

Officers Get Troop Vote Instructions

Directives Issued to Insure Balloting Opportunities For All in ETO

Commanders of all U.S. Army units in the ETO have been instructed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to insure that soldiers are given full opportunities to vote in any election in which they are eligible, providing it does not interfere with military duties.

In a move to expedite voting privileges of American armed forces in this theater, Gen. Eisenhower, in a directive to all echelons of his ground and air force commands, enjoined commanders to familiarize themselves immediately with their responsibilities in connection with soldiers' voting.

Those responsibilities, according to a War Department circular signed by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and attached to the ETOUSA directive, charges commanders with:

1—Furnishing complete general voting information to soldiers and attached civilian personnel.

2—Making available postcards for use in applying for state absentee ballots.

3—Insuring the handling and swift transmission by air, when possible, of ballots to America.

4—Designating Soldier Voting Officers to administer the Federal ballot procedure for the general, or Presidential, election in November; duties of these Soldier Voting Officers also will include advising of American Red Cross, USO, Lockheed Corp. and any other attached civilian personnel on voting information and procedure.

The War Department circular further contains information on (1) the new Federal voting law (Public Law No. 277) which became effective Apr. 1, (2) procedure for obtaining and voting a State absentee ballot, (3) War Department policy on polls, (4) ballots or straw votes of soldier opinion, and (5) the restriction to armed forces of political argument and distribution of political propaganda.

The circular, in relation to voting procedure, is chiefly concerned with primary elections. Instructions as to the use of Federal ballots and State absentee ballots in the Presidential election in November will not be published until July 15. At that time the U.S. War Ballot Commission will have complete knowledge of the procedure and will publish and circulate this information to all the armed forces.

To present more concisely and simply the information contained in these circulars The Stars and Stripes, beginning today, will publish a series of four articles dealing with (a) the Federal voting law plus recent amendments to State legislation governing the soldier's vote; (b) old and new forms of postcards used in applying for State absentee ballots, the procedure for obtaining and voting the ballots; (c) detailed responsibilities of commanders concerning soldier voting; (d) War Department policy on the polling of soldier opinion and the restriction of political argument and propaganda.

Today's article is on page 2.

Living Cost Has Remained Stable, Miss Perkins Says

WASHINGTON, Apr. 26 (AP)—The over-all cost of living in the U.S. has remained stable, with only minor alterations in the last year, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported today.

Lower food costs balanced higher expenditure in the family budget for spring clothing, household equipment and services, she said, adding that since the start of the European war the cost of living had risen by an average of 26 per cent, as compared with an advance of 61 per cent in World War I.

War Today

Air War—Some 500 Forts and Libe strike targets in Brunswick area of central Germany without loss; Germans tell of "bitter battles," but U.S. crews fail to meet Luftwaffe; other fleets of smaller planes attack airfields and transport in Belgium and France.

Russia—Germans tell of new Russian offensive along the Dniester, aimed at reaching the Danube; tempo of attack on besieged Sebastopol is stepped up.

Pacific—Americans closing pincers on three airfields in Hollandia sector of newly invaded north New Guinea coast; landings revealed to have been made by elements of Lt. Gen. Walter C. Krueger's Sixth Army.

Heavies Hit Reich Unchallenged

WACs Will See the Continent, Too

Lee Makes the Revelation At Review of 1st Group Assigned to SOS

By Philip H. Bucknell Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

A REPLACEMENT DEPOT, Apr. 26—The fact that WACs will follow the soldiers onto the Continent was revealed officially for the first time by Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Deputy Theater Commander, after an inspection of 1,000 WACs now here for assignment to Services of Supply.

"Your service in Europe will include Germany," he added in a talk to WAC officers.

This group of WACs is the first assigned to SOS. There are clerks, stenographers, translators and cooks, as well as those trained to do secret jobs.

Among them are kindfolk of well-known Army figures—Pvt. Frances Chennault Williams, of Nashville, Tenn., cousin of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault; and Pvt. Jennie York, of Clinton, Tenn., cousin of Sgt. Alvin York.

Under command of Maj. Mary K. Weems, of Dickson, Tenn., the battalion commanders are Capt. Georgia B. Watson, of Cocotown, Ga., and Maj. Mera Galloway, of Evanston, Ill., and the company commanders are Capt. Isabel Kane, of Tacoma, Wash.; Hope Harrin, of Batesville, Ark.; Marian McKay, of Pittsburgh, and Jane Parsel, of Atlanta, Ga.

Gen. Lee was accompanied by the chief controller of the ATS, Maj. Gen. L. V. L. E. Whately; Maj. Gen. D. P. Dickinson, in charge of administration, British Western Command, and Col. Fenton S. Jacobs, chief of Western Base Section, ETO. For their visit Maj. Anna W. Wilson, WAC director in the ETO, since promoted to lieutenant colonel, commanded a review formation.

The WACs' marching, despite a high wind at one corner of the parade ground whisking away the hats of a few of them, was as excellent as WAC marching usually (Continued on page 4)



Now on the Spam circuit, four of a large contingent of WACs assigned to SOS sample the wares of a mess sergeant. It's Pvt. Verna Grove, of Buffalo, N.Y., who's tasting; behind her are Pvts. Louise Terso Barrick, of Staten Island, N.Y.; Ruth F. Klein, of Parkchester, N.Y., and Julie Grobarchik, of Joliet, Ill.

Damage in Millions As Floods Recede In Midwest States

NEW YORK, Apr. 26—Property damage estimated at millions of dollars was left in the wake of receding floods in the Middle West today, and at least three persons were counted dead in tornadoes which struck towns in Virginia and North Carolina yesterday.

The tornadoes killed the three and leveled houses, barns and tobacco sheds in a rural community six miles south of Richmond, Va., and destroyed two homes and injured six persons at Pine Level, N.C.

In the Midwest, where flood waters rolled over portions of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Oklahoma earlier in the week, streams began to return to normal levels.

Wichita, Kan., which experienced the worst flood in its history with 40 city blocks under water from the swollen Arkansas River, alone reported damage of \$1,000,000. Five persons were believed dead in this area.

An estimated 198,000 acres of Missouri and Illinois lowlands were covered by the flooding Mississippi, which went over its banks between St. Louis and St. Genevieve to the south. Some 25,000 families were forced to flee their homes.

Part of Ponca City, Okla., was inundated as the Arkansas River swept over a big bridge on U.S. Highway 60 east of the city.

Stop—FDR Drive (Mass.) Flops; GOP Vote (Pa.) Favors Dewey

WASHINGTON, Apr. 26—Preponderant fourth-term sentiment among Massachusetts Democrats and an overwhelming preference for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York registered by Pennsylvania Republicans featured the presidential primaries yesterday in those two states, with their big blocks of convention delegates.

In Massachusetts, "Stop Roosevelt" forces led by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, outspoken Administration critic, failed to capture more than a sparse handful of the state's 68 seats at the Democratic national convention. Candidates pledged to Ely were unsuccessful in six of the seven congressional districts where their

Soviets Driving For the Danube, Berlin Reports

Big New Offensive Along Dniester Is Described; Sebastopol Pounded

Soviet tanks and infantry have begun a new offensive on a wide front along the lower Dniester in an attempt to break through to the mouth of the Danube, the Germans said last night as the Red Army stepped up the tempo of its air and artillery pounding of Sebastopol in an effort to break the enemy's determined resistance.

The new attack along the Dniester, which the Germans were quick to suggest might be the beginning of a general summer offensive on the recently becalmed southern front, began Tuesday, Col. Ernst von Hammer, military commentator of German News Agency, said last night.

"After strong artillery preparation," he said, "the Soviets attacked with 12 infantry regiments and several tank units supported by strong bomber formations, with the aim of effecting a breakthrough in the Tiraspol-Tighina region."

Tiraspol is the lower Dniester town through which the lateral rail line runs from Odessa to Jassy. Tighina is on the west side of the river, ten miles nearer Jassy.

Von Hammer claimed that powerful German counter-attacks threw back "the massed assault forces of the enemy" with "considerable losses."

His claim that only minor attacks occurred in the Sebastopol area conflicted sharply with Moscow reports of fierce fighting. A Red Star reporter said the Germans were flying six-motored transports into the battle zone to speed up evacuation of their troops.

He added that the Germans were using "any weapon which is still able to shoot"

Yanks Closing On 3 Airfields In New Guinea

Resistance Still Is Slight; Reveal Krueger's Sixth Army Invaded Coast

ALLIED HQ, New Guinea, Apr. 26—American troops have cleared the Japs out of Aitape and are using the Tadjji airfields there for fighter planes supporting a pincer attack by ground forces on the three airfields of Hollandia, Gen. MacArthur's communique reported today.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the troops which made the surprise three-point invasion in the Japanese rear on the New Guinea coast were elements of the American Sixth Army commanded by Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger. Troops of the First Army Corps of the Sixth Army were led by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, former West Point commandant. Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kincaid directed the mighty naval task force which supported the invasion and Rear Adm. Daniel E. Baroey commanded the amphibious and attack forces.

Little opposition has developed thus far at any of the landing points. Nearest thing to a fair-sized engagement came when the Americans from Tanahmerah, in an advance which carried them into Sabron, about four miles from Hollandia's main airfield, smashed back an enemy counter-attack. Jap losses were described as comparatively heavy. The enemy is estimated to have about 14,000 troops in that area.

While the American force drove on Hollandia from the west, other troops from the east pushed within artillery range of the Hollandia airfield. The noose around the Cyclops and Sentani landing strips in that area also continued to tighten.

In fighting for the Tadjji airstrips 98 Japs were killed, but even this clash was unusually "heavy." At Tanahmerah Bay, 20 miles west of Hollandia, only one Jap stood up to fight. He was marooned on an islet and probably decided he might as well get shot as starve to death.

The much-bombed Jap base of Wewak, to the east of Aitape, was hit again by heavies, and Rabaul, on New Britain, and Truk, in the Carolines, also were pounded again by heavy bombers from the Solomons.

Adm. Nimitz's headquarters announced the occupation of Ujelang atoll, westernmost island in the Marshall group and 644 miles from Truk. This atoll, taken over light Japanese resistance, was the 21st in the Marshall Islands to be taken from the enemy.

Landslide in Colorado DURANGO, Colo., Apr. 26—The largest slide in the history of Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado sent 700 cubic yards of earth and rock crashing to the canyon floor, Park Supt. Jesse L. Nussbaum announced. The slide started above the famous Balcony House ruin.

Nazi Planes Seen by Only 1 Formation

No Losses in Brunswick Raid; Cross-Channel Blasting Continues

American bombers renewed the Battle of Central Germany yesterday, some 500 Fortresses and Liberators striking targets in the Brunswick area without loss, while between 500 and 750 fighters kept up the daylight sweeps aimed at destroying the Luftwaffe before invasion begins.

Over the same area in which American bomber and fighter formations have fought some of their most bitter battles and suffered their worst losses of the war, the formations yesterday flew with hardly a sight of the Luftwaffe—only one formation reported spotting any enemy aircraft—and every bomber of the force returned to base, although six of the escorting fighters were reported missing.

Marauders, Havocs and American fighters, together with Allied light and medium forces, meanwhile streamed out again from British bases to hammer targets in northern France, where scarcely a daylight hour has passed since Apr. 18 without the roar of bombs exploding against Hitler's Atlantic Wall.

Fighter bombers again joined the attack, hitting airfields in northern France and Belgium.

The daylight forces were carrying out their twelfth straight day of attack against the Luftwaffe and Germany's intra-continental transport system, which is essential for invasion defense. For the first time in a week, however, the night had given the Nazis a comparative respite. RAF heavy forces were grounded, and only Mosquitoes, hitting Cologne, and the mine layers were out in darkness.

More Attacks From South

While Eighth and Ninth Air Force units, with the RAF, were hitting from France to central Germany, Nazi radio broadcasts told of more Allied bombing attacks from the south and described heavy air battles over northern Italy, where aircraft factories and railway junctions near Turin and Ferrara had been hit the preceding day.

The Nazi propaganda machine, however, was caught flat-footed in its radio accounts of the daylight raid yesterday to Brunswick. After the usual description of "unfavorable weather," the radio said that Nazi interceptors had engaged the U.S. bombers in "bitter battles."

Fortress and Liberator crews, carrying out one of their earliest missions, were back at base in time to hear some of the Nazi broadcasts about the "bitter fighting," which jibed oddly with reports from all but one formation that not a single enemy plane had been sighted from the coast of England to the heart of Germany and back again.

S/Sgt. Robert D. Smith, B17 gunner from Flint, Mich., summed it up: "All the Eighth Air Force seemed to be out there, but there wasn't one Jerry."

Crews reported solid cloud formations throughout the trip, and bombing was unobserved.

Report Other Targets

The Germans said that Osnabruck, an industrial town some 75 miles west of Brunswick, also was bombed, but there was no official USSTAF confirmation.

Allied planes also were reported by the Germans over Brandenburg, Schleswig-Holstein and northwest Germany. Specific targets in the Brunswick area were not announced, but Brunswick, in addition to being a railway center on one of the main lines from Belgium, (Continued on page 4)

Shift of Troops To Pacific Set

NEW YORK, Apr. 26 (AP)—Full plans have been made for transfer of Allied fighting power from Europe to the Pacific "as soon as it appears Germany is defeated," Adm. Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, said last night.

