

## ough o Front

on Hangman's  
halfway up the  
stern hill, with  
completely sur-  
planes kept the  
with food and  
bookmen denied  
allied situation  
I become critical,  
d that the ability  
to shuttle rein-  
the secret  
ancient Roman  
t south of the  
to the difficulties  
to the Zealanders.  
action of the town  
and artillery last  
enemy troops have  
de Casino.

## S START LONDON

ch 22 (U. P.)—  
raiders attacked  
y, killing a num-  
when one high-  
a crowded ves-  
landed outside  
publishing firm.  
explosive incendi-  
one street, set-  
size and touching  
t. Many people  
as the fires  
lock of workers'  
smaller houses.  
iders were shot  
man force was  
than the approx-  
last week gave  
biggest fire raid  
itz.

## HULL EXPLAINS FOREIGN POLICY

Insists U. S. Following  
Principles Outlined in  
Atlantic Charter.

(Continued From Page One)

Hull's statement was issued, two Republican congressmen arose in the house and sharply criticized the government's present conduct of foreign affairs, saying most Americans were "in ignorance of this war's long range purposes."

Rep. John B. Bennett (R. Mich.) said Russia's attitude toward small nations, as displayed in current discussions with Poland and Finland, appeared to violate the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. He called upon Mr. Roosevelt to "let the people of this country know whether our government intends to silently acquiesce in such conduct."

The United States, Bennett said, should insist that Russia "live up to her agreements . . . and treat us as an equal ally equally concerned with the outcome of this conflict and with the future peace."

Rep. Hugh Scott (R. Pa.) called for an announcement of discussions at Tehran, especially as to what, if any, decision had been made on the future status of France.

Scott said Russia's unilateral recognition of the Badoglio regime in Italy and of the French committee of Gen. Charles DeGaulle had brought "reason to anticipate a pro-Russian Europe after the war, one over which Russia's sphere of influence stands more than an even chance of prevailing over the British balance of power which we seem ineptly seeking to further."

He urged outright U. S. recognition of DeGaulle.

Hull's statement, however, reiterated this government's belief that each nation should be free to decide its own form of government. This indicated that while the United States may increase the degree of recognition given DeGaulle, it will allow the liberated French people to decide finally who is to lead France.

SNOW COVERS DENVER.

DENVER, Colo., March 22 (U. P.)—A severe snow storm whipped by 30 to 45 mile an hour winds sub- sided today leaving parts of the city

## Pfc. James Mitchell Killed; Raymond Slattery Missing

(Continued From Page One)

entering service, was killed in action in Italy Jan. 29.

He is the brother of Mrs. Myrtle Skaggs, 2733 N. Dearborn st., and son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Mitchell of Terre Haute.

The 19-year-old soldier joined the army Jan. 30, 1943, and went overseas last October. A graduate of Gerstemeier high school in Terre Haute, he was employed by the Fairmount Glass Co. in Indianapolis before entering service.

Pvt. Mitchell previously had been reported missing March 2 and his parents were notified of his death March 13.

Surviving are four brothers and two sisters besides Mrs. Skaggs. S. Sgt. Louis Mitchell, stationed at Ft. Monroe, La., is the only brother in service.

S. SGT. RAYMOND SLOTERY, army infantryman, has been missing in action in Italy since Feb. 11. The 19-year-old soldier is the son of Mrs. Olga Healey, Speedway City. He had been in service since April 7, 1943, and overseas since last October.

Following his induction, Sgt. Slattery was stationed at Ft. Knox, Ky., and Ft. Meade, Md., in this country, and in North Africa and Italy.

A graduate of Speedway high school, he was employed by Allison division of General Motors Corp. His brother, Pfc. Walter Slattery, is stationed in Tampa, Fla.

Sgt. Kenneth Orr, radio operator on a troop carrier transport plane, has been decorated with the distinguished flying cross for extraordinary achievement in action in the southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Orr is the grandson of Mrs. C. W. Cole, 8915 Compton st., and son of Mrs. Ruth Saunders, who is

employed in the army air depot at San Bernardino, Cal.

He was employed by the American National bank before enlisting in the army air forces.

PFC. RUSSELL BLAIR, Indianapolis infantryman, was wounded in the purple heart.

The 20-year-old soldier is the husband of Mrs. Ruth Blair, 2436 N. Talbot ave., and son of Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Blair, 612 S. Rybolt ave.

