; production of materials for packing and shipping products.

Production of communication equipment; communication services (telephone, telegraph, newspapers, radio broadcasting and television, and repair of facilities); heating, power and illuminating services; health and welfare services, facilities and equipment; educational services; mental services (including services necessary for the maintenance of health, safety and morale, and the prosecution of the war).

Velvet Earrings



Deanna Durbin dons cloth earrings, Hollywood's answer to the metal shortage for costume jewelry. Made of black velvet, the ornaments match buttons of her suit.

F. D. R. 'HOPES' TO VISIT STALIN

President, Churchill, Vargas Agree on 'Unconditional Surrender' Policy.

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with Churchill naturally contained no detail on projected military operations, but he was emphatic in pointing out the military nature of the conference and the fact that it would lead to new and harder blows against the axis.

Mr. Roosevelt devoted a good bit of his discussion of his 11-day, 16,965 mile trip to the political situation in French North Africa, and expressed the belief that it was working out very well.

"You can't get a dispute out of it," the president said in commenting on the respective positions of Gen. Henri Giraud, French high commissioner of North Africa, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French.

He told his capacity-size press conference that North Africa's political problem in fact was essentially a military problem.

Then he read at length from an interview obtained by Guy Ramsey, of the London News Chronicle, from Giraud. It quoted Giraud as speaking highly of de Gaulle and professing great admiration for, and agreement with, the leader of the Fighting French.

Predicts More Co-operation

Mr. Roosevelt predicted there would be greater co-operation and co-ordination between the two French leaders and their staffs as a result of their meeting in Casablanca.

Asked about the status of French political prisoners in North Africa, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought all those who wanted to fight the Germans had been released except some who had committed other crimes.

A questioner cited a report that it was regarded as a crime by the Giraud administration in North Africa to support de Gaulle.

That, the president said, is an absolute lie.

He also discussed at length his meeting with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil at Natal.

CHURCHILL SEES TURKISH CHIEF

Axis Fears Invasion of Balkans Will Follow Meeting.

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flew to Turkey in two giant Consolidated Liberator planes made in the United States.

The communiqué issued after the Turkish conference set forth in vague terms what might be called the minimum achievements of the conference. Agreement was reached, it was said, on the manner in which the United States and Great Britain "would be able to help Turkey materially to consolidate her own general defensive security."

Conferences between staff officers of Britain and Turkey were an important feature of the conference. The growing air power of the united nations was made evident by the presence of 20 Hurricane fighter planes—delivered to Turkey by Britain—near the scene of the conference.

Reports of what happened at the meeting did not make clear that Turkey's status as one of the few remaining neutrals would be changed. The axis propagandists took the line that the united nations were attempting to push Turkey into the war.

Ancient Friendship Revived

Back in Cairo today, Mr. Churchill said: "The world struggle is proceeding with gathering momentum toward its climax. . . . So far as we have gone, we have every reason to rejoice."

"It is clear that the ancient friendship between Great Britain and Turkey, which was slashed across by the tragedy of the last war, has now been revived in its fullest strength and sincerity."

He said he acted with the complete approval of President Roosevelt. It was said, and that Premier Stalin of Russia is being kept informed of developments.

There will be heavy fighting in North Africa in the next few "months and weeks," Mr. Churchill said, predicting that the Germans and Italians would be driven off the continent. He described Marshal Erwin Rommel as "a fugitive from Egypt and Libya" who now is trying to represent himself "as the deliverer of Tunis."

Mr. Churchill predicted that the Russian "situation" may well prove permanent and fatal for the axis.

BECKER URGES 65 AS REINSTATEMENT AGE

Police Chief Clifford Becker today recommended to the board of safety legislation which would amend present laws affecting reinstatement of ex-police officers.

The present state law specifies that retired officers who completed 20 years of service before reaching 60 years of age are eligible for reinstatement.

Chief Becker recommended that the reinstatement age be advanced to 65.

Also recommended by the police chief was a proposal which would make police radio operators regular members of the police department and therefore eligible for the benefits of the police pension fund.

Under the present law radio operators are employed in a civilian status.

Both recommendations were referred to the city corporation counsel.

The police chief also asked the safety board to reinstate four retired officers. They are Omar Jeff Lee, William A. Englebright, William Kurasch and Walter Gibson.

The board also was advised that E. Franklin Fisher, patrolman, is entering the navy and was asked to carry Fisher on the police roll as having been detailed to the navy for the duration.

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Fraser were selected to pose with their parents and Governor Schricker for a newspaper picture.

The day before he left for Glenview, Bob wrote his own "obituary" and carefully filed it with his picture in The Times files.

The "obit" read:

"Robert L. Fleetwood brought a navy dive bomber down today—nose first."

"Burial will be at the Riverside cemetery, Seymour, Ind."

It was dated "Feb. 2."

He joked that he "hoped the story wouldn't break for the Star."

But the Star was the first to carry the story of his death.

Bob was born in Seymour, the son of Earl Fleetwood, a railroad engineer. Mr. Fleetwood, Bob's, sister, Mrs. Mary Layton, and his grandmother, Mrs. Frank Bretthauer, received a letter from him yesterday that he was finishing his training this week and would be home for 15 days—his first leave as an officer.

Bob attended the University of Michigan in 1934-35. He was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity there.

He transferred to Butler, where he was graduated with a B. S. degree in journalism in 1940. At Butler he was prominent in campus activities, serving as editor of the Collegian, president of Sigma Delta

5 Millions Cut From Budget Estimate Given Legislature

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commission appropriation \$9,400,000 below that of two years ago.

