



THE STARS AND STRIPES

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in the European Theater of Operations



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Reds Threaten 15 More Nazi Divisions

House Says 'No' to Vote Compromise

Rejection Follows Senate OK on a Federal Ballot; Bill Goes to Conference

Special to The Stars and Stripes
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The House of Representatives, apparently still adamant against a federal ballot for servicemen, put the issue up to a Senate House conference today after flatly turning down a compromise plan passed by the upper chamber.

By a vote of 47-38 the Senate last night adopted a bill calling for the government to provide a federal ballot for servicemen within the U.S. only if their home states failed to set up absentee-voting systems by Aug. 1. Under the plan service men and women overseas may use the federal ballot if their respective state ballots are not delivered in time to permit them to vote.

The Senate inserted a provision requiring the military authorities to make an equal effort to deliver state and federal ballots overseas.

Pass Amended House Bill
The measure receiving this final Senate action was the upper chamber's version of the Eastland-Rankin bill, which was enacted by the House last week. As passed by the House, the bill called for no federal ballot and left the entire problem up to the states.

Speedy House rejection of the Senate amendments followed, however, resulting in the bill being sent to conference. Whether the Senate-House conferees can work out a satisfactory compromise, in the face of the hostile House's unbroken refusal to countenance a federal ballot, was a question last night.

With Senate passage of the House bill apparently died the Green-Lucas measure, which called flatly for a federal ballot only. Incorporated into the compromise plan, however, were some features of the Administration-backed Green-Lucas bill, principally the restricted provisions for a federal ballot.

Pending for Months
The soldier-vote issue has been pending in Congress for months. Last November the Senate adopted legislation prohibiting a federal ballot and leaving the problem up to the individual states.

It was this measure which President Roosevelt branded a "fraud on servicemen" and stirred a controversy of raging proportions. In the face of the President's accusation and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's warning that it would be impossible for the military to distribute overseas ballots from 48 different states, the House nevertheless threw out a federal-ballot plan and adopted the so-called "states-rights" Eastland-Rankin measure last week.

Peace Terms Are 'Outlined'

A "summary" of American peace terms to Germany was carried by the London Daily Express yesterday as outlined in a dispatch from New York. A draft of the U.S. demands is reported without confirmation to have been submitted by Ambassador Winant to the European Advisory Commission in London.

The terms were said to follow these general lines:

- 1—Immediate cessation of all resistance to Allied forces.
- 2—Withdrawal of all German forces from occupied territories in Europe.
- 3—Effective measures to prevent the destruction of German military, naval and air equipment and supplies.
- 4—Prevention of destruction of transportation and communication facilities in Germany and territories from which the Germans withdraw.
- 5—Prevention of destruction of industrial plants and machinery.
- 6—Acceptance of Supreme Allied Military Government for Germany which would direct the military occupation by United Nations forces.
- 7—Arrest and surrender to that Command of all Nazi leaders, including Hitler and war criminals whose names are on the atrocity blacklist.
- 8—Acceptance of certain economic and financial conditions to be imposed by the Allied Military Government.
- 9—Removal from public office of all Nazi Party officials.
- 10—Return of all Allied war prisoners and assured protection of all foreign laborers in German hands.

Flamethrower Sears Japs in Marshalls



In the first picture received in London of the U.S. victory in the Marshall Islands, a Marine burns out a Jap stronghold on Namur islet with a flamethrower. Last week Gen. George C. Marshall, Army's chief of staff, said he had received protests from several squeamish home-fronters on the use of flamethrowers against Japs.

Nimitz Calls China Bases Key To Japan Raids—and Victory

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 9—Adm. Chester Nimitz, radiating confidence and satisfaction after his return from an inspection of Kwajalein, in the Marshall Islands, said today that the Japanese "can only be defeated from bases in China" and that his aim was to get "our ground and air forces there as early as possible."

The Pacific naval chief, declining to give any indication of the China offensive timetable, said the Allies would smash their way across the Pacific, land anywhere they could, and establish bases from which air blows similar in magnitude to those the Germans are receiving could be delivered against the Jap mainland.

"That's the simple strategy of the Pacific war," Adm. Nimitz concluded. "I believe the Japs only will be defeated from China, because they draw food, iron and other supplies from Manchuria and China, and as long as they have access to these, they are going to be difficult to beat."

In another conference held at Kwajalein, but only disclosed today, Adm. Nimitz said that Japanese strength in the remainder of the Marshall Islands numbered about 10,000 men, including labor troops. "We are ready to meet the Jap fleet at any time . . . we are very optimistic of the outcome," he added.

Wallace's Peace Formula: Arm World With Goods

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 9 (Reuter)—Vice President Henry A. Wallace declared tonight that one of the best ways to insure peace was to build up in each friendly country such large stock of materials that none ever would be caught short of supplies by sudden attack.

With this in view, he urged the U.S. to make available to all the world its own surplus of goods and services, accepting payment in goods of which the U.S. proved to be short in this war.

Everything, Even Allied AA, Hit Nell

By Ray Ingham

Stars and Stripes Unit Correspondent
A FORTRESS BASE, Feb. 9—It was shades of "Snuffy" Smith, the Congressional Medal of Honor winner, when S/Sgt. Clifford E. French, of Athens, Ala., came down in the co-pilot's seat of the B17 Touch-the-Button-Nell last week.

About the only thing that didn't attack 1/Lt. Henry Putek's Fort on the raid was the supporting U.S. fighter planes. Old Nell was hit by a mess of flak, by two kinds of German fighters and finally by English ack-ack.

The trip seemed like a milk-run most of the way. Near the target there was a terrific explosion between the bomb bay and the top turret, just over the fuel pump. The turret was badly damaged, both cockpit windows were blown out and the windshield in front of Putek was shattered.

French, burned by the explosion, immediately went to work with the extinguisher on flames licking into the cockpit and crackling only two feet from Nell's jethal load.

Putek told the men to bail out at will, and the bombardier, navigator and co-pilot went overboard. He did not know that his own chute was almost burned off his back. French, getting the fire under control, took over as co-pilot.

Putek salvaged his bomb load in a vacant field and took Nell down to about 4,000 feet, just below the overcast, and headed in the direction he hoped home was in, for he had no instruments to guide him.

Down on the deck every German flak battery seemed to open up. The plexiglass nose was shot away, a large hole was ripped in the wing, and hot flak tore through the self-sealing cover of the wing tanks.

With the top-turret guns out and no one to man the nose guns after the navigator and bombardier had bailed out, the ship was blind for head-on attacks by fighters. Luckily the first attacks came from the rear where Sgt. George Vinovich, of East Liverpool, Ohio, was doing the best he could with only one of his two guns working.

Krivoi Rog Is Ringed On 3 Sides; Escape Line West Imperiled

Russians Smash 7 Divisions at Nikopol And Rout 7 More; 10 Encircled at Kirovograd Hammered Steadily

Russia's high command closed a steel ring yesterday around three sides of Krivoi Rog, last remaining Nazi stronghold in the heart of the Dnieper Bend, and imperiled a new group of 15 enemy divisions holding that iron-ore city 50 miles northwest of captured Nikopol.

The threat to Krivoi Rog emphasized the developing disaster for Marshal Fritz von Manstein's armies, with ten entirely encircled divisions steadily being chopped to pieces north and west of Kirovograd, seven others smashed in the storming of Nikopol and seven more routed on the Dnieper's left bank.

Front-line dispatches from Russian reporters, quoted by Moscow radio, underscored Moscow's claim yesterday that more than 15,000 Germans died in the Nikopol bridgehead. The official Soviet recapitulation said Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin took 2,000 prisoners, more than 600 guns and destroyed or captured 77 tanks.

Trap Closing on Luga
Far to the north the Russians appeared to be closing a new trap at Luga, the Nazi Baltic base some 90 miles south of Leningrad. Troops which broke the Leningrad siege fought their way on a broad front within ten miles of the city on the north, even as another Red column closed in from the east along the Noygorod-Luga railroad. This latter spearhead, having surrounded Batetskaya junction on three sides, was last reported less than 35 miles from Luga.

Germans drowned by hundreds in the icy Dnieper, the Soviet radio said, quoting two of its correspondents in Nikopol. They told of mass attacks by the Soviet air force against the Nazis fleeing across the river in all kinds of boats to get away from the advancing Tolbukhin tanks.

Tolbukhin broke the 75-mile-long, left-bank bridgehead by a triple assault with massed tanks at both sides and the center of the 22-mile depth of river bank. The force of the assault cracked the Nazi line, and with that the bridgehead collapsed. Soviet reports said the Germans fled toward the supposed safety of the river in panic, abandoning tanks, guns, mortars and trucks in wild confusion.

Nikopol's fall set in motion a German retreat toward Kherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper, and Nikolayev, on the Bug. The natural difficulties of pulling back through the swamps were made doubly perilous by the Red forces of Gen. Malinovsky closing down from the north. Yesterday the gap between them and the Dnieper west of Nikopol had been reduced to six miles.

One Escape Route Left
The only escape route for the large forces of German infantry, tanks and artillery garrisoning Krivoi Rog was the railway leading west 40 miles to Dolinovka, on the Kiev-Nikolayev railway—and some Russian units striking southwest from Apostolovo were less than 65 miles from Nikolayev yesterday.

Capture of the railway would cut off the entire Krivoi Rog garrison, since the few available roads are almost impassable and, moreover, can be cut where they cross four rivers before the southern Bug. Nevertheless, there was no sign yesterday that the Germans were withdrawing their one-city garrison.

Northwest of Kirovograd, Von Manstein counter-attacked harder than ever before in a fresh bid to rescue his trapped ten divisions. Moscow dispatches reported fierce tank onslaughts west of Sventigorodka in an effort to break through the weakening, hungry pocket.

U.S. Town to Give Stalin \$1,675 in War Bonds

NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 9 (Reuter)—Marshal Josef Stalin is to receive U.S. War Bonds worth \$1,675 as a token of appreciation from inhabitants of Newton. The bonds will be handed over to the Soviet Embassy for presentation to Stalin.

Four AFL Leaders Ask Boost in Ceiling on Wages

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Four AFL members of the War Labor Board declared today that the nation's workers "cannot rely upon price control as it now functions to preserve standards of living," and again petitioned the board to revise upward slightly the Little Steel formula limiting wage increases.

(Continued on page 4)

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Hash Marks

ATS Philosophy. Flattery is soft soap —and soap is 90 per cent lye.

One of the most surprised men in the ETO this week was Sgt. Donald L. Johnson, truck dispatcher at an Eighth Air Force Fortress station. He received a letter from his draft board back home which said, "Your name was listed on the official list of registrants who have been recently discharged from the Army. In order that our records may be complete, kindly bring your discharge into this office immediately upon receipt of this letter." Johnson, who has spent 16 months over here, has received no discharge, but says he would be glad to go home for a couple of days and help the board straighten out its affairs.

Fun on the Home Front. Out in Boise, Idaho, a woman heard a burglar ransack-

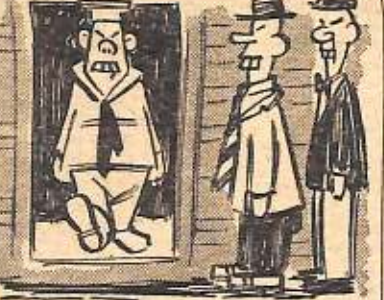


ing her home but couldn't do anything about it, she told the police. She explained she was in the bathtub.

Producers of a west coast radio program publicizing the Marines are proud of their show, but they doubt the attentiveness of one listener. A Brooklyn man wrote in, "I have used the product you advertised for years and have been highly satisfied with the results. Keep up the good work."

Maybe it's the war strain. An aircraft worker who lives in Buffalo decided to get a good night's rest and be ready for a busy Monday morning; so she retired at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. She awoke and discovered it was 7.10. Dressing hurriedly and gulping a hasty breakfast, she made it to the plant by 7.30. There she was greeted by a guard who said, "Your department isn't working." It was still Sunday night! (That's about as much sleep as a guy gets with a bugler around.)

We understand the Japanese high command uses this slogan for inspiring

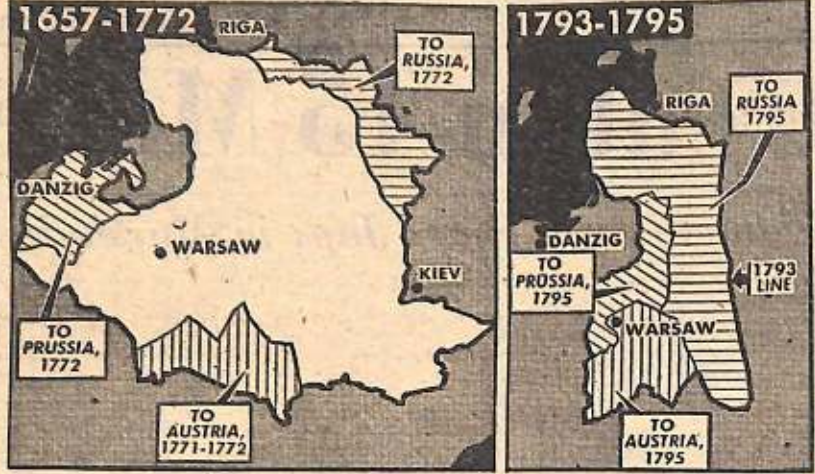


suckers to join the Imperial Navy. The slogan reads, "Join Hon. Navy and See Hon. Ancestors."

