on October 15 and had no military consequences. Although Debrecen was evacuated on October 19 and the Soviets were able to advance further north, German and Hungarian resistance in the three-week battle between October 8 and 29 gave the German forces in Transylvania time to extricate themselves to the northwest. Unusually heavy losses were inflicted upon the invaders, including some 7,000 prisoners, 793 tanks and assault guns, 1,010 guns of all types, and almost 2,000 vehicles.

At the end of October, the Soviet Command began another large-scale offensive from its bridgeheads west of the Theiss River at Szegedin and Szentes, again in an area ideally suited to mobile warfare. The object of this offensive was the capture of Budapest. The Soviets advanced at a fast pace via Kecskemét and even managed to reach the outskirts of the Hungarian capital, when they were thrown back by a determined counterattack. Meanwhile, German-Hungarian detachings movements between Szolnok and Tokay helped to strengthen the front east of Budapest, where the Soviets made their next attempts at capturing the city. In its communiqué of November 29 the German High Command reported an abatement in the battle for Budapest and stated that since October 29 the German and Hungarian troops under the command of Colonel General Friesner had stemmed the assault of 61 divisions and 7 tank corps. A new Red offensive from the Soviet bridgeheads west of the Danube, in the angle formed by the Danube and the Drava, which began in the last part of November, was still in progress at the end of that month.

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Within a hundred days of the capitulation of Rumania and Bulgaria, the Germans had overcome the danger of losing large armies in the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula. In a development paralleling that of the Eastern, Western, and Italian fronts, a new front line is taking shape in the Balkans nearer to the German frontiers. However, just as garrisons were left behind in French ports, some of the more important island positions in the Aegian Sea have remained under German occupation. All British attempts at capturing some of these islands—notably Milos, Colchi, and Piscopi—have been repulsed, despite strong British naval support.

WORLD PRESS DIGEST

WHAT AMERICA READS

(Condensed from "Time," New York)

On a day taken at random New York's Daily News covered the world's battle fronts in 90 column inches of type while devoting 184 inches to crime and sex stories. The war on the Eastern Front was worth 34 inches, the trial of the homosexual Lonergan who had murdered his wife 55 inches. The entire Pacific war theater rated 3 inches, the Dodge divorce case 21 inches. While the battle of Italy received 24 inches, the Chaplin sex trial was given 51 inches. On the same day New York's Journal-American gave Russia 18 inches, Italy 5 inches, Chaplin 40 inches, Lonergan 111 inches.

WHAT ARE THE MOST FREQUENT WOUNDS?

(Condensed from "Weltwoche," Zürich)

In a lecture recently given by General Prof. Dr. Karl Franz of the Army Medical Staff before the German Military Association in Berlin, the following facts were revealed.

In the present war, ordinary gunshot wounds caused by infantry bullets have become more and more rare. The majority of wounds are caused by shell and mine splinters. Even where these injuries appear small, they usually lead to deep-seated tissue destruction and infections. Suppurating infections are far more frequent in the present war than in the Great War. Former experience that suppurating infections increase the longer the war lasts has been confirmed again. Cases of diphtheria have also been occurring more frequently.

Medical science has made tremendous progress. Even under the difficult conditions obtaining on the Eastern Front, it has been possible vastly to reduce mortality from serious bullet wounds in comparison to former wars. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71, 39.9 per cent of all bullet fractures ended fatally. In the Great War the mortality rate from such injuries was, according to an American medical report, 12.3 per cent. Today, however, preliminary statistics show that it has decreased to no more than 1.5 per cent.

SOVIET MAPS

(Condensed from "Berichte des Deutschen Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung," Berlin)

Before the present war, the opinion was generally held that in the field of cartography the Soviets had not progressed beyond the old maps of the Tsarist times. However, the maps, pertinent literature, official notifications, and other material which later fell into German hands revealed an entirely different picture. Apparently the Soviets, who were fully aware of the value of maps...
As an instrument of war, kept a veil of secrecy drawn over their cartographical work. They may, of course, have been aided in this by the fact that for a long time the rest of the world conceded an existence more or less only on paper to the very large number of scientific institutions and other similar establishments reported on by the Soviet press.

As in so many other fields, the Soviets progressed very systematically in that of cartography too. The first beginnings were made in 1919. In 1935 the nine then existing cartographical factories, to which new ones have since been added, were placed under a special bureau, the “Head Administration for Geodesy and Cartography,” which possesses its own scientific institutions and schools as well as its own publishing house. With the aid of this organization, the Bolsheviks built up a system of mapping which, in plan and execution, is the largest ever to have been undertaken anywhere. Without exception, the older foundations of Russian maps—numbering the longitudes from the meridian of Poltava, the various types of projection, indicating distances in verst, etc.—were abolished and replaced by modern standards. A better foundation has been laid in this respect for military enterprises than in any other European state.