"Granting we are able to defeat the Germans this year—which can happen—it would be dangerous to think that the end of the war is in sight," he declared. "Some people doubt if the Japanese would surrender even if we marched down the streets of Tokyo."



THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Japanese Hate

The lightning-like character of the Japanese attack in the Pacific from Dec. 7, 1941, until the middle of 1942, enabled them to catch a number of American journalists who had no time to escape.

We have it on Gunnison's authority that the Japs hate the Dutch with a bitter hate, and second in line are Americans. For this there are very definite reasons.

Americans are hated by the Japs because, using all weapons available, we have been able to stop their march of conquest and now are forcing their tide to recede in the Central and South Pacific.

To be less cautious invites disaster for a Jap with tongue in cheek will sign anything, and as he writes he will politely remark "O kino doku sama"—I am so sorry for you.

Dutch Rule Restored

The Allies have passed another milestone in the War in the Pacific. The Dutch flag flies once again over Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, first territory owing allegiance to Queen Wilhelmina to be freed.

On this side of the Atlantic we have become accustomed to seeing territory restored to its rightful owners. We have seen Allied military governments move in, restore order to a ravaged town and transform it into a functioning community.

And no nation deserves the break more than the Dutch. Good colonizers, they have a large stake in their Indies developments. They battled courageously to hold their interests against an overwhelming invasion force and they have continued the fight in the Pacific with the same fortitude that marks their homeland struggle against the Nazis.

This milestone will have tremendous impact. The Japanese warlords had a bitter pill to swallow in these words, "Dutch civil authorities have arrived at Hollandia to organize the resumption of Dutch rule."

It is the handwriting on the wall. Bit by bit the Yellow Octopus is being made to relinquish its ill-gotten empire. Eventually it will lose all.

Heard 'Round the World

This is the lull before the storm, the time when the whole world holds its breath, awaiting the start of the greatest military operation in history. Each incident, no matter how minute, is an important straw in the wind, an incident to be analyzed and catalogued for future reference.

Such an occurrence is the recent unprecedented outbreak of sabotage in Copenhagen. German troops were rushed up for patrol duty as 60 separate explosions were heard in various parts of the city and more than 20 buildings or factories used by the Nazis were attacked by patriot groups. Armed clashes and serious riots followed.

It was outbreaks such as this that presented a disturbing picture to Rommel, the Nazi commander-in-chief in the West, as he carried out his inspection of the "rear" areas of the Atlantic Wall defenses. German military spokesmen now tell the people, "We are today standing on the threshold of momentous decisions—we must draw to the utmost limit on our resources and men."

The Copenhagen explosions were heard round the world and their sound will re-echo in other occupied cities until they finally blend in the mighty crescendo that will sweep the Continent of the Nazi régime.

Hash Marks

One movie palace in N. Ireland did over-flow business last week. The sign advertising the double-feature read as follows:

City Without Women No Place for a Lady

Another result of the Yank invasion of the British Isles has been the mushroom growth in the number of "shoe shine" boys.



One enterprising youngster set up his box at a busy London intersection wasn't doing so well because some older guys had started doing business there first.

Sgt. "South Dakota Joe" Bartos submits "Thoughts B/4 and after a Favorite GI Pastime":

Game looks nice Rolls the dice Cold as ice— Game's a vice!

Today's oldest gag. A GI who had imbibed too freely at the milk bar or sump'n reeled onto a public conveyance and took a seat by a scholarly looking lady who was loaded down with brief cases.

Slogan of an ETO beerhound. "Sighted schooner. Sank same."

It happens to the best of 'em. S/Sgt. William C. Payne, the aircraft recognition instructor for a Troop Carrier Wing, once had a legendary reputation as an authority on the subject.

Another ETO-Happy story. Cpl. Roger Cady of a Thunderbolt base awoke one morning after tossing and turning



through a realistic dream about a gas attack on the base. It was so true to life, Cady had a little sleep-walking donned his gas mask and slept with it on till reveille.

Which all reminds us that there is a GI in the ETO who always sleeps with his shoes on. He's a frequent sleep-walker and doesn't want to catch cold.

The Soldier's Vote:

1—Law Grants These Rights to All

When the legislative wheels in Washington stopped grinding out the soldier's vote issue several weeks ago the product was a law which will govern the soldier vote from now until further notice.

The legislation was Public Law No. 227, more commonly known as the Federal Voting Law, and became effective Apr. 1. When the red tape and legislative language is disentangled the law boils down to the fact that the few minutes it takes to mail a couple of postcards and ballot will get you a vote if the state and federal voting systems operate for the soldier's benefit.

If there is any question in your mind about the date of elections, deadlines for mailing cards and ballots, procedure to vote, system employed by your state in handling absentee votes, etc., your unit commander will furnish the information from circulars distributed to him.

If you are uncertain of your eligibility to vote, or you are unable to get the answers to voting questions over here, write to the Secretary of your state.

Primary elections already have been held in several states. Others will be held in 11 states during June and July. Now is the time to apply for a ballot either by postcard or letter. State clearly that it is a request for a "State Absentee Ballot" and indicate your party choice (Democrat, Republican, etc.).

The June-July primaries will be held in Iowa, June 5; Idaho, June 13; Maine, June 19; North Dakota, June 27; Georgia and Mississippi, July 4; Minnesota, July 10; Michigan, Oklahoma and Washington, July 11. There also will be a primary in New Mexico on June 6, but it doesn't concern your vote.

Since the Army has instructed commanders to worry about the physical machinery to handle the soldier's vote over here, all the average soldier has to

do is keep in mind the privileges to which he is entitled, and, if he is so inclined, take advantage of them.

This Public Law No. 277 requires the Army, so far as is practicable or compatible with military operations, to:

1—DELIVER to each soldier and attached civilian (Red Cross, USO, Lockheed Corp., etc.) a postcard for use in making application for a State absentee ballot for the PRESIDENTIAL (or GENERAL) ELECTION in November and for registration under State balloting law.

2—Make available to soldiers and attached civilians postcards for use in applying for registration as well as for State absentee ballots in primary, special and general elections.

3—Make available information received from the U.S. War Ballot Commission on dates of primary, special and general elections.

4—Cooperate with State officers and agencies in transmitting to and from soldiers applications and ballots and to cooperate in the execution of oaths in connection with the ballots.

5—Return BY AIR State absentee ballots mailed in this theater.

6—Public Law No. 277 authorizes commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers with the rank of sergeant and above to administer and attest oaths in connection with postcard applications and State absentee ballots.

7—Soldiers ARE NOT required to march to any polling place when they cast their ballots. They ARE permitted to discuss freely political issues or candidates for office, and they SHALL NOT be influenced by officers or non-coms to vote or not to vote for any particular candidate.

8—There is no charge for postage on postcards or ballots, even if they go by air.

There are your eight points of voting privileges. Remember them. (Tomorrow: Forms of postcards used in applying for State absentee ballot and procedure for obtaining and voting such ballot.)

Stalemate at Anzio Has Given Artillery War's Biggest Testing

By Henry Buckley

Reuters Special Correspondent

ALLIED BEACHHEAD FORCES, Apr. 26—The Anzio beachhead has given Allied artillery experts about their biggest testing of this war.

They have had to find the answer to the fact that the enemy can site batteries freely while we are pinned down to a limited number of fairly obvious positions on our 90 square miles.

The answer has been found in various ways but notably by brilliantly rapid counter battery fire. That is to say, we try to keep his sites closely taped by elaborate observation machinery, which includes the very latest scientific devices.

Then we come down on him quickly and heavily when he opens up. That is the moment when the damage is done—when his crews are out in the open firing the guns. Once they are under cover of the dugouts the shelling gives less dividends.

We cannot prevent him firing, but we can and do keep his gun crews on the hop.

More than half the casualties on the beachhead are caused by shellfire, just as was the case in the last war.

The role of the artillery therefore

looms as big as ever despite the many changes in fighting weapons since 1914-18.

New problems of operational control have presented themselves. Tank guns can be used to help field artillery on objectives distinct from their normal role. This calls for good liaison organization, so that such guns can serve two masters faithfully.

The Anzio expedition will doubtless provide much material for artillery theorists who argue lengthily on the value of "nuisance shelling."

For instance, Anzio is a small port within eight miles of the front line at the nearest point. Naturally, the enemy must have gun positions a few miles back, particularly as his line bulges into ours at this point.

Despite this relative proximity of enemy artillery, our supplies have poured in steadily and satisfactorily throughout the operation.

Each day the enemy lobbs 60 to 200 shells on Anzio. The material damage they do is small, although naturally they have a certain value from a "nerve war" aspect.

Our control of the air over Italy with the constant hampering of the enemy's transport and our vast manufacturing capacity in Britain and America, helps us greatly in the Anzio operation.

But this preponderance is not unlimited. We have a much larger haul to bring shells and new gun tubes from Britain or U.S. and the enemy has prepared large stocks of munitions and guns. Some shells he fired on us at Anzio were dated 1933. He also prepared manufacturing centres during peace-time when it was easier to do so than under the stress of war.

While the enemy continues to throw over some 2,000 shells daily on the beachhead, this hardly constitutes a major supply problem for him. Ten 2½-ton trucks or railway truck loads would probably keep him supplied each day. But if he commenced to plaster us with ten times that amount, then his transport needs would soar.

The static conditions into which the beachhead position soon settled prevented self-propelled guns or tank guns from playing an outstanding part.

The enemy uses a variety of guns. His main types include a 210-mm. howitzer which throws a 249-pound shell over ten miles. His 170-mm. field gun sends a shell of 150 pounds a maximum range of about 18 miles. He uses 150-mm. and 105-mm. pieces both in howitzer and field-gun type, employing howitzers where high-angle shooting and greater weight shell is advantageous.

Although mainly used as an anti-tank or anti-aircraft gun, the 88-mm. gun is also used for orthodox artillery work sometimes. His 75-mm. throws a 13-pound shell six miles.

This Is The Army

SGT. David Kass, of New York, radio operator in a mobile station at an ETO base headquarters, is imparting his battle experience to other Signal Corps operators in preparation for the coming invasion of the Continent.

As a field operator with the First Signal Co. of the First Infantry Division, he operated for seven months from foxholes at Gafsa, El Guitar, Hill 609 and other battle areas in Sicily and Africa.

He has been awarded the Soldier's Medal for saving the lives of five soldiers on the day of the Sicilian invasion.

As he drove his Duck with the landing forces, he noticed the Duck behind him had hit an obstacle and upset. He dived into the water and rescued three men, one of whom had a broken leg.

Later in the day, a shell hit the magazine of his transport. In the sea, he gave his life preserver to another soldier and then rescued two men floundering about in the water.

A man who "drafted" himself is T/Sgt. Claus W. Ross, now in an ETO ordnance unit. A member of the Wellsburg (Iowa) Selective Service board when America entered the war, the 53-year-old veteran of World War I received permission to enlist in the Army in spite of his advanced age.

In 1917 Ross was the first man to be drafted from Grundy County, which he represented in the State Legislature from 1936 to 1940. Six months after he entered the Army he refused to seek re-nomination, declaring he preferred to carry on with a job which he termed "more useful to victory." For 12 years Ross was mayor of Wellsburg.

TWO 5,000-word letters were written home by Pvt. Albert Kiefer, of Chicago, member of an ordnance company here, in his first weeks overseas, but those notes were only a start. He's now completing a 30,000-word letter—a challenge, he says, to GIs who complain that "there's nothing to write about" because of censorship rules. Kiefer is also out to break the record of a sailor in the Southwest Pacific, who is reported to have written a 27,000-word letter home.

Soldiers at a general supply depot saved more than half of the million dollars they received in February, a depot finance department survey has revealed. The survey of soldier finances, probably the most accurate ever compiled at a major military unit, was made possible through a new system devised by Sgt. Edward F. Gibbons, of Clinton, Mass. It records not only allotments, cabled money orders, War Bonds and soldiers' deposits, but also amounts of postal and commercial money orders sent home, together with amounts of incoming money orders and checks cashed at the finance office.

Notes from the Air Force

A FORMER RCAF pilot was awarded seven decorations by Brig. Gen. E. R. Quesada, Ninth Fighter Command chief, in a recent ceremony. The fighter pilot, 1/Lt. Edwin J. Rackham, of Ann Arbor, Mich., received the first, second, third and fourth bronze cluster, the silver cluster, the sixth bronze cluster and the Air Medal.

Flying operational missions since mid-January, Lt. Rackham completed 25 missions during March alone. He joined the RCAF in 1942 and later transferred to the USAAF.

The jump master on Lt. David A. Whitmore's troop-carrier plane always talked about how much more thrilling jumping from a carrier aircraft must be than piloting one, so Whitmore, the pilot, decided to check the jump master's theory.

"Checking your chute and every detail about it is even more important than checking that instrument panel," the jump master said. "You fly boys get careless sometimes. Today you'll have to be careful."

"Okay," said Whitmore, who comes from Lake Placid, Fla. Just as the jump master prepared to lead his covey of paratroopers out into the open spaces, Whitmore, the novice, tapped him on his shoulder and pointed to the release cord. The master had forgotten to fasten it to the static line.

HERE'S one for the books: T/Sgt. Paul Gervasi, whose home and Army addresses have been the same for 26 years, has been on Army service overseas for 19 years—without a furlough.

The 48-year-old Joe joined up in 1918, took a short leave in Savannah, Ga., in 1925, then headed for overseas stations all over the world. At present he is holding forth at a Ninth Air Force Fighter base.