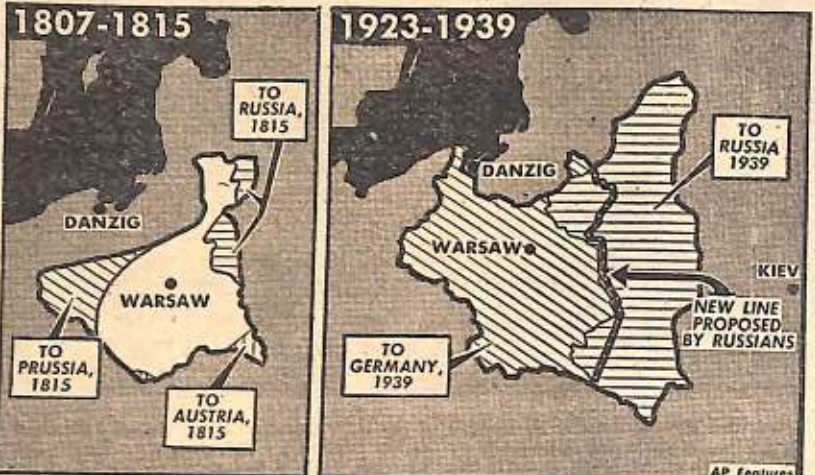
Signs of the Times. Note left on the kitchen table by a thoroughly frustrated maid: "Points, points, points—I'm going nuts! Ef it ain't the butcher it's the grocer and ef it ain't the grocer it's the baby haller for milk. Ef I was a man I'd sure join the navy—but, anyhow, good-bye—I'm going to work in an aircraft plant."

J. C. W.

Nothing Ever Changes—Get Out the Aspirin Polish Border Problem A Headache for Centuries



Poland once was the most powerful nation in eastern Europe, but was gradually weakened by domestic unrest. In 1771 Austria took a nibble and next year joined with Russia and Prussia in taking a big bite. Neighbors took more chunks in 1793 to "restore order" after internal disputes. Two years later they wiped out Poland entirely.



Napoleon set up a grand duchy in 1807, but the Congress of Vienna (1815) cut it down to a kingdom which Russia later took. With the defeat of Russia in World War I, Poles gained their independence. In 1923 the borders were set by the western powers but in 1939 Poland was split again. Russia now wants to keep most of the part she took.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—that part of the country and set up the Grand Duchy of Warsaw as an insulator between Prussia and Russia, with the king of Saxony, Frederick Augustus I, as sovereign.

But after Napoleon's defeat in Russia in 1812 the Grand Duchy virtually collapsed, and the Congress of Vienna, which re-mapped Europe in 1815 after Napoleon's downfall, carved it up once more, giving the lion's share to Russia.

This new area was called the Kingdom of Poland. The Russians at first let it have its own constitution and parliament, but after the death of Czar Alexander I in 1825 it was treated like any other subject province. The city of Cracow was left autonomous but was annexed by the Austrians in 1846.

There were numerous revolts in Russian Poland—in 1830, 1846, 1848, 1861 and 1863. The last was the most threatening, but the Russians stopped it by freeing all the serfs, thus gaining their support.

The Poles in Prussia and Austria, meanwhile, were faring much better. Strong attempts were made to "Germanize" them in Prussia, but their economic condition improved greatly. Between 1846 and 1900 the value of the liquid capital in the Polish part of Prussia increased 350 per cent. In Austria, the Poles were given a completely free hand, even allowed to teach their schools in Polish.

World War I gave the Poles an opportunity to strike for their liberty. The trouble was that, as a nation, they couldn't decide how to seize their opportunity. Pilsudski organized an army to fight against Russia. Roman Dmowski fought with the Russians, Paderewski worked in the United States and at the peace conference. Finally all the factions were united under Pilsudski as chief of state and Paderewski as premier and foreign minister.

Then came a series of border wars, the most important with Russia from 1919 to 1921. In 1919 Lord Curzon of Great Britain had proposed a boundary based on the Bug River (he never decided just where its southern end should be), but this was rejected by the Poles, who finally defeated the Russians and established the line which remained substantially the same until 1939. The Poles wanted to occupy all the lands of pre-1772 Poland, but were not permitted to do so.

The Western powers approved Poland's eastern frontier in 1923, after having restored the "corridor" which of old separated Prussia from East Prussia and Hitler's side.

In the present Polish-Russian dispute, Russia contends that about all the Poles Poland held by Germany, plus a firm outlet on the Baltic Sea, including, possibly, East Prussia. The rest, Russia says, is really Russia and not Poland at all. The "Ribbentrop-Molotov" line, set up in 1939 when the Russians marched west to protect German march, Russia would, however, give up some territory east of this line where Poles predominate. It would give Russia about as much of Poland as she got from the Congress of

Nazi Films Show Fighters Cannot Halt Forts, Libs

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9 (AP)—First German newsreels of the great Jan. 11 daylight air battle with American heavy bombers are strikingly different from earlier German war films, which showed the Nazis having everything their way.

Motion pictures of the mass raid, in which 60 bombers officially were lost in attacks over central Germany, are currently showing in Stockholm theaters.

The films are impressive for the fact that no amount of German propaganda editing would have been able to blackout the massed formations of Fortresses and Liberators moving irresistibly toward their targets, despite violent fighter challenges.

In a ten-minute sequence obviously taken from a German fighter plane, a Fortress or Liberator was knocked down after repeated assaults. A fighter carrying a camera attacked one heavy bomber head on at extremely close range, ducking below the bomber at the last moment.

The bomber's nose was smashed and several motors were ablaze as it sank gradually from formation, and a final glimpse showed one parachute billowing from the stricken ship.

Final shots showed one smashed Fortress and possibly a dozen American airmen, some limping, others bandaged about the head, being searched in a military barracks.

Notes from the Air Force

UNABLE to get in the House of Parliament, 1/Lt. Irwin Klein, of Averne, L.I., N.Y., and M/Sgt. Stanley Lawrence, of Emporium, Pa., were about to leave when a soft-spoken, elderly gentleman offered his services as a guide. The two Air Service men thanked him, followed him through a side door.

A guard greeted their guide with "M'lud," and the Yanks found out they were being escorted by Sir John Simon, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Payoff was when Sir John introduced the Yanks to his wife and the conversation got around to trans-Atlantic crossings. Klein showed a Short Snorter's bill, Lady Simon chided him "for a waste of money," and then the embarrassed Lord Chancellor had to confess to his wife that he, too, was a Short Snorter and had "wasted" a bill.

Come shot-in-the-arm time at a Thunderbolt base, Joe Mason does needle work on the biceps of Joe Mason. No double talk, the situation simply involves a Joe Mason from Columbus, Ohio (getting the shots) and a Joe Mason from Logan, Ohio (given them). There's never any mistake about who's who, though. The one giving the shots is a T/5 in the medics; the other is a lieutenant colonel and bosses the fighter group.

IT'S not often listed as one of their occupational hazards, but fighter pilots have their share of flak trouble, too. 1/Lt. Clayton E. Davis, of Brookfield, Vt., came back from a trip to Emden with 35 flak holes in his Thunderbolt Marjorie, named for his girl friend. The ship, hit from nose to tail, had its elevator control rod hanging limply, three cylinders hit, one of them completely knocked out, and the radio compartment badly damaged. "Everywhere but in the cockpit," Davis said.

The story of the Eighth Air Force's second anniversary last Friday listed a total of 3,946 Nazi interceptors shot down over Europe since the Eighth began operations, and then broke that figure down to 3,885 destroyed by bomber gunners and 561 more by fighter pilots. Statisticians and folks who got through the first grade at school have been howling ever since about this department's arithmetic. The breakdown was correct, the total should have read 4,446. Too much flak lately, probably.

F/O John Messer, B26 pilot from Missoula, Mont., received a letter from his girl back home to the effect that she had married a soldier in the tank corps. She added, "If you ever see a tank below by the name of 'Pistol Packin' Mama,' don't drop a bomb on it, because it'll be my husband."

F/O Messer replied, "Tell your husband if he ever sees a bomber flying over by the name of 'Pistol Packin' Mama,' not to shoot at it, because it'll be me." No comment.

Add Brothers-Get-Together Dept.: M/Sgt. Reuben W. Bryan, B17 crew chief from Salt Lake City, saw his brother in a newsreel in Italy. Shortly afterward he accompanied a Fortress crew on an Italy-to-England assignment and found his brother, Capt. James W. Bryan, where the newsreel pictured him—on a Marauder base. Capt. Bryan pilots the B26 Utah Gamecock.

WHEN S/Sgt. James C. Mossey, Marauder turret-gunner, received his DFC, he was interviewed by the base public relations officer for a story to his hometown paper. The PRO was perplexed to learn that Sgt. Mossey's home was in Mount Rainier, Md.; his mother lived in Atlanta, Ga.; he went to school in Flint, Mich.; he worked in Washington, D.C., and he entered the army in Akron, Ohio. "Well, what's the name of your hometown newspaper?" demanded the PRO. "The Salem News," he replied. "Salem, Ohio."

Our Pacific Fleet

The power of our Pacific fleet has been strikingly demonstrated in recent actions round the Solomon, Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and in the brilliantly timed blow struck so contemptuously at the enemy base of Paramushiro in the Kuriles described by the Japanese Times as the back door to Japan.

Discussing these naval actions in the Pacific, the Washington Post remarks: "The enemy must now reckon on the possibility that sooner or later Japan's home islands will be attacked. The prospect is anything but pleasant for the Japs. Already their naval and air forces are too dispersed for comfort. Now they may find it necessary to draw in their horns, thus leaving us unchallenged over a still wider area of the Pacific."

"Indeed, the very successes which the Japs won in the early months of the Pacific war, when they overran territory several times as large as their pre-Pearl Harbor empire, are now choking them, for they cannot defend all of it with equal effect in the face of rising Allied and particularly American sea and air power in the Pacific. The attack on Paramushiro is another reminder to the enemy that the noose is being drawn around him with the rope ends in our hands."

But if the picture at present is bright, consider the future. From America alone will soon steam a new battle fleet that can challenge what remains of the Japanese Imperial Navy. Included in this fleet will be our new 45,000-ton battle wagons with a speed that tops 33 knots, mounting more anti-aircraft weapons than any other ships in the world, together with nine 16-inch guns. These great ships will be supported by cruisers, destroyers and submarines in proper ratio, and covered by an air armada of tremendous strength.

This year should see ships of our navy casting tons of steel and high explosive onto the Japanese mainland. The blow at Paramushiro was a "calling card" which warned the people of Japan our Pacific fleet enjoys freedom of movement in the whole of the Eastern Pacific from the Bering Sea south.

When our fleet calls again, perhaps it will stay longer.

Looking Ahead

T/5 John J. Murray was in at the beginning of Emperor Hirohito's regime, and now he'd like to be in at the finish. Murray, who is with a Signal Repair Company, was the announcer selected by CBS to go to Japan to broadcast the coronation ceremonies when Hirohito ascended the throne.

Now Murray would like to be there to do the same sort of a special broadcast to America when the regime winds up.

We also hope to be present for that broadcast, together with the American troops who will patrol the streets of Tokyo.

Goebbels' Luftwaffe

At the present time Goebbels' Luftwaffe—as distinct from Goring's—has been dropping thousands of tons of bombs on London. Those who listen to Radio Calais have been impressed by the heavy blows this mythical fleet of bombers has struck.

The announcements which have come over German radio of the raids on London must be designed to fool somebody; but when they are broadcast in English from Radio Calais we are staggered by the bankruptcy of truth that is so obviously flaunted.

The fact that Doctor Goebbels has found it necessary for morale purposes to draw so heavily on the remnant of his credit with that part of the German public which still believes in his communiques indicates the rapid deterioration of the German military position.

Surely German authorities are approaching their last gasp when they so readily stake their last reserve, their power of deceiving their own fellow-countrymen, by releasing communiques easily proved false.

If this statement seems too strong, consider what Goebbels presented as facts to his own people and broadcast in English to the British Isles, in the hope that Germans listening in might believe the program was of B.B.C. origin.

Said the German produced announcement "900 German planes struck London on Saturday night. These planes encountered heavy flak (this would have been true) and left huge fires blazing in London after dropping 1,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs."

Our reaction to such an announcement, and we sat through that imaginary raid, is we believe a normal one. Any nation reduced to the need for such propaganda as a means to comfort its own people must be really in bad shape.

HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



Well, Fatty, what's the news from home?

Feature Section

Thursday, Feb. 10, 1944

The 'Duchess' is Queen of the Libs

Veteran of 47 Missions from Ploesti to Pas de Calais, she has never yet failed to reach her objective

By Earl Mazo

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer



POP Hastings talks about his airplane Evelyn The Duchess with the kind of respect most people reserve for wives and mothers.

"You see," he says, "she's a born leader with a character and personality that can't be whipped."

A master sergeant from Moweaqua, Ill., Pop (Herbert F.) Hastings has been The Duchess' crew chief since she began combat with a British-based Liberator group 11 months ago. He has nursed her through 47 operations from bases in England and Africa. Moreover, The Duchess has never turned back from her objective for mechanical or any other reasons, and Pop's CO, who figures The Duchess holds some sort of non-abortion record, has recommended the 34-year-old crew chief for the Legion of Merit.

To date The Duchess' combat travels have carried her over practically every belligerent European country from Norway to Rumania—Germany, Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, Rumania, Norway, Austria, Hungary, Poland. That's the way Pop explains away the fact that she isn't a particularly good-looking ship. She needs repainting, and the sheet-metal patches covering battle holes in her fuselage and wings make her appear more like a gun moll than a member of royalty.

But Pop Hastings and this Liberator's air crew aren't worried about looks.

Battle-weary but Still Good

"We figure we've got the best bomber in the ETO," says the pilot, 1/Lt. Dave Thompson, of Salt Lake City. "She's old and looks battle-weary, but The Duchess has always made the grade, and I wouldn't trade her for the newest, sleekest plane in the world."

