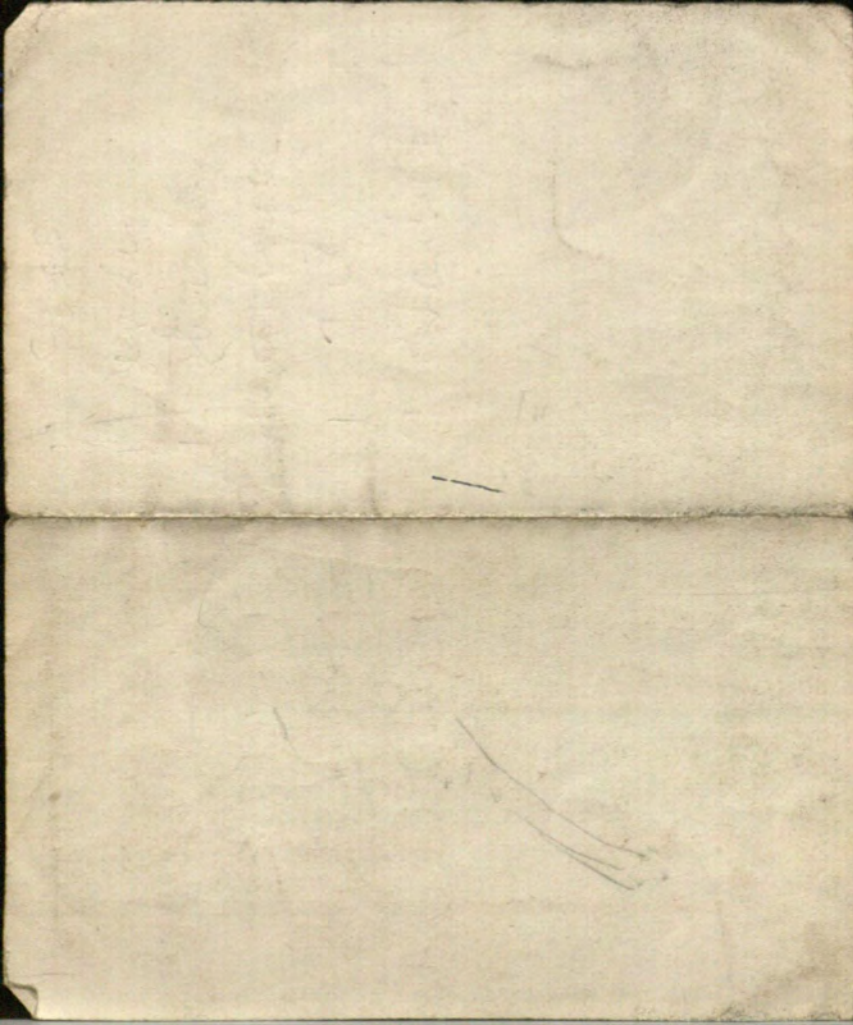


I wish there wuz an envelope
With room enough for two!
I'd jump in quick as anything,
And send myself to you!
I'd hop right out and how I'd beam
To see your good old smile,
And then I'd whisk you back again,
To visit ME awhile!