2/Lt. James L. Abernethy, of Roselle, Ill., Fortress pilot, says whirling propellers are all right so long as they're whirling around in front of their engines.

On a recent Berlin mission one of his ship's engines was hit by flak. The propeller vibrated off its hub and slashed through the Fortress' nose, barely missing E. Grace, of Anaconda, Mont. The pair brought the ship home, however, after rides from the center of the German capital.

THE men of Col. Lance Call's Thunderbolt group figure they have set some record: In less than two months they completed 28 fighter and fighter-bomber missions, averaging 48 aircraft each time, without losing a plane to enemy action.

In that time the Houston (Tex.) colonel's group destroyed seven enemy aircraft, and probably destroyed three others.



"Frankly, chum, I take a dim view of the chow situation!"



# Feature Section

Thursday, April 27, 1944

## Bombardier—Warrior in a Greenhouse

In souvenir fragments are carved heroic experiences of the 'Plexi-glass Kids' who drop the bombs

By Lt. Charles H. Franks, USAAF

THESE are the mementos of men who fly in glasshouses and throw bombs. The Marauder bombardier who had his eyelashes clipped by a plexi-glass fragment picks up the fragment and has carved from it a miniature heart or a set of wings. The bombardier who received a plexi-glass fragment on his cheek places it among his souvenirs . . . next to the heavy steel flak fragment that hit him in the chest a few missions before.

Another proudly shows a bent insignia. "It was knocked off my collar by a flak fragment," he explains. One bombardier unfolds a map that had the entire target area clipped out by a fragment.

In these souvenir fragments are carved heroic experiences of the men who serve in the egg-shaped plexi-glass noses of Marauder medium bombers. In each of them is embedded the personal story of a plexi-glass kid who sits in a "greenhouse" and toggles the switches that send bomb after bomb crashing down on Nazi targets in Western Europe.

The "greenhouse" is the plexi-glass nose of the aircraft. Part of it is the plate of glass through which the bombardier often sees the flak burst below and around him and many times hears the dull thud of a flak fragment as it pierces the glass in front of him.

There's reason enough for a bombardier to see too much. The nose, almost all transparent, includes plexi-glass three feet high and wide, three and a half feet long. There is no armor plating for the man who works in glasshouses other than his flak suit; the only armor is behind him, to protect the instruments and the pilot from forward fire.

Of course, there is the Norden sight in front of the bombardier, over the 3-inch plate glass. And there is a gun and a box of fitties. But they won't stop much flak. Nor will the bomb bay and release controls on the right of his glasshouse walls.

To complete that picture of loneliness—the loneliness which made one bombardier compare his situation to that of a man up a telephone pole, with kids throwing rocks at him—you have to remember that the physical layout of the glasshouse, whose only exit is by crawling back and through the co-pilot's position, almost certainly makes a bail-out impossible except under the most favorable conditions.

The armor-plate door half blocks exit and any violent movement of the ship (such as a spin or a steep dive when it's had it) pins the bombardier to his compartment. Anyway, he doesn't have his chute on; no room.

When a flak fragment crashes into the nose of a Marauder it creates additional fragments from the plexi-glass it strikes. All these fragments are usually thrown towards the bombardier, seldom away from him. This combination of flak and plexi-glass fragments has been named "plexi-flak" by the bombardiers of the Marauder group in England led by Col. Glenn C. Nye, of Raleigh, N.C., and it has won for them a score of Purple Hearts.

It was only a small piece of "plexi-flak" that hit 2/Lt. William E. Schuele, of Milwaukee, Wis., but it took from him the sight of one eye. Quite often it has scratched some bomb-dropper's face like the claws of a frightened kitten. It comes up from the bottom, too, and has given several bombardiers the inclination to eat their supper standing up.

Although most pieces of "plexi-flak" are small, their terrific speed makes them dangerous. The blast force of the flak burst plus the air pressure created by the forward speed of the aircraft send the flak and glass fragments showering through the "greenhouse" with terrific velocity.

"They don't drift up at you," 1/Lt. Ralph G. McConnell, of Upper Darby, Pa., a bombardier with 35 missions to his credit, says. "Those pieces of steel travel with the speed of a bullet and they smash through the glass before you know what happens."

McConnell contends that the bombardier sees too much through the walls of his plexi-glass house. "You see the flashes of the guns on the ground and then you sweat the flak bursts out, wondering where in hell they're going to crack. You see the ships ahead of you going through a flak barrage and know that you have to go through the same thing," McConnell said.

McConnell and other bombardiers will tell you that there are a few seconds on every mission in which they do not

observe gun flashes, flak bursts or fighters. It is when the Marauders are on the bomb run and the bombardiers are captains of their ships. In these few moments they strive to accomplish what every man in their bomb group from the personnel clerk to the armorer, from the adjutant to the pilot, works for . . . to place the bombs on the target.

In these few seconds the value of the work of several thousand men is determined by the success or failure of the men who fly in the glasshouses and release the bombs ear-marked for a German airdrome, marshaling yard or other installation in Western Europe.

It is also during the bomb run that the bombardiers are troubled most with "plexi-flak." And because of it some of the true great stories of Marauder crews have been recorded . . . like those of "No Regrets" and "AWOL Kid."

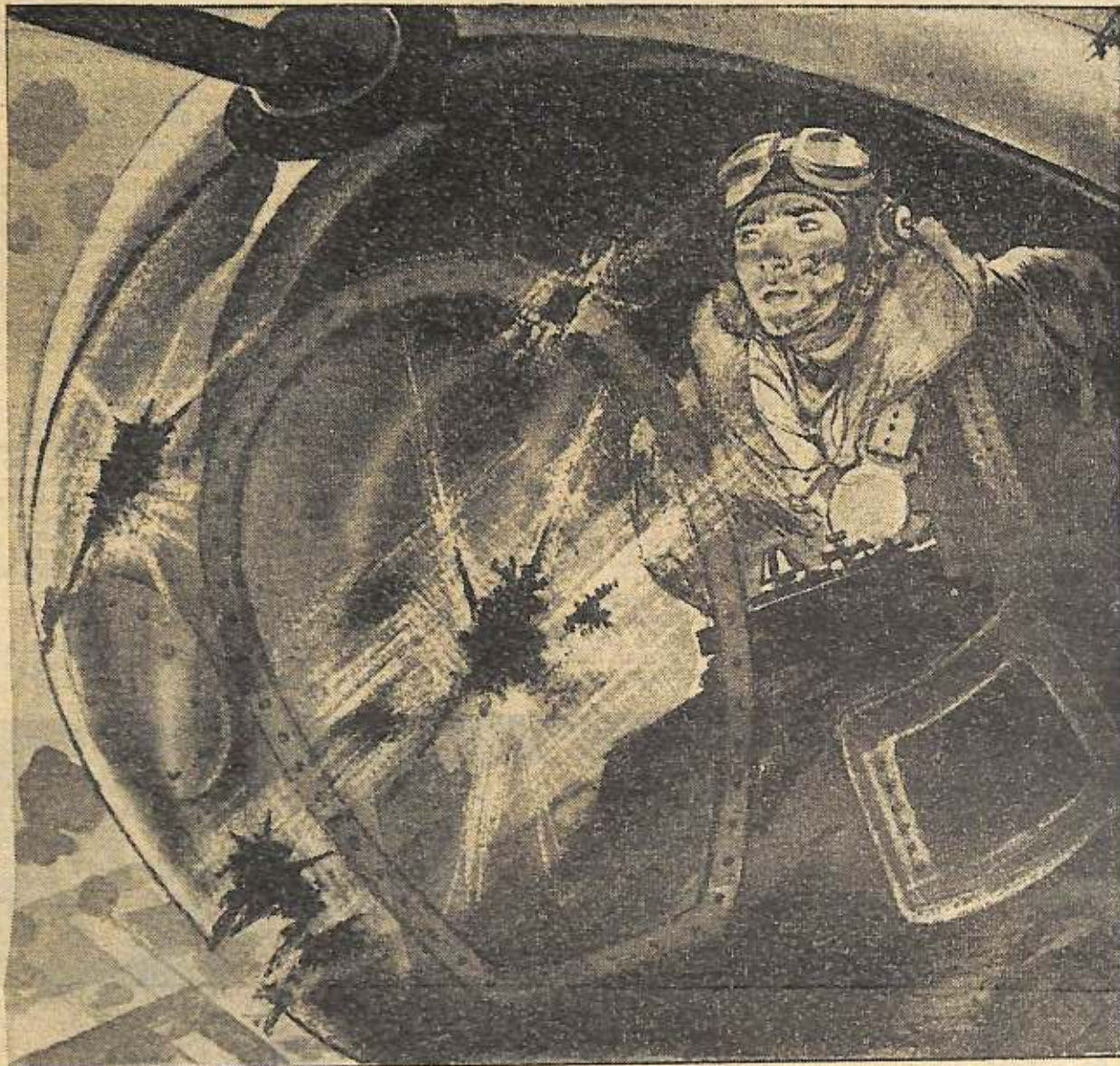
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Captain Philip Bridges, of Stephenville, Texas, fingered the release switch on his bomb-sight nervously. The ground defense Jerries down below were throwing up flak as if a miss meant a transfer to the Russian front. A terrific barrage reached out for "No Regrets" and by the time the Marauder reached the target it looked more like the "wreck of the old 97" than a polished aircraft.

The Captain felt the hit on the nose of the ship, heard the hail of plexi-glass fragments as they showered his compartment. He picked the target in the sight, released the bombs and uttered "Bombs Away" softly over the intercom. His job finished, Captain Bridges slumped over his bomb-sight, a jagged hole in his steel helmet, his face peppered by a riot of plexi-glass fragments.

The ship's navigator, Capt. Jack Tyson, of Albany, Ga., mumbled to himself: "Boy, I'm going to see the Chaplain tonight if I get back from this one."

The left engine of the Marauder had just cut out and a short message "I'm hit" over the intercom from the tail gunner was followed by a warning from the waist gunner: "Focke-Wulfs at Five O'Clock." At the same time a flak fragment thundered through the fuselage of "No Regrets" just behind the pilot, Major Irvin C. Wursten, of North Logan, Utah, and knifed the trim tab cables.

Then, ten seconds after it had cut out, the engine started again. Like a referee's whistle it set a Marauder team into whirlwind action. Staff Sergeant Harold "Arky" Rice, of Mobile, Alabama, relieved the injured tail gunner, Staff Sergeant Kenneth W. McKeague, of Rhinelander, Wis., grabbed the two .50-caliber guns and waited for the "five o'clock intruders." But the Jerry playboys changed their minds, and their course as well.



Captain Tyson pulled the wounded bombardier out of the nose and administered first aid while the co-pilot, 2nd Lt. Clarence F. Crosier, of Greeley, Colo., skipped the cat-walk that leads over the bomb bay to the tail section and doctored the injured tail gunner. And "No Regrets" came back home. Its left engine cut out momentarily again on the route back, and it left some of its structure, such as the nose and tail sections, back there in the Pas de Calais area . . . but it came back home.

The gruelling experiences of the

"AWOL Kid" start in the plexi-glass nose just after the bombardier, Flight Officer Julius Szollosy, of 4910 17th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., had dropped 4,000 pounds of bombs. Flak fragments tore through the nose of the ship and took off the bombardier's left foot just above the ankle. He cried hysterically over the intercom that he had been hit and then groped his way out of the nose.

Halfway out of the nose he was aided by the co-pilot, 2nd Lt. Francis J. Rassiga, of Canaan, Conn., but in the move his right foot caught the rudder pedal, throwing the ship out of control. The pilot, Flight Officer Robert S. Tate, of Nashville, Tenn., fought with the controls and finally prevented the "AWOL Kid" from being AWOL.

Lieutenant Rassiga moved the wounded bombardier into the radio compartment and elevated the left leg above the rest of his body in order to stop a rapid

flow of blood from the leg. He then injected a shot of morphine.

At the same time the bombardier was hit, flak fragments broke the leg of the tail gunner. Hearing the cries of the bombardier and tail gunner over the intercom, the top turret gunner, S/Sgt. Harold M. Michaels, of Montreal, Canada, stepped down from his turret to investigate. It was the most fortunate move he had ever made.

A flak fragment flashed through the plexi-glass top of the turret with such speed that it could only be heard, not seen. Had Michaels remained in his position the fragment would have gone through his head.

Sgt. Michaels, aided by the waist gunner, S/Sgt. Russel E. Allen, of Wabash, Ind., applied a tourniquet to the tail gunner's leg.

After the English coast was reached, Flight Officer Tate headed the "AWOL Kid" for the first available airdrome he could find. He found a field but also discovered that his main and auxiliary hydraulic lines had been shot away. He succeeded only in bringing the nose wheel down into place. The serious wounds of two members prevented the crew from bailing out and also stopped any thought of prolonged attempts to bring the main landing wheels down. Tate decided to crashland the ship. He tried to bring the nose wheel up but it wouldn't come, so the "AWOL Kid" headed down for a crash landing with its nose wheel down.

On the way down Sgt. Michaels braced the wounded bombardier in the radio compartment and Sgt. Allen braced the tail gunner in the tail section of the ship . . . braced him in such a manner that if the fuselage had cracked or sprung, Allen's arms and back might have been broken.

The tail of the "AWOL Kid" skidded in first, and then the nose wheel touched surface. The men at the Royal Air Force field who witnessed the landing sent a message to a Marauder bomber command later. It read in part: "We have never seen a more beautiful crash landing."