Nobody has bothered to figure the tonnage of high explosives and incendiaries this ship has dropped on hapless targets, but the total began to pile up last March when the USAAF's "muscle men" went to Vegesack. It was The Duchess' first date and it was almost her last.

Pop Hastings says she came back so torn up that other crew chiefs hung around like vultures looking for parts they could salvage for their own ships. Among other things, her hydraulic lines were shot away and one major wing spar was shattered by a 20 mm. shell.

"I knew right then and there that my ship was worth a lot of pains," Pop recalls. "Boy, I started working on The Duchess then and me and my boys haven't stopped yet."

Everyone who has ever been in The Duchess shares Pop's enthusiasm. A number of pilots have flown her. Brig. Gen. Ted Timberlake, of St. Augustine, Fla., has taken her up; so has Col. Leland G. Fiegel, of Rochester, Minn., the Liberator group commander, Maj. John R. Roche, of Davenport, Iowa, and Lt. Col. George S. Brown, of Alpine, N.J., the group executive.

Capt. Walter T. Stewart, of Salt Lake

City, piloted The Duchess as a mercy ship aiding in the rescue of another Liberator crew stranded for 12 days in the Libyan desert. Three of the rescued men—1/Lt. Oscar R. Street, of San Rafael, Cal., T/Sgt. Thomas F. McDermott, of Providence, R.I., and S/Sgt. Royce Magee, of Tylertown, Miss.—are now crewmen on The Duchess.

While several pilots have gone up in this ship, only a few have actually been assigned to her.

First was Lt. Col. Ramsay D. Potts, of Memphis, Tenn. He took The Duchess to Ploesti, perhaps her roughest ride. She went in over the Rumanian oil center at house-top level, and, despite merciless fire from almost every conceivable ground defense weapon, blasted the target.

Oil Tank Blown Sky-high

During the target run a direct flak burst tore away the verticle stabilizer, and another blast shattered the elevator control cables at one point. As the ship veered around almost out of control, the engineer, T/Sgt. Herman C. Clay, of Hollywood, Cal., spliced the torn cables with .50 cal. shell links.

En route out of the refinery area the gunners shot up a lone gasoline storage unit, and the tank with its content of oil blew sky high.

The Duchess was like a sieve when she returned from Ploesti. Pop Hastings figured she needed a new verticle stabilizer, repaired control cables, and patches over 52 list-sized holes in wings and fuselage.

When Col. Potts went on to higher headquarters, Capt. Frank Llewellyn Jr., of Wheaton, Ill., took over the Lib. This pilot, the son of a World War I flier, contends The Duchess is the kind of ship that can't do wrong.

On one mission to Italy, he recalls, the principal target wasn't bombed because of weather, so The Duchess' bombardier, Lt. Street, picked a target of opportunity, an airfield, and began his bomb run alone. Shortly before bombs were away he noted a string of German aircraft near the hangar area, and changed the course slightly, destroying the aircraft. "I thought we might need those hangar installations later," Street said.

He was proved right by the invasion of Italy.

Lands in Sicily

After the Wiener-Neustadt raid, The Duchess, which was battered about over the target and running short of fuel, landed in Sicily. As a result the outstanding fact of the mission, to the crew, was the wine they brought back to their African base—in eight-gallon jugs!

Capt. Llewellyn soon was made his squadron's operations officer, and The Duchess went to Dave Thompson, the present pilot. Dave's first raid on The Duchess was the long haul to Danzig.

"It didn't take me long to appreciate what I had," the pilot said. "Like Pop

Hastings says, The Duchess is a natural leader, and since she was lead ship, my crew became lead crew. Now the other boys are so accustomed to following The Duchess, that they just naturally form up on her up in the sky."

The pilot was a welder. His co-pilot, 2/Lt. Waldron Synder, of Boston, was a skilled steel worker, and the bombardier, Lt. Street, had a construction job. 1/Lt. Ralph McFerrin, of St. Louis, is navigator, and T/Sgt. Evert A. Ollie, of Pittsburgh, is radio operator.

Pop the Farmer Stays Put

The Duchess' gunners are Sgt. Magee, tail; T/Sgt. Henry A. Clauser, Upper Darby, Pa., engineer and top turret; S/Sgt. John D. Glucs, Brooklyn, and Baird Fox, Elizabeth, N.J., waists, and Sgt. McDermott, lower gunner.

Since air crew personnel have changed, the only man to stick with The Duchess from the outset has been Pop Hastings, and, like his B24, Pop has become a legend at this station.

A farmer who still goes to bed at night-fall when he can, Pop is only 34, and he is the type that men naturally call Pop. The story is that while Pop will move heaven and earth for his Liberator and his air crew, he refuses to fly. "I don't like it up there," he said. "When I made trips to and from Africa I just sat back in The Duchess and tried to sleep."

Pop was assigned to his ship shortly after she was delivered to his base. And he has lived with her ever since, even standing guard over her at night when necessary.

A lot of things have happened to The

Duchess and to Pop since last March. They have happened so fast that events of just a month ago sound like ancient history now when Pop tells them. Like the time his assistant, T/Sgt. Robert Wilson, of Dallas, jumped in Gen. Timberlake's car and ordered the driver to take him to tech supply for a part.

It was ten minutes before take-off on the Naples raid, and The Duchess was to lead the whole Liberator division. When warming up the engines Pop found a leak in the oil pressure line to the instruments. Wilson, in the general's car, got the part and they installed it in time for take-off.

Wilson now is crew chief of another B24, and Pop's assistant is Sgt. Arthur H. Walker, of Prim Ghar, Iowa. Others who work on The Duchess are Cpls. Dominick Rigano, of Mamaroneck, N.Y., and George Abbott, of Tumberville, Va., and Pvt. Glendon Hice, of Clarks Summit, Pa.

Engine Changed 9 Times

This ground crew has seen nine engine changes on The Duchess and a lot of periodic inspections, some of which turned up all sorts of troubles, but, as Capt. Llewellyn puts it, "A man builds up such confidence in the old lady that nothing can be wrong enough to keep her on the ground. When she isn't flying missions she's either up checking the weather or just flying for exercise."

Sgt. Clay, who was The Duchess' flight engineer for a long time and is now through with operations, adds "good flying and good luck added to a good ship—that's The Duchess' story."

When the boys on the ground start

the numerous rounds of Duchess tales they always tell of the time over Norway when both the leader and deputy leader in the formation had troubles, and The Duchess took over, making a beautiful bomb pattern on the target. And there is the incident of early January when the target was Kiel. Clouds completely covered the sky when other Liberator and Fortress formations went over, but as The Duchess and her flock came up the clouds disappeared, and Lt. Street, the bombardier, had a perfect bomb run.

Naturally there are many crew-hero stories about The Duchess' 47 operational rides, and one that Lt. Thompson tells concerns his tail gunner, Sgt. Magee.

"I Don't Want to Bother You"

As The Duchess approached the target on the first Munster raid, Magee's heat equipment went out, and his feet froze. He stayed at his post, however, and not until his ship was well on its way home did he report the trouble to the pilot. "I didn't want to bother you," he told Thompson.

Sgt. Ollie brought Magee to the radio flight deck, massaged the frozen feet, then put them under his arm pits. When The Duchess landed Magee's feet were almost back in good shape.

No one knows how The Duchess got her name; she was christened before delivery, and everybody seems satisfied.

Two model bombers—Memphis Belle and Hell's Angels, both Fortresses—have been sent home from the ETO for display purposes. The Duchess is a natural Liberator candidate.

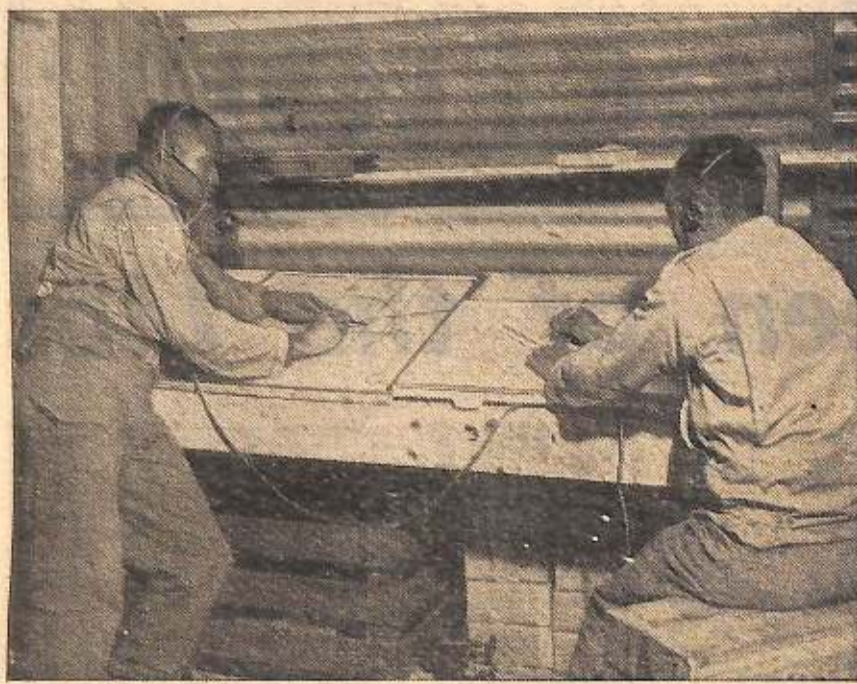


Capt. Frank Llewellyn Jr., of Wheaton, Ill. (left), second pilot to take over The Duchess, flew her to Wiener Neustadt. The Duchess' crew at present includes (above, left to right) 1/Lt. Oscar Street, San Rafael, Cal., bombardier; 2/Lt. Waldron Snyder, Boston, co-pilot; and 1/Lt. Dave Thompson, Salt Lake City, pilot. M/Sgt. Herbert F. (Pop) Hastings, of Moweaqua, Ill. (right), has been crew chief since The Duchess began operations against Vegesack last March.

All Set for the Luftwa

Nazi planes will get a hot reception if they wander in the range of this crack Ack-Ack outfit. When their big moment comes they know long months of training will pay heavy dividends

By Allan Morrison
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer



Plotters Sgt. Herbert Simon, St. Louis, Mo., and Pfc. Isaac Gabriel, Miami, Fla., chart approaching planes for direction and location.

GUN crews of this Negro AA Battalion whose guns are emplaced on high, wind-swept hill-tops and the flat grain fields of farms in this section maintain a vigil by their 40mm. Bofors guns that never ceases, praying that Nazi planes will come their way.

This AA unit provides sole defense against aerial attack for some of the most important U.S. supply centers and headquarters sites in the ETO. Each battery is deeply aware that upon it rests no small quota of responsibility for the protection of vast stores of vital Allied invasion equipment.

Each gun crew earnestly feels that should the Luftwaffe succeed in destroying any one of the V.P.'s (Vulnerable Points) around which battery guns are situated the war might well be lengthened. These crack ack-ack men don't mean for that to happen, and their demonstrated accuracy of fire and enthusiasm at gun drill are indices of their determination.

In these days when new ways of war are constantly being devised AA outfits are likely to be ordered to apply their fire power to a wide variety of targets, on land as well as in the air, and so their training stresses versatility of firing techniques.

Before this battalion shipped from the States its name had become synonymous with the highest standards in AA circles. Phenomenal record firing at towed aerial and anti-tank targets at training centers in Georgia and Illinois made for it its present excellent reputation, and before training had been completed it had received personal congratulations from General Leslie McNair, then Army Ground Forces Chief.

Confidence, therefore, was part of the equipment these youngsters brought with them when they came to the ETO and proceeded to assigned operational sites. These sites include some of the most important U.S. installations in the U.K.

Chafing now for lack of action against "live" targets hundreds of gun crewmen wait for Hitler's raiders with a grim intensity, clean and oil their guns with religious solemnity, and race through gun drills several times daily with a seriousness of purpose that conveys the impression that they are forcing themselves to believe that they are actually "tracking" German planes.

A battery of guns is directed from a centrally-placed Battery Headquarters containing an Operations Room which is the hub of the communications system. Battery Operations is in constant telephonic contact with the nearest GOR (Gun Operations Room) of the Air Defense of Great Britain and is kept informed of the movement of all aircraft aloft in the region. From the Battery's Operations Room radiate eight lines to each of the gun sites.

Instructions on firing transmitted to each of the guns from Battery Operations are based on data furnished by the British GOR and include location and number of all aircraft observed. This information is recorded on the Operations Plotting Board by "plotters," who follow in this way the course of friendly and hostile planes.

At each Battery Headquarters communications men are constantly on duty to receive signals and warning messages by telephone or radio, though radios are chiefly used for operations in the field.

Radio Operator Pfc Isaac Gabriel is one of these communications men and he serves a 24-hour continuous period every three days.

Gabriel is small and intense of manner. He has the rare knack of being able to remain alert for messages from the GOR and to indulge in nostalgic thoughts of home in Miami, Florida, which to him is a little house in Fourth Court on the outskirts of the constricted Negro district. Home, wife, kids and familiar haunts are far away, but somewhere in Gabriel's consciousness these things are deeply engraved. When the night is still and the only illumination in the Operations Room comes from the dial lights on the Signal Corp. radio set, Pfc Gabriel dreams of high school dances long ago, moonlit bathing on the Florida surf and a certain disastrous debut in the boxing ring—all without regrets.

The individual gun positions are little settlements in themselves. There is a mess hall and kitchen from which the gun crew of 14 men is fed, Nissen hut or tent living quarters are latrines and wash sheds, all of which were constructed by the crews.