Inducted in the army Feb. 20, 1943, Pvt. Blair went overseas last June. His wife believes he is back on active duty now.

Before going to Italy he was stationed in North Africa and Sicily. He is a graduate of Ben Davis high school and a former Standard Grocery Co. employee.

PVT. THOMAS REILLY, with the marines in the South Pacific, was wounded in action Feb. 22 at Eniwetok.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reilly, 3421 Orchard ave. Mr. Reilly is a member of the Indianapolis police force and his son was wounded on the Reilly's 34th wedding anniversary.

Pvt. Reilly, who already has served on Kwajalein island, has been in the marines since November, 1942, and has been in the Pacific area since July, 1943.

A former Technical and Cathedral high school pupil, he worked at the Allison division of General Motors before enlisting.

His brother, Pfc. Robert Reilly, former Indianapolis detective, is stationed at Ft. Harrison and on duty as an M. P. at the Indianapolis police station. Another brother, Cpl. Bernard Reilly, recently received a medical discharge after serving in the army one and a half years.

T. SGT. CHARLES A. ALLRED, 1701 N. New Jersey st., has been awarded the air medal with three oak leaf clusters and the distin- guished flying cross for 25 combat bombing operations as engineer and top turret gunner on a Flying Fortress in the 8th air force.

The 29-year-old airman shot down an enemy fighter plane on the Gdynia mission when his squadron bombed docks and shipping in that German-held Polish port.

Sgt. Allred, son of Mrs. Neatie P. Higgs of the New Jersey st. address, flew the attack on the ball-bearing factory in Schweinfurt, helping to cripple Germany's war production. He took part in bombing a hydro-electric plant at Rjukan, Norway, and flew his 25th mission on his 29th birthday.

Before entering the air forces May 14, 1941, Sgt. Allred was a rubber worker with General Tire and Rubber Co. of Wabash.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT today confirmed the previous report that S. Sgt. Paul L. Akers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Akers, 4652 Valdaia ave., was wounded in action and announced the names of 19 others wounded in the Mediterranean theater.

The wounded are Pvt. James F. Alexander, son of Mrs. Flossie Alexander, Fillmore; T. Sgt. Ralph W. Austin, son of Mrs. Myrtle Austin, Terre Haute; Pvt. Charles E. Dailley, son of Mrs. Margaret Dailley, New Albany; Pfc. Walter L. Howell, son of Mrs. Christina Howell, Walton; Pfc. Raymond V. Hurm, son of August J. Hurm, St. Meinrad; Sgt. Battista Lorenzini, son of Frank Lorenzini, Universal; Pfc. Wilbert M. Myers, husband of Mrs. Besse Myers, Ft. Wayne, and Pvt. Eliza L. Phillips, son of Ernest Phillips, Owensville.

Others are Pvt. Theodore J. Piechocki, son of Mrs. Mary Piechocki, South Bend; Pvt. Raymond F. Reis, husband of Mrs. Eleanor I. Reis, Hammond; Pfc. Morris W. Riddle, son of Mrs. Lulu Riddle, Whites town; Pvt. Noel W. Risk, husband of Mrs. Eileen M. Risk, Ft. Wayne; Pvt. Lawrence F. Russell, son of Mrs. Grace M. Russell, Gary; Sgt. Elmer H. Voyles, husband of Mrs. Lois I. Voyles, Lafayette; S. Sgt. Eugene A. Warnecke, son of Mrs. Helen Kryszinski, East Chicago; Pvt. Paul Warwick, son of Mrs. Imogene Warwick, Kokomo; Pvt. Paul P. Weisenbach, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Weisenbach, Batesville; Pfc. Clarence E. White, son of Mrs. Clova M. White, Washington, and Pfc. Clarence Wright, son of Mrs. Celia Wright, Eckerty.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau

All Data in Central War Time

Summary 6:45 | Sunset 6:59

TEMPERATURE

March 22, 1943

7 a. m. . . . . 27 | 2 p. m. . . . . 40

Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7:30 a. m. . . . . 50

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 . . . . . 6.8

Deficiency since Jan. 1 . . . . . 2.18

The following table shows the tempera- tures yesterday:

Station . . . . . High Low

Atlanta . . . . . 40 45

Boston . . . . . 40 44

Chicago . . . . . 42 44

Cincinnati . . . . . 42 44

Cleveland . . . . . 42 45

Denver . . . . . 35 42

Evansville . . . . . 41 44

Indianapolis . . . . . 42 45

Kansas City, Mo. . . . . 42 45

Los Angeles . . . . . 43 47

Miami, Fla. . . . . 43 47

Minneapolis-St. Paul . . . . . 43 47

New Orleans . . . . . 43 47

New York . . . . . 43 47

Oklahoma City . . . . . 43 47

Omaha, Neb. . . . . 43 47

Pittsburgh . . . . . 43 47

St. Louis . . . . . 43 47

San Antonio, Tex. . . . . 43 47

St. Paul . . . . . 43 47

Washington, D. C. . . . . 43 47

## TEACHERS ASK PAY INCREASES

Proposed City Schedule  
Calls for Adjustments  
Totaling \$441,715.

(Continued From Page One)

than the \$2400-a-year minimum paid Indianapolis firemen and policemen.

Their proposal, however, would not raise the salary of \$1500 for beginners in the teaching profession.

In addition to salary raises, the federation also proposed regulations for members of the teaching corps returning from military service and for sick benefit pay for teachers.

The committee recommended that those returning from military service be granted salary adjustments equivalent to those granted during their absence.

It also asked that each teacher absent from duty because of personal illness or death of a relative be given full pay for the first five days of absence each semester and the difference between his salary and the salary allowance of the substitute teacher for the second five days of absence each semester.

Under present sick benefit regulations, teachers receive the difference between their salaries and the substitute teachers' salaries for 20 days during the school year.

Members of her committee said the pay increases were necessary for Indianapolis teachers to match increases in living costs.

Allies Must Find  
Political Unity

(Continued From Page One)

that by their failure to synchronize their political moves.

Not only in eastern Europe but in Italy, the Balkans, France and elsewhere the unilateral activities of one power—without even serving notice on the others—obviously encourages the Allies to believe that the allies are divided politically and hence are vulnerable.

If Hitler therefore aims his arrows at the Achilles' heel which we so obligingly expose, it is observed, we have only ourselves to blame.

It is hardly too much to say that American co-operation in preserving the peace after the war depends in large measure on Mr. Stettinius' visit.

Commons Is on Record

For the moment the Atlantic Charter seems pretty definitely out of the window so far at least as it represents the peace aims of the united nations as a whole.

A considerable section of British opinion therefore is in full agreement with an equally large section of American opinion that the time is more than ripe for a restatement or clarification on the part of the decisive Big Three.

Some 70 members of the house of commons—not from any one party but forming a sort of cross-section—have expressed themselves in that sense.

Already the British press is beginning to question America's attitude after the war.

The Independent Sunday Dispatch asks, "Can some of us be blamed for wondering where exactly we stand with America?"

The newspaper seemed worried mostly less as a result of the presidential elections America "might go back on her obligations to assist in keeping peace," completely overlooking the real danger, which is what might happen if the Allied war aims as set forth in the Atlantic Charter are scrapped.

Task Is Difficult

Mr. Stettinius' task therefore will be herculean. It will be nothing less than clearing the Allied tables of a fast accumulating mass of misunderstanding which if allowed to remain will almost certainly have the result the British fear.

But unless the under secretary or somebody explains why, they may get the idea that it was due to the presidential elections in America, the real reason—namely, America's reluctance to underwrite a European peace based on power politics.

O. E. S. TO INITIATE

Naomi chapter 131, O. E. S., will have a called meeting for initiation at 8 p. m. Friday in the Masonic temple, North and Illinois sts. Mrs. Alice Hartmann, worthy matron, and John E. Henry, worthy patron, will preside.

IN INDIANAPOLIS—EVENTS—VITALS

EVENTS TODAY

Red Cross annual fund campaign.

Indianapolis Power & Light Co., to receive the national security award of the Office of Civilian Defense, 1000 N. Capitol.

Scottish Rite initiation, at the Scottish Rite, night.

Thomas Stokes Wright, 20, of 1815 1/2 Highland pl.; Laura Mae Brown, 20, of 1703 Y. ave.

Everett Clark, 23, of 805 S. Washington, Crawfordville, Ind.; Margaret Lee Kennedy, 20, of 1108 Broadway, and Floyd Elmer Whitehead, 24, of 5145 W. Washington; Betty Mae Boughman, 20, of 343 N. Noble.

James Franklin Hall, 21, U. S. navy; Roberta Brown, 20, of 24 S. State; Stella Scruggs, 35, of 34 S. State.