But Flight Officer Tate is worrying somewhat about bent propellers. He brought the aircraft down without damage to the engines, but he bent the props. And the boys are warning him: "You're going to catch hell for that." It was Tate's initial trip in the first pilot's seat.

The narratives of "No Regrets" and "AWOL Kid" are anecdotes of the men serving in glass cages, of how their injuries uncover the expert teamwork that lies behind a Marauder crew. Their experiences are not always sent out in words by radio or press. Many are carried in the Purple Hearts that are presented for wounds due to enemy action . . . some are carved into plexi-glass pendants.

### Highlights of Army Talks

## The Mud-Slogger Marches On!

THE Infantry is the heart and guts of a fighting army today, just as it always has been. It is still first fiddle in the aggregation that soon will provide music for Shickelgruber's Swan Song.

How the modern Infantryman trains; what he must know; his weapons and equipment; how he operates in battle—these are the things about the foot soldier that the men in all arms of the service should understand. "Queen of Battle," current issue of Army Talks, is a tribute to the mud-slogging dogfaces Ernie Pyle calls, "the guys wars can't be won without."

Some people, according to the Army Talks staff, may have been ready to hang crepe on the crossed rifles after the German blitz successes in the early days of the war, but not so the U.S. Army General Staff.

General George K. Marshall and his advisers knew that the German blitz methods used in Poland, the Low Countries and France were based upon infantry—that they were merely the coordination of air power, tanks and artillery with the masses of the ground forces.

Proof of the good judgment of America's military leaders in refusing to sell the Infantry short is in the record United States ground troops have established in engagements on many fronts 'hus far in the war, the Army Talks article points out. Bizerte, Palermo, Salerno, Naples, Anzio, and on the other

side of the world, Munda, Lae, Salamaua, Attu—these were actions which saw the modern infantryman at his lethal best.

Explaining the changes in ground fighting tactics that have developed in the present conflict, the article says:

"The beginning of World War II saw the Allies still clinging to the conception of warfare that embodied long, relatively thin lines, whereas the Germans, making better use of the brief lessons in the employment of the tank as a shock weapon that were learned in World War I, thrust forward with heavily armored and highly mobile columns to penetrate and envelop those lines.

"The answer to the tank has been to change the defense away from the continuous thin line into compact islands of resistance which are better able to withstand and absorb the impact of shock action. The answer, too, has been in improved weapons and the development of new tank-fighting methods for the individual soldier and small combat team."

"Queen of Battle" credits two things with making the new U.S. Infantry as formidable as any fighting force that ever took the field—thorough training and excellent equipment.

The Infantryman today learns a type of fighting that is reminiscent of the tactics that were used by the American Indian. He learns to creep and crawl, taking advantage of all cover and concealment. He is taught the tricks of hand-to-hand combat—how to kill

quietly and quickly with rifle butt and knife.

The men behind the Infantry training program know that the stiffest test of all on the battle front is the test of physical fitness; that a man must be able to withstand the pounding of nature before he can be expected to take what the enemy has to throw at him, or to do any leading-slinging of his own.

"It is the combination of knowing how to fight and having the stamina to carry on that pays off in battle," the article declares. "For that reason, there is nothing half-way about the conditioning the Infantry gets nowadays."

Of the weapons the foot soldiers use, the current issue of Army Talks states: "An American Infantry outfit packs the finest array of sudden death that any army has ever assembled. From its Springfield and M1 rifles to its 105mm. howitzers, the story is the same throughout the arsenal—superiority."

Discussing the role the Infantry will play in the invasion of Hitler's Fortress Europe in the West, "Queen of Battle" concludes:

"The supporting air and sea arms are going to knock out plenty of enemy positions all right, but the Nazis have been preparing for this test a long time. It will remain for the Infantry to induce those who stay on in their steel and concrete nests to admit that it was all a big mistake. The new Infantry does its coaxing in such matters with flame-throwers and TNT. These are very persuasive."



# 'Joes' Report on Russia

They find guys and gals in Murmansk and Archangel have a lot in common with those in Keokuk and Kalamazoo

By Don Hewitt

U.S. Merchant Marine Correspondent

THREE hundred American seamen who spent enough time in northern Russian ports to become as adept with rubles as ETO Yanks are with pounds have returned to Britain with the first real "Joe's Eye" view of the Soviet.

During the time they were shuttling cargo from port to port they underwent an almost relentless pounding by the Luftwaffe. The eerie whine of dive bombers soon became as much a part of the day's routine as the grating noise of the cargo winches. Two packs of cigarettes a week were considered a generous ration and a sunny day was cause for celebration. Contact with their pre-war lives hung by the bare thread of an occasional green vegetable or a dog-eared copy of Life or Collier's, read and re-read, passed from man to man and transferred from ship to ship. Finally after what seemed to them "a lifetime" they arrived back in Scotland . . . 300 Yanks, forgotten in the trackless wastes of the Arctic, were remembered at last.

Lying at anchor in a Scottish port, exhausted by the monotony of their ordeal, but raring for a fling ashore, they waited impatiently for immigration, customs and the Navy to clear the ship. The afternoon of their second day back the "old man" issued shore leave. It wasn't New York, but it was a damn good substitute, and

regular Saturday night hop was always jammed and the seamen and their girls sat around the room whispering sweet nothings to each other through the mouth of an interpreter who sat between them, and who they strongly suspected of also being a censor.

The girls asked lots of questions about American women. They were amazed to discover that "babushkas" were a current rage in New York and Hollywood, and that the favorite dance music of the Vassar and Smith coeds was a 1944 version of their own Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto. The song "You Are My Sunshine" was leading their hit parade.

During the day the seamen chipped paint one week, painted over the chipped spots the next week and chipped it again the following week. It was all part of a scheme to keep the men from having too much free time on their hands.

At night if there was no dance at the club there was always the movies . . . American films with substituted Russian dialogue. I thought I'd seen everything, one of the seamen said, until I saw Alice Faye make love in Russian. Incidentally, he added, Andy Devine sounds better in Russian.

On weekends the seamen got up baseball games on the docks, and by running for cover only when the Stukas seemed to be coming right for the diamond they managed to get in nine innings on a Sun-

delivery to the troops. Food shops were empty. The people ate at communal feeding centers, where day after day they got potato soup, black bread and even blacker coffee. Milk was reserved for babies, meat for the sick.

Down at the docks, women, aided by men too old for the front, ran the winches and did the stevedoring. Many of them were attractive, but they were "strictly business." Unloading that ship meant making room for another one and still another all carrying goods for the front. The women spoke of the front with an almost fanatical deference.

Following a particularly heavy raid at a spot known as "Stuka hollow," where they were bombed 153 times, ordinary seaman Eugene Walker received a letter directing him to report immediately to his draft board in New Orleans.

One of the biggest surprises the crew had when they got back to Scotland was reading in back copies of American newspapers of Wendell Willkie's trip to Russia. "We didn't even know he was there," said a fireman-water tender from Michigan. "In fact," he said, "I don't think any of the people in Archangel ever heard of him. They told me they never heard of Tommy Harmon, so I guess they ain't heard of Willkie."

Before the ships left, the Soviet offensive was in full swing and loudspeakers in the streets announced the victories. It reminded one of the mates "of the way the people back home in St. Louis used to crowd



American and Canadian soldiers—architects in civilian life—are shown a new architecture course at the University of Liverpool. The head of the university explains the projected set-up to them.

# Architects See Br

By Richard Wilbur  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

MUD-SWAMPED canvas tents in the lowlands were left behind for a week by some ETO soldiers who went to Liverpool on furlough to take a course covering their civilian occupation—architecture—that was climaxed by a tour to the topmost pinnacles of a gigantic new cathedral.

The architect of the cathedral, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, acted as guide.

Well out of the GI world, too, was the billeting arrangement during the furlough-course. Each soldier, hailing either from tent or Nissen hut, was assigned to a private room, with radiator.

British heating, and a trend away from private enterprise, were among subjects thrashed out in a highly mobile curriculum, which included tours to housing sites and notable Liverpool buildings, as well as lectures. The course was given for both American and Canadian soldiers.

Outstanding architects gathered in Liverpool to talk to the former architects from North America. A case for preservation of the traditional, peace-pervaded English village was presented in a lecture by one British architect. A Polish architect, in another lecture, looked forward to reconstruction of war-ravaged Poland.

Private enterprise was referred to as "the necessity to golf and dance a practice" by the head of the Liverpool School of Architecture, which sponsored the course together with the British Council. He declared that a majority of British architects are tending towards entering public service.

### Government Help Necessary

The pioneer in urban development and housing in England made this acid analogy on private enterprise:

"Private enterprise exists primarily for its own benefit—it comes along, so to speak, into a dairy where there are pans of milk, skims off all the cream, and says, 'Thank you, you can have the rest.'"

Decent housing conditions in England—where there is less than one acre to every person, and a density of 300 people an acre in some industrial areas—must be ensured through government help, two speakers emphasized.

When the warden at a Liverpool University dormitory started the soldier-students off by giving them room numbers, he said:

"Since you're all architects, you'll be able to find your way about."

Without any trouble, those private rooms with radiators were found by the 26 American soldiers—Pfc Thomas M. Robbers, Cincinnati; Pfc J. A. Tschida, Mahoning, Minn.; Cpl. Charles T. Donegan, Indianapolis; Cpl. Philip Zinn, Brooklyn; Cpl. John D. Cody, Nashua, N.H.; Cpl. J. M. Privitera, Lawrence, Mass.; T/5 William Crusemire, Washington, D.C.; T/5 Robert S. Mott, Council Bluffs, Iowa; T/5 Joseph J. Potter, Rochester, N.Y.; T/4 Norris C. Andrews, New Haven, Conn.; T/4 Bert S. Bloom, New York; T/4 Gordon H. Farnell, Warren, Ohio; T/4 Arthur W. H. Towne, New York; T/4 K. O'Neill, Chicago; Sgt. T. S. Jones, Corinth, Miss.; Sgt. Fred C. Steinbrenner, Newark, N.J.; J. Johnson, Ely, Nev.; J. F. Ellison, Cranbury, N.J.; Chaplain Gustav T. Lutz, Talbot, Seattle; Lt. B. L. Frishman, Washington, D.C.; Lt. M. D. Adams, San Antonio, Texas; Lt. V. C. Elmore, Washington, D.C.; Lt. J. E. Wotteneen, Chicago; Capt. Rankin Terry, Marion, Ky., and Col. W. J. Crowe, Kansas City, who attended the course through arrangements made by the educational branch of the Army Special Service section.

Then they reassembled for five days of mobile studying—which made them agree later with the warden's remark, "Your American reputation of being able to do here, but our five-day schedule for you may make you glad of your beds at night"—and headed for the opening lecture by

Prof. L. B. Budden, head of the Liverpool School of Architecture, the first of its kind in Britain.

"An island on the fringe of Europe Britain has been subject to the continental influence," Prof. Budden said. "Britain has adapted this influence in what shall say—a puritanical way.

"Compromise, one of our national habits was partly responsible for toning down European exuberance."

One slum area in Liverpool was blasted by German bombers in 1941, said L. P. Keay, city architect and director of housing for Liverpool, in another lecture. "I have tried for three years to get it pulled down," he said. "I had the satisfaction of seeing it done in three minutes."

Roast beef, and a lunch that generally must have made heavy inroads on the ration cards, was provided by British students at the Liverpool University Students' Union for the Americans and Canadians, who expanded into personal architectural dreams for the future:

"I'm going to build me a circular house where the heating problem will be simple."

"I'm going to build my house around a piano—I don't play one myself except when no one else's listening, but I gotta have a piano."

An altar, that a Roman Catholic cathedral is being built around, was visible out the window from the lunch table. Later the group went to look at the cathedral crypt—all that has been constructed so far in a job which will take at least 100 years to complete.

"First time I've ever been taken on a tour through a cathedral that doesn't exist," Cpl. Zinn said.

Urchins clustered around the GIs at Myrtle Gardens, a new housing development, and stared at them as the GIs stared at Myrtle Gardens. The 320 dwellings there are heated by 320 fireplaces, said Keay, the British architect, who built the place. No central heating in this modern structure. By way of explanation to the astonished North Americans, the British architect said:

"The last thing an Englishman would give up is his open fire."

Central heating, an American suggestion, might have been more economical as well as warmer.

"But one likes to poke one's fire," the British architect said.

"Which one will never understand if one is an American," said an American.

### Polish Plans for Future

At the Polish School of Architecture, where specially selected personnel of the Polish Army are working towards reconstruction of their country after the war, the North Americans saw designs for future buildings in Poland. One design showed a parliamentary center for the Polish-occupied United States of Central Europe.

"This design is not based on political facts," a young Polish student said. "It represents a student's dream."

Chop suey, made out of ingredients from an American food shipment, was served the North Americans at the Chinese Seamen's Welfare Center, where the Chinese manager explained that chop suey, so far as the Chinese know, was originally concocted by an Irishman in San Francisco.

"Tradition," said B. A. Miller, in a lecture on contemporary church architecture, "offers a line of resistance to the mentally lazy."

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, a diminutive figure in traditional robes, tried to describe his traditional wand as he guided the soldiers through the Town Hall. He didn't seem to qualify for the mentally lazy. When no one seemed hop to what a wand was, the Lord Mayor said, "You know—like a billiard cue."