"These men are not engineers," said Capt. John Thomas, of Pennsylvania, a battery commander, "but in building these gun emplacements and huts with such ingenuity under the most unfavorable conditions they have done a wonderful job that any engineer unit would be quite proud of."

It is one of the duties of a battery headquarters to keep the gun sections regularly supplied with fuel and rations. It usually is the job of the first sergeant to see that this is done and 1/Sgt. William Harris Jr., of Chicago, Illinois, a typical

battery top kick, executes his tasks with hard efficiency not unmingled with benign good humor.

Sgt. Harris, still wincing from the pain of a recently extracted wisdom tooth, is at his desk. The rain and the wind whir nastily against the sides of the headquarters hut and flashes of pain shoot through his head, but he continues to maintain contact with the guns. Calling all of the battery gun positions, he hooks them up in a net for issuance of daily orders. When he talks to the sergeants in charge of gun crews the softness goes out of his voice and his tone is impersonal, harsh.

"All you gun sergeants will stand in readiness for practice drill in 20 minutes and get those men out faster than you did the last time. . . . G-4, how is your coal supply? . . . G-7, is your power plant in working order yet? . . . G-1, send those two Catholic men in your crew over here in exactly one hour. The Catholic chaplain will be here then. . . . G-6, the Captain told me that he found your area not policed up well enough this morning. Next time that happens passes for you will be stopped for four days. . . . Are there any questions? . . . Now don't all try to talk at once. . . ." He goes on with his instructions in the same gruff tone, relaxing only when the receiver has been replaced.

"Good lads they are," he says. "They know they've been assigned an important job and they're doing it well. They're not romantic kids with a glamorized view of this war. They're first-class ack-ack men who have come through a lot of rugged training with flying colors and they now want to use their technical knowledge and skill with their guns against enemy planes. I wouldn't give two cents for the safety of any Junkers or Messerschmitt pilot foolish enough to fly into their 'field of fire.' I'm tellin' you those kids are good."

To see the crews scamper out to get into operating positions when the alert is sounded is to believe the lightning speed with which it is done. It sometimes takes one battery a little more than 60 seconds to have all its guns manned and at the ready, though during a recent alert one of the batteries was ready to have all of its guns firing 25 seconds after it had been notified of the approach of enemy planes.

Seldom does an alert come that most of the gunners don't hope that Jerry is really overhead and within range of the Bofors guns.

They are aching for opportunities to put to positive use what they have learned. Like most American GI's they are anxious to go home as soon as possible but realize that they cannot do this while Hitler's Fortress stands unreduced and his now greatly diminished Luftwaffe possesses any degree of effectiveness.

During a recent alert two members of a gun section situated inside a village were winding up their weekly day off consuming mild and bitter in a pub 300 yards away from their gun. When the alarm was sounded these two, Pvt. Roosevelt Hawkins, a loader and firer from Chicago, Ill., and Pvt. Cornelius Jones, vertical gun pointer, of Chicago, forgot their bitter and ignoring the fact that they were off duty sprinted for their gun pit and went to their usual posts hoping to get a shot at a Jerry plane.

And throughout the battalion can be sensed this grim eagerness characteristic of finely trained troops waiting for combat action.

One of those who wait is Cpl. Joseph Edmondson, Cleveland, Ohio, a gunner. Sometimes he sits on the embankment of the gun emplacement and listens to people entering the theater and two pubs that are almost under the barrel of his 40mm. gun.

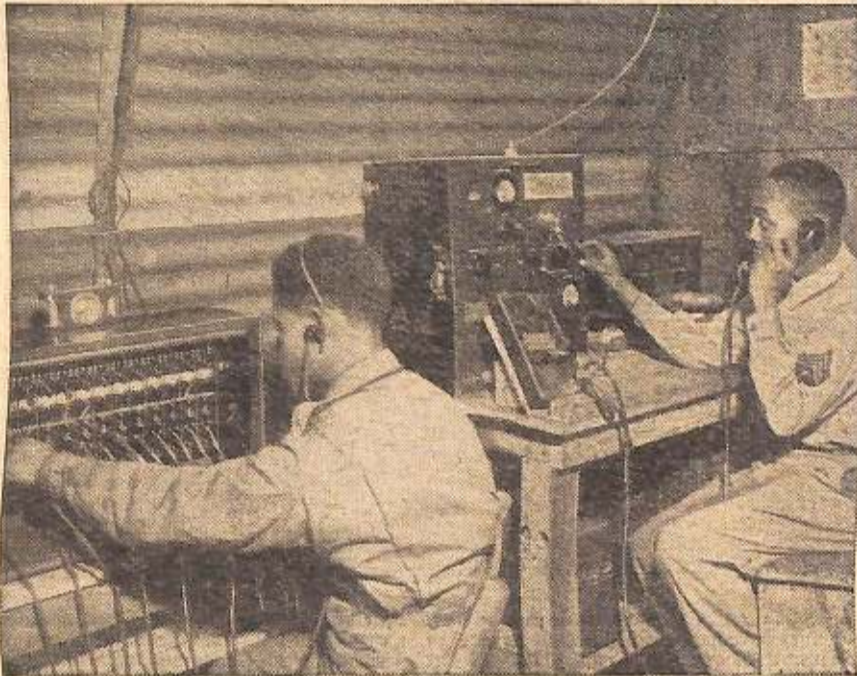
A 40 mm. Bofors gun is a potent A.A. weapon



Four members of a gun crew point their intruders. They are, left to right: Pvt. Cpl. Walter J. Hill, Murphysboro, Ill.; P. and Pvt. J. W. Parker

When he tires of this he will invariably go into his hut and start drawing figures of all the beautiful women he has seen and known. It has become fashionable to describe Edmondson's productions as "soldier art"—as apt a description as can be found for it. It is not obscene. His nudes have some of the earthiness of Gauguin's South Sea beauties, though they will never fetch the Frenchman's prices. There are other scenes that have their locales in the beauty spots of Cuyahoga County, the bustling life on pre-war Quincy Avenue and rhythmic music-making by the Pilgrim Four Quartet that used to be the Sunday morning pride of WTK. Edmondson has put these precious pictures into a large loose-leaf note book and some on wood. They have meaning for every man in his gun crew, reflecting many of their moods and urges, and these men have solid respect for the artist in their midst. Edmondson once boxed in amateur tournaments around Cleveland and can often be seen shadow-boxing within the shadow of his gun's range-finder. He was a good-light heavy. He is a good gunner.

Sgt. Gilbert Monroe, gun section chief from New Orleans, La., says that his men have improved in their ability to recognize plane types to a degree that makes him marvel at their keenness for the work.



Switchboard and radio operators work long shifts in the battery operations room, receiving information on aircraft movements in the vicinity of their battery.



They spend many hours, even during off time, improving their ability at aircraft recognition.



A typical chow table at a battery mess hall.

Photos by Pvt. M. D. Weathers



Ack-ack men consider business good when they must pour clips of 40



...men now recognize most American British aircraft by motor sound as by appearance," he says. "They have acquired this ability over here." Monroe handles his crew like a mother, calls them his "babies," and boasts that he can change barrels in faster time than any other AA gun crew in this theater. At general artillery drill he claims they are good to none. The battalion's batteries are spread over 100 counties and their work is coordinated by Battalion Headquarters, which functions as supply and ammunition distributing center. Observer-spotters can be seen patrolling gun positions night and day in damp woods and bleak cliff sites. These men constitute the forward echelon of an organization presently charged with a mission of high strategic importance but which few realize that the greatest task still lies ahead.



... "food" into their guns.

Beating Tojo at his own Game

Our troops have evolved tricks of their own and discovered the enemy's fatal weaknesses

By Frank L. Kluckhohn
New York Times Correspondent

THERE is no doubt we are leaving the Japanese behind in the technique of jungle fighting. Two years ago, when the Japanese swept down through Malaya, advancing rapidly through a supposedly impenetrable maze of vegetation, the world suddenly realized with a profound sense of shock that Hirohito's minions were marvelously trained masters of jungle warfare; probably, at the time, the best jungle fighters in the world. That we have surpassed them in this unpleasant art and are rapidly widening the gap between our ability and theirs is a factor of signal importance in the Pacific war.

Turbid rivers, armpit-deep mud, insects and disease still make the treacherous jungle a "green hell" for our armies. But we have found the means of quickly rendering impotent those more than half submerged Japanese blockhouses of plastered, five-foot-thick coconut logs, with their protective firing trenches outside, which formerly long delayed our advances. We have learned how to deal with harrying snipers. More important, we have come to know the ways of the jungle itself; and, what is even more vital, the customs and habits of our enemy.

Our marines employ the latest weapons—flame throwers and others which cannot for security reasons be mentioned. "Alligators"—the relatively light amphibious vehicles which do not sink easily in the mud—are employed to batter down trees and open the path for the advance. Medium tanks, as well as heavy and medium artillery, are used.

New Weapons a help

Some of the new weapons make the Devil dogs' task considerably easier than it would have been a year ago. Aerial bombing on a scale impossible earlier and expert practice in using planes to eliminate the enemy from the jungle are exploited fully and play a major part in this warfare.

The American makes a "smart" soldier. Neither in North Africa nor in the Pacific have I seen an American fighting man make the same mistake twice. He quickly learns all the enemy knows, then adds a few twists of his own. In North Africa the Yanks came to handle tanks better than the Germans. On New Britain, veteran Leathernecks—youngsters, most of them—employed practices they themselves had evolved in bitter fighting.

The marines have learned that a speedy advance before the enemy gets set is highly advantageous, and that careful reconnaissance pays, dividends in taking blockhouses. Units, usually platoons, converge on a blockhouse from two sides, then wait until the entrance is discovered. Then they leap forward from the nearest cover. Some leap into the nearest trench and kill the guard or guards there, while at least one tries to jump atop the covered blockhouse, where he is in no danger of being hit. This one throws several grenades through the entrance. The others immediately rush in to kill off any of the enemy remaining alive. The actual assault is over quickly, but the discovery of the entrance may take some time.

He knew the password

On Bougainville, Capt. Gordon Warner, former AAU swimming champion, who was awarded a sword before the war by Prince Tokugawa for defeating a Japanese naval champion in a fencing contest, found the entrance to one of these big pillboxes by yelling at the Japanese, "Where are you?" Receiving no answer, he shouted, "The marines have landed; come and get us." There was some murmuring. Then he called, "Tojo is a so and so." The Nipponese opened up a ragged, apparently angry, fire and he was able to find the entrance.

The marines call these reconnaissance patrols "snooping and pooping missions." Flame-throwers are assigned normally by the marines to the highest command post, whence they are shifted to points where they are needed. After a pillbox is located, riflemen advance in two units on either side of the flame-throwers until they are about 50 feet away, keeping the Japanese away from the slits along the sides of the blockhouse.

Then the riflemen fall back and the machine-guns are advanced to provide an even more effective cover. Two converging streams of fire then usually are poured into the entrance. Within a few seconds the enemies inside usually either are burned to death or overcome by fumes or they come rushing out to face slaughter.

Nothing smaller than a .75 will smash a blockhouse, but at short range these and larger guns are certain to do so. The jungle

method of moving artillery has made possible a more extensive use of the guns. The Japanese do not like artillery. One Japanese prisoner taken on New Georgia said the Nipponese soldiers went crazy, screamed and cried when a heavy barrage covered their position.

Seasoned troops have found that Japanese sniping, which at first disconcerted them, is extremely inaccurate. The fact is it is a marine joke that "If a Nip fails in his marksmanship test they make a sniper of him." The marine rule is not to disclose yourself by firing at a sniper until he is definitely located. Then usually a marine sharpshooter—an excellent shot—is called in to take care of him.

At Bougainville, however, a new method was employed for locating snipers. Dogs were used for the first time, and proved at great success. Doberman pinschers and German police dogs especially trained were accurate in locating trees where enemy snipers were tied and camouflaged.

Trapped by a dog

Once, for instance, two dog handlers were preparing to bivouac for the night. A Japanese sniper fired, wounding one of them. The dog immediately went to one of many trees—an ironwood with a great spreading base—and pointed. Several Browning automatic bursts were fired into the leafy portion. The next morning blood dripped down, demonstrating that the sniper had been killed.

Marines, on the whole, have found the Japanese poor riflemen, active with machine guns, but best with 60 or 90 mm. mortars. Efforts are made with counter-mortar artillery fire to knock out enemy mortar positions as quickly as possible. Men tired from two or three weeks of fighting find mortar fire somewhat unnerving, for the Japanese employ shells of high explosive power.

The marines have learned the best method of taking cover, of snaking forward on their stomachs and moving silently. In general, however, they prefer a quick movement to a completely silent approach, in which the crack of a twig reveals the position. Therefore they generally employ larger patrols for out-flanking movements than do the Australians, who favor the woodsman's approach. Getting around and behind an enemy strongpoint and then closing in is, of course, one of the regular features of jungle warfare.

The lads, too, have learned that they can safely bring in their own artillery fifty yards or less from themselves, and they frequently call upon it rather than waste lives in taking a strongpoint. That is one reason they lost so few men capturing the Cape Gloucester air strips.

See Enemy; then fire

The marines as a rule do not dig fox-holes during the day. In fact, they do not halt until late afternoon, and then dig in for the night.

