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No. 121

President Calls for Anti-Inflation Move

Nazis Try Front Assault on Volga, Claim Novorossisk

Wedges Move Toward Stalingrad, Black Sea Coast; Soviet Troops Counter Attack in Mozdok Area

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—(AP)—The German army, turned back at the northwest and southwest flank approaches to Stalingrad after two days of violent fighting, has attacked frontally and driven a wedge into one sector west of the Volga river city, the Russians announced early Tuesday.

Numerically superior German forces also hammered a wedge into Russian positions at Novorossisk on the Black sea coast "despite heavy losses," the midnight communique said. (The Germans claimed Novorossisk's capture Sunday).

Rommel Pulls Forces Back

Nazi General Killed In Fighting; Land Front Quieter

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—(AP)—Thrown into reverse after losing his second supreme bid for the valley of the Nile, Marshal Erwin Rommel withdrew his battered axis forces further toward the west Monday under ceaseless assault by allied artillery and air forces.

At last accounts the position of the slowly but steadily back-tracking Germans and Italians was given officially as west of the British minefields which they entered last week, indicating Rommel had been forced beyond his starting point.

Three Messerschmitts were shot down in dogfights over the central sector this afternoon, one by a flight lieutenant from Dallas, Tex., who is a member of the Canadian air force. He damaged another axis fighter before his ammunition gave out, and crashed a third who attacked him later.

The land front was quieter Monday. Behind Rommel lay a battlefield strewn with the wreckage of many of his big tanks and also his shattered hopes, confidently expressed just a week ago, that "we'll be in Cairo next week."

Also left behind was the body of one of his trusted aides, Gen. George Von Bismarck, whose death in the recent fighting was disclosed by German prisoners brought here.

Von Bismarck was identified as one of Hitler's ablest generals and a distant relative of the great iron chancellor, Count Otto Von Bismarck, who created the first German reich in 1870. Young Bismarck was said to have taken command of an armored division in the desert after service in Russia.

Most of the continuing action Monday was behind the central sector of the El Alamein front where the Germans were fighting a determined rearguard action to cover withdrawal of their main force.

The main British lines, strung out for some 45 miles from the Mediterranean coast to the Qattara depression, remained solid. At Alexandria, headquarters of the British fleet, announced that British submarines have sunk five large and two medium.


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New York Has Air Raid Alarm

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—(AP)—An unfamiliar airplane which subsequently proved to be a friendly army bomber spotted off the east coast early Tuesday, prompting a nine-minute air raid alarm throughout the New York metropolitan area.

Startled citizens tumbled from their beds. Thousands of a record influx of holiday visitors seeking pleasure in night spots rushed to the streets for a look at what appeared to be the real thing, and 50,000 air raid wardens in the city proper took their posts.

Bitter Siege Waged



Stalled in flank attacks on the Volga stronghold of Stalingrad (1), the German army is attempting to storm the city in a frontal attack from the west. At Mozdok (2) a surprise Red army counterblow pushed the Germans northward. The Russians admitted a wedge driven at Novorossisk (3) by the Nazis, who Sunday claimed the port's capture.—Associated Press Telegram.

Japs Lose 1000 Men In Kokoda Advance, Fail in Solomons

Allies Yield Reinforcement Of Islands Forces Misses

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—(AP)—Japanese troops at a cost of more than 1000 casualties have thrown allied troops back in the Kokoda-Miyo area less than 60 miles east of the big allied base of Port Moresby in New Guinea.

Using both frontal attacks and encirclement strategy the enemy has pushed westward toward a pass in the Owen Stanley mountains "and is now in contact with our defense positions," an allied command communique said Tuesday.

Allied airplanes struck heavily at the Japanese, scoring direct hits on native huts used by the enemy, and sweeping low to machinegun the creeping jungle fighters.

The communique said of this fight: "In a series of frontal attacks, combined with envelopment, the enemy has made advances forcing back our troops in forward areas and is now in contact with our defense positions."

"His casualties are conservatively estimated at more than 1000."

"Our air force continues to harass enemy lines of supply and installations. Direct hits were scored on huts and large fires were started, while the area was machine-gunned in extensive low-level attacks."

The advance to Myola, about eight miles south of Kokoda, is an uphill drive for the enemy. Myola is about 6000 feet above sea level, and below "the gap" leading through the mountains, Kokoda is only 1000 feet.

The communique did not state the period in which the Japanese casualties were inflicted, nor were allied losses given. The Japanese first landed in the Gona-Buna area July 23 to begin the hasty drive to Kokoda.

Supporting the overland Japanese drive the enemy sent 26 (Turn to Page 2, Col. 7)

Migrant Loggers Stopped

Pacific Area Is First Critical Region Set Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(AP)—Workers in the non-ferrous metal and lumber industries in 12 west coast states Monday were forbidden to switch to other jobs without first obtaining specific permission from the US employment service.

Acting to check manpower losses which he said already had reduced production of copper, other non-ferrous metals and lumber, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the war manpower commission, designated the 12 states as a "critical labor area."

Describing it as an employment stabilization plan, McNutt's order said it was designed to halt wasteful pirating and migration of workers engaged in the production of essential non-ferrous metals and lumber.

The order directed all departments and agencies of the federal government to "take all steps which may be necessary or appropriate" to insure observance of the regulations.

"The 'critical labor area,' the first to be established in the country, is composed of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Texas."

All non-ferrous metal mining, milling, smelting and refining and all logging and lumbering industries and activities in the area were designated as "essential war production activities."

No employer in the area, whether engaged in essential or non-essential production, may hire any worker employed in any of the critical occupations, effective Monday, except upon presentation of a "certificate of separation" from the US employment service.