The civilized part of Great Britain is, to this day, the part which at some time was occupied by the Romans. W. A. Eden said in a lecture on the traditional English village from the year 1500 BC.



Beards and moustaches soon became standard equipment and fur caps replaced all headgear except the cook's white hat

they almost trampled each other in the rush to board the "bum boat."

Once ashore they jammed the pubs, rushed to see the latest movies, mobbed the dance halls and queued up 20 and 30 deep in front of barbershops. The port took on all the aspects of an early American frontier town as seamen wearing rough-looking lumberjack shirts, fur trappers' hats and bushy beards strolled through town in search of nine months' rations of wine, women and song. The White Horse pub looked like "Diamond Lu's" somewhere in the Yukon.

After the excitement of the first few days ashore had quieted down, they shaved off their beards, doffed their fur hats for fedoras and started to tell stories about life in Russia. They told them in an interspersed narrative of basic English, salty jargon and bits of pieces of Russian slang picked up along the Murmansk and Archangel docksides. What they related was a picture of Russia seen, not through Embassy eyes, but through the eyes of guys who not long ago were jerking sodas, greasing Buicks and clerking in the A & P. It was the impression a bunch of American Joes got of a bunch of Russian Joes, among whom they had lived for almost a year.

Meat, raisins, cheese and yak meat (which the seamen promptly dubbed "Molotovsk beef") were almost their sole bill of fare. The food situation among the Russian civilians was even worse.

As much as 100 rubles (\$20) were offered for a pack of American cigarettes in the Red version of the black market, and sweaters purchased for \$1.69 on the Bowery were valued at 400 rubles.

American cigarettes, as elsewhere in the world, were the favorites. The Russians get a scant ration of tobacco, which they roll up in bits of old newspaper for their fags. They were neither round, firm, fully packed, nor free and easy on the draw.

Most of their entertainment was provided at the International Seamen's Club. The

day afternoon. Baseballs were made from leather jackets, which were cut up and filled with cork from the life preservers. Bats were carved out of lifeboat oars. One Saturday three of them competed in a track and field meet for Russian soldiers. One of the able seamen won the grenade throwing event, and in a country where they throw a pretty neat grenade that's quite an accomplishment.

The highlight of the trip was a musical comedy produced by a cadet-midshipman from Evanston, Illinois, who got 50 seamen together and produced a show entitled "Ne Panemayo," which in Russian means "I do not understand." "Ne Panemayo," he explained, was the standard answer we got from the women. The show was such a success in the first port they played that they took it on tour . . . and thought lots of Americans have played the Catskill Mountain "borscht circuit," they are probably the first to play the original borscht circuit. The "Molotovsk Minstrels" as they called themselves were acclaimed in no uncertain terms by the Brooks Atkinson of the Moscow News.

In the true lease-lend spirit they traded bits of American slang for bits of Russian. The seamen arrived in the Soviet armed, for the most part, with only one Russian word, "iovarich," and found the average Russian knew only two English words, "comrade" and "cigarette." The standard answer they were given to questions about the success of the five-year plan and world revolution was (in Russian, of course), "Maybe rain, maybe snow, maybe yes, maybe no."

Just as visitors to New York gape at the tall buildings, the sailors stood in amazement as the Murmansk trolley cars went by. Passengers who could not get inside rode on the roof, hung to the sides or hung out the windows. The only uncrowded portion was up front with the motorman, and that was reserved for policemen and pregnant women.

Scattered around the town were boxes labeled "For the Front." Half-smoked cigarettes and partially nibbled bits of food were deposited in these receptacles for

around the loudspeakers in front of the shops during the world series." When Kharkov fell to the Red Army, Russian soldiers and sailors marched through the streets in a parade heralded by large pictures of Stalin, Lenin, Voroshilov and Molotov. The seamen stood on the side lines and joined in the cheering.

As the time drew near for the convoy to sail, the Arctic winter with its long nights was quickly blotting out the last rays of sunlight. The temperature fell to fifty below and narrow lanes were cleared in the ice-bound streets for the traffic. Everywhere else ice and snow clung to the pavement and buildings. It was a good time to leave.

As mementoes of their trip the seamen decided to carry autographed 30-ruble notes, patterned after short snorter bills, and following much the same procedure, including the drink, if you fail to produce your bill on meeting a fellow convoy mate. They also had certificates printed verifying the fact that they "did endure the rigors of the Arctic winter." The certificates, signed by the Naval attache in Murmansk, bore the names of the eight American ships in the convoy—City of Omaha, Thomas Hartley, Francis Scott Key, Beacon Hill, Bering, Artagas, Mobile City and Israel Putnam.

The voyage home, though stormy, was nothing like the trip up. On the way to Russia the convoy ran into a three-day plane and submarine attack. Nearing Murmansk, the convoy split. The British ships went into Murmansk, the American ships plodded on to Archangel, behind an ice breaker. The Indian file of ships made a good bombing target, but apparently not good enough, as all the ships got through. From Archangel they carried cargo to subsidiary ports.

Soon these 300 guys will go back to jerking sodas, greasing Buicks and clerking in the A & P. A lot of them will remain at sea. But wherever they go they'll always remember that the Joes and Janes in Murmansk, Archangel and Molotovsk have an awful lot in common with guys and gals in Keokuk, Kalamazoo and Kansas City.





vic center plan for Liverpool during an architecture school and the city architect

## British Way

Most people here during the Roman occupation were "the British, whom Caesar found so difficult and backward," Eden said, and Romanized buildings were "comfortable, with their central heating system, their sanitation, and their water supply."

In the 15th century, the village church was rebuilt as a magnificent priory by a wealthy clothier in his old age—"He was a devout old ruffian, and he liked a good show," Eden said, and an 18th century duke, "who was really happiest when he was building," improved the village—which still looks now as it did then.

"May we hope," Eden ended his lecture on an English village, "that a new generation of efficient barbarians may be dissuaded from destroying entirely what we and his like created?"

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, with the high spirits of a boy showing off a Meccano model he's just put together, guided the Americans and Canadians around his huge Anglican cathedral, which will be the largest in England and the fourth largest in Europe when completed.

Still under construction in its 40th year and through the second World War, the cathedral may cost \$8,000,000 eventually. The architect took the former architects into his cathedral, built of red sandstone quarried from earth nearby—"I like the way it seems to grow out of the ground," L. Adams said—and he guided them over marble floors, specially heated by ducts, and had the lighting system turned on so they could see how hanging lights in the nave and reflectors in the choir helped create a sense of height beyond the 380-foot tower. The GI ex-architects didn't use many words, but they said:

"It's got class, it's put together with ornament and taste."

"It's all right!"

"Beautiful. Beautiful."

### Cathedral Has Elevator

When he was 21 years old, he first designed the cathedral, Sir Giles told them he took them around the exterior of the cathedral. He pointed at the chapel. "I don't like that very much. I did that first," he said. "It got better as I went along—did the tower later." He pointed to some ornamentation on the tower. "I let myself go, there," he said. "I got excited."

An elevator inside the cathedral took the soldiers and some architectural students to past floors marked Crypt, Nave, Transept Gallery, Triforium, Transept Roof. They stopped off briefly to look over the gallery at the cathedral floor—200 feet below. A girl student gasped; T/4 Andrews said casually:

"I guess your English weren't made with that skyscraper feeling."

Out on the roof of the tower, Sir Giles led the GIs alone with some ladders, and the GIs climbed up the ladders to the highest pinnacles they could reach—about 150 feet away from tents and Nissen huts as far away from the ETO. "I want to know how you could get in the ETO. 'I want to know something,'" someone said, and no one disagreed with his sentiments. The only question asked was, "You nervous in the service?"

The only German bomb that hit the cathedral glanced off an arch, Sir Giles told the soldiers when they finally decided to come down to earth again.

American and Canadian gratitude was expressed by Col. Crowe at a farewell luncheon. "This association with eminent men of architecture the British Council," he said, thanking the School of Architecture and the Liverpool School of Architecture for their hospitality to North Americans so far east of home.

British gratitude in the dark days after Dunkirk were mentioned by a member of the British Council. He recalled how the shiploads of American food and Canadian soldiers began to arrive regularly then from the west, and he added:

"Our sun rose in the west in those days."

# Heroes Come Wholesale

Here, briefly, is the story of one Fort Group, one of many units making air war history fighting the Germans

By Andy Rooney

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

tour was 1/Lt. Eugene J. Pollock, of New Orleans, La. Pollock was a navigator.

The group's most popular legend and hero is Arizona Tempe Harris, Arizona Harris was a gunner's own gunner, a hero's hero. He hated the Army and at the same time he was one of the best combat men in it. In the States the boys in the group knew him as a spirited red-head who was afraid of nothing and who didn't want to do much but get back to his home in Tempe. Once in England Arizona was one of the most conscientious gunners of the war. No armorer touched Arizona's guns or the guns of any man in his crew.

Returning from a haul to the U-boat pens at St. Nazaire Harris' plane with Charley Cranmer at the controls was forced down in the Bay of Biscay. German fighters kept up the attack as the plane eased down to the water. In another ship Bill Casey, pilot of the famous Fort, Banshee, pulled at his stick and wheeled the Banshee out of formation to help protect Cranmer.

The ship finally hit the cold waters of the bay but in the tail of Casey's ship P. D. Small could see Harris still firing away from the top-turret. As the plane settled and the water crept up over the wings they could still see Arizona Harris at his guns in the turret firing away at the FW190s which dived in to strafe any possible survivors. The last thing they saw of the

Medal of Honor, four DSCs, 18 Silver Stars, five Legion of Merits, 467 DFCS, 200 Purple Hearts, 4,500 Air Medals and Clusters and four Soldiers Medals.

The station's heroes today are men like Gilbert Roeder. Roeder's got 25 in now and he's come back on one, two and three engines more times than he's come back on four. He's got a knack for flak. The boys will swear, though, that there's not a better pilot in the Air Force than Roeder. He and his crew could have been living in Switzerland, Sweden, France or Germany now if they'd chosen the easy way out, but instead they chose to fight it home the hard way, take a chance of going down in the North Sea or blowing up in mid air, or of crashing over England. They've taken chances and they've paid off.

One of the group's favorite wing and a prayer stories is the one they tell of Capt. Purvis E. Youree and Le Roy C. Sugg his co-pilot. Their Fort was badly damaged in the best tradition of flak riddled Fortresses. It was in danger of spinning out of control any minute because the cables on one side had been completely shot away and Youree had little control over the ship.

Sugg looked the situation over and without a thought for his personal safety stripped his parachute off and used the harness to tie to one end of the frayed



Snuffy's metabolism was just right.

he met an American nurse. As a souvenir the nurse gave him a dime, and when he got to Boston that was all he had. He didn't speak a word of English but he was so thrilled with America that he spent the dime on two trolley rides. He went to the end of the line for one of the nickels and came back with the other.

On Dec. 7, 1941, Newhouse was not yet a citizen. The minute he heard of the Jap action he volunteered for the Army. He was rejected and for 120 consecutive days he heckled his enlistment office at Wausau, Wis., until they finally took him. He was assigned to the Air Force and became a gunner.

Once in London he met a French refugee girl and became engaged. The day before he was to be married, Newhouse was shot down. Dave Scherman, Life photographer who had planned to picture the happy ending to Newhouse's story, was left with a tragic finish and no pictures.

Men on the field will tell you that Newhouse was the only man in the group who ever hated the Germans with the intensity that drove him to kill and kill. Emanuel Klette, a pilot on the base, finished a tour of operations and crashed at his home field after his 28th raid. He has been in the hospital recovering for several months and has recently been put back on operations at his own request, but Klette loved flying more than he hated Germans.

The happiest story that the group PRO, China-born Capt. Bill Van Norman, ever handled was that of S/Sgt. Maynard Harrison Smith. Smith occupies a unique place in the annals of Eighth Air Force heroes. Not only is Smith the only enlisted man in the Eighth Air Force ever to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor but if there had been 20 awarded there would never have been another recipient like Maynard Smith.

Smith's right to America's highest award for gallantry was beyond doubt. What set him apart from other heroes was that he conscientiously played the part of a Congressional Medal of Honor winner. He realistically admits that not everyone would have done the same thing in similar circumstances; he concedes that his metabolic processes were just right for the job.

Capt. Raymond Check, of Minor, N.D., was one of the group's great heroes, and the circumstances of his death were tragic. Check was on his last mission. Col. James Wilson, air executive, flew with Check as co-pilot and Ray's regular co-pilot, 1/Lt. William P. Cassidy, refusing to miss Check's last haul, went as a waist gunner.

Check was killed instantly. A 20mm. shell struck him in the head. A fire started in the cockpit and Col. Wilson stayed with the controls until the rubber of his oxygen mask melted on his face. His hands were so burned that he could not let go of the wheel. Finally, Cassidy came up from the waist and helped Wilson. In the ship that day they were luckily carrying a flight surgeon who wanted practical experience, and had it not been for his work on Col. Wilson he might not have lived.

There had been a party planned that night at the officers' mess and Check was to have been the guest of honor. A cake was baked and his name was inscribed on the top. When Check's ship flew into the field with Cassidy at the controls there wasn't a man on the field who felt like eating cake or having a party.

The ground personnel at the field was unused as is the tradition and knowing that they would live to tell their own story they had no objection. Maj. Thurman E. Dawson and his crew of bomb loaders have put every last pound of the 6,000 tons the group has dropped into the bomb bays. In addition they have done the work that hurts. The work that has to be done a few hours later when the report comes through that the mission has been scrubbed, bombs must be unloaded.