Seib Thomas Nussbaum, 40, of 811 N. Pine; Mary Esther Thompson, 27, 1204 Laurel.

Brook E. Diller, 21, Camp Ellis, Ill.; Genevieve Wensch, 20, of 3120 N. Michigan.

David Klyce Hall, 23, U. S. army; Stout Betty Ruth Lyon, 18, of 719 N. Bradley.

Calvin Harris, 24, Camp Albany; Ruth Harris, 24, of 2610 Clifton.

Robert Leroy Breivogel, 25, of 4150 Boulevard Y. ave. and Anna Mae Aldous, 18, of 3225 Salem.

Lewis G. Caldwell, 47, R. R. 10, Box 663, Laura Thurman, 47, R. R. 10, Box 663, Louis C. Winkler, 44, of 36 S. Rural; Roy Cox Hiebler, 25, of 36 S. Rural.

BIRTHS

William, Elizabeth Grube, at St. Francis, John, Anna Norton, at City.

## Nazis Fall Before Grinding Tanks in Heart of Ukraine

(Continued From Page One)

tion of manpower and technique of the forces opposing him. In this he has scored a major success.

Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein, who commands the whole southern grouping for the Nazis, has been compelled to move his headquarters steadily back, first from Novo Ukrainka to Pervomaisk, and now it is reported that he is established at Yassy, well within the borders of Rumania itself.

Three Military Drives

The recent military operations on this front divide themselves into three steps.

The first was the Korsun-Shevchenko encirclement in which 10 Nazi divisions and one brigade of SS (Elite Guards), the "Volonia," whose commander it now develops was the Belgian Fascist, Leon de Grele, were trapped. The full extent of this disaster is not generally realized.

The Russian move was a daring one. The original corridor around the surrounded units was hardly two miles wide. At no time, until the final liquidation, was it much more than 10, and against this thin strip the Germans concentrated a powerful tank army in the effort to rescue the lost divisions.

Konev himself was actually in the corridor during most of this operation. The Russian army went methodically about the job of destroying these units, forcing the circle to become constantly smaller, cutting villages into bits and wiping out garrisons piecemeal.

Corodische, for example, is a rambling village that extends almost eight miles along a small river valley. It was divided into 16 different sections before the Germans were finally exterminated there.

Populace Chased Out

In a last desperate effort to save themselves, the Nazi forces concentrated at the village of Shandorovka on Feb. 17. They chased what was left of the civilian population into the steppes and hoped to make a last stand there.

At about 2 o'clock in the morning the Russian air force began to pound the area. The artillery, which was barely three miles away in any direction, added to the inferno.

Then came a fearful new "night of long knives."

The Germans formed two columns, with an estimated 12,000 men in each, and began a march to the south in the effort to break through to Gen. Hubbe's 1st tank army. The Russians permitted them to pass two of the five defense lines, then struck the savage final blow.

The cavalry ran them down. The tanks were under orders not to fire because of danger to the town. The forces literally ground the Germans into the mud.

Shandorovka itself is a shambles and the area surrounding it will long wear the scars of this engagement.

The main German forces, meanwhile, had taken up a position roughly west to east, along a line about 30 miles north of Uman. In this grouping were 10 infantry divisions and one parachute division which had been badly mauled in the fighting around Kirovograd, and a powerful concentration of eight tank divisions. Farther to the east, facing Kirovograd, were two more SS tank divisions—the Gross Deutschland and the Totenkopf.

No Units Relieved

There is a recorded case of the commander of the 2d parachute division, Gen. Ramke, who rejoined his unit on Feb. 24 after hospitalization.

He told the men that he was sorry he had been away but he had taken the opportunity to ask Marshal Hermann Goering if the division might be relieved. Goering said that Hitler had ordered that no units on the eastern front should be given leave, because of transport difficulties, but Ramke added: "We are now in a quiet sector."

So convinced were the Germans that Konev's forces were immobilized by mud and weather that they began in early March to send some tanks to the support of the troops facing Marshal Gregory Zhukov on the 1st Ukrainian front in the Tarnopol district.

Portions of the 1st, 16th and SS Adolf Hitler divisions, which were loaded on railroad cars at the tiny station of Potash. The 17th tank division remained in line.

Farther to the east, around Naklak, were the 3d and 14th tank divisions, with the 11th and 13th in line. This was the moment that Konev chose for his offensive.

