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Bases For Expansion
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Head Of Air WAC At Maxwell Field

Lt. Col. Betty Bandel Calls For Conference

Lt. Col. Betty Bandel, WAC staff director for Army Air Forces and the second highest ranking member of the Women's Army Corps, visited Maxwell Field yesterday for a conference at EFTC Headquarters regarding installations in the command.

Following her visit at headquarters, Col. Bandel reviewed the retreat parade, which honored the Maxwell Field WAC Detachment.

Col. Bandel, a former Tucson, Ariz., newspaperwoman, holds the distinction of having been the first Wac promoted to the grade of major, and was also the first to be made a lieutenant colonel. She is ranked in the Corps only by its director, Col. Oveta Culp Hobby.

Commissioned in the first officer candidate class in August, 1942, she went immediately to Washington to serve as Col. Hobby's aide and later as her assistant. She accompanied the director on her two trips to Europe in the latter capacity. In April, 1943, Col. Bandel was assigned to Gen. Arnold's staff as WAC director for the Army Air Forces, and thus has the largest command of any staff director in the WAC.

In Vote Appeals

Makes \$5,000 Bail But Indicates Plan To Pay; Barred From Courts

Arthur A. Madison, New York negro lawyer, who admitted in court that he had expressed the intention of registering 5,000 members of his race in Montgomery County, yesterday was found guilty by Common Pleas Judge Lomax Crum of representing clients who had not employed him and was fined \$500 in each of five cases and disqualified from practicing law in any court in the State.

Judge Crum's decision was rendered after a trial that consumed nearly three hours in the Court of Common Pleas. Immediately after the case closed Madison made a \$5,000 appeal bond but did not serve notice of appeal. Sheriff G. A. Mosley said he gathered from what the negro lawyer said he was planning to pay the fines, totaling \$2,500.

Later in the day, Solicitor Temple Seibels, who was assisted in prosecuting Madison by Col. Richard T. Rives and John Blue Hill of the law firm of Hill, Whiting and Rives, issued a brief statement. In it he said he felt the ends of justice had been met and implied that Madison's appearance in Montgomery to make an issue of the refusal by the board of registrars to register negroes was timed to coincide with the pre-election campaign now under way. Solicitor Seibels said:

Statement By Seibels
"The ends of justice and the preservation of harmonious relations between the white and black races have been well served by the conviction of Arthur A. Madison and his elimination (Turn to Page 2, Col. 1.)

Liberator Crashes And Four Men Die

Maxwell Bomber Falls In Field Near Tuskegee

Four men were killed early yesterday afternoon when a Liberator bomber attached to the Maxwell Field AAF Pilot School (Specialized Four Engine) crashed in a field three miles southwest of Tuskegee Army Air Field during a routine combat training flight.

This was the announcement made by authorities at the post, who listed the dead as follows: First Lieut. Garland E. Johnson, Summitville, Ind.; 1st Lieut. Warren W. White, 22, Newton, Iowa; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Pitts, 23, Prattville, Ala.; Staff Sergeant Clemence J. Becker, 29, Gretna, La.

Nearest of kin of all involved in the accident have been notified, post authorities disclosed. A board of officers has been appointed to investigate the crash.

Lewis Demands \$18 Millions Retroactive Pay For Miners

WASHINGTON, April 14.—(U.P.)—President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers asserted tonight that the bituminous coal miners were victims of a "conspiracy to defraud" them of \$18,000,000 due as a retroactive settlement of their portal to portal wage claims.

His charge was contained in a letter to Coal Administrator Harold L. Ickes and made public by the UMW. He demanded immediate payment of the money, and an accompanying union statement hinted at unrest in the coal fields if the demand is denied.

Lewis said the miners "could not understand why the government permitted the political malice of the War Labor Board and the cupidity of the Southern coal operators to rob them of the right to receive the wages they have earned."

The basis of the complaint was the union demand for \$40 per miner, which it has sought to settle retroactive claims for April, May and June of 1943. A provision for that payment contained in an agreement with Illinois operators was approved by the WLB last Oct. 26 and a simi-

Congressmen

Huge Sum Is House's Answer To Axis Foes; Army Wants 50 Billion

WASHINGTON, April 14.—(U.P.)—Determined to back the fighting forces with every dollar they seek, the House in a 10-1 vote passed today a \$32,647,134,338 Naval appropriation bill, ready for a \$50,000,000,000 supply measure for the Army.

The 237 to 10 roll-call that sent the second-largest appropriation bill in history to the Senate followed a single day of debate highlighted by praise of the Navy and expressions of determination to keep it the world's largest.

While the largest fund ever voted for the Navy—a fund expected to build Uncle Sam's mighty armada up to 623 ships in addition to almost 75,000 supporting and landing craft—the appropriation fell some \$27,000,000,000 short of the all-time record of \$59,000,000,000 voted last year for the Army.