That doesn't tell all the group's story. It doesn't tell about the officer whose greatest delight is to take a Very Pistol and a pocketful of assorted green and red flares and chase the old white horse in the pasture next to his Nissen hut around in circles; it doesn't tell about Harold Rogers and his dog "Mister," who went on eight missions with his gunner master who used to be a Hollywood stunt man, and it leaves out completely the hundreds of ordinary Joes in crews who have stood around their pot-bellied stoves at night worrying and throwing .50 caliber shells into the fire for excitement. It doesn't tell any of that; it would take a book.

You can tell, though, from these few people, why the Germans haven't got a chance. You can tell why the U.S. Air Force can make a lot of mistakes and still somehow struggle to the top of the heap of world air forces.



The group has completed 135 missions, dropped 6,000 tons of bombs

ship was Arizona's smoking guns as he drowned at his post.

That story and Arizona himself is a legend at the base and when the story comes up there is always an old timer who will swear that if any man ever deserved the Congressional Medal it was old Arizona Harris.

In the first days Col. Frank Armstrong was the group CO. He was promoted to brigadier general, and Col. Claude B. Putnam, a tall, slim pilot with a brain like a whip moved in. The present CO is Col. George L. Robinson.

Like men from any bomber outfit, the boys are proud of theirs. Talk to any one of them for ten minutes and he will be listing for you the things the group has done first, most and best. They'll tell you:

1—"The Eager Beavers were the first squadron in the USAAF to drop 1,000 tons of bombs on the Germans—or on anybody. They passed that mark the last day of 1943."

2—"Fitin' Bitin' went 43 missions without a loss in the days before fighter escort."

3—"We have the only enlisted man who ever got the Congressional Medal of Honor here, 'Snuffy' Smith."

4—"This base was the first in England to be turned over to the U.S. from the British... we had the first aero-club."

5—"We had the tallest tail-gunner Hank Cordery. Used to be a first sergeant. He was six feet five inches."

6—"Only ship in ETO which shot down 11 planes and had them confirmed. Lt. Bob Smith's crew got them May 21 over Wilhelmshaven."

The three-man awards and decorations section at Col. Robinson's station have done a lot of work. They have handled the paperwork for one Congressional

control cable. The other end he gave to Youree and that way the pilot guided the plane home—pulling on one end of his co-pilot's parachute harness.

Two of the station's favorite characters were Jewish boys. The story of one was a happy story. Capt. Arthur Isaac was a character from Brooklyn in every sense of the word. He ditched once, crashed once and came home on countless occasions in a ship full of holes but always he came home. Now that it's over the secret of Isaac's dog tags is out.

He carried three pairs. On one was his right name. On another he had printed "Otto McIsaac." That set was in case he was shot down over Germany.

On a third pair of dogtags he had stamped "Francois d'Isaac," to be used in the event he went down in France. The Brooklyn bombardier always swore that the first thing he would ask for if he was shot down in Germany was the nearest church where he could hear a Catholic mass said over him.

The other Jewish boy was Eric Newhouse (née Neuhaus) an Austrian gunner whose family owned a little chocolate shop in Vienna when Hitler began making European Jews uncomfortable.

Eric joined a band of kids—he was 15 in 1937—and with them slugged German police and tore up German rails. He made his way from Germany to Yugoslavia, to Greece, to Palestine, to Syria. Still 15, he convinced British authorities that he was 19 and joined the British Army there, where he fought with the Kent regiment against the Arabs. Travelling on he bribed a German consul for £3 at Jaffa, Palestine, for a visa and finally got to Gibraltar in his fight to get to America.

Newhouse was broke, but on the boat



# Bombing Targets Within Allied Range

**A**CROSS Europe from Brittany to the Balkans, from the Riviera to the bleak wastes of the Norwegian mountains, the vast umbrella of Allied air power is blotting out the sun in which two short years ago all-conquering Germany was basking as it pushed ahead its plans to conquer the western world.

In steps of 100-mile radii, the map of Europe today shows not a single Nazi target—in the Reich or in the conquered and satellite countries—is beyond the reach of the U.S., British and Allied air forces. Like a giant aerial pincer, the bombers and fighters are closing on all Hitler has left, and their spheres of squeezing are roughly divided into two areas.

In the north the Eighth and Ninth U.S. Air Forces, along with RAF Bomber and Tactical Commands, have blanketed France, the Low Countries and the western and central Reich, have struck tellingly as far east as Danzig and Gdynia, as far north as Oslo and Bergen and beyond, as far south as Bordeaux or Munich or Friedrichshafen.

From the south, the Liberators and Fortresses, the Wellingtons and Halifaxes have reached west to the Riviera, north to Vienna and Budapest, east to Ploesti and Turnu Severin.

At the southern extreme of their attack, the ETO-based bombers have overlapped with the reach of the Italy-based forces, and so in southwestern France.

But it is the east, the southeast and the northeast—towards the Russian front—that new forms of pressure against the Nazis must come. To date, Russian bombers have struck into Latvia, in the northeast, almost reaching the bombing sphere of the Eighth Air Force. In the central east they have hit behind Lvov, lapping against the craters left by Italy-based forces. In the southeast the Russians have been striking at Balkan targets in blows obviously synchronized with those of the bombers from Italy.

Whether American or RAF bombers one of these days will hit a target toward the eastern extreme of their spheres and then fly on to Russian airfields in a shuttle raid such as first blasted Regensburg is yet to be confirmed.

Of the industrial areas which have probably had the severest hammering, Berlin, Hamburg and Krupp's, at Essen, head the list; all other towns marked on the map with the exception of Breslau have had their full quota.

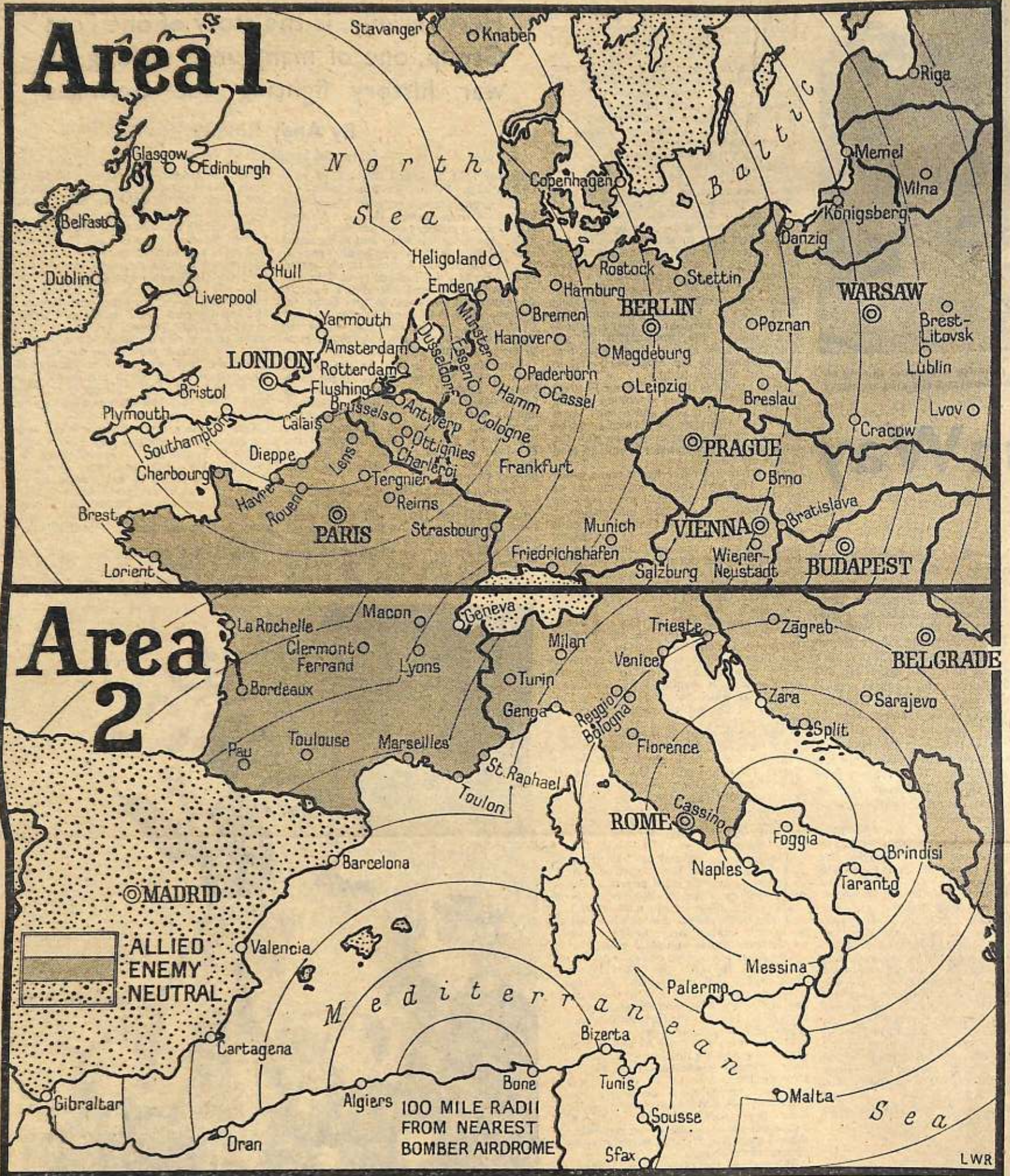
Railway targets, especially the marshaling yards at Hamm, have been visited by day and night. In the week ending Apr. 24 the Pas de Calais area, railway lines at Rouen, Lens, Tergnier and Paris had been uprooted to such an extent that two of the main line stations in Paris closed down as traffic was diverted to other lines.

Area 2, now served by the RAF Middle East Command with Liberator, Halifax and Wellington aircraft and by the 15th USAAF, is also receiving attention. Ploesti oilfields, off the map to east, have been raided—much to the discomfiture of German engineers anxious to secure as much oil as possible before Russian troops capture the fields or Allied bombers turn the pools into an inferno.

Wiener-Neustadt, home of the Messerschmitt fighter a few miles south of Vienna, has been raided several times, first from the bases near Foggia in Italy and more recently by U.S. bombers based in Britain.

Milan, Turin, Genoa, and other towns in Northern Italy were visited by Lancasters from Britain on several occasions at the start of the Allied invasion of Italy; now they get frequent attention from the 15th USAAF at Foggia.

Railway targets in Yugoslavia from Belgrade to Zagreb, the naval bases at



Toulon, Marseilles and Venice are all within 300 and 400 miles of Allied bases and have been plastered with heavy bomb loads accurately placed.

German fighter production has been knocked below the level of August, 1942, and for the last three months has been

unable even to supply the Luftwaffe with enough planes to replace losses. Allied bombing has smashed a German plan to quadruple fighter output between 1942-1944 to defend the Continent against bombing and invasion.

The extensive operations of April 14

give a comprehensive picture of the vastly increased scale of Allied operations in the two areas illustrated here. On that day massed fleets of American warplanes struck Hitler's fortress from north to south, battering installations in nine countries.

Behind the trip-hammer blows of some 4,000 bombers and fighters were two avowed aims: To crush the Luftwaffe in the air and on the ground and to bomb out of existence the German capacity to move ground forces for defense against invasion from all points of the compass.

## GI JOE

by Lt. Dave Breger



"Whenever the wind's toward the enemy he turns to propaganda warfare!"



"We can't waste too much time on this sightseeing. Sergeant, detail half the men to view the inside of Westminster Abbey and the other half the outside!"



"It's all right, Sir, just making some burnt toast to make the married men feel at home!"



# Giants, Cards Suffer First Setbacks; Dodgers Win



When the training program at the University of Minnesota was cancelled Gopher officials estimated that they had put 8,000 boys through the training that got them into combat condition.

Officers at Naval Headquarters at Honolulu have organized what they think may be the best ball club anywhere, including both major leagues. The club has Barney McCoskey of Detroit, Johnny Lucadello and Joe Grace of the Browns, Bob Harris and Tom Ferrick of the Red Sox, Vern Olsen and Mary Felderman of the Cubs, and George Dickey and Jack Hallett of the White Sox. Most managers would give the franchise for that gang.

The Houston, Texas, Gun Club which ran trapshoots every Sunday for 28 years has shut down. They couldn't get any ammunition.

Marine Sergeant Joe Myslinski in the Pacific is claiming all the credit for his brother Cas making All-American center at West Point last season. When Cas finished grade school, he wanted to go to work, but Joe bet him \$5 that he couldn't make the high school second team in football, so Cas went to high school to win that bet. What he did there got him an appointment to West Point.

This is the last you will hear of Marshall High of Chicago in this column. The Marshall basketball team finally got beaten in their attempt to make the record 99 straight. Parker High took them in the Chicago tournament, 40-35, and went on to win the title. It broke a Marshall winning streak that started in 1939.

One of the greatest batteries that ever graced a baseball diamond is back together again after several years' separation. Lyn "Schoolboy" Rowe recently reported at Great Lakes as a "boot," and Mickey Cochrane is already there as a lieutenant. The two worked as a team in 1934, when Rowe won 24 games to pitch the Tigers—managed by Mickey—into the pennant. Mickey caught every one of Rowe's performances.

