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Italy Declares War on Hitler

Badoglio Denounces Germans' Barbarism, Breaks With Reich

Declaration Handed to Nazi Ambassador At Madrid; Nation Now Becomes Co-Belligerent; Navy May Aid Allies

Italy completed her international about-face yesterday by declaring war on Germany, her old Axis partner, less than three months after the fall of Benito Mussolini.

By King Victor Emmanuel's declaration of war, announced to the world by Marshal Badoglio, the Allies acquired a co-belligerent which meant Italy was not an ally, an enemy or a neutral, but merely a military partner. The Allies were quick to point out that co-belligerency would not affect the armistice terms.

The king's war declaration was handed to the German minister in Madrid almost at the same moment Allied headquarters in Italy was announcing new advances on the central and eastern fronts.

Allies Advance In Southern Italy

Allied armies broke a lull in the Italian fighting yesterday by sweeping forward nine miles on the central front, through strongly held enemy positions, to capture the town of San Croce and dominate the vital Termoli-Naples highway.

While the advance north and west from Ponte Landolfo menaced the important road and railway junction of Vinchiato, the Eighth Army further east moved forward along its entire front, occupying the towns of Bonefro and San Elia, both south-southwest of Termoli.

Strong German resistance was encountered at Bonefro, and exceptionally tough fighting ensued before the enemy was driven from the town, only four miles from the Termoli-Naples highway.

Operations along the Voltorno front were confined to patrols, supported by a tremendous artillery barrage that hurled hundreds of British and American shells across the flooded stream. Front line reports indicated the Germans were reinforcing their already strongly held positions in preparation for Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's assault.

Heavy and medium bombers were grounded because of bad weather, but fighter-bombers scored direct hits on a train loaded with motor transport northwest of Termoli, and other fighter-bombers blasted enemy gun positions around Cerce Maggiore. While light bombers kept up an aerial hammering of road junctions and communications behind the enemy, RAF night Wellingtons dumped bombs on railway bridges and yards at Civita Vecchia on the west coast.

Congressmen Cheer Italian War Declaration on Nazis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Congressmen welcomed Italy's declaration of war on Germany as good news for the Allied cause. Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.), speaker of the House of Representatives, said: "I am glad to see the liberty-loving people of Italy have lined up with the other liberty-loving people in the world." Sen. Robert R. Reynolds (D.-N.C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said: "This should put a crimp in Mussolini, and probably a considerable number of Italian soldiers will join with the American and British troops when the battlefront in Northern Italy finally begins."

No Evidence of Nazi Air Power Falling Off, Fighter Chief Says

Warns of Over-Optimism On P47 Successes As Escort Plane

By Bud Hutton
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

German air power, shaken at the base by continued blows against the production lines which feed it, still shows no evidence of decline in the planes and pilots it sends into the air against the daylight blows of American bombers and their P47 escorts, Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, Eighth Fighter Command chief, revealed yesterday.

However, when the Luftwaffe cracks, it is going to disintegrate rapidly unless there is a decided change in the manner in which the battle for mastery of the skies above Germany is going, Gen. Kepner added.

The fighter commander spoke in warning against over-optimism which might arise in view of the mounting successes of the Thunderbolts as long-range escorts for the Fortresses and Liberators going deep into Germany.

In his second month as chief of American fighter forces in this theater, Gen. Kepner summed up results of the first phase of operations in which the P47s, equipped with auxiliary fuel tanks which are jettisoned in flight, have been pushing close on to 300 miles from base with the raiding bombers.

"Right now there is no evidence of appreciable decline in the quality of the



Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner

Luftwaffe planes or pilots," he said yesterday. "Damage to Nazi fighter factories is only beginning to show a very little in the front lines of the air war. When the Hun goes, though, he is going to split wide open in a hurry."

The General explained that the more frequent appearance of twin-engined

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President Criticizes Charges By Senators on World Tour

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—President Roosevelt sharply criticized allegations made by five senators who recently returned from a 46,000-mile tour of the world battlefronts, against war policies of the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

A joint report made by the senators constituted in one sense "a damned nuisance, because it created bitterness," the President declared during a press conference. In another sense, he added, it was a good thing, because it made for publicity and public discussions.

The globe-trotting senators were Albert B. Chandler (D.), Kentucky; Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R.), Massachusetts; Richard B. Russell (D.), Georgia; Ralph O. Brewster (R.), Maine, and James M. Mead (D.), New York.

Commenting on the senators' recommendation that 1,000,000 American lives might be saved if Russia would permit the U.S. to use her Far Eastern bases, the President implied that if Russia did so, Japan would probably attack her just when the Allies were ready to deal a knockout blow to Germany.

Strongly criticizing the allegation by the senators that British oil supplies in the Middle East have been hoarded, while a heavy strain has been placed on U.S. reserves, the President said that it was better to get oil to the battle areas with the smallest possible risk.

Ralph Davies, deputy petroleum administrator, pointed out on Oct. 5 that the shortest distance to transport oil to the European theater of war had been from the U.S. and the Caribbean area, when the number of tankers was limited. Since the opening of the Mediterranean, Davies said, more oil had been drawn from the Persian Gulf, "and substantial relief has already been felt."