The plan was said to be based upon an anti-pirating policy developed by the war manpower commission's national management-labor policy committee, and approved by McNutt July 16.

Fast Chinese Drive Frees 25 Villages

CHUNGKING, Sept. 7.—(AP)—A strong Chinese offensive in the central China province of Anhwei has liberated 25 villages in 20 days and still is gaining ground, the Chinese high command announced Monday night.

Congress Has October 1 Deadline Before Decree

Some of Solons Rebel at Plan Of FR Move

Price Stabilization by Congress to Bring Wage Results

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(AP)—President Roosevelt told congress Monday the war effort was sharply imperiled by a growing threat of inflation and demanded legislation by October 1 to permit establishment of price ceilings for all farm products. Unless congress acts by that date, Mr. Roosevelt firmly asserted, he will take the necessary action himself.

Some elements in congress rebelled at once. The president had "virtually placed a pistol at the head of congress," objected Senator LaFollette (P-Wis). Senator Taft (R-O) quickly asserted Mr. Roosevelt had laid down a "revolutionary and dangerous" doctrine in saying that under wartime powers he could abrogate laws previously enacted by congress.

In asking for the legislation, Mr. Roosevelt linked wages closely with farm prices as the factors responsible for the inflationary pressure. If congress would act to stabilize farm prices, he promised he would stabilize wages. A general situation of the cost of living was entirely possible, he said, but it could not be accomplished without firm control of all influences involved.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had considered meeting the problem himself "without further reference to the congress" but had decided instead to consult with congress.

In advance of Monday's presidential message, some government officials had said Mr. Roosevelt's approach to the inflation problem would take the form of an immediate executive order. Last Friday, an official who could not be quoted by name informed the Associated Press an order had been prepared for issuance today limiting all wages, salaries and farm prices and the Associated Press so reported.

In connection with the president's request for congressional action by October 1, Speaker Rayburn called all members of the house to return to the capital by next Monday. The house has been in informal recess.

In addition to his anti-inflation request, Mr. Roosevelt asked congress to quickly enact the long pending tax bill. Taxation, he said, was "one of the most powerful weapons in our fight to stabilize living costs." At the same time he reiterated previous demands that taxes be levied that no individual could retain a spendable income of more than \$25,000. And he asked again for the elimination of tax exempt securities.

But interest centered primarily upon his blunt challenge to the powerful congressional farm bloc. In presenting this challenge, Mr. Roosevelt offered the farm state congressmen a single concession. A floor as well as a ceiling should be established for farm prices. The floor, moreover, should be maintained for any necessary post-war period, to protect the farmers against such a downward price spiral as brought suffering to the farm lands after the first war.

"First to hold the line against inflationary price increases," the president said. "Second, to get the required production of necessary farm products. Third, to maintain the principle of parity for agriculture."

Farm prices should be established at parity, or at a level of some recent date, whichever is higher, he said. And in estimating parity, government benefits paid to the farmers should be included. Parity prices are those designed to give farm products the same purchasing power they enjoyed in some past period, usually 1909-14. Present laws prohibit imposition of farm price ceilings at less than 110 per cent of parity.

US Bombing Of France Protested

VICHY, Sept. 7.—(AP)—The pro-axis government of Pierre Laval protested energetically to the United States Monday because American flying fortresses and bombers had bombed cities in occupied France, held by Nazi troops and important to the German war effort.

The protest was lodged personally by Pierre Laval, chief of government and foreign minister, in an interview with the US charge d'affaires, S. Pinkney Tucker. Previously, the government had expressed displeasure after the Americans bombed Rouen shortly before the mass raid on Dieppe to disrupt communication lines over which the Germans shuttled reinforcements to the coastal garrison.

Germans Bomb London Area

Flying Fortresses Held Key to Air Superiority

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—(AP)—Nuisance raiders dropped flares in the London area just before midnight during a short air raid alarm, but heavy anti-aircraft fire drove off the planes before any bombs were dropped.

However, bombs struck in two areas of the home counties outside London. German planes flying over East Anglia also dropped heavy explosives and incendiaries in one district damage was believed to be minor, most of the incendiaries burning out in fields.

Shell bursts and tracer bullets streaked the skies over London, and searchlights roved overhead, but there were no reported bombings in the metropolitan area.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—(AP)—Major Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of US army air force in Europe, (Turn to Page 2, Col. 7)

Nelson Urges Labor to End Stoppages

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—(AP)—Flatly declaring we will lose the war unless we quickly develop and use "the overwhelming strength that free men have when they are completely united and completely in earnest," Donald M. Nelson asked labor Monday to end "quickie strikes" and needless absences from work.

Addressing thousands of workers at a Labor day rally broadcast (MBS) nationally from Cleveland's public hall, the war production board chief said "we are relying on labor" to keep its no-strike pledge and "we are also relying on management not to take advantage of labor's agreement to keep from striking. We expect equal amounts of restraint from both sides."

Nelson, saying the axis powers had put winning the war ahead of everything else, asserted: "It is my measured conviction that unless we fight with the same determination and the same unity of purpose, we are going to lose this war. I'm not just saying that we can lose this war. I'm saying that we are going to lose (Turn to Page 2, Col. 3)

Increased Lumber Substitute Asked

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(AP)—The war production board urged manufacturers of brick, tile and gypsum board Monday to prepare for an increased demand for these materials for use in place of lumber.

Because of lend-lease requirements and heavy military construction, the WPB estimated the available supply of lumber would fall 5,000,000 board feet short of meeting this year's requirements of 38,000,000 board feet.

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Our Senators
Won
6-1
5-4

Sunday's Weather
Sunday's max. temp. 61, min. 47. River Monday -3.5 ft. By army request weather forecasts are withheld and temperature data delayed.