Gladys





YANK'S GUIDE TO PARIS SUBWAYS

How to Get to Interesting Spots in Paris on the Metro



PLACES OF INTEREST	GET OFF AT	LINE
	STATION	
Arch of Triumph (L'Etoile) (Tomb of the Unknown Soldier)	Etoile	1-2-5
National Library	Bourse	3
Bois de Boulogne (Porte d'Auteuil)	Porte d'Auteuil	8
(Porte Dauphine)	Porte Dauphine	2
(Porte Maillot)	Porte Maillot	1
Bois de Vincennes	Porte Doree	8
Bourse (Financial District)	Bourse	3
Carnavalet (Museum)	Saint-Paul	1
Cluny (Museum)	Cluny	10
Colonies (Museum, Aquarium)	Porte Doree	8
Comedie-Francaise	Palais-Royal	1-7
Conservatory of Arts and Crafts	Arts-et-Metiers	3-11
Eiffel Tower	{ Quai de Grenelle Champ de Mars	5 8
Elysee (Presidency of the Republic)	Champs-Elysees-Clemenceau	1
Galliera (Museum)	Iena	9
Gare d'Austerlitz	Orleans-Austerlitz	5
Gare de la Bastille	Bastille	1-5-8
Gare de l'Est	Gare de l'Est	4-5-7
Gare des Invalides	Invalides	8-10
Gare de Lyon	Gare de Lyon	1
Gare Montparnasse	{ Gare Montparnasse Bienvenue	4-12 5-14
Gare du Nord	Gare du Nord	4-5
Gare d'Orsay	Solferino	12
Gare Saint-Lazare	Gare St.-Lazare	3-12-13
Guimet (Museum)	Iena	9
Gobelins	Gobelins	7
Hotel de Ville	Hotel de Ville	1-11

PLACES OF INTEREST	GET OFF AT	LINE
	STATION	
Institut (Academie Francaise)	Pont-Neuf	7
Invalides (Napoleon's Tomb)	Invalides	8-10
Jardin (Garden) d'Acclimatation	Sablons	1
Jardin des Plantes	Orleans-Austerlitz	5
Louvre (Art Gallery)	Palais-Royal	1-7
Luxembourg	Odeon	4-10
Madeleine (Church)	Madeleine	8-12
Monnaies	Pont-Neuf	7
Museum of Natural History	Orleans-Austerlitz	5
Notre Dame Cathedral	Cite	4
Observatory	Denfert-Rochereau	4-5
Odeon (Theater)	Odeon	4-10
Opera House	Opera	3-7-8
Opera-Comique	Richelieu-Drouot	8-9
Palais-Bourbon (Chamber of Deputies)	Chambre des Deputes	12
Palais de Justice	Cite	4
Palais-Royal	Palais-Royal	1-7
Pantheon	Maubert-Mutualite	10
Exposition Park	Porte de Versailles	12
Petit Palais	Champs-Elysees- Clemenceau	1 1
Place des Vosges (Victor Hugo's Home)	Saint-Paul	1
Portes Saint-Denis et Saint-Martin	Strasb.-St. Denis	4-8-9
Prefecture de Police	Cite	4
Sacre-Coeur Cathedral	Abbeses	12
Sevres	Pont de Sevres	9
Sorbonne	Cluny	10
Syndicat d'Initiative de Paris	Etoile	1-2-5
Tuileries (Gardens)	Tuileries	1
Zoo	Porte Doree	8

THE quickest way to get around in Paris is by the *Chemin de Fer Metropolitain de Paris*, better known as the Metro. This is an electric railway running to all parts of the city, mostly underground. There are 78 miles of track on the Metro and 221 stations when the entire system is operating. Most of the time you will not have to walk more than one-sixth of a mile in any direction to find a Metro station in the main part of Paris. You can buy either first-class or second-class tickets. Naturally second

class is much more crowded because the fare is cheaper. First-class carriages are usually coupled into the middle of the train. Smoking is taboo in all Metro stations and subway cars. You will find a big map of the entire Metro system at every station. On some of them you push a button with the name of the station you want to go to and the map will light up, showing you exactly which line or lines will take you to your destination. Don't try to open the doors. They will come open by themselves.

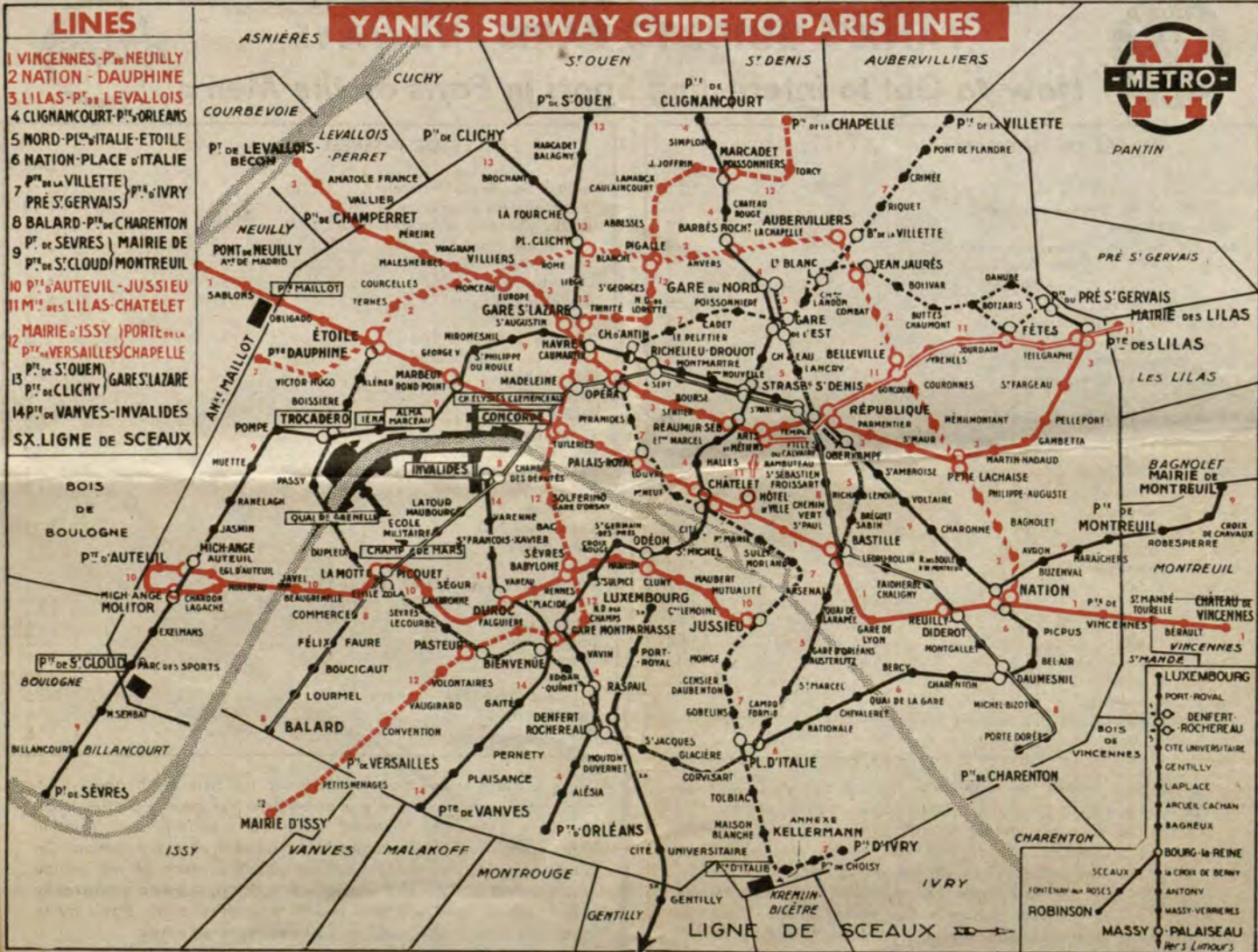
LINES

- 1 VINCENNES - P^{ts} NEUILLY
- 2 NATION - DAUPHINE
- 3 LILAS - P^{ts} LEVALLOIS
- 4 CLIGNANCOURT - P^{ts} ORLÉANS
- 5 NORD - P^{ts} ITALIE - ÉTOILE
- 6 NATION - VILLE DE ITALIE
- 7 P^{ts} DE LA VILLETTE - P^{ts} DE IVRY
- 8 BALARD - P^{ts} DE CHARENTON
- 9 P^{ts} DE SEVRES - MAIRIE DE P^{ts} DE S^{ts} CLOUD / MONTREUIL
- 10 P^{ts} AUTEUIL - JUSSIEU
- 11 M^{ts} DES LILAS - CHATELET
- 12 MAIRIE - ISSY (PORTE DE LA VILLE) / P^{ts} VERSAILLES / CHAPELLE
- 13 P^{ts} DE S^{ts} CLOUD / GARE S^{ts} LAZARE
- 14 P^{ts} DE VANVES - INVALIDES
- SX. LIGNE DE SCEAUX

YANK'S SUBWAY GUIDE TO PARIS LINES



PANTIN





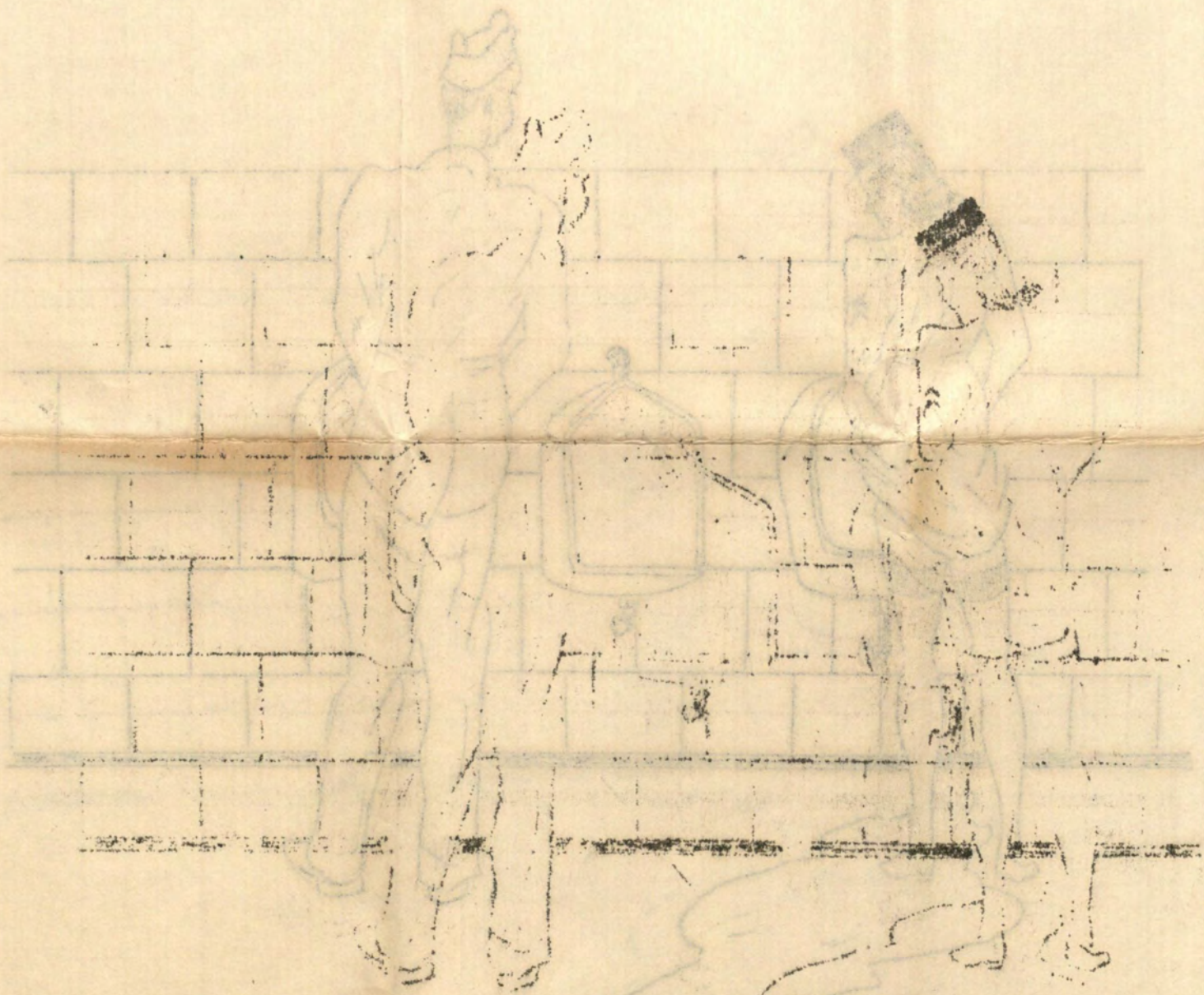
"HANDY LITTLE GADGET YOU HAVE THERE, SOLDIER..."



STANDARD CO. 1910

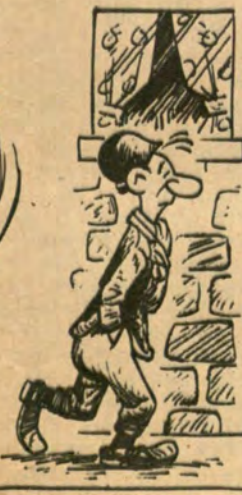


"HANDY LITTLE GADGET YOU HAVE THERE, SOLDIER..."



...THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO ...
...THEY ARE THE PEOPLE WHO ...

THE SAD SACK



"CHANGE OF DIET"



Sgt. GEORGE BAKER

"SEE WHAT I MEAN?"

both in committee and when the bill reaches the floor. The consensus of the political wiseacres at the moment seems to be that some form of "limited national service" will be adopted but they all seem chary of predicting the final terms.

As passed by the House, the "Limited National Service Bill" is a document of several thousand words. Its main provisions, however, are simple. The bill applies to an estimated 18-19 million men between the ages of 18 and 45. Men in this age group who already hold war jobs are "frozen" by the bill's provisions; they

news

FROM HOME

cannot leave their jobs unless their local draft board says so. If they quit without permission, they will immediately be reclassified 1-A.

In addition, the bill provides that whenever the director of War Mobilization and Reconstruction (James F. Byrnes) says a manpower shortage exists, local draft boards will be empowered to draft deferred men aged 18 to 35—4-Fs and others—to take jobs that need filling. Whenever possible, the board must send a man so drafted to a job near home. If he has to send him away from his community, he must pay his travel fare. A labor draftee has

both. It's up to the draft board to decide which type of punishment fits the crime.

As it stands now, the bill is backed by the Administration and by the War and Navy Departments. It is opposed by the CIO and AFL and by the National Association of Manufacturers and other labor and management groups. Some observers have pointed out that under ordinary circumstances, any proposal jointly opposed by labor and management would not stand much chance of passage. In the House the bill smashed party lines. Sixty-five Republicans voted for it, and 48 Democrats voted against it.

Whether the labor-draft provisions of the bill will ever be applied is a question on which observers disagree. Some insist that manpower needs this year can easily be met by women and discharged soldiers. But the bill's supporters say the legislation is useful insurance, that it will serve to persuade men to take war jobs voluntarily and stay at them. They also argue that the "freeze" provision of the bill will keep men from drifting away from jobs, as has sometimes happened in the past.

Campus Scandal

Since the 1930s, more and more college basketball games have been played in huge arenas like New York City's Madison Square Garden, instead of campus gymnasiums and field houses. Promoters such as Ned Irish, acting president of the Garden, offered the colleges large cash guarantees for the privilege of putting on the games, and these looked especially good in the depression period when athletic budgets were dwindling. Attendance has been tremendous and great sums have been bet. Recurrent charges that big-time gamblers have been tampering with the leggy youngsters who play the court game were given substance last week when a basketball scandal broke in Manhattan that threatened to have repercussions on campuses far from the Garden.