President Roosevelt said that in the senators' report, which implied excessive lease-lend aid has gone to Australia, a statement that 30,000 trucks had been

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Allied Troops Near Madang

400 Japs Killed in Fight Near Finschafen; P47s Bag Eight Zeros

ALLIED HQ, Southwest Pacific, Oct. 13—American and Australian troops drove the Japanese from their outguard positions of Madang, New Guinea, in heavy fighting yesterday, and observers predicted the base should be reached within a few days if the push continued at its present pace.

Most of the vital positions along the Ramu river valley—about 50 miles from Madang—are now in Allied hands. Transport vessels, heavily escorted by U.S. fighters and patrol bombers, are pouring in supplies daily for the troops striking for Madang along the island's northeast coast.

In the hills above Finschafen, 70 miles east of the Ramu river battle scene, 400 Jap dead were counted after skirmishes with the Allies.

Elsewhere, in the New Guinea sector, the 13th Air Force blasted targets at Bira, Dutch New Guinea, at Ambonia, Wewak and New Ireland.

At Wewak, P47s engaged a Jap formation of 44 aircraft and shot down eight fighters without loss to themselves.

Arkansas Counties Go Dry

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 13—Seven counties, 14 townships and five towns voted to ban the sale of liquor, beer and wine in local options elections. Under a new Arkansas law, enacted after a drive by the Anti-Saloon League, an election on the liquor question can be held in any township or county by petition of 15 per cent of the people.

Big Fleet in Mediterranean

MADRID, Oct. 13 (UP)—A big Allied fleet, including the battleship King George V, the aircraft-carriers Formidable and Illustrious and several destroyers, as well as an American battleship and destroyers, entered the Mediterranean today, according to reports reaching Madrid from La Linea.

Santa Will Swing It

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Army censors have approved the shipment of phonograph records to men overseas as Christmas presents. Soldiers recently polled had said they preferred recordings of the latest in swing hits as Yule gifts.

Air Armada Covers Soviet Push to Kiev

Sky Duels Over Dead City Rage Like Never Before, Nazis Fight Desperately

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UP)—Under the greatest air umbrella ever put up on the Russian front, Gen. Rokossovsky's troops today began their final attack on Kiev—already a dead city, sacked and practically deserted.

Air battles the like of which never had been witnessed before on the Russian front raged round the Kiev area as the Germans tried to stave off the crushing weight of forces being pushed endlessly across the Dnieper at many points.

The new drive to take Kiev was launched as the first snows of the Russian winter began falling in the far north. As these creep southward, so will the fighting conditions for the Russians.

In the far south Russian guns began to shell Kerch from across the Kerch Straits. (Paris radio forecast that Russian crossings of the straits were imminent.)

The frontal attack on Kiev, launched from the islands in the middle of the Dnieper, particularly Trukhanov, only 300 yards from the outskirts, was apparently the knock-out blow to take the city, already menaced by drives from north and south.

The attack was preceded by a terrific day and night bombardment from Russian guns and bombers.

Kiev, according to Russians who escaped from the city, is a dead city. The Germans have apparently left the city, probably leaving only a covering screen to try and hold back the Russians. As they withdrew, they drove ahead of them thousands of Russians, murdered many thousands more and then set fire to the main office buildings and monuments of the Ukraine capital.

Everywhere a pall of smoke hangs over the city. For a 20-mile radius round Kiev, houses, parks, even orchards have been razed. Historic towns exist in name only.

Meanwhile, to the north, big German losses were reported in the Gomel area, where a series of flanking movements between the Pokor and the Sozh rivers has been started by the Russians. About 5,000 Germans have been wiped out in two days on this front, while the Russians have captured large quantities of German equipment—huge piles of arms and ammunition and whole trainloads of supplies.

Salaries of Screen Stars Lead America's Payroll

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UP)—For the fifth year in succession, Louis B. Mayer, head of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, has received the largest salary paid to anyone in the U.S. His salary last year was \$949,765, the Treasury Department announced yesterday.

The six next biggest salaries were paid to E. G. Grace, of Bethlehem Steel, \$537,724; Ginger Rogers, \$355,000; William Powell, \$242,500; Ronald Colman, \$203,333; Marlene Dietrich, \$200,000, and William Randolph Hearst, \$200,000.

ETO Task Units to Get Water-Proofed Matches

U.S. amphibious task forces based in ETO will be supplied with water-proofed "strike anywhere" matches, ETO headquarters announced yesterday. Tests have proved that the matches will ignite after being submerged in either fresh or salt water for four hours.

UAW to Support 4th Term

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 13—The eighth annual convention of the United Automobile Workers, a CIO affiliate, voted to support President Roosevelt for a fourth term if he took "an aggressive position against the foes of the New Deal of progress and of labor within the Democratic party as well as outside."

Volunteers Sap Factories

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 13—A recommendation to the Los Angeles War Manpower Council that all recