



Washington, D. C. SOPHOMORE CONGRESSMEN

The President's heralded meeting with congressional freshmen had an unheralded sequel on Capitol Hill. Day after the White House party, 19 second-term house Democrats held a luncheon in Speaker Sam Rayburn's private dining room, at which there was considerable good-natured, and some not so good-natured, grousing about the President's relations with congress.

Object of the luncheon, arranged by Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, was to enable the second-termers to "console" each other for not being invited to the White House for a party when they were freshmen.

Among others, Rep. Sam Russell and Eugene Worley of Texas took great delight in joshing Rayburn: "Sam, why can't you get us an invitation to the White House?"

However, the luncheon took a serious turn when scrappy Rep. Edward Hebert of Louisiana lambasted the White House for not consulting with congress on new legislation, and criticized his colleagues for submitting to White House "dictates." Observing that only 26 of the 45 Democratic freshmen of the last session survived the November elections, the Louisianan declared:

"If a lot of us had paid more attention to our constituents instead of to White House advisers, there wouldn't be so few of us here today. In the last year of Huey Long's tenure, he controlled both houses of the Louisiana legislature completely except for one man. But Huey didn't try to ram through any bills without letting each man know what was going on and making him feel like he had a stake in the program. We in congress haven't been treated like that."

Hebert said he held no enmity against the House leadership, adding to Rayburn:

"I've always been very fond of you, but I've never been able to vote for you on a national ticket. I hope I will be able to cast my ballot for you next year, either as top man or running mate on the Democratic ticket."

This brought loud cheers from the luncheoners and blushes from Rayburn, who responded with a fatherly lecture urging those present not to let personal animosities influence their actions in congress.

AMERICAN BOMBERS

Despite the criticism you may hear of American planes, U. S. air-men who have studied the current bombings of Europe say privately that one American bomber is worth five of the British.

American planes are heavily armed and heavily armored. Able to protect themselves, they operate in the daylight, with precision bombing, whereas the British planes, flying at night, must lay down a pattern of bombs over a whole area, hoping that the principal target will be hit.

British planes can carry a heavier load of bombs, but the fewer bombs carried by the American planes are more effective because they go straight to the target.

Further, American planes have suffered fewer losses proportionately than the British, both operational and combat losses.

In fact the American contribution is so important that the all-out bombing of Germany must await the availability of more U. S. planes.

Most people think there is a heavy concentration of American planes in England now, and that the current round-the-clock bombings are the big show. Neither is correct.

There was a concentration of U. S. planes in England last summer and fall, made with intended publicity. This had the effect of sending the Nazis scurrying all over western Europe to mend their defenses. Then U. S. air strength was pulled out of England for the mission it had been intended for—the invasion of North Africa.

U. S. air strength in England is now being built up again, and when the time comes, the two air forces combined will stage the show intended to knock Germany out of the war.

MEXICO BARS MIGRATION

No one is advertising it, but Mexico has slapped a temporary ban on the recruitment of its workers for farm jobs in the United States.

This was expected to be one of our big sources of farm labor in the Southwest. However, no Mexican laborers have been imported in more than a month, despite feverish efforts by the Farm Security administration to bring in approximately 50,000.

Mexico is not keen about the recruiting program, and some time ago notified the state department that it was reserving the right to specify the sections of Mexico where labor could be recruited. Reason given was that Mexico couldn't afford to have labor drained from industrial sections.

Meanwhile the Farm Security administration has submitted orders for 6,000 Mexicans, but is still waiting for an okay to begin recruiting.

Note: So far we have imported 5,300 Mexican farm workers under 30-to-90 day work contracts.

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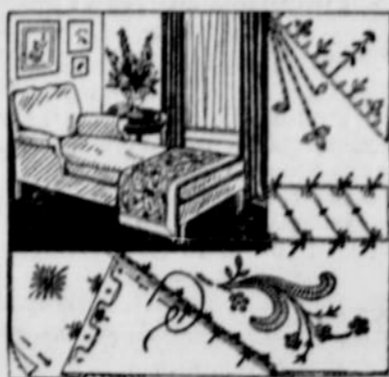
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Diner Was Quick to Recognize an Old Friend

As a man entered a restaurant and sat down at a table the man already there looked up with a smile of recognition.