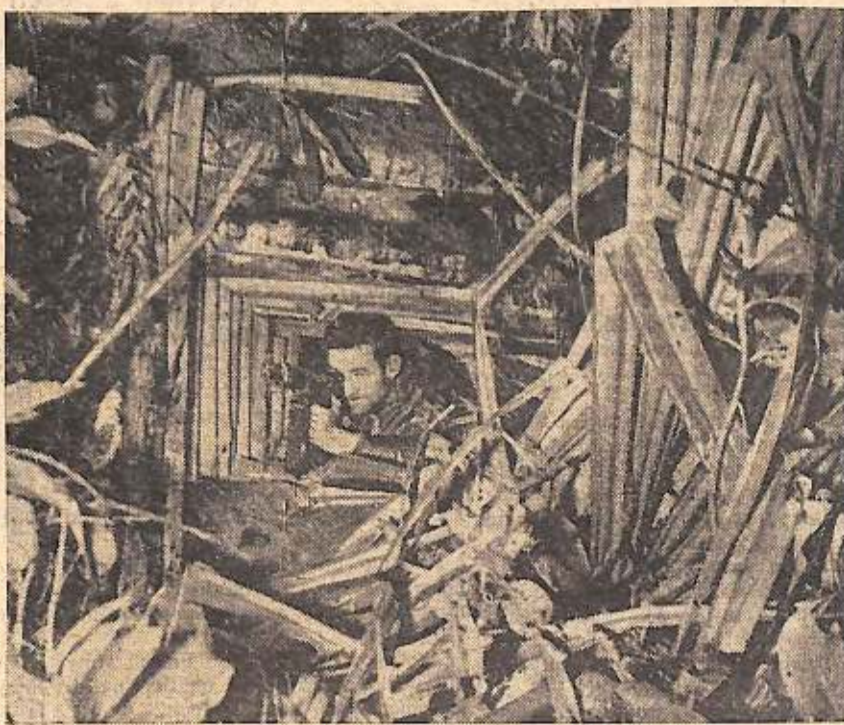
Great emphasis is put upon not disclosing the position by firing until one can see the enemy, not only with respect to snipers but in all cases. Discipline in this respect has become excellent; the men have learned that the practice pays.

On one of the islands recently taken, for example, the marines were lying in a cluster of trees with an open space before them and then another stand of timber. One party was sent out to encircle the far copse. The commander of the waiting troops heard a mumbling in this stand. He called the command post and said he thought the Japanese were there. He was told to hold his fire. He called a few moments later and reported he had made certain that the party ahead was talking Japanese.

"Can you see them?" asked his commander. The reply was no, and the instruction to hold fire was repeated.

After another forty-five minutes the commander in the rear received a call saying, "They threw a grenade and killed one of my men." Again the question was, "Can you see them?" There was an abrupt, "You bet." "Then open fire," came the order. Although one man was killed, more almost certainly would have been if fire had been opened prematurely.

The Japanese throughout this war in the jungle have employed terrorism as a weapon, taking no prisoners and as a rule torturing captives. This psychological weapon is beginning to wear thin. Instead of being frightened when the Japanese utter disconcerting shouts at night, our trained jungle fighters are glad to know where the Japanese are, but they do not reveal their own positions. When the Nipponese soldiers begin to run amok, screaming and firing



This GI sniper has learned the art of jungle warfare.

at random, as they did on New Georgia, our lads know the fight is nearly over, for the enemy only does this when he becomes desperate.

Actually the shoe is beginning to be on the other foot. For the men who fight the Japanese quickly come to hate them with intensity as a treacherous, unscrupulous foe. When our marines and soldiers get "mad" they pull no punches. The Japanese have come to feel a terror of our troops, with their grim determination and unfailing record of successes. That fact is aiding us tremendously as time goes on. There was a case a few days ago where a Japanese jumped over a cliff to death north of Finschafen rather than fight it out with cold steel with the Australians.

There have been numerous cases recently where large groups of the enemy have preferred to kill themselves with their own hand grenades rather than make a last-stand fight. Where lines of retreat are left open to them after a flanking movement the Japanese almost invariably prefer retreating to fighting. One Nipponese pilot shot down the day of the Cape Gloucester landing preferred to be a prisoner to dying, crying, "Help, help," in English after landing in the water with a parachute.

But when trapped, as a rule, the Nipponese fight and die like cornered rats.

Generally speaking, our men are finding the Japanese stupid but pertinacious fighters. They seldom take advantage of what in football we call the "breaks." If outguessed or outslugged, they have a tendency to go to pieces. Besides hating

artillery fire, they seem to have an aversion to cold steel, although they are good in its employment when pressed.

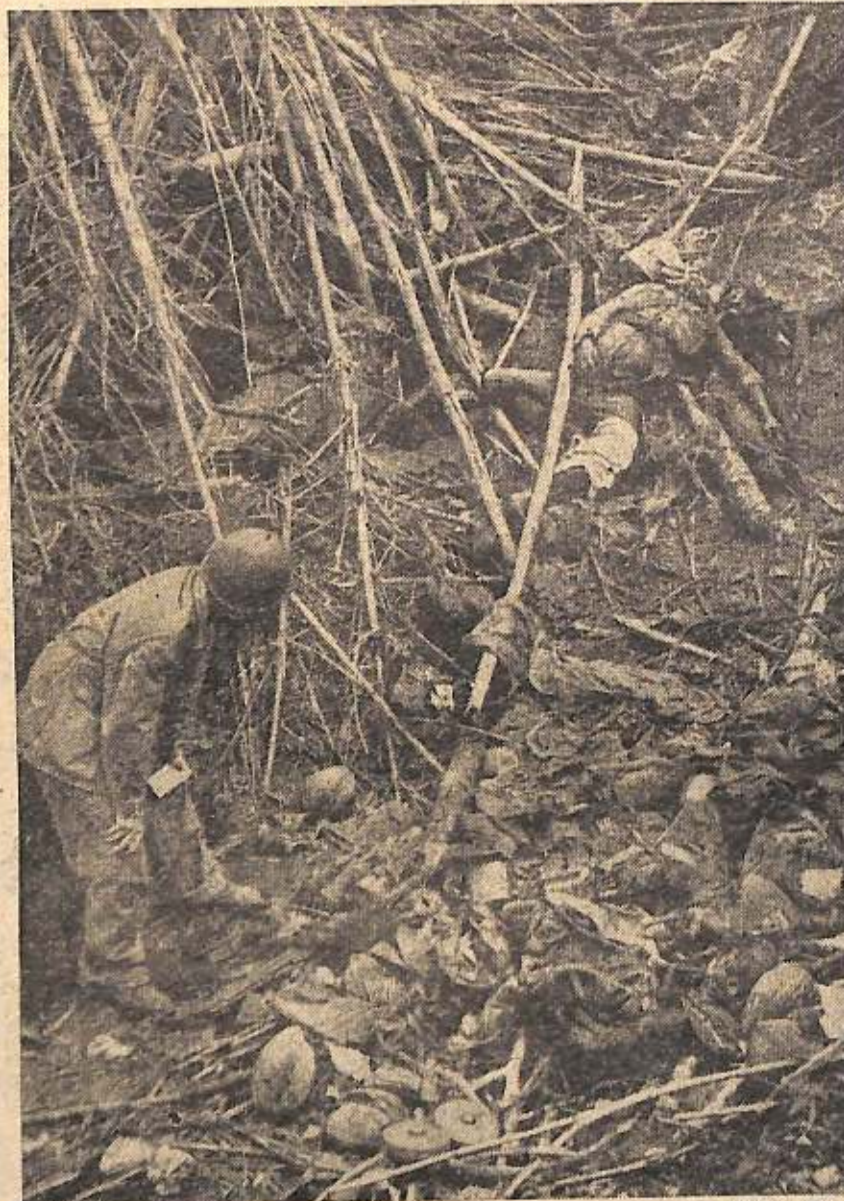
For months, in every jungle in which we have fought them, the Japanese, by and large, have dug in and fought defensively from the safest cover to be found. Their attacks usually have been local rather than a whole-hearted effort to knock us from the positions.

But this jungle fighting is by no means a game. Despite our growing superiority in it, at best it is hard, nerve-racking, exhausting business. At the start the men must eat cold food from tins, drink warm water, when they have time to get it, which is mixed with chlorine tablets in their canteens. They get covered with mud and when near the front must sleep on the ground or in foxholes. The comfortable hammocks provided are not usable under these conditions.

Even after the kitchens and "bulk rations"—meat, vegetables and the like—finally have arrived, the forward men are not able to obtain cooked food.

Uncertainty is the key to jungle fighting. Unlike the mass operations in the European theater, it is a test of individuality in the highest degree. The worn men are subject to numerous tropical diseases and it is impossible to establish health safeguards in the forward areas as it is in the rear ones. As the boys put it, "It's rugged."

Long ago Americans feared they were becoming effete. The last several years have proved they can take it and win.



All that was left of a Jap emplacement when the Yanks got through.

'Taxi, Sailor?' Invasion—Old Style Highlights of Army Talks

By Lt. Col. Jack Redding
(A True Story)

England Stormed onto France in 1346
and held a beach 200 years

THE sailor was crying. Just a kid, not over 17; but 17-year-olds don't cry. He brushed the tears from his eyes as his face contorted with the effort of concealing his emotion. Crumpling the yellow telegram in his hand, he stood bewildered on the crowded sidewalk, unaware of the people who jostled him as they passed.

At the curb, Joe Wiczniewski slouched at the wheel of his cab, was studying the morning paper, trying to pick a horse for the sixth race. As he saw the sailor in his rear-view mirror, he leaned back and flipped open the door of the cab with a practiced gesture.

"Taxi, sailor?" The boy hesitated, then turned away. Joe was miffed. Over a cup of coffee in the lunch wagon he had often bragged that he could spot a fare as far as he could see; that he had never yet swung open the door for a "looker."

"Somep'n wrong," Joe muttered. As the boy was about to dissolve into the noonday crowds, Joe called, "Hey, sailor! Sailor! Yeah, you, C'mere!" "Whatcha want?" The boy's voice was husky from his recent tears.

"Whatsa matta? You sick?" "Naw." "Well, what's eatin' you then? C'mon, I ain't got all day. Spill it." The words were harsh, the tone hard, and for a moment the boy seemed about to answer angrily. Sailors are tough, too. But the look deep in the cab driver's eyes stopped him. Silently he handed over the crumpled telegram.

Joe smoothed it out and read it carefully: "Mother seriously sick. Asking for you. Can you come . . ." The cabman looked up. "Who's Eleanor? Your girl?" "Naw, kid sister."

"Well, whatcha waitin' for? I seen you comin' outa the Commandant's office. You got your leave, ain't you?" "Yeah!" "Okay, get in, buddy. I'll haul you to Grand Central. Get in!"

The boy was embarrassed. "I got leave all right. But I can't go yet. You see, I gotta get some dough. I just been transferred here and I don't know nobody. I tried to hit up the Chief but he wasn't in. I gotta get some dough."

"You need dough, huh?" Joe Wiczniewski, toughest taximan on the rank, looked the kid over critically. "That's it. Oh, I'll get the dough all right. The Red Cross guy is gonna investigate. But that'll take a couple hours. In the meantime . . ." The sailor was carefully folding and unfolding the telegram.

"Yeah, in the meantime . . ." Joe repeated. "Say, where does your mother live?" "Lynn, Massachusetts."

"There's a train for Boston comin' right up. You'll miss it standin' around here." "Yeah, I know," the sailor started to walk away. "You ain't tellin' me a thing." Cab drivers are wise to all the foibles of human kind. They are onto all the rackets, always suspecting the worst in man. But Joe Wiczniewski didn't let the sailor walk away.

"C'mere, sailor." Joe looked the boy over. "You checked that train fare?" "Yeah, six bucks."

Joe swung the front door of his cab open. "Hop in here," he growled, knowing that riding a passenger in the front seat with no flag pull is the most heinous of crimes among taximen. "I got seven bucks I can loan you. Get in."

"I won't take it," the boy protested. "You don't know me." "Cut it! Get in or we'll miss that train!"

I was waiting for a cab at Grand Central when Wiczniewski's taxi pulled up. As the sailor jumped out of the front seat, a "checker" for the taxi company started bawling Joe out, threatened to have his license revoked.

Joe paid no attention to the checker. Taking the sailor by the arm, he shoved the money into his hand and gave the boy a push. "Get goin', kid. That train leaves in about five minutes."

The sailor shook off his benefactor, and turned to the checker. "Look, mister," he said, "he was tryin' to help me. I didn't have any dough when this came." He held up the telegram. "That's why I was ridin' up front. He lent me seven bucks to pay my fare."

ENGLAND invaded France across the Channel in 1346 and seized a beachhead at Calais that endured for 200 years.

In the Hundred Years War, Edward III of England, aspiring to the French throne, loaded up an invasion force at Portsmouth and shoved off for the coast of Normandy.

Today, a successful amphibious operation requires control of the air. In those days of military innocence, control of the sea was enough and Edward secured that by smashing the French fleet in 1340.

And Edward too had a secret weapon as he and his army swarmed up the beaches at Barfleur.

He had no reason to use it then, however, for the French offered little resistance as he marched on to Rouen and thence down toward Paris.

Hauling up before Paris, Edward figured his lines were too thinly stretched, turned boldly and marched north toward Calais.

At Calais he found the French army at last blocking his path, and the English unlimbered the "secret weapon." It was the massed fire of Edward's trained

archers, who shot into the charging French cavalry with fearful execution. The back of the French army was broken there and Edward swept on to Calais.

The tide of English conquest rolled high in that protracted war, and once lapped over the northern half of France. But at last the French found a secret



weapon of their own—artillery firing round shot that slaughtered the bowmen of Britain.

The invader was routed from most of France and the Hundred Years War ended in 1453. But that firm beachhead at Calais lasted for another hundred years.



Major Beckham scored his 17th and 18th victory on Tuesday against the Luftwaffe to become the ETO's leading fighter ace.