Five Brooklyn College players—the oldest 22, the youngest 17—admitted they'd agreed to throw two games. Stateside sports fans were shocked, and one immediate result was a demand by many college officials that the games be returned to the college gyms from which they had been enticed by the promoters.

The discovery of New York State officials

Garden, Jan. 31, but canceled when the facts came to light and the Brooklyn-St. Francis College game, scheduled for Madison Square Garden Feb. 10. The Brooklyn players said they'd received \$1,000 apiece and were to receive \$2,000 more after the Akron game. Another regular member of the Brooklyn team, Bill Rosenblatt, said he'd turned down feelers.

Rosen, Stemmer and a man known simply as "Danny" and not yet apprehended will stand trial for complicity in the merchandise thefts and also for conspiracy. No criminal charges have been lodged against the Brooklyn players but they have been expelled.

Among the college officials urging the removal of the games from big public arenas was Dr. Forrest (Phog) Allen, University of Kansas coach who last fall charged he knew of two attempts to fix Madison Square Garden games. Urging college presidents to appoint a basketball czar like baseball's late Commissioner K. M. Landis, Allen said: "Intelligent people have known all along that big-time gamblers were getting to college basketball players in the East. Instead of facing facts and acting, our national athletic bodies, to save face, have been meeting and denying that these conditions exist."

Athletic director Fritz Crisler of Michigan said: "Basketball's a college game and that's where it should be played. We certainly have better control of the games played on our own floors."

Legislatures

Some state legislatures meet every year; many meet only every other year. Late winter of 1945 found a number of legislatures hard at work. In some state capitols post-war issues loomed large but it was hard to trace any clear-cut, over-all pattern of legislative interests. The range of interests in the various legislatures was wide and dissimilar—a reminder that this is a big country and that no two states are exactly alike.

In several states, though, post-war planning was the leading topic. The legislature of the richest state, New York, seemed to be formulating the most ambitious post-war program. In Albany, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who had earlier called for a billion dollar post-war construction program, urged a 12-point plan

Accidents And Enemy Delay Mail

By Arthur W. White

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS, Feb. 9—Enemy action and accidents slowed delivery of about 9,000,000 pieces of mail sent from the U.S. in December, Brig. Gen. R. B. Lovett, ETO Adjutant General, revealed yesterday. However, some 90,000,000 other pieces, sent during the same period, were delivered within a month.

"At present," Lovett said, "Irregularity of deliveries is the normal situation. Only about half the letters sent airmail can come by air; the rest travel by boat. Moreover, wartime transatlantic shipping is uncertain. Even though the mail comes by the fastest convoys,

Lovett cited these recent holdups as typical:

A ship carrying about 4,500,000 letters, mailed between Dec. 4-14, left New York originally about Dec. 16, but was forced to put back twice because of mechanical trouble. It is expected here shortly.

Another 4,500,000 letters left New York Dec. 29 but were delayed by enemy action. They now have arrived.

Huge Batch of Letters Due

Lovett said that a dispatch of 65,053 pounds of ordinary mail and 128,824 pounds of air mail, approximately 9,500,000 letters, mailed from Jan. 6-15 now is being delivered to ETO APOS.

An additional batch of 10,000,000 letters, mailed from Jan. 12-22, is expected soon.

Lovett pointed out that at present more than 30,000 soldiers are changing their addresses daily and that their mail, once here, has to catch up with them.

"Casualties travelling from the front to hospitals, and back to their units, via the reinforcement system, frequently change addresses a dozen times in two months," he said.

BAD PACKING BLAMED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (ANS)—It isn't pilfering but bad packaging that loses parcels sent to troops overseas, according to Army officials asked about complaints from troops alleging thefts from Army mail.

The officials did not deny some pilfering occurred, but said recent investigation showed that only a fraction of one percent of mail was lost through theft.