AN ARMY MARCHES . . .
(Condensed from “L’Illustre,” Lausanne)

To understand the difficulties connected with the supplying of an army, one must consider that a German division consumes in a single day 8,000 loaves of bread, more than 800 kilograms of butter, 1,600 kilograms of cheese, 640 kilograms of sugar, 160 kilograms of coffee, 320 kilograms of coffee substitute, 96,000 cigarettes or 54,000 cigars or 400 kilograms of tobacco, and many, many other items.

SHAREHOLDINGS OF THE TYCOONS
(Condensed from “Schweizer Illustrierte Zeitung,” Zürich)

The industrial shareholdings of the twelve richest industrialists in the United States have been estimated at a total of 2,545 million US dollars. This amount does not represent their entire fortune but only the capital known to be invested in business. The largest investment is that of Henry Ford in the Ford Company, amounting to 625 million dollars. Second place is taken by the Dupont investments in the chemical and heavy industry, totaling 537 millions. The Rockefeller family comes third with 398 million dollars’ worth of Standard Oil shares. Andrew Mellon has invested almost as much in his aluminum industry: 391 million dollars. Of the remaining “less wealthy” multimillionaires, each has about a quarter of a billion dollars invested in the industry dominated by him.

SERIOUS SICKNESS
(Condensed from “Time,” New York)

Like measles, which is no laughing matter when a grownup gets it, homesickness among soldiers is a real disease. As Army doctors at Camp Blanding, Fla., who have studied thousands of US patients, describe it:

Homesickness is “a contagious disorder which may spread with the speed of an epidemic.” Its advanced stages are marked by physical disorders, irresponsibility, inefficiency. It may be characterized by cold sweats, palpitations, chronic constipation, headaches, weeping and sobbing.

Uneducated youths with mother fixations are most liable. Indifferent treatment will aggravate latent organic weaknesses, may drive them to commit crimes as a means of escape.

Therapy: fatherly sergeants, sympathetic Red Cross workers. For extreme cases, a furlough.

I DREW HER CLOSE TO ME AND SOON HER PASSIONATE LIPS WERE TOUCHING . . . “Since I have been using this text the shortsightedness of my recruits has been reduced 75 per cent.”
(Saturday Evening Post)

TOTAL MOBILIZATION AND SKILL
(Condensed from “Militärische Korrespondenz,” Berlin)

Among the millions of new hands introduced into the labor process in Germany by the total mobilization of last summer, there are many who had never worked in a factory, indeed, who had never had to work for a living at all. The main problem was to train these hands or employ them at such jobs as would quickly enable them to do really efficient work.

Germany’s industry has been faced by a shortage of skilled labor since 1936 and has consequently gained much experience in replacing skilled by unskilled labor as well as men by women. The manufacturing process was divided up in such a way that the individual steps could be carried out by unskilled hands after a very short period of training. Special contrivances and mechanical equipment make it possible for them to do just
as accurate work as was formerly done by skilled workers.

When new hands are employed, they are first examined for the type of work they are best suited to. Then they are allotted to special training groups, where they are made acquainted with the work they are to do. After a preliminary basic training, they are trained for their particular job in the total process, in which as a rule they are soon able to attain the standard of work required.

Numerous manufacturing processes have been removed from the factories and handed over to workers who carry them out in their own homes. There are more than enough such partial processes in the armaments industry which need not be kept secret and which can be carried out outside plants by individuals or groups. The Ministry for Armament and War Production has issued a list of manufacturing processes which, as from October 1, 1944, may only be done by workers in home industry. Among them are the bending of springs for cartridge clips, the assembling of cartridge clips, the bending and winding of small cables as well as the winding of coils, the filing and sandpapering of small synthetic-resin parts used for military equipment, the making of camouflage nets, sewing powder bags and bread-bag straps, the making of collars and steel-helmet covers, of hospital shirts and snowsuits, etc., the manufacture of willow ammunition baskets, and so on.

To give an actual example of how war-essential production can be rapidly increased by such home industry: in January 1944 a clothing-industry concern accepted orders for the sorting, assembling, and finishing of metal parts to be done by workers in their homes. They started with 26 women; one month later they had 91, and in June 1944—5 months later—as many as 240 women workers producing 10,000 hours of labor. 20 per cent of these women were subject to labor conscription but had not found employment on account of the absence of factories near their homes; while the remaining 80 per cent—who, incidentally, lived in 25 different localities—were not subject to labor conscription. This meant that their work represented an unexpected plus in additional labor.

CARTOON OF THE MONTH

By SAPAJOU

Highway of Liberation