The Cincinnati Reds are getting ready to break Waite Hoyt's and Mel Ott's record of being the youngest athletes to play major league ball. Both started at 16. The Reds have signed 15-year-old Joe Nuxhall, a Canadian boy from Ontario, and he will report when school closes in June.

Ross and Robert Hume, Michigan's twin brother mile runners, make certain whenever possible that one doesn't outdo the other. In dual meets with Western Michigan and Notre Dame they were running one-two as the tape drew near. They drew abreast, locked arms and finished in an intentional dead heat both times. Both have the best times in the conference, with Bob having run 4:15.9.

Small world department: Lts. Ike Kepford, Tuffy Chambers and Bus Heagy, mates on Northwestern's 1941 football squad, met accidentally in a South Pacific camp. Bill Syring, another buddy, was near the same place, but didn't happen to get around to the camp until just after the others had left. And if the unintentional reunion had come off a day or so later they could have had Rut Walter, formerly of the Northwestern coaching staff, on hand, too. He landed from the States only a short time later.

## Beau Scores Again



Beau Jack (left) startles Al "Bummy" Davis with a terrific left to the face in their ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden. The Beau won easily.

## English Lord's Prize Herd Gives Way to Brown Bomber

NINTH AIR FORCE HQ, Apr. 26—S/Sgt. Joe Louis stopped off here on his ETO tour last night long enough to win a notable decision that never will appear in the record books, go through his sparring paces for the entertainment of a sizable crowd and unexpectedly meet a couple of old friends.

One of the champ's friends was Col. Joe Triner, former president of the National Boxing Association and chairman of the Illinois Boxing Commission, who refereed a three-round exhibition between the Bomber and 1/Sgt. George Nicholson, Friend No. 2 was Col. Neal J. O'Brien, who inducted Joe into the Army in 1942 at a pre-arranged Madison Square Garden ceremony.

The notable decision involved a prize herd of cows and their proud owner, an anonymous English lord who, until last night, logically turned down numerous petitions for the use of his lush grazing fields for football, baseball, track and other athletic events.

But the once-adamant lord bowed and made an exception when he heard Joe Louis was coming. The cows were expelled for a day, a ring and rows of seats installed in their pasture. All the lord was said to have asked in return was a ringside seat.

**Hunter on Top In Tennis Play**  
PINEHURST, N.C., Apr. 26—Frank Hunter, 1927 National tennis champion, was among several old timers who won first round matches here yesterday in the North-South professional tennis tournament. Hunter romped over Ed Stillman, of Pinehurst, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Capt. Vinnie Richards, of the New York National Guard, eliminated Armand Pyram, of Miami, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1, and Frank Rericha, of Stamford, Conn., defeated Alfred Chapin, of the U.S. Naval Academy, 7-5, 6-4, 6-0.

Wayne Sabin, pre-tourney favorite to annex the title, plays his first match today.

## Chandler Faces Induction Into the Army Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Apr. 26—The manpower-riddled Yankees will suffer another serious loss Friday when Spurgeon "Spud" Chandler, 35-year-old right-hander who won 20 and lost four last year and earned the title of most valuable player in the American League, reports for induction into the Army.

Chandler, who must travel to Moutrie, Ga., for his draft board appointment, said he will remain with the Yanks until Thursday and hoped to pitch one more game.

## Stir Up at Churchill Downs

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Apr. 26—Mrs. Payne Whitney's Stir Up, 8-5 favorite to win the Kentucky Derby May 6, arrived at Churchill Downs today, accompanied by his stablemate, Broad Grin. The short pre-Derby price is the result of Stir Up's convincing victory in the Wood Memorial at Jamaica last Saturday.

## Yanks' Rollie Hemsley, Reclassified, Now 1-A

NEW YORK, Apr. 26—The Yankees catching situation, which apparently was clarified with the return of Rollie Hemsley shortly before opening day, may be muddled again shortly.

Hemsley revealed today that he lost his agricultural deferment when he left his Vienna, Mo., farm and has been reclassified 1-A. He is the only catcher on the Yankees' four-man staff with previous major league experience.

## Fliers to Battle British Tonight

## Olympic Rules Govern First Anglo-American Bout Since June, '43

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Five non-team bouts and two wrestling exhibitions will augment tonight's leather-tossing party at Teddington between a squad of British Army ringmen and glovers representing the USTAAF. The British contingent will be out to avenge a 6-5 defeat inflicted last June in London by the then newly crowned ETO champions.

The six team bouts will consist of four two-minute rounds each, governed by Olympic rules with the referee operating from inside the ring but the decision being rendered by three ringside judges. In the previous Anglo-American affair, American rules were followed, three two-minute rounds and the referee and two ringside judges casting ballots to determine a winner.

Sgt. Ernie Schackleton, former British amateur light heavy king, who contributed a victory to his team's ledger in the June slugfest, and Sgt. Cyril Gallie, British Army welterweight titlist, who dropped his three-rounder against Pvt. Bill Garrett, of Braddock, Pa., will try again tonight. Schackleton will oppose hard-punching Cpl. Hal Raskin, 172-pounder from Chicago, while Gallie will trade punches with Pvt. William Wright, of Youngstown, Ohio, 145.

### One Canadian

Pfc Ray Wyzkiewicz, crafty 126-pounder from Buffalo, N.Y., will enter the ring against Sapper A. E. Butler, the only Canadian on the British team for tonight's affair. In the lightweight bracket, Pfc Herbie Williams, whirlwind Negro slugger from New Orleans, will be pitted against the British Army champion, Cpl. E. Dennington.

Pvt. Frank Brescovicz, 155-pounder from Trenton, N.J., will face Cpl. J. Taylor in the middleweight brawl, while Cpl. Leo Matricianni, Baltimore 210-pounder, and Sgt. W. Walters, of the Royal Engineers, will collide in the heavy-weight scrap.

In the non-team opener, Sgt. Harry Taylor, 118-pound Negro from Gary, Ind., will battle Pvt. George Witt, of New York, 120.



### American League

Philadelphia 8	New York 4
Boston 5	Washington 4 (14 innings)
Detroit at Chicago	postponed
Only games scheduled:	
W L Pct.	W L Pct.
St. Louis 6	0 1.000
Philadelphia 3	1 750
Boston 3	2 600
New York 2	3 400
Philadelphia at New York	1 3 250
Boston at Washington	
Detroit at Chicago	
Cleveland at St. Louis	

### National League

Philadelphia 4	New York 3 (12 innings)
Cincinnati 10	St. Louis 3
Brooklyn 11	Boston 3
Other game postponed	
W L Pct.	W L Pct.
New York 5	1 833
St. Louis 5	1 333
Cincinnati 4	1 800
Philadelphia 4	3 582
Brooklyn at Boston	
Chicago at Pittsburgh	
St. Louis at Cincinnati	
Only games scheduled	

## Cooper Blasted As Reds Rout NL Champs, 10-3

## Giants Clipped by Phils, 4-3; Macks Bounce Back, Slap Yanks, 8-4

NEW YORK, Apr. 26—Long-distance slugging and extra-inning marathons set the baseball pattern yesterday as the only previously unbeaten National League team—the champion St. Louis Cardinals and the New York Giants—suffered their initial reversals.

The Cincinnati Reds handled Mort Cooper roughly, shelling the Card ace off the mound in the first inning with a five-run assault. Then they hammered Freddie Schmidt and Harry Gumbert for a 10-3 triumph as Elmer Riddle, notching his second straight victory, checked the Redbirds with eight hits. The Cards committed five errors, three by the usually reliable Catcher Walker Cooper, Mort's brother.

The Giants bottled 12 innings before succumbing to the Phillies, 4-3, when Buster Adams swatted a double to score Pitcher Charlie Schanz. Adams was the hero twice, his home run in the sixth with a mate aboard knotting the count at 3-3 to send the game into overtime.

Ewald Pyle started for the Giants but gave way to a pinch-hitter in the tenth. Harry Feldman, who replaced Pyle, was tagged with the loss. Schanz went the route for the Phils, allowing seven runs as he scored his first triumph to match an earlier reversal.

**Brooks Thump Braves, 11-3**  
The Daffy Lads of Brooklyn exploded with six hits and eight runs in the ninth inning to thump the Boston Braves, 11-3, at Ebbets Field. A seasaw battle, the game was tied at 3-3 in the ninth when 12 Dodgers went to the plate against Red Barrett, George Woodend and Carl Lindquist. Six hits, a walk and an error clinched the verdict and handed Barrett his second defeat. Lefty Bob Chipman pitched all the way for the Dodgers, being touched for ten hits, including Catcher Phil Masi's homer with nobody on base in the seventh.

Rain gave the Cubs and Pirates a holiday in Pittsburgh.

Connie Mack's Athletics came from behind to trounce the New York Yankees, 8-4, scoring seven runs on nine hits in the last two innings. Ernie Bonham's debut resulting in his first defeat. Johnny Lindell provided the Yanks with a 4-0 lead in the first inning when he walloped his second round-tripper of the season, this one coming with the bases full, but Bonham, Al Lyon and Walter Dubiel couldn't stop the A's.

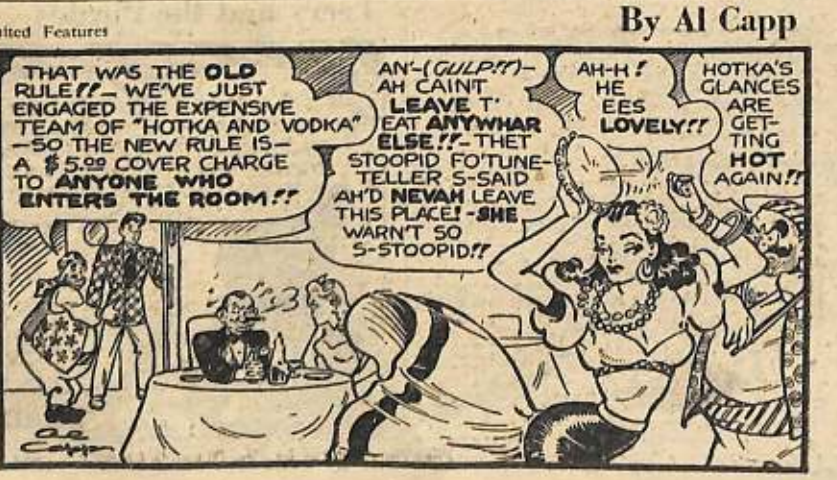
Catcher Frankie Hayes' four-bagger with the bases vacant in the fourth was all the A's could muster until the eighth when they pounded Bonham for four runs. They added their other three in the ninth. Don Black started for the A's and lasted eight frames, long enough to earn the decision, before giving way to Joe Barry.

In Washington, the Boston Red Sox shaded the Senators, 5-4, when Bobby Doerr doubled and Joe Bowman followed with a single in the 14th inning to end the season's longest game. An error by Nat Catcher Rick Ferrell opened the door for three unearned Red Sox counters in the fourth. And after the Senators moved into the lead, the Sox tied it in the ninth.

Johnny Niggeling opened for the Senators and was relieved by Milo Candini in the 11th, Candini being the loser. Mike Ryba, who relieved Emmett O'Neill in the tenth, was credited with the victory.

**Moore's Contract Renewed**  
BATON ROUGE, La., Apr. 26—Bernie Moore, football coach at LSU, has been given another five-year contract.

**By Al Capp**



## Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, Stars and Stripes, 37, Upper Brook St., London, W.1. Telephone, ETOUSA, Ext. 2131. Unless otherwise stated in the ad, direct all correspondence c/o Help Wanted.

**APOs Wanted**  
PFC Hamilton H. RICE and WAC Cpl. Elizabeth BRUMBY, Rockville Center, N.Y.; Cpl. Robert D. SHEARLE and Cpl. John W. FRUIT, Williamsport, Ill.; Lt. Jane LOWEN, ANC, Williamsport, Ill.; Sgt. Robert A. ADAMS, Lt. TYSON, N.C.; Sgt. Robert A. DIETRICK, Eugene NIELSON and Pvt. Louis HEDRICK, McHenry, Ill.; Pte Eugene HALL, Havlen McHenry, Ill.; Pte EUGENE JOHNSTON, Knoxville, Tenn.; Spt. Sam D. RANALLO, WAC, Mary CHEVARCO, Lt. Marcela COXA, ANC, S/Sgt. Harry KREELY and Cpl. Fred KRUG, Princeton, N.J.; Pte Harry ANTRIM and Pte Charles KEOUGH, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1/Sgt. Howard PARKIN, Bay City, Mich.; Pte James RUTH, NYC, N.Y.; Pte Robert McClain, Chicago; 1/Sgt. Pvt. L. E. GENTRY, Macon, Ga.; Eugene and Victor PLEASANTWOOD, Jacksonville, Tenn.; James GREENWOOD, Tenn.; Pte Patrick SMYTH ASBJURY, Caryville, Tenn.; Pte Raymond BAINARD; Lt. Jerry SCHILL; Capt. William WOOTON and Harry WHITAKER; Cpl. Pvt. Mark P. OXLEY, Paul COMBS, Combat, Ky.; Pte Cecil ROBINSON, Galva, Ill.; Newark, Ohio; Cpl. Cecil ROBINSON, Galva, Ill.

**Wanted**  
VAL-PAK or similar bag suitable for uniforms; also a pair of officer's riding breeches.—Lt. Ralph N. Swanberg, 0-1112472.

**Camera Exchange**  
ENLARGER wanted with 3 1/2 in. F4.5 lens for negatives up to 2 1/4 by 2 1/4.—Capt. L. Lieberman, 0-371750.