"It boasts to approximately \$312,000,000,000 the obligations for war financing voted since July 1, 1940, of which the Navy's share is 10.1% (Turn to Page 2, Col. 1.)

New Ace Threatens Gentile's Record

LONDON, April 14.—(U.P.)—A new star emerged into America's "ace race" today to challenge the supremacy of Capt. Don S. Gentile in the skies over Europe. He is Capt. Bob Johnson, a Thunderbolt pilot from Lawton, Okla., who is credited unofficially with 25 Nazi planes destroyed in air combat.

Johnson thus was "two up" on the fighter whom Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower recently dubbed a "one man air force."

Both men, however, trailed the Southwest Pacific command's ace, Maj. Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., hailed by G. I. MacArthur's headquarters as "America's Ace of Aces." It is officially credited with 27 Japanese planes destroyed in air battles. Both Maj. Joe Foss, of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Maj. Gregory Boyington, of the Marine Air Corps, had 26 confirmed each, but Foss has been grounded and Boyington is missing.

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...the changes rapidly that assessments on business property had been raised anywhere from 20 to 30 per cent. Inquiry made by The Advertiser yesterday, elicited the information that while there have been increases there have also been reductions.

According to Chairman John D. Cody of the Equalization Board, protests have been withdrawn and no appeal has yet been taken. The main protests, as far as could be ascertained, have come from owners of some houses customarily rented to negroes. One real estate dealer who handles considerable rentals of this nature, declared he was ready to fight it out with the board, adding:

"I'd hate to say what I think. They talk about cutting the ad valorem tax and yet they are shooting it sky high. We are going to have some fun when it is taken to the board."

He pointed to a negro house in North Montgomery which he said was assessed at \$1,000 and had been upped to \$3,500, and another which he said was assessed at \$500 and upped to \$2,110. He also mentioned a business house on Adams Avenue whose assessment, he declared, had been raised \$1,250.

The Other View
In contrast, Julius J. Pierce, president of the Montgomery Real Estate Exchange, said he felt that increases in assessments had been justified. Speaking from a personal standpoint, Mr. Pierce said:

"I own a house that cost \$4,000 and it is assessed at \$2,500, which seems fair."

"Asked if he handled rentals on negro property, Mr. Pierce replied in the affirmative, and said that the assessment had been raised on only one such house within the last year, that it was a moderate increase, and he considered it wholly justified.

Regarding farm property, Mr. Pierce said he had had no increases on that owned by himself. He pointed to a certain case of a parcel of land near the city that was assessed at \$2 an acre yet the owner protested an offer of \$200 an acre from the government, with the result that the government, finding out the small assessment, reduced the valuation and took it under condemnation.

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tion," Field said. "The logical foundation for this organization—a United Nations Council—should have been established long ago. Our need for it, in the face of all too many unilateral political actions by individual Allies, becomes increasingly critical."

Field asserted that a key problem to be settled in postwar Europe would be the question of Germany—"and the German question cannot be resolved unless a progressive general international organization is launched."

"When Germany surrenders she must be disarmed," he continued. "Her outstanding war criminals must be punished. If not by the Germans themselves, then by Allied justice. The German Army must be disbanded and kept disbanded. We need to see to it that German factories are not turned again to armament. To these ends, an Allied Army of Occupation must be kept in Germany."

"But let no one imagine that such repressive measures will in themselves make Germany peaceful, or assure peace. The psychology of peace, we have reason to believe, is different from the psychology of war. We can never have confidence of peace with Germany unless Germany becomes truly peace-loving. Only the Germans can produce the necessary revolution within their midst to make this possible. We can give them the incentive to do it."

"It must be a revolution which liquidates the Nazis. It must also liquidate the power of the military caste, including the Junkers, and the industrial monopolists allied with them."

Field said a lasting world organization could not be effected without Russia, and said he was considering that "the request to team work with the Soviet Union is feasible."

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Short Seeks Delay In Courts Martial

Adm. Kimmel, Gen. Short Would Benefit

WASHINGTON, April 14.—(U.P.)—Rep. Dewey Short (R), Missouri, said tonight he probably would introduce next week a bill to extend until one year after the war the statute of limitations as it applies to initiating court martial proceedings against Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, who were in charge at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Under the statute of limitations, Kimmel and Short could have refused to stand trial two years from the date of the Pearl Harbor disaster (or after last Dec. 7), but both signed waivers—and, as an added precaution, Congress extended the statute until next June 7.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said earlier in the day he had been advised by the Navy's judge advocate general that there is no legal requirement to begin the proposed court martial proceedings by June 7, since waivers had been signed. He hinted at his news conference that proceedings probably would not start for some time to come—perhaps not before the end of the war in the Pacific.

Some members of Congress questioned the legality of the waivers. It was to resolve all doubt that Short announced he would again seek an extension of the statute of limitations.