

It's Just Like Texas



Wearing an authentic Arabian costume which has been in his family half a century, Pvt. Peter Ohan (right) passes along advice on fighting conditions in the Middle East sector to Aviation Cadet J. J. O'Neill on the flying line at Randolph Field, Texas. A native born Assyrian who came to this country 22 years ago, Ohan served with the British Intelligence during the last war and wears the War and Victory ribbons for his part in the Allied triumph.

U. S.-British Methods Vary In Computing Ship Tonnage

To understand news of shipbuilding or of ship losses in the war, the difference between gross and deadweight tonnage must be clearly understood, according to the national council of American shipbuilders.

If you say a yardstick is 36 inches long, and your neighbor says it is several inches shorter, you won't come out with the same answer when you both try to measure the number of yards in a room with your respective yardsticks, the association explains.

Those who calculate the tonnage of a ship in the two most widely used measures—the gross tonnage used by the British and the deadweight tonnage used in this country—don't get the same answer, either.

Using the British yardstick, a Liberty ship is rated at 7,100 gross tons. American measurement will rate at about 10,800 deadweight tons.

All of which makes for confusion, to say the least.

To understand what ship tonnages mean, you must first learn that neither gross nor deadweight tons refers to the actual weight of a ship. They are attempts to measure its capacity to carry cargo. A ship's weight is far less important to her owner than the amount of revenue-producing cargo she will carry.

In arriving at the deadweight of a ship you measure the volume of

water it displaces, fully loaded with its crews and supplies, and subtract from that figure the combined weight of the ship's hull, machinery and all of its equipment. That gives the weight of the cargo in the ship, plus crew and supplies—the deadweight tonnage, which is expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.

Gross tons are really not tons at all. That is they are not measures of weight or mass, but of cubic content—like a bushel of corn.

It is easy to measure the cubic content of the hull and all enclosed deck structures of a ship. It is not so easy, however, to express cubic content in terms of the weight of cargo a ship will carry.

A ship loaded full of hay weighs substantially less than the same ship filled with pig iron. Therefore, in estimating gross tons it is necessary to have some constant factor representing the weight and bulk of an average cargo that will be carried.

More than nine decades ago, all maritime countries agreed that in translating the cubic content of a ship into tons of cargo capacity, they would figure that one ton of cargo would fill up 100 cubic feet in the ship. So by dividing the number of cubic feet by 100, they determine its capacity in gross tons.

In reading news of shipbuilding programs or of shipping losses in the war, the difference between gross and deadweight tons must always be kept in mind. Remember that Lloyds of London invariably uses the gross ton measuring stick, while Americans prefer deadweight tons as a more exact yardstick of cargo capacity.

New Housewives To Fry Eggs In Pottery Skillet

Familiar metal pans and kettles are vanishing from stores along with metal kitchen tools and gadgets. In their places are various sorts of kitchen-ware made of non-strategic materials.

The bride of 1943 may fry eggs in a pottery skillet, bake pie in a fiber pan, boil vegetables in earthenware, and roast meat in glass, predicts Mrs. Bernice Claytor, specialist in home improvement for the A. and M. college extension service. She explains that metal must go to war, so cooks must learn to use materials not needed at the front.

Pottery, earthenware, and glass need more careful handling than metals, the specialist cautions. First you'll need to avoid sudden changes in temperature. If you put extremely cold food in these utensils, have the dish cold first. Or, if you put in hot food, heat the dish first with warm water.

Here's another caution. Never put empty pottery, earthenware, or glass utensils over a flame. Be sure the dish contains liquid, fat, or some moist food before it is set over heat. Glass made for the purpose can cook over high heat, but not earthenware or pottery. The safe rule with these is "Simmer and serve."

Homemakers who are afraid their metal spoons may chip or crack these dishes, can use wooden spoons for stirring and beating foods in these containers. Be careful about temperatures in dishwashing, too, Mrs. Claytor suggests. Wash pottery, earthenware, and glass, like china, with warm soap suds and a hot water rinse. Dry them with a soft towel.

Former Privates

Many officers of the marine corps embarked upon their military careers as privates.

Ground Observer Corps Scans Sky Day and Night

More than 1,200,000 volunteer members of the ground observer corps of the aircraft warning service are on the alert 24 hours a day throughout the coastal areas of the United States, just to make sure it doesn't happen here! Approximately 750,000 of these serve under the I Fighter Command from Maine to Florida, scanning the skies night and day for hostile aircraft—all under supervision of the army air forces.

Since December 7 the banker, the butcher, the baker and the housewife take turns at watching the skies at their local observation post, none ever more than six miles apart. Observers "flash" reports are phoned into strategic centers where flights of planes are posted and passed on by officials. The following photos were taken at the Kingston, N. Y., observation post.



Judge John T. Loughran is shown (left) phoning in a report in picture at the right Miss Jane Holcomb and Mrs. Lorraine Isaacson are shown at the post doing an extra shift together.



Michael Mazzuca (left) in his barber shop. Michael serves from 4:00 to 6:00 a. m. Mondays.



Harry Netburn, a grocery clerk, is one of the observers. He is shown above at his regular duties. Right: Housewives, too, lend an eye. Here Mrs. Gladys Bashall, one of the observers, is shown in her kitchen.



Mrs. Margaret Logan, beautician, who is an assistant chief observer at the post.

Dr. Murray H. Greene, chiropractor, who serves at the post from 12 to 2 each Wednesday.



Local citizens sit in on a meeting to discuss observation post matters.

FUN FOR YOUR FAMILY

By MISS ABBIE CONDIT

National Recreation Association. Even though the wind may be howling around the house and the snow piled up at the door, it's possible to have a flower party which will carry us back to the warmth and beauty of summer.

On the invitations paste flowers cut from magazines or seed catalogues, or cut the invitations in flower shapes from colored paper or wallpaper. Each person may be given the same flower, such as a violet, on his invitation and his place card, matching them to find his place for refreshments. The flower on his invitation will be the guest's "password."

Give each guest on arrival a copy of a list of flowers with their meaning. Besides giving his flower password, ask each one to act out the meaning of his word.

Flower Dictionary

- Aster, China..... I will think of it
- Balm..... sympathy
- Balsam..... impatience
- Chicory..... fragility
- Cornflower, blue..... loquacity
- Crocus..... birth
- Dandelion..... oracle
- Dogwood..... indifference
- Eglantine..... pleasure mixed with pain
- Elder..... compassion
- Forget-me-not..... true love
- Grass..... usefulness
- Heliotrope..... constancy in love
- Hollyhock..... ambition
- Hyacinth, yellow..... flattery
- Hysop..... sacrifice
- Icelandic poppy..... rejection of proposal
- Jasmine..... cheer
- Jonquil..... return of affection
- Lady slipper..... capricious beauty
- Larkspur..... recklessness
- Laurel..... glory
- Lavender..... silence, mistrust
- Lily..... sincerity
- Lily-of-the-valley..... return of happiness
- Marigold..... grief, cruelty in love
- Marjoram..... happiness
- Mint..... wisdom
- Myrtle..... love
- Nasturtium..... patriotism
- Nettle..... slander
- Pansy..... sad thoughts
- Penny royal..... see away
- Pink, wild..... silliness
- Poppy, opium..... oblivion
- Rose, red..... love
- Rose, yellow..... decrease of love on better acquaintance
- Rosemary..... remembrance
- Rue..... repentance
- Soldierwort..... esteem, not love
- Sunflower..... false riches
- Sunflower, dwarf..... adorer
- Sweet brier..... pleasure mixed with pain

What to Do

By PHYLLIS BELMONT



How can I provide decorations and food for a children's party without spending too much money?

Answer—Use red, white and blue as your color scheme. Use a white table cloth and red paper napkins. Bake a round spice layer cake (without eggs) and use syrup for making the icing. Color the icing blue and decorate the cake to look like a drum. Use little flags around the cake for a centerpiece.

At each place have a patriotic favor of some sort depending on the age of the children. Serve ice cream and a soft drink and cake.

Your young guests will be enchanted and your purse will hardly show the strain.

Eggspert Farmer



This babushkaed Miss is Adah Polak, one of the girls taking the farm course at the Farmingdale State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., to enable them to take farm jobs. The girls learn how to care for farm livestock, how to milk cows, run incubators and do a lot more on the agricultural production line. Miss Polak is sorting and grading eggs here.

Illinois Woman Saves \$1,200 on Fuel Bill Using Farm's Timber

Mrs. Adolph Pfantz of Tazewell county, Ill., who has kept records of fuel costs for the past 30 years, reports she has saved approximately \$1,200 during that period.

In a recent letter to "Neighbor Jim" Davis, extension forester of the University of Illinois college of agriculture, she stated that timber growing on the farm was cut into stove lengths and used both in the kitchen and two heating stoves during the winter months. Wood is still used in a furnace which has been installed. Estimating her yearly saving at \$40, Mrs. Pfantz finds that wood is cleaner, makes fewer ashes and eliminates soot.

America In Action

FINDING THE MAN

Every time a bomber or fighter-plane rolls off the assembly line, the army air forces technical training command turns out from 10 to 20 men whose job it is to keep that plane flying. With 185,000 planes scheduled for construction in 1943, the technical training command's program assumes proportions beyond the wildest dreams of the most mechanically minded people in the world.

The task of the technical training command is first to find and then train the mechanics, radio operators, armorers, weather forecasters and a host of other highly skilled soldier-craftsmen. It's a tremendous assignment, one of the biggest and most important of the war.

Classification is the secret of the technical training command's ability to fit the round peg in the round hole and not a square peg in a round hole.

Usually within 24 hours after the inductee reaches the recruit recep-

tion center, he has taken his general classification test and his education, civilian employment and hobbies all have been entered on his soldier's qualification card that becomes part of his permanent record. This initial classification takes place before the recruit is sent to the training command and is only the beginning.

When assigned to the army air forces, the recruit goes from his recruit reception center to a basic training center of the technical training command. The sifting and sorting process begins in real earnest at the basic training center.

At the time the soldier is assigned to a school or permanent station, his qualification card, which by this time contains a full biography of the man, is sent as a part of his permanent records to his new station.

And wherever he goes throughout his army career, at home or overseas, the soldier's qualification card accompanies him. Filled away with thousands of others, each individual card, with all the coded information, can be found almost immediately.

Although classification may seem like an unromantic subject to the average man and has never been glorified in the Sunday supplement sections, it is the bedrock on which the army air forces technical training command is founded. For the technical training command, the classification system spells the difference between hit-or-miss methods and a scientific personnel selection.

Puppet Star Salesman For U. S. Stamps, Bonds

One of Chicago's citizens—Kukla by name—is proving that patriotism isn't measured by size or age.

For Kukla—six-year-old nobby-nosed puppet, who measures a bare foot in height—has chalked up thousands of sales in his own personally conducted war savings campaign as he staged his fifth performance series in Marshall Field & Company's Victory Center.

An entire series of skits—all geared to the war theme—is included in the repertory presented by young Kukla and his creator, Burr Tillstrom. Typical of the shows in which falsetto-voiced Kukla plays the leading role is "The Death of Hitler," with Russian-named Kukla as the exterminator of the German Beast.

Hand-clapping at the close of a performance is spurred by Kukla. As he says, he prefers "the clinking of dimes and quarters at the stamp booth."

Largest sales credited to Kukla's persuasive powers included the purchases of eight \$5,000 bonds in one day in Victory Center.

Included among the well-known names who have played opposite Kukla in his skits are Fran Allison, better known as radio's "Sister Emmie," Eddie Dunn and Mary Ann Mercer.

In addition to his work as A-1 salesman for stamps and bonds for Uncle Sam, young Kukla has played a prominent role in the entertainment of men in the armed forces at various service men's centers in the Chicago area.

Minute Make-Ups

By GABRIELLE



Prepare for spring by doing a real clean-up of your beauty aids. Group preparations together. Clean up the necks of bottles. Clean out your powder boxes. Freshen up your dressing table. When all your make-up is properly co-ordinated, you can do a really swift make-up job! Have things conveniently at hand when you start to work.

Ledger Syndicate—WNU Features.

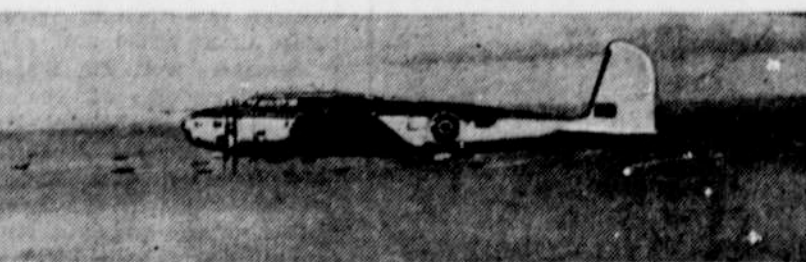
Flying Fortresses Ride Out Storm of Fire

Riddled with enemy anti-aircraft and interceptor airplane fire, which knocked out several crew members and partially wrecked the airplanes, two B-17 Flying Fortress bombers were able to return safely to bases in England, according to combat reports from the Eighth air force, the war department announced today.

The Fortresses were part of a formation participating in the raid against Lille, France, on October 9,

1942, during which unusually heavy fire from anti-aircraft and fighters was encountered.

Capt. James J. Griffith Jr., air corps, 112 College avenue, Princeton, W. Va., commanding one of the bombers, reported that the first two bursts of flak encountered struck the right wing flap behind the inboard engine of his plane, tearing away two square yards of fabric. A third burst smashed a 12-inch hole in the fuselage.



Serving with the coastal command of the Royal British air force, this American-built Flying Fortress hovers protectively over a United Nations convoy for Africa with the sinews of war. This is one of the first photographs of a Flying Fortress serving in this capacity.