**"Tain't No Use"**  
WE are discontinuing publication of "lost" ads except in unusual instances because of the fact that these ads have brought hardly any results. It seems that if the person who finds a lost item is honest, he notifies the P's or Help Wanted, who in turn locates the owner.



# NEWS FROM HOME Bricker Wants Allied Pact to Keep the Peace

## Urges Post-War Agency Composed of All; Opposes World Police Force

NEW YORK, Apr. 26—Criticizing the Administration for permitting the nation to be caught "shamefully unprepared" for war, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio proposed last night that the U.S. join with Britain, Russia and China to maintain post-war world order until the final peace could be written.

In a speech before the Ohio State Society, Bricker, a potential Republican candidate for the presidency, asserted the U.S. should insist on retention of certain strategic naval and air bases built on foreign soil with American funds.

Bricker proposed (1) that the four great Allied powers maintain order as "independent sovereign states" without a world police force; (2) immediate exploration by the United Nations of a basis for a permanent "co-operative organization of sovereign nations" for peace without any "world superstructure"; (3) inauguration (by the four powers) of "the continuing study" of credits, tariffs, air rights, international trade, &c., with the aim of eventual return to a world gold standard; (4) adoption by the U.S. of "a consistent and competent" foreign policy without the "indecision, vacillation and weakness" which, he charged, had been displayed by the present government.

### Things Are Really Gummed Up

CHICAGO, Apr. 26—The William Weigley Jr. Co. announced that civilians would have to go without its three most popular brands of gum, Spearmint, Doublemint and Juicy Fruit, after May 1. Its entire production will go to the armed forces.

### Post-War Peace Unit Urged

WASHINGTON, Apr. 26—Protestant clergymen and laymen from every state in the U.S. have sent to President Roosevelt and Congress an appeal signed by 1,250 persons asking that practical steps be taken as soon as possible to initiate a world organization for international peace and security.

### Mayer's Wallet Still Fattest

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 26—Louis B. Mayer, one of America's leading film producers, earned \$1,138,992 in 1943, retaining for the tenth consecutive year his "title" as highest-paid U.S. executive. Mayer is managing director of Loews, Inc. His 1942 salary was \$949,765.

### Seaman Surplus at Last

NEW YORK, Apr. 26—For the first time since the U.S. entered the war there is a surplus of seamen. Men now being signed up for the sea are being kept in their civilian jobs until they are wanted. Recruiting is continuing, however, because another manpower shortage is anticipated.

### 'American Mother for 1944'

PITTSBURGH, Apr. 26—Mrs. John MacFarlane Phillips, civic leader and mother of five children, has been named the "American Mother for 1944" by the American Mothers Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation.

### Russia Wants ILO to Quit League and Reorganize

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 26—New attempts were made today to persuade the Soviet Union to participate in the International Labor Organization, now in session here, amid criticism of Russia's position.

Russian objections to the ILO setup were outlined yesterday by the Moscow newspaper Izvestia, which urged that the ILO be separated from the League of Nations and reorganized as a United Nations group. The paper also objected that some Fascist countries, which it did not identify, were now members.

### 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, Apr. 27**
- 1100—Spotlight Band.
  - 1115—Personal Album.
  - 1130—Band of North Staffordshire Regiment.
  - 1150—French Lesson.
  - 1200—Noon Edition.
  - 1205—Barracks Bag.
  - 1300—World News (BBC).
  - 1310—Melody Roundup.
  - 1330—Jubilee.
  - 1400—News Headlines—Melody Mixture.
  - 1430—Visiting Hour—Hospital Theater.
  - 1500—Music While You Work.
  - 1530—Off the Record.
  - 1630—Music We Love.
  - 1730—National Barn Dance.
  - 1730—Midland Light Orchestra.
  - 1755—Quiet Moment.
  - 1800—World News (BBC).
  - 1810—GI Supper Club.
  - 1900—Seven O'Clock Sports—Latest sports news by Cpl. Johnny Vratos.
  - 1905—Symphony Hall.
  - 2000—News from Home—Nightly roundup of news from the U.S.A.
  - 2010—Fred Waring Program.
  - 2025—Calliope APO.
  - 2030—Boxing—Flight broadcast from an airbase between the U.S. 8th Air Force and British Army.
  - 2100—World News (BBC).
  - 2115—Mail Call.
  - 2145—The USO in the ETO—Willie Shore's Bandwagon.
  - 2200—Truth or Consequences.
  - 2225—One Night Stand.
  - 2255—Final Edition.
  - 2300—Sign off until 1100 hours Friday, Apr. 28.

# All-American Power Play in the Pacific



Associated Press Photo

This photo, one of the most remarkable pictures of the war, in which more than 40 vessels are clearly discernible, is illustrative of the overwhelming naval power which the U.S. used in the seizure of key islands in the Marshalls. Nine aircraft carriers, 12 battleships and a swarm of supporting warships, including destroyers, are visible, and many more are out of the camera's range.

## 165,000 Planes Built in 3 Yrs.

### U.S. Retained Four-Fifths; 2,000,000 Trucks and 59,000 Tanks Made

WASHINGTON, Apr. 26—The U.S. produced more than 165,000 planes, 59,000 tanks and 2,000,000 trucks and other military vehicles between Mar. 11, 1941, and Mar. 1, 1944, a Lend-Lease report disclosed today.

After one of the shortest hearings on record, the Senate Foreign Relations committee voted late today to approve extension of Lend-Lease for another year, a few hours after release of the report on plane and tank production.

Four-fifths of the planes and two thirds of the tanks and vehicles were retained for use by U.S. forces and the rest sent to the Allies.

Thousands of planes have been flown from U.S. factories straight to the battlefields. In addition to the planes themselves, the U.S. has sent to its Allies since Mar. 11, 1941, \$1,800,000,000 worth of aircraft engines and parts, "hundreds of millions of gallons" of aviation gasoline and \$2,700,000,000 worth of ordnance and ammunition.

## British, Canadian Ships Sink Destroyer Off France

British and Canadian warships sank an enemy destroyer near Ile de Bas off the northwest coast of France yesterday. The destroyer was one of a group of three or four. The others fled under a smoke screen as the Allied ships opened fire, obtaining several hits.

## WACs

(Continued from page 1)

is, and called for favorable comment from the ATS controller.

A color guard was formed by Sgts. Marion L. Lloyd, of Minneapolis, and Mabel L. Jorgensen, of Yorkville, Ill., and Cpl. Gertrude Madson, of Omaha, Neb.

After the review a reception was given for the visitors and WAC officers by Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., post commander. During the proceedings a string band conducted by Cpl. Robert Snyder, of Dallas, Tex., with their post crest, having the motto: "We are not surprised at anything" played for the guests.

Gen. Lee told the WAC officers that they would not find working with the men of the Army difficult. "You look for the best in us," he said, "and we will give you the best in us."

The general made a tour of the post and inspected the establishment, from installations to garbage disposal. His resulting commendation caused Col. Kilian to suspend all training programs on the post yesterday and authorize the issue of passes.

But this did not apply to the WACs; they had been alerted, and yesterday were played off the post by the military band. Today, at various SOS installations throughout the ETO, they will be settling down at their desks or in kitchens, helping to prepare the offensive which, in the words of Gen. Lee, SOS, is "charged with setting off."

## Terry and the Pirates



By Milton Caniff

## Nazi Reserves Reported Down To 11 Divisions of Last Dregs

By John Parris

United Press Staff Writer (Copyright)

Hitler has a reserve pool of only 11 divisions inside Germany to meet the Allied invasion and the expected simultaneous offensive on the Russian front.

This information was given yesterday by a source whose country's intelligence corps is considered the most effective inside Europe, and is more or less confirmed by the military staffs of other Allied powers.

It does not mean that the German military machine is not strong, or that

the invasion of Europe will be a walk-over. The informant placed the German strength in France at 51 divisions. It does mean, however, that the vast reserves on which Hitler could call in previous campaigns are now gone.

These 11 divisions of reserves are not front line troops but secondary reserves built up out of the last scraps of German manpower combed out for combat duty.

Prior to the Russian drive in the Ukraine the Germans had a reserve pool of some 21 divisions. Five were sent to Rumania and five others went to replace five crack German divisions in France which were sent to Tarnopol to try to stop the Russian drive towards Lvov.

## Heavies' Raid Unchallenged

(Continued from page 1)

Holland and western Germany to Berlin, is the site of aircraft and assembly plants, as well as other industrial facilities. It last was raided early Saturday by the RAF, which concentrated on the rail yards.

Twice in Tuesday night and Wednesday morning darkness the Luftwaffe struck back at England. Just after midnight, Nazi bombers feinted at two south-coast towns, and just before dawn they came back, causing damage and casualties at several places. British defenses claimed four enemy aircraft destroyed.

German Overseas News Agency for the first time referred to Luftwaffe attacks against England as "of particular interest in connection with the Anglo-American invasion reports," and it was assumed that possibly the attack was designed to cover up a reconnaissance of southern British ports nearest the bomb-scarred French coast.

Meanwhile, a report on photographs of Tuesday's air attacks showed evidence of appreciable damage to airfields in France and railway yards in Germany, it was announced.

### Smoke Screen Too Late

ZURICH, Apr. 26 (Reuters)—The USAAF raid on Friedrichshafen Monday was very successful, according to reports received here. A smoke screen which was used in an attempt to blot out the target was put up too late, and the objectives were still plainly visible when the raid began.

## Churchill on Bases Deal: No Ceding of Territory

Prime Minister Churchill said yesterday that a congressional committee's recommendation that the U.S. acquire permanently the bases leased from Britain for 99 years called for no review "of the existing position in this matter, which remains unchanged."

Replying to a question in Commons, Churchill said that "there is not the slightest question of any cession of British territories—not the slightest."

## Roosevelt OKs Mass Bombing

NEW YORK, Apr. 26—President Roosevelt disagrees with 28 clergymen and writers who protested against "obliteration bombing" of enemy-occupied countries, his secretary, Stephen Early, wrote today.

The protest was published in last month's issue of Fellowship magazine. In the current issue, Early replied that the President "is sorry he cannot agree either with the 'facts' or the conclusions" of the protest. Mr. Roosevelt also disagreed with the characterization of present aerial operations as "bombing for revenge."

"Bombing is shortening the war in the opinion of the overwhelming majority of military authorities," Early wrote. "Obviously the President is just as much disturbed and horrified by the destruction of life in this war as any member of the committee. Thousands of people not in uniform have been killed. The easiest way to prevent many others from being killed is to use every effort to compel the Germans and the Japanese to change their philosophy. So long as their philosophy lasts we shall have more deaths, more destruction and more wars."

## Danish Sabotage Rises, Germans Threaten Death

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 26 (AP)—The Nazis have threatened a ruthless clean-up of the widespread Danish underground by the execution of hundreds of imprisoned saboteurs if acts against the Germans continue, reports said today. Apparently it was a final effort to smash patriots' resistance before the Allied invasion.

Sabotage in Copenhagen in the last 24 hours has been the greatest since the Nazis overran the country.

### Maquis Gets Another General

A German general and a colonel were killed when a German military convoy was blown up near Lyons by the Maquis, the French underground army. Thus three German generals have fallen victim to the Maquis in the latest pre-invasion fighting in France. Two others were captured by French patriots.

## Europe to Hear U.S. Radio Here

### Station Will Broadcast News, Entertainment —And Instructions

An American radio station in Britain, which will broadcast to occupied Europe news and entertainment and, when the Second Front is opened, instructions, will begin transmitting Sunday at 5.30 PM.

Operated by OWI's Broadcasting Division, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe will beam programs to France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark and Germany itself.

Operations will be co-ordinated with broadcasts of British origin and other OWI programs from New York, which are relayed to Europe by BBC.

Of the eight and one-quarter hours of the U.S. station's time on the air, BBC will contribute one and a half hours. When not sending OWI broadcasts to Europe, the new American transmitters will be used often to supplement BBC's facilities.

Announcement of the station was begun yesterday on BBC programs broadcast to the Continent. Leaflets telling of the new programs also will be dropped, Brewster Morgan, head of OWI's Broadcasting Division, said.

## Plane, Transport Targets Attacked in Northern Italy

ALLIED HQ, Italy, Apr. 26 (Reuters)—MAAF heavy bombers yesterday attacked an aircraft factory at Turin, railway yards at Ferrara and a bridge at Parma, while medium and fighter-bombers continued their raids on enemy rail and communications targets north of the battle area.

Ferrara, 25 miles northeast of Bologna, is an important rail junction connecting the whole area of the Gulf of Venice with the interior of northern Italy. Altogether the MAAF flew more than 1,400 sorties for the loss of 13 heavies and three other aircraft; 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

## Says Hitler Nearly Got It In Recent Stuttgart Raid

ANKARA, Apr. 26—Allied bombers almost got Hitler himself when they last attacked Stuttgart, it was reliably reported today.

Hitler was aboard a train traveling to Stuttgart. At the sound of the sirens he got off one station before Stuttgart and took shelter. The train continued to the city and was blown to smithereens in a series of direct hits on the station, and all the other passengers were killed.

The story of Hitler's narrow squeak was told by Fraulein Nele Kapp, former confidential clerk to the Gestapo chief at the German embassy here, before her disappearance two weeks ago, but was made public only today. Fraulein Kapp sought the aid of the U.S. embassy and is now out of Turkey.