In a special statement on the highway situation, the committee said:

"The most optimistic view of income possibilities would indicate funds available for all operations not to exceed \$16,000,000, including \$4,500,000 on hand June 30, 1943. The appropriation finally fixed at \$19,000,000 for the biennium is therefore made in light of pending legislation which seeks to delete from the general fund of the state \$2,500,000 which would otherwise accrue to the general fund during the ensuing biennium."

Heavy Losses Anticipated

The highway department predicament appears even worse when it is considered that the actual expenditures for the current biennium are expected to reach the \$36,000,000 mark. Furthermore, the cut in highway appropriations was made in the belief that no more money would be coming in—that is, in anticipation of heavy revenue losses.

On the other hand, the increases recommended by the budget committee will be accompanied by no corresponding increase in revenue in those quarters—hence the prediction that future operations will have to be financed partly out of the present treasury surplus of around \$28,000,000.

At the same time, actual war emergency needs were expected to make inroads on the budget. The state guard was allotted \$125,000 in the biennial budget recommendation. The budget did not even include civilian defense appropriations

which, under a separate bill now pending, may near \$500,000.

Guard Drill Pay Ignored

The original request to the budget committee for state guard, made back in August, was for well over \$900,000. Among the items to go by the board as the committee broke the figure down was drill pay.

Other departments to receive heavy cuts were the Alcoholic Beverages Commission which was trimmed \$244,239 to a recommended appropriation of \$1,089,800; the motor vehicle department which received a cut of \$128,919 to \$539,200, and the contingent fund for equipment which was docked \$100,000, exactly half of the appropriation for this purpose in 1941-43.

These budget committee recommendations, according to budget director C. Anderson Ketchum, are tight estimates and will be much closer to actual expenditures, if the legislature adheres to them, than were the final appropriations made by the 1941 general assembly.

The total budget set up by the last legislature amounted to \$82,319,632 but additional appropriations, made under so-called "escalator clauses," already have increased that amount to \$85,130,055. That means an expenditure by the end of the current biennium of \$2,810,433 that the last general assembly hadn't counted on.

In addition to what was provided over and above the budget, under the escalator clauses, the present budget bill asks for deficiency appropriations of \$188,211 to help certain departments finish out the fiscal period.

The president said the only complaint he had about the trip was that he had to get up at 4:30 or 5 a. m. every day.

He was asked whether he had heard the radio program Saturday night in observance of his birthday anniversary. He replied that he was aboard a train en route from Miami at the time. There was a radio set on the train, he added, but the darned thing wasn't working.

F. D. R. TO RECEIVE SOUVENIR OF BLITZ

LONDON, Feb. 2 (U. P.).—President Roosevelt will receive a stone blasted from the house of commons by a German bomb on May 10, 1941, it was disclosed today.

The stone will bear the parliamentary coat of arms made of lead from the destroyed roof of the commons building. It will be presented by Col. Arthur Evans, chairman of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary union, who will go to Washington soon.

Mr. Roosevelt said many rumors circulated in Casablanca during his visit, including one that there was to be a conference with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, another that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy arrived to surrender and another that Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was among those present.

The president revealed that the secret service had devised some new gadgets for his protection. While he was motoring in North Africa, he said, a couple of secret service men sat in the seat in front of him. If they saw a European standing on the road ahead, one of the secret service men would divert his attention by pointing his finger skyward and shouting "Oh look, look!" This would prompt the stranger to peer into the skies looking for an airplane. By the time he looked down, the presidential car had passed.

The president stopped his own press conference with an anecdote about five WASAs in North Africa—possibly the only ones in Africa, he said. They were detailed to do telephonic and stenographic work at the conference.

All five, Mr. Roosevelt said, had been on the same ship to Africa in December when the vessel was torpedoed. They were rescued and taken to North Africa with no clothes whatever.

The president paused and there was a faint gasp from the reporters. Then, after he had achieved the proper effect, Mr. Roosevelt added: none except those on their backs.

Chi and a member of Blue Key and Sigma Tau Delta.

He was an athlete at Shields high school, Seymour, where he was graduated.

He was 27.

The plane crash was at Monograph field, Va., but details of the accident were not released by the navy.

He said before he went into the service that he wanted to fly a small ship so that "when I go I won't take anybody with me."

He was the only casualty announced by the navy.

The father, sister and grandmother are the only immediate survivors. They said that the body would be returned to Seymour, but that funeral arrangements had not been made.

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PRIMARY BILL DIES IN LOWER HOUSE

(Continued from Page One)

with "open ears patrols the halls of the Claypool hotel and reports back to their bosses every operation of every person who seeks to do the right thing in the state of Indiana."

"Perhaps you would like to know the names of the chiefs of this gang?" Mr. Downey said. "They are politicians named Mike Harriman and Leo Scharfman, who sometimes is known as 'Leo the Louie.'"

Rep. Wesley Malone (R. Clinton), chairman of the elections committee and a sponsor of the majority committee report urging that the direct primary bill be killed, told representatives he not only opposed the primary for naming state candidates but actually would prefer the convention system in his own county where the primary system now prevails.

Two Republicans and one Democrat on the elections committee signed the minority report asking

that the bill be recommended for passage. The minority signers were Reps. Leotis Gregory (R. Martinsville), Alva Baxter (R. Indianapolis) and Jesse Dickinson (D. South Bend).

The final house vote was 68 to 24 in favor of the majority report to kill the bill.

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