"Pardon me, sir," he said, "I think we met a fortnight ago."

After a brief glance of inspection, the other man shook his head negatively.

"Sorry," he said, "but I don't know you."

"Maybe not. I don't know you, but I recognized that umbrella you're carrying."

"That's impossible, sir! A fortnight ago I had no umbrella."

"No," came the quick retort, "but I had!"

Country's Capital Where Government Is Located

As the capital of any country is where its government is, capitals of quite a number of European countries are "somewhere in England" at the moment, and will continue to be until the war is ended.

The capital of France these days changes so rapidly that it is hard to keep up with it. In the hearts of all true Frenchmen the capital is Paris, but the Vichy government has already been set up at Bordeaux, Tours, and Vichy.

Bordeaux was the French capital during the Franco-Prussian war last century, and centuries ago it was the capital of English France during the reign of Richard II. In those days a considerable part of France was a British colony. The last remnants of it are the Channel islands.

During the last war, the king of the Belgians set up his headquarters at La Panne, a holiday resort.

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SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER



Seed-bearing pods high up in rubber trees when ripe go off with an audible pop. The pods, about the size of a goose egg, contain formations of gas which explode when ripe and throw the seed as far as 100 feet.

The French call rubber caoutchouc from an Indian term meaning "weeping tree."

Ninety per cent of roadside flats that plague car owners can be avoided. Checking air pressures while tires are cool, before inflating will show up tubes that are losing an abnormal amount of pressure due to slow leaks.

Temperature, topography and types of roads as well as driving habit of owners account for wide variations in mileages from identical tires. These factors may account for a tire turning in from twenty to twenty-five thousand miles of service in Chicago whereas from seven to eight thousand miles may be the mileage it will render in Texas.

Jerry Shaw

In war or peace

B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

The Questions

1. What is a philippic?
2. In army slang, what is a cavalryman called?
3. A quack medicine is often called a what?
4. In mythology, what was the name of the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to Hades?
5. What is the difference between the "army of the U. S." and the "U. S. army"?
6. What is meant by the political term "log rolling"?

The Answers

1. Speech abounding in invective.
2. A cavalryman is "bowlegs," infantryman is "blisterfoot."
3. A nostrum.
4. Cerberus.
5. "Army of the U. S." applies to all draftees and those who have enlisted "for the duration plus six months." "U. S. army" refers to our regular army.
6. Log rolling is combining to assist another in a political enterprise, in consideration of assistance in return.

REPORT ON WARTIME OPERATIONS

What we received	1942	1941
for products and services sold	<u>\$1,865,951,692</u>	<u>\$1,622,355,922</u>
What we did with the money		
Wages, salaries, social security, and pensions	\$782,661,701	\$628,275,135
Taxes—Federal, state and local	203,755,157	168,645,848
Products and services bought from others	648,401,343	579,640,279
Wear and usage of facilities	128,161,530	98,590,187
Estimated additional costs caused by war	25,000,000	25,000,000
Interest on indebtedness	6,153,392	6,033,398
Dividends on cumulative preferred stock	25,219,677	25,219,677
Dividends on common stock	34,813,008	34,813,008
Carried forward for future needs	11,785,884	56,138,390
Total	<u>\$1,865,951,692</u>	<u>\$1,622,355,922</u>
Steel production in net tons of ingots	30,029,950	28,963,018

FACTS WORTH NOTING:

- \$783 million for workers in 1942, or 25% more than in 1941.
- \$204 million to government in taxes in 1942, or 21% more than in 1941.
- No increase in dividends in 1942.
- Balance for future needs 78% less than in 1941.

Many other interesting facts are told in the Annual Report of U. S. Steel, just published. It is a production story—and a financial story—of a great war effort. The complete report will be furnished upon request. Clip and mail the coupon at the right.

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