What Korsun-Shevchenko was for manpower, Konev now planned for the equipment of these units.

On March 5 his soldiers broke the line north of Mankovka and advanced about six miles. On the next day the second blow was struck

in the vicinity of Olkhovets, where the 11th tank division was stationed. On the third day another attack was launched near Krasny and Okhmatov.

Force Nazis to Flee

The German forces maintained reasonably good order until March 8. The Russians swept on to both sides of the Mankovka grouping, cut the only railroad and pressed on around Uman. Then the Nazis broke and ran.

The equipment which they had painfully moved for a month and a half simply sank into the mud. Tanks, trucks, automobiles and every conceivable kind of conveyance were left where they stood. Helmets were thrown down, packs fell by the wayside.

Each tiny bridge over the Ukrainian streams was jammed. Columns piled up for miles back. Demolition squads tried frantically to destroy as much as possible and it must be said to their credit that they were about the only efficient section of this army. Most of these vehicles are burned.

The Nazis reeled back to the southern Bug river and tried to hold it, but were so unprepared that the Russian army crossed it almost in stride. Six of the seven bridges along the broad front were captured intact.

German Units Helpless

Stripped as they were, these German divisions were almost helpless. Fresh troops had been installed along the Bug, but they were unable to stem the Russian army advance, which raced on to the Dniester and crossed it.

The second phase of the operation really ended at the Bug. The third phase is now under way, with much more sweeping objectives. It seems perfectly plain that it is only a matter of days until Rumania will be invaded.

The soldiers on this front already are joking about "mamalyga"—a Ukrainian peasant's eat which is definitely not to the taste of the Russian army.

The chances seem good that Konev's troops will be the first to carry the battle on this front into one of Hitler's strongholds.

Its effect on the morale of the army, which, for almost three years, has been fighting on its own territory, will be tremendous.

Copyright, 1944, by The Indianapolis Times and The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

## REPORT BATTLE RAGES IN BALKANS

(Continued From Page One)

visions, occupying the main border town of Szeged.

Szeged was said to be jammed with thousands of Jews and Hungarians trying to flee to Yugoslavia. As soon as his forces occupied the town, Von Welch clamped down a curfew and carried out mass arrests among the Jews and anti-Nazi Hungarians.

Seize Rail Lines

Madrid heard that German army detachments methodically were seizing Rumanian railroads, while elite SS storm troops and gendarmes rounded up leaders of peace movements.

Diplomatic circles in Madrid were quoted as saying that Rumania, like Hungary, now could be considered "just an occupied country with an enemy garrison," but there was no confirmation that the occupation of Rumania had yet been completed.

A London Daily Mail dispatch from Ankara said Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Mihai A. Antonescu and other Rumanian leaders attended a five-hour secret conference Tuesday to consider the possibility of surrendering to Russia. "Major decisions" were reached, after which a Rumanian general visited the German commander at Bucharest, the dispatch said.

Public anxiety in Rumania over the approach of the Soviet army was nearing the panic stage, the Daily Mail dispatch reported.

Radio Ankara said the Germans also had taken over radio, telephone and telegraphic communications in Bulgaria and were expected to place all three Balkan satellites under a unified command to be announced soon.

The Daily Mail said German troops were "taking over" in Bulgaria, while the London News-Chronicle reported that Hitler was "now seizing" both Bulgaria and Rumania.

Though all reports indicated that the Germans were in full control in Hungary, information reaching Madrid from France said Hungarian troops resisted the Germans at Debrecen, 20 miles west of the Rumanian border, and Miskolc, 90 miles northeast of Budapest, and also dynamited railroads.

## DRAFT AND GAS LINKED TO AAA

Congressional Probe of  
Farmers' Coercion  
Charges Ordered.

(Continued From Page One)

to the county war board "within five days after you have signed up at your township AAA meeting and obtained a certified copy of your 1944 production."

"It is very important that you obtain this certificate as directed since in its absence you may be placed in class 1-A and held for military service," the notice said.

"This can be construed only to mean that unless the registrant signs up with the AAA, he will not be considered for deferment as an agricultural worker," Harness said.

(Col. Robinson Hitchcock, state draft director, said today that one Harness referred was an "innocent mistake involving loose use of the English language."

Gathered Information

(He said that the Triple A was being used to gather information for draft boards on the production records of farmers because it has the personnel available.