IN an article on one of the most controversial topics yet presented for group discussion by Army Talks the current issue deals with the vital subject of post-war employment in America. The author, 1/Sgt. Charles Hitch, well-known young economist, sets forth his particular view of the economic situation in prospect, and outlines the problems which in his opinion must be solved if full employment is to be achieved.

Sgt. Hitch, at present attached to the Office of Strategic Services, U.S. Army, is a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford University, where he taught economics until 1941. He served as an economic adviser to Mr. W. A. Harriman, U.S. Minister in London in 1941-42, and on the Planning Committee of the War Production Board in 1942-43.

In his Army Talks article, Jobs After the War, Sgt. Hitch explains the causes of economic depression and unemployment, reviewing what happened in America after the last war, from the immediate brief decline following demobilization in 1918-19 through the great business boom of the '20s, the collapse in 1929 and the hard times of the '30s.

"It is a healthy exercise for every citizen of a democracy, whether in uniform or not, to recall from time to time the grim days of the early 1930s, when one in every three American workers was walking the streets in search of any job that promised any sort of livelihood, because unless vigorous and intelligent action is taken after this war they are very likely to return," Sgt. Hitch warns.

He describes unemployment as of two types—special and general. Special unemployment results from the changes that constantly are taking place in a healthy economy. Whenever a new product or method is developed in business or industry, the people working on certain older products or methods may be put out of work. Unemployment of this type is usually of minor importance, existing only until the individual can find or learn a new job.

General employment, such as nations experience in times of great depression, when there are not enough jobs to go around, is the really serious problem. It is unnecessary in the opinion of Sgt. Hitch, who believes that it can be avoided. As examples of the elimination of unemployment, he refers to the situation of the last few years in Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, and the current situation in the great democracies, Britain and the United States, where serious labor shortages exist. While war production has been responsible for the high level of employment in all of these countries, he claims that the same result can be achieved if an equivalent expenditure is made on the construction of highways, dams, housing and other public works, and in the extension of private enterprise.

"Full employment," says Sgt. Hitch, "is a point of balance between depression and inflation." He explains inflation as a condition in which the demand for

goods exceeds the available supply, thus causing prices to rise. Depression is the state in which the demand for goods is much less than the supply, with the result that many workers are not needed. The aim of government and enterprise must be to maintain a point of balance.

Sgt. Hitch points out two unfavorable factors that appear in the prospective post-war picture: The first is the gigantic task of demobilization with which America will be faced. More than twice as many men are in the armed forces as were in the last war, and a great many more than twice as many are engaged in war work. The second is the tremendous expansion of facilities that has taken place in industry to meet the war-production demands. It will be difficult to utilize these facilities when the immediate need for them has passed.

Among the favorable aspects of the picture which Sgt. Hitch presents in Jobs After the War are the demand for goods which Americans have been going without, such as automobiles, and the need for merchants to restock depleted stores of all types of consumer goods. Even more important is the housing shortage which exists throughout the country, the remedying of which will provide a long-term source of employment and business activity. Aircraft, radio, plastics and synthetics are new fields in which extensive development is probable.

While the author does not set forth a program that would guarantee "full employment" after the war, his analysis of the nature of unemployment suggests such a program. It would need the best efforts of private industry as well as Federal, state and local governments, he believes, but need not involve a turn to socialism nor the subordination of private initiative. He concludes that the working out of such a program presents a major challenge to American statesmanship and American democracy in the post-war world.

Following are questions concerning post-war employment typical of those to which the answers may be found in Army Talks:

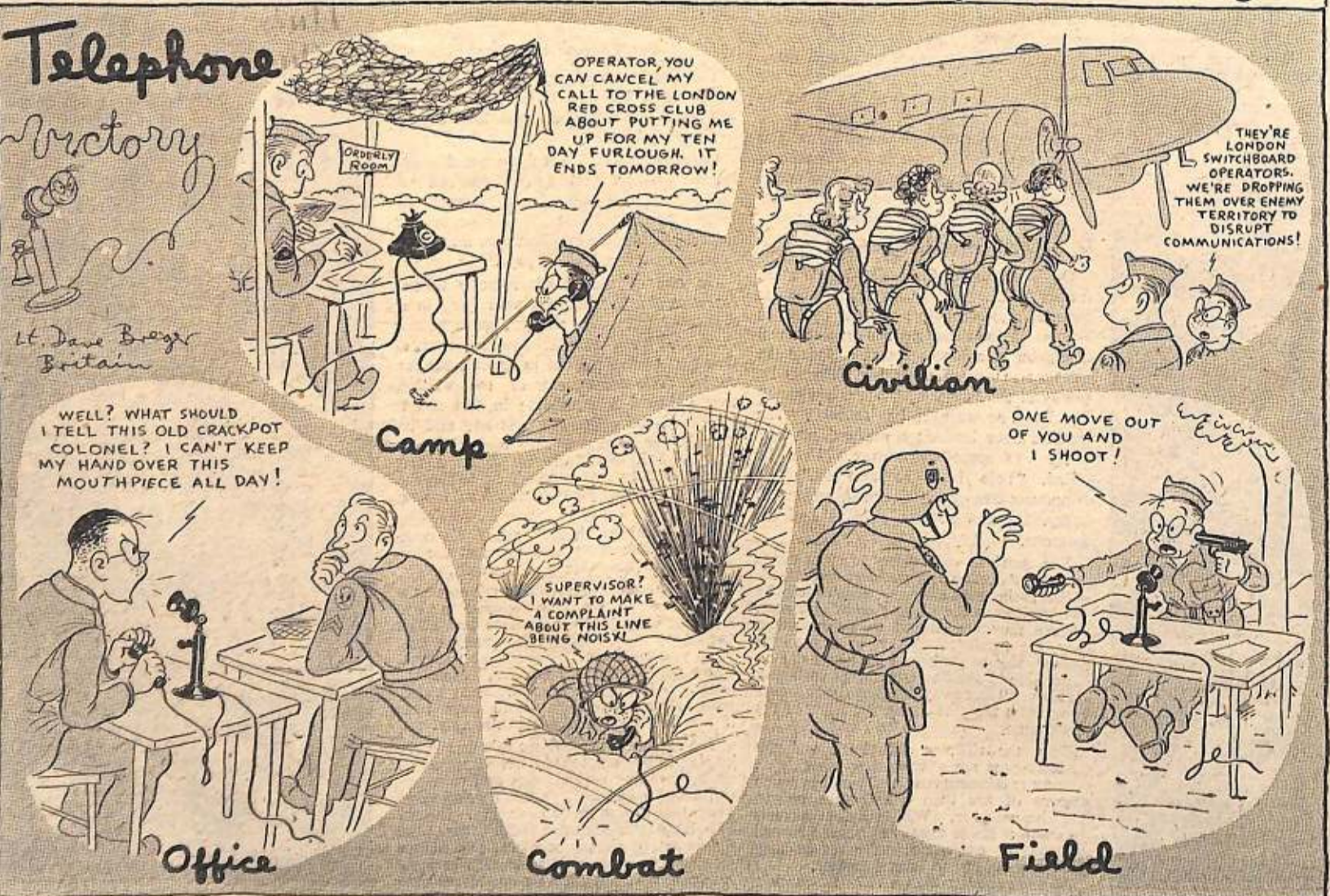
Q—What is the danger in increasing the national debt?

A—The principal danger is that the resulting higher taxes may discourage private industry from turning capital into further expansion. Unless business goes constantly forward, general economic decline sets in over the country.

Q—From the point of view of preventing unemployment, should the Army be demobilized after the war quickly or gradually?

A—Demobilization should proceed only as rapidly as business and industry, with the help of government, are able to re-convert to the production and utilization of peacetime goods, and are able to absorb the returning workers. If servicemen are released faster than they can be absorbed, the resulting mass unemployment must start the vicious circle of economic unbalance that can only end in general depression.

GI Joe By Lt. Dave Breger



Canisius and Rochester Triumph in Garden Tilts

Ring Champs Crowned At Division Tournament

Four Contests on 11-Bout Card Fail to Go Limit

By Gene Graff.

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
AN INFANTRY DIVISION BASE, Feb. 9—Champion glovers of this division began sharpening their aim for future invasion of London's Rainbow Corner arena after emerging from the finals of their tourney last night at Guild Hall near here.

Two clean knockouts and a pair of TKOs studded the 11-bout card, which concluded a hectic elimination meet. In the evening's most abrupt finish Pvt. Gus Skopinsky, 164-pounder from the Bronx, caught Pvt. Angelo Napolitano, of Brooklyn, 160, in the first exchange with a flurry of sharp rights and the referee, Sgt. El Brookman, of Washington, halted the bout after 50 seconds.

Pvt. Sam Espinoza, of Houston, Tex., 137, established himself as a likely contender for ETO honors when he put Pfc George Booth, of Jefferson, Iowa, 137, to sleep in 33 seconds of the third. After two torrid sessions in which the punchers lashed out with ferocious rights while cemented toe-to-toe, Espinoza corraled Booth with a cluster of short, hard lefts to the head and then uncorked the kayo right to Booth's jaw.

Evans Stops Fisher

Softening his foe with a barrage of punishing lefts in the first round, Pvt. Earl Evans, of New York, 175, landed a right in the midriff early in the second stanza which momentarily paralyzed his rival, Sgt. Ancil Fisher, of Webster Springs, W. Va., 173. Fisher, who recovered after medical attention, was counted out at 38 seconds of the second.

Cpl. Eddie Green, of Brooklyn, 123, floored S/Sgt. Ed English, of Chattanooga, 127, twice in the first round, visited the canvas twice himself in the next frame, but recovered to stop English via the TKO route at 1:32 of the third.

The lone heavyweight tiff failed to produce a serious threat to ETO standouts as both leather-pushers emerged from the dull-bout badly bruised and battered. For his aggressiveness, Pvt. George Albert, of Waynesburg, Pa., 190, drew the judges' nod over Pfc John Manley, 218, of Pine Creek, Ala.

Rounding out the title program, Pfc Al Poni, Buffalo, 126, decided Pfc Sergio Villamil, New York, 121; Johnny Mazzocchi, New York, 138, outpunched Pvt. Milt Clark, Newark, 138; Pfc Ken Tibbetts, Rosemount, Minn., 148, whipped Pvt. Ben Murell, Hudson, N.Y., 148; Pfc Henry Huerta, Peoria, Ill., 137, pummeled Pfc Nick Morazo, Milwaukee, 133; Pvt. Al Sebeck, Chicago, 161, won a split-decision over Pvt. Jesus Flores, Los Angeles, 161, and Pvt. Howard Hamilton, Hazel Park, Mich., 170, walloped Cpl. Emil Arendt, Newark, 167.

Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, Stars and Stripes, Printing House Sq., London, E4C. Unless otherwise stated in the ad, direct all correspondence c/o Help Wanted.

APOs Wanted

DVT. Clarence Basham, WAC Theresa Beaudin, Bridgeport, Conn.; Peter Beiber, Elmhurst, Ill., N.Y.; Earl Bowman, Detroit, Mich.; WAC Valera Brinigar, Belle Vernon, Pa.; Capt. Octavius A. Capriotti, Hahoro, Pa.; Lt. John J. Casey, Arlington, Mass.; Thomas Chanis, Worcester, Mass.; Jack Cook, Belvidere, N.J.; S/Sgt. Cornelius J. Crowley, Boston; Sgt. Ed. B. Curry, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; T/S Robert Dasser, Philco, Pa.; Lt. Elizabeth Dean, Baton Rouge, La.; 1/Lt. William Knox Doherty, Tacoma, Wash.; S/Sgt. Charles Noel Douglas, McAlester, Okla.; Sgt. Irving Erwiess, T/S George W. Evans, Cumberland, Md.; J. Robert Fechter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Col. Gerard M. Ferrara, Newark, N.J.; S/Sgt. J. L. Frazier, Tusculooosa, Ala.; S/Sgt. Al Goetke, Lt. Frederick Greeley, Winnetka, Ill.; Capt. William S. Gutwillig, N.Y.; Lt. Earl J. Guy Jr., Oak Park, Ill.; Edward Harpin, Kangay Jr., Capt. Justin Hayes, San Antonio, Tex.; Pfc Jay Hostetter, Uniontown, Pa.; M/Sgt. Fred Jones, Panna, Ill.; Lt. Col. Roy D. Keach, Lt. Jack Klein, Bellevue, Ky.; 2/Lt. Arthur Kornhaber, Bronx, N.Y.; Lt. Irving Lieberman, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; WAC Sgt. Beryl Longnecker, Boston, Mass.; Sgt. Glenn Loyster, Auburn, Wichita, Kan.; Pfc John J. McInnes, N.Y.; Pfc James McGinnis, WAC Connie Mathe-McVerney, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WAC Wynne W. Meyers, Pittsburg, Chicago; S/Sgt. Sherwyn W. Mitchell,burgh, Pa.; Col. Richard and Pvt. John Mitchell, Dodgeville, Wis.; Pvt. Lester I. Moore, Houston, Tex.; Louis Oppenham, Des Moines, Iowa; Pfc Gordon Petrik, Cleveland, Ohio; Maj. Don Phillips, Robert H. Riskey, North Bergen, N.J.; Sgt. ANC; George Anderson, Mason City, Iowa; Ted Rose, Stanley Rivard, Ft. Irwin, Calif.; Col. Donald Wadde, Kan.; Lt. Irvine H. Rutledge; Col. Donald Wadde, Camden, N.Y.; Pfc John Shaeffer, Sanborn, Pa.