Virtually all thefts occur at terminal transfer points outside the U.S., it was said.

No Duplicate U.S. ...

up a bucket of coal

* * *

INTENT on taking an American paratrooper a German shoved a burp-gun deep into the shoulder blades of Pfc Carl E. Votti, of the 517th Parachute Combat Team. The Yank whirled on him; knocking his weapon to the ground with his right hand, took him prisoner.

Still smouldering from this defeat, Jerry continued to look for a chance to even things up. Later when Capt. William H. Young, Provost Marshal, turned his back on him, Jerry leaped to his feet and showered the captain with haymakers. Young handed his pistol to one of the guards, and bounced the German off of all four walls. Seems that Young used to climb through the ropes under the ring name of Billy Ryan on California's west coast . . . that's how he made his living!

* * *

Pfc Walter Krakowiak, of Buffalo, N.Y., is mighty proud of his combat boots. Recently, after Jerry had shelled the 407th Inf. area, the 102nd inf. man found a big chunk of shrapnel in the side of his boot. It hadn't touched his leg.

* * *

GOIN' HOME: Pfc James D. Sanders, 41st Armd. Regt., Second Armd. Div., was in a rear area enroute home on furlough when he was hit in the leg by a stray round from a carbine . . . He kept on going homeward, McMinnville, Ten., just as did Morris Fischel of the same outfit a few days previously — to St. Louis — after suffering a broken ankle . . . Maj. John R. Grindell, Ninth TAC-First Army liaison officer, assigned as instructor in the States . . . S/Sgt. James C. Abrams, 66th Regt., Second Armd. Div., to Port Chester, N.Y. . . . Tank Commander Sgt. Henry S. Monson, Second Armd. Div., was in the middle of a tank battle when news came he was going back to Willmar, Minn. . . . Pvt. Francis E. Hinkle, of San Antonio, Texas, may receive a one-way ticket home. Two of his brothers have been killed in action,

by **SGT. DICK WINGERT**

Le Triomphe

Private Breger



"He's spending his ten-day furlough right here, after all these months, sleeping on the ground."

"MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY?"

Catholics, five Socialists, four Liberals, two Communists and one non-party member.

Four members of the new cabinet were in the government of Premier Hubert Pierlot after its return to Belgium. Only one was in Pierlot's refugee regime in London. He is Paul Spaak, in charge of foreign affairs.

Van Acker overcame one of his biggest difficulties by persuading Catholics to accept the inclusion of Communists in the cabinet.

[The Associated Press said that since two of the Catholics were members of the leftist Christian Democratic wing, it appeared that the new government was at least slightly left of center.]

Greek Government Signs Pact With EAM

ATHENS, Feb. 12 (Reuter).—The Greek government and representatives of the EAM signed an agreement today after a ten-hour conference.

Final details of the agreement were not immediately disclosed, but the EAM delegates were scheduled to depart for their mountain headquarters to place its terms in operation.

[The Associated Press reported that a plebiscite and elections would be held this year under the agreement, with the plebiscite probably preceding the elections.]

... were operating in the rear of German forces dug in opposite Marshal Gregory Zhukov's left wing on the Oder River, according to word from Moscow.

Moscow remained silent on the activities of Marshal Zhukov's forces at the tip of the Berlin Bulge, but German commentators said that Zhukov was regrouping strong formations for a "decisive" battle for Berlin.

In southern Poland, the Fourth Ukrainian Army captured the com-

(Continued on Page 8)

President Asks In Bolstering W

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (ANS).—Cautioning that the future "is full of promise and danger," President Roosevelt today called on Congress to carry out the Bretton Woods agreements for world economic co-operation.

In his first major public statement since his departure for the "Big Three" meeting, Roosevelt asked specifically for prompt action in authorizing American participation in the proposed international bank and international monetary fund.

"It is time," he said in a message to Congress, released at the White House, "for the United States to take the lead in establishing the principle of economic

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