Lost

RING, 10-carat, with initials "MAL" by Nor-wich Red Cross, £2 reward.—Pfc Joseph F. Lambie Jr., 31306672.
CIGARETTE Case with name Frank scratched on it.—Mrs. Starkey (Matron), Broadcasting House, London.
WATCH, Benrus 17 jewel, semi-raised face, second hand and cap missing. Left in wash room of Peterboro Red Cross Club. Pfc A. J. Contestulio.

Found

MUSEETTE bag. Somebody took mine, left it at Red Cross Club in Scotland, between Jan. 19-26. Mine has "S-7146." Will re-exchange.—Sgt. J. L. Schroeder, 32277146.
WATCH—Will L. John, who forgot his watch Jan. 10, send his address to me or watch Jan. 10, send his address to me or Help Wanted and it will be returned.—Miss Gaby, c/o 89 Gower Street, London, WC1.
RIBBONS, combination ETO, American Theater, Pearl Harbor, Air Medal with oak leaf cluster, near Paddington Station, Jan. 22—F. Hamilton, 69 Buchanan Gardens, London, N.W.16.

Hialeah Crowd Sets Florida Betting Mark

MIAMI, Feb. 9—The biggest crowd of the year, 12,948, set a new Florida betting record at Hialeah Saturday as \$1,005,527 was bet on eight races.

It was the first time in Florida's history that \$1,000,000 was bet in one day.

Sports Will Get No Preference

Early Letter Reveals Pros Must Take Chances With Draft

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9—In the first expression on professional sports issued by the White House in two years, Stephen Early, presidential secretary, wrote J. G. Taylor Spink, publisher of the Sporting News, that sports will be subject unconditionally to Selective Service and war manpower regulations.

"I am not sure it would be in the best interest of the war effort for the President to make a supplementary statement at this time.

"We have traveled a long way since the President wrote Judge Landis two years ago. It might well be that the President would prefer to leave the matter from now on for determination under the regulations laid down under the Selective Service Act and the regulations governing the manpower situation generally."

Ballplayers Must Get Job Releases—McNutt

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 9—Baseball players must obtain releases from war jobs if they return to the diamond this spring, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has announced.

No policy statement regarding baseball players specifically will be released, McNutt asserted, because "they are just like anybody else, subject to the same provisions and not classified as essential to the war effort."

Since ball players generally are under contract to their clubs, it is believed local manpower authorities will not prevent their return to baseball.

Lefty O'Doul Not Seeking Braves' Managerial Post

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9—Lefty O'Doul, manager of the San Francisco Seals, says that he doesn't want a big league job.

Entering his tenth year as Seal pilot, O'Doul's name has been mentioned as a possible choice for the Boston Braves' managerial job recently vacated by Casey Stengel when new interests bought control. O'Doul says he believes he has the best job in the minor leagues now.

Major League Diamond Season Opens April 18 With 8 Games

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The major leagues will swing into their third year of war-time competition on Apr. 18 with all teams in both the American and National leagues participating. The season will wind up on Oct. 1.

In the American circuit, the first day's activities will see the New York Yankees playing the Red Sox at Fenway Park, Boston; the Cleveland Indians taking on the White Sox at Comiskey Field, Chicago; the Philadelphia Athletics meeting the Senators at Griffith Stadium, Washington, and the St. Louis Browns paired off with the Tigers at Briggs Stadium, Detroit.

Over in the senior league, the Boston

Well, What Have We Here?



Waltz me around again, Bobby, or words to that effect, might be appropriate here as Tippy Larkin, left, and Bobby Ruffin tangle thus during their recent bout won by Ruffin in New York.

We'd Take a Rain Check

Letter From ETO Sergeants To Landis Brings Series' Bid

Special to The Stars and Stripes

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—All it will cost five staff sergeants in the ETO to see the World Series eight months from now will be their sixth sense. They will be the guests of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the grand mogul of baseball. The quintet wrote Landis that their "sixth sense" told them they would be back before the fall classic and said they would like the honor of being the first holders of tickets.

The diamond czar doesn't know where they are stationed nor anything concerning their background. They merely signed their letter S/Sgt. Rodney N. Lewis, S/Sgt. Phillip H. Candiloro, S/Sgt. James C. Putnam, S/Sgt. Leslie G. McFillen and S/Sgt. Stuart J. Nester.

Landis answered saying, "More power to your sixth sense. You have a date with me at the 1944 World Series."



Judge Landis

Detroit Signs Art Mills As Aide to Steve O'Neill

DETROIT, Feb. 9—The Detroit Tigers return to the two-coach system this year with the signing of Arthur Mills, former National League pitcher, as second assistant to Manager Steve O'Neill. Last year O'Neill had only one assistant, Al Vincent, who returns this year. The Tigers also have signed Joe Slotter, former Duke University and East Penn League pitcher.

Bruins Blank Canucks, 3-0

BOSTON, Feb. 9—The Boston Bruins climbed into a fourth-place tie with the Chicago Black Hawks last night by shutting out the pace-setting Montreal Canadiens, 3-0.

Russ Kopak scored the first Boston goal 17 minutes after the first period.

Hockey League Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Montreal	24	4	6	54	Chicago	16	17	7	34
Detroit	17	13	5	39	Boston	15	17	4	34
Toronto	17	17	3	37	New York	6	27	2	14

The second frame was scoreless, but Buzz Boll clinched the game in the last period with two goals.

Herb Cain received assists on both of Boll's goals in the final stanza and broke a tie with Lorne Carr, of the Maple Leafs, for the League scoring lead. Cain now leads the loop with 59 points.

Hulse to Resume Duel With Dodds At Boston Games

BOSTON, Feb. 9—The next chapter of this year's mile duel of Bill Hulse versus Gil Dodds was assured when the American mile champion forwarded his entry blank to toe the mark against Dodds at the Boston Athletic Association Games here Saturday night.

Dodds barely beat Hulse in last Saturday's Wanamaker Mile, the feature of the Millrose Games at New York. Dodds was clocked at 4:10.6 and Hulse at 4:11.

Hulse showed Dodds his heels last summer when he set a new American outdoor mile record of four minutes, six seconds, finishing second behind Gundar Haegg at Baldwin Wallace, Ohio.

Illinois Tech Relays Cancelled

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—The annual Illinois Tech Relay Games has become a war casualty, this year's games having been cancelled.

Late Bids Fail As Both LIU And NYU Lose

Upstate Quintets Come Out On Top, 40-38 And 44-22

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Intercollegiate basketball returned to Madison Square Garden last night after the examination layoff and two upstate New York teams came down to trim the city boys. Canisius College, of Buffalo, beat LIU in the first game, 40-38, and Rochester University nosed NYU, 44-22, in the nightcap.

LIU put on a late spurt in the first game, but fell one goal short when Albin Rubenstein missed a desperate heave in the last few seconds.

The Blackbirds stepped off to an early 11-4 lead before Canisius could get started. When Canisius did get started, Ambrose Maciejewski sparked the drive which led to a 23-16 lead at halftime for the winners.

Blackbirds Narrow Gap

Canisius maintained its margin through the second half, although Long Island moved to within one point near the game's end. Don Kotter, of LIU, was high man with 12 points and Maciejewski led the winners with nine. Mike Byztura and Ed Younger sank the final two LIU goals after Canisius built a 40-34 lead.

In the second game Rochester had a ten-point advantage with six minutes, but the Violets, led by John Derderin, who scored five points in the last two minutes, rallied. As in the first game, the losers missed a last-minute long shot attempt for a tie when Johnny Muvhill's toss hit the rim and bounced back.

John Bach of the visitors was high man with 14 points and Derdrian led the Violets with 13.

N. Carolina Stops Davidson, 43-40

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Feb. 9 (AP)—North Carolina's quintet had to stage a ball-freezing act in the closing minutes of the game to stave off a desperate last-ditch stand to down Davidson's Wildcats, 43-40, here last night.

At half time North Carolina was well out in front, 24-14. High scorer for the game was Davidson's Center Lowry with 19 points.

CAGE RESULTS

Augsburg 50, McAlester 23	Bainbridge Naval 44, Ft. Belvoir 39
Baldwin Wallace 69, Akron 68	Bethany 54, Westminster 33
Canisius 40, LIU 38	College of Idaho 36, Whitman 34
Earlham College 42, Wilmington College 33	Glenview Naval Air 56, Navy Pier 28
Middlebury 56, Union 52	Muskingum 50, Capital 44
North Carolina 43, Davidson 40	Northwest Nazarene 35, Pacific College 23
Ottumwa Naval 43, Central 40	Richmond 46, Virginia 38
Rochester 44, NYU 42	St. Thomas 40, St. Olaf 36
SMU 64, Baylor 41	Wooster 76, Ohio Northern 24

Hockey Leaders

Player	G	A	Pts.	Player	G	A	Pts.
Cain, Boston	30	29	59	Caveth, Detroit	17	31	48
Carr, Toronto	26	31	57	Lach, Montreal	14	34	48
Mosienko, C'o	25	27	52	Liscombe, Dt.	22	23	45
D. B'ley, Coo.	25	27	52	Jackson, Bstn.	20	25	45
Cowley, Boston	19	33	52	Bodnar, Tnto.	12	28	45
Smith, Chicago	15	34	49				

Hockey Results

Cleveland 5, Hershey 4

One Punch Ends Scrap At Devens in 13 Sec.

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Feb. 9—One punch was all Lee McRea needed to put his fellow-Philadelphian Charlie Marshall to sleep in a welterweight boxing match here.

The boys shuffled to the center of the ring, glared at each other, then McRea unloaded his Sunday right and the fight was over in 13 seconds.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp



Allied Bombers Smash Hidden Panzers in Italy

Cisterna Is Blasted After Tanks Are Spotted There; Cassino Battle Rages

ALLIED HQ, North Africa, Feb. 9 (Reuter)—German tanks, hidden in houses in Cisterna awaiting the signal for a big counter-blow at the Allied bridgehead, were effectively blasted today in a double punch by U.S. and British bombers, while Kesselring's ground patrols made aggressive probes on the entire Italian front.

Reports of German camouflage concealing heavy armor in battered Cisterna, 11 miles from the Allied beach positions, were brought back to a U.S. Mitchell base, and action began immediately. The first wave of bombers completely leveled a large part of the town, and the second wave attacked through a great cloud of dust veiling the ruined city.

Meanwhile, artillery duels increased in the Cassino sector to the southeast. Fierce close-quarter fighting for the base continued, with the Germans fighting with unparalleled tenacity and fury.

(According to German radio, quoted by Associated Press, replenished American formations have launched fresh attacks on a wide front north of Cassino.)

In the lower Garigliano area, British troops advanced a mile in their thrust toward the mountains northeast of Castleforte. Allied warships, meanwhile, kept up their bombardment of enemy positions just ahead of the British advance.

On the entire front, Allied air support continued on a substantial scale. Spitfires and Warhawks flew day-long patrols over the beachhead south of Rome, attacking supply dumps and the enemy's forward positions. B17s struck at the important rail junction of Viterbo, where the east-west line meets the Brenner Pass route from Germany.

Nell

(Continued from page 1)

air. "We nearly broke the plane in two with evasive action," Putek said. Despite the low altitude both French and Putek left their oxygen masks on because with the wind blasting through the broken windshield they couldn't catch a breath.

In the waist, Sgt. Thomas G. Lawrence, of Lewiston, Idaho, stayed at one of the three functioning guns in the ship while the others treated the wounded and did what they could to keep the ship in the air.

The worst blow came when Touch-the-Button-Nell approached the English coast. In the cockpit French was doing everything he could for Putek. He was navigator, engineer, co-pilot. With binoculars he sighted the coast and started looking for a place to set down.

As they approached the land, ack-ack batteries fired a challenge round across Nell's bow. For a few minutes Putek and French feared their guesswork navigation had led them back to enemy territory. They made a complete circle and looked more carefully. There was no doubt the countryside was English.

With radio equipment shot out and flares destroyed, there was no way they could indicate to the British ack-ack crews the plane was American. Finally French spotted a field and Putek brought Nell down with five men who could walk away from the plane and two who had to be helped.

Five Die in Plane Crash

ELKINS, W. Va., Feb. 9—Five persons were killed near here in a weekend crash of a civilian plane bound from Oklahoma City to Washington. They were Wilbur E. Hightower, president of the First National Bank and Trust Co., of Oklahoma City; his daughter, Mrs. John Robby Penn; Roy Hunt and George Ruddy, pilots, and Hunt's wife.

Carradine Sued for Divorce

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9—A suit for divorce has been filed against John Carradine by his wife, Mrs. Ardenelle McCool Carradine. They have been married eight years and have two children.

AFN Radio Program

- On Your Dial**
 1375 kc. 1402 kc. 1411 kc. 1420 kc. 1447 kc.
 218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207.3m.
- Thursday, Feb. 10**
- 1100—GI Jive.
 - 1115—Showtime with Paulette Goddard.
 - 1130—Wynford Reynolds and his Orchestra (BBC).
 - 1200—Rhapsody in Khaki (retreat engagement).
 - 1230—Music We Love.
 - 1255—Quiet Moment.
 - 1300—World News (BBC).
 - 1310—Barracks Bar—A grab-bag of entertainment.
 - 1400—Visiting Hour—Hospital Theatre.
 - 1430—Sign off until 1700 hours.
 - 1700—Sign on—Personal Album with Martha Mearns.
 - 1715—Spotlight on Abe Lyman and Program Resume.
 - 1730—National Barn Dance.
 - 1800—World News (BBC).
 - 1810—GI Supper Club.
 - 1900—Seven O'Clock Sports—latest Sports News by Corporal Johnny Vrotsos.
 - 1905—Symphony Hall.
 - 2000—News From Home—Nightly roundup of news from the U.S.A.
 - 2010—Fred Waring Program.
 - 2025—Weekend Leave—Suggestions as to what to do on that leave that may be coming up.
 - 2030—Bing Crosby Music-Hall.
 - 2100—World News (BBC).
 - 2110—Novelty Time.
 - 2125—Mail Call.
 - 2155—Truth or Consequences.
 - 2225—One Night Stand with Eddie Miller.
 - 2255—Final Edition.
 - 2300—Sign off until 1100 hours Friday, Feb. 11.

Gen. Clark Rescues British Soldier in Raid

FIFTH ARMY BRIDGEHEAD, Feb. 8 (delayed) (UP)—Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark rescued a British soldier when bombs were falling in the Fifth Army bridgehead, it was revealed today.

While he was on an inspection tour German planes came over, and a bomb fell less than 100 yards from Gen. Clark.

He and members of his staff calmly helped to care for the wounded. Clark himself pulled one British truck driver out of his blazing machine and helped to put him on a stretcher.

Film Schedule In ETO Lauded

Distribution Satisfactory, Despite Complaints in States, Reisman Says

Distribution of films to American forces in the ETO was adjudged "highly satisfactory" yesterday by Phillip Reisman, who has just completed a four-week tour of the United Kingdom as a representative of the Motion Picture Industry War Activities Committee.

Answering complaints made in the States that troops in this theater were being shown old pictures, Reisman said that the number of films received here in the last six months had increased 400 per cent and that in many cases the pictures were on tour in the U.K. before being released at home.

He pointed out that the Army exhausted a picture swiftly. Transportation has been the biggest headache so far, he added, and in many cases old films were revived to insure schedules being maintained.

"The Army," Reisman said, "makes its choice of films on the basis of popularity of various types of movies in the States."

Troops overseas, especially combat troops, don't care for war pictures, Reisman said. He listed their choices, in order of preference, as musicals, comedy and sports, drama, and western, mystery and documentary.

Frankfurt Virtually Gone After Raids, Swedes Hear

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9 (UP)—The Stockholm Afontidningen, quoting an unnamed radio report, said today that Frankfurt had practically ceased to exist after the series of great daylight raids, and that casualties in the city were enormous.

The newspaper also said members of the German underground movement were spreading leaflets among German railway workers urging them to sabotage trains leaving for the battlefield with supplies, but to spare homeward-bound trains carrying wounded.

600 Planes, Berne Says

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9 (Reuter)—The Berne correspondent of the Morgen Tidningen said that yesterday's U.S. raid on Frankfurt was made by 600 planes, which caused large fires and severe damage. Offenbach also was heavily hit, the report said.

High Taxes, Price Control Post-War Needs—Eccles

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—High taxes, rationing and price controls in the domestic market, and licensing control of exports should be retained in the post-war period to prevent inflation, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, declared yesterday.

Expansion of the social-security program, including unemployment insurance, provision for old age, disability and other hazards, also was urged by Eccles.

Eccles suggested that it might be desirable to reduce the excess-profits tax rate of 95 per cent to 75 per cent, and he said every attempt should be made to bring about a balanced budget.

Used Equipment Saves Dollars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UP)—United States saved about 126,000 tons of raw material, worth about \$64,000,000, by using second-hand equipment on construction work in 1943, it was announced today by the War Production Board.

Terry and the Pirates



Bridgehead Defenses Answer Luftwaffe



Tracer shells turn darkness into daylight as Allied anti-aircraft defenses open up on the Luftwaffe attacking shipping on the Nettuno beachhead south of Rome.

Holiday Dances Are Planned By London Red Cross Clubs

Dances observing Abraham Lincoln's birthday and St. Valentine's Day are the weekend attractions offered by Red Cross clubs in the London area. Hans Crescent and Mostyn will hold birthday dances Saturday night and on Monday, St. Valentine's Day, a special ball is planned by the Columbia club.

Rainbow Corner's weekly round-table will be a discussion of the "Architecture of London," conducted by Winthrop Brown, a lend-lease committeeman.

Programs for non-London clubs appear in the Monday paper. Those of the London clubs follow:

Milestone

Thursday—German class, 8 PM; recorded concert, 9 PM. Friday—Dancing class, 7 PM; dance, 8 PM. Saturday—Horseback riding, 11 AM; variety show, 10.30 PM. Sunday—Recorded concert, 3 PM; open house, 7 PM. Monday—Movie, 8.30 PM. Tuesday—Movie, 7 PM; club meeting, 9 PM. Wednesday—Dancing class, 7 PM; dance, 8 PM. Daily—Taxi tour, 10.15 AM and 1.30 PM.

Mostyn

Thursday—Mme. Tassaud's tour, 10.30 AM; basketball, 7 PM; Alabama reunion dinner, 7.15 PM; square dance, 8 PM. Friday—Spanish circle, 8 PM; "quiz me," 9.30 PM. Saturday—Dance, 8 PM. Sunday—Tea dance, 3 PM; recordings, 8.30 PM. Monday—Roller skating party, 6 PM; Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona reunion dinner, 7.15 PM; forum, 8.15 PM. Tuesday—Dancing class, 2 PM; movies, 6.15 PM; show, 8.15 PM. Wednesday—Dancing lessons, 6 PM; table tennis, 7 PM; N. Dakota, S. Dakota and Nebraska reunion dinner, 7.15 PM.

Liberty

Thursday—Dance, 7.30 PM. Saturday—Games night, 7 PM. Sunday—Tea hour, 4.30 PM; supper dance, 6 PM. Tuesday—Dance, 7.30 PM. Wednesday—Party, 8 PM.

Victory

Thursday—Secretarial service, 7 PM; bridge club, 7.30 PM; Barney Stockley at piano, 9 PM. Friday—Good neighbor discussion, 8 PM. Saturday—Varieties, 8 PM. Sunday—Dance, 3 PM; movies, 8 PM. Wednesday—Dance, 8 PM.

Washington

Thursday—Archery, 2.30 PM; German class, 7 PM; show, 8.30 PM. Friday—Artist, 2.30 PM; shorthand dictation, 7 PM; movie, 8.30 PM. Saturday—Secretarial service, 10.30 AM; dance, 8.15 PM. Sunday—Albert Hall party, 1.30 PM.

Seek Water-Project Action

BISMARCK, N.D., Feb. 9—Gov. John Moses announced that he and Govs. Sharpe, of South Dakota, Ford of Montana and Hunt of Wyoming would appear before the House Flood Control Committee in Washington Feb. 16 "to seek speedy and unified action for over-all development of water resources of the entire Missouri basin."

124 New Ships in January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 Delivery of 124 merchant vessels last month, 84 fewer than in December, brought the U.S. fleet to 2,275 ships, the Maritime Commission said. Greater emphasis on Victory ships requiring more man-hours was cited as the reason for the decline in numbers delivered.

dance, 3.30 PM; movie, 9.15 PM. Monday—Secretarial service, 10.30 AM; archery, 2.30 PM; French class, 7 PM; shorthand dictation, 7 PM; Spanish class, 9 PM; piano music, 9 PM. Tuesday—Dancing class, 7 PM; concert, 7 PM; dance, 8.15 PM. Wednesday—Artist, 2.30 PM; quiz the British, 7 PM; chess instruction, 8.30 PM.

Columbia

Thursday—Dramatic classes, 6.30 PM; dancing class, 8.30 PM. Friday—Ping-pong, 2.30 PM; dance, 7.30 PM. Saturday—Tour of wax works, 11 AM; dance, 7.30 PM. Sunday—Ping-pong, 2.30 PM; Valentine dance, 7.30 PM. Monday—Dramatic class, 6.30 PM. Tuesday—Club meeting, 10.30 AM; presentation of cup by Lynne Fontanne and Alfred Lunt, 7.30 PM. Wednesday—Concert, 4 PM; movies, 7 PM.

Eagle

Tuesday—Movie, 3 PM.

Rainbow Corner

Thursday—American Eagle broadcast to U.S., 3 PM; portraits by Harold, 4 PM; jam session, 7.30 PM; Rainbow roundtable, 7.30 PM. Friday—Judy at piano, 4.30 PM; portraits, 4.30 PM; dance, 7.30 PM. Saturday—Movies, 2.30 and 6.30 PM; open house, 3 PM; portraits, 4 PM. Sunday—Movies, 3 PM; portraits, 4 PM; concert, 4 PM; dance, 7.30 PM. Monday—Judy at piano, 4 PM; portraits, 4 PM; Valentine dance, 7.30 PM. Tuesday—Jam session, 3 PM; portraits, 4 PM; boxing, 7.30 PM. Wednesday—Judy at piano, 3 PM; Happy Warriors dinner, 7 PM; show, 8 PM.

Hans Crescent

Thursday—French class, 6.30 PM; dance, 7.30 PM. Friday—Movie, 9 PM. Saturday—Dance, 7.30 PM; cabaret, 10.45 PM. Sunday—Golf tournament, 9 AM; tour of Petticoat Lane, 10 AM; tea dance, 3 PM. Monday—French class, 6.30 PM; movies, 9 PM. Tuesday—Dancing classes, 7.45 PM. Wednesday—Table tennis, 7.30 PM; recordings, 8 PM.

Vandyke (Officers)

Thursday—Dancing class, 8 PM. Friday—Bridge, 9 PM. Sunday—Committee meeting, 6 PM; dance, 11 PM. Wednesday—Discussion group, 7.30 PM; Valentine party, 9 PM. Thursday—Dancing class, 8 PM; party, 9 PM.

Reindeer (Officers)

Thursday—French class, 8 PM. Friday—Movie, 8.30 PM. Sunday—Valentine dance, 7.30 PM. Monday—Bridge, 8 PM. Wednesday—Bridge lessons and French class, 8 PM.

Women's Officers Club

Sunday—Dance, 7 PM. Tuesday—Movie, 7.30 PM. Thursday—Dinner dance, 7 PM.

Women's Service Club

Thursday—Entertainment, 9.15 PM. Saturday—Fortune telling, 8 PM. Sunday—Movie, 6.15 PM. Monday—Hobby night, 7.30 PM.

Cited for Disarming Madman

The Soldiers Medal has been awarded Pvt. Harold A. Klingensmith, an infantryman from Leechburg, Pa., for heroism Dec. 4, 1943, in forcibly disarming a berserk soldier firing a rifle at random in the vicinity of other servicemen, ETO headquarters announced yesterday. The medal was presented by the commander of Klingensmith's division.

Argentina Makes It Complete

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 9—Argentina, following its break with Germany and Japan, has ended diplomatic relations with Vichy, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. Denmark was omitted because the Danish legation has severed connections with the Nazi-dominated government in Copenhagen.

NEWS FROM HOME

Fourth Term? FDR Laughs, Has No News

President Refers Press To Bible, but Reporters Find It Non-Political

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday "laughed off" the question of a fourth term. Asked at a press conference if he would accept the Presidency again, Mr. Roosevelt threw back his head, laughed and told his questioner that he could only repeat that he had no news on that at this time.

Questioned regarding a news story to the effect that there would be no 1944 presidential campaign, the President smiled and declared that there were some people who had never read the Constitution as he had. He also laughed at another news story which suggested that a Republican vice-president be appointed who would succeed the President as soon as the war was over.

The President's advice to reporters to study the Sermon on the Mount in connection with their questions about a Presidential fourth term led them to the discovery of some interesting but unenlightening passages.

For example: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"; "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth"; and, ironically, "Ask and it shall be given." There is, too, "Seek and ye shall find." The reporters are still seeking, but they have not yet "found."

On the more serious side, Mr. Roosevelt announced the signing of legislation repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act.

U.S. Exports Set Record

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Reuter)—U.S. exports in 1943 reached a record high of \$12,716,903,000. This figure, which included vast lend-lease shipments, exceeded by 58 per cent the export total for 1942, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. imports in 1943 amounted to \$3,365,809,000, highest since 1929.

Runaway Returns a Groom

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9—The mystery of the whereabouts of David Meyers, 15, missing from his home a week, was cleared up when he returned the other day—a bridegroom. David and Mrs. Meyers, who is 19, were married in Baltimore, he announced.

Mere Difference in Viewpoint

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9—Edwin R. Monroe, seeking a divorce, told a local court that his wife wore a nightgown at the breakfast table. "It wasn't a nightgown," retorted the comely Mrs. Monroe. "It was a seductive black negligee." The court denied Monroe's petition.

Naval Officer Leads in Poll

DOTHAN, Ala., Feb. 9—Naval Lt. George Andrews held a 282-vote lead over Hubert Farmer in Alabama's Third District primary to nominate a successor to the late Henry B. Steagall, with 13 of 216 precincts unreported. Nomination is tantamount to election.

U.S. Utilizing Old Equipment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The War Production Board announced today that 12,728 items of used construction equipment, valued at \$64,000,000 and representing a saving of approximately 126,000 tons of raw material, were supplied for construction jobs in 1943.

Delphine Dodge Weds Private

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Feb. 9—Delphine Dodge, heiress to the automobile fortune, was married Saturday in St. Bernard's church to Pvt. John Petz, of Detroit.

Willkie Says New Leader Could Aid U.S. World Ties

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Feb. 9 (Reuter)—Wendell L. Willkie said here last night that the welfare of the U.S. was involved in the winning of the presidency by the Republican Party in 1944.

Willkie, on a tour of northwest states, said: "A change in administration would be less disturbing in war-time than during the period of reconstruction. Relations between the U.S. and other countries would be strengthened and clarified through new leadership."

"This should be a leadership not grown tired, too tired and cynical to lead; and a leadership less enamored of panoply and show of power; and a leadership fresh from the people," he added.

By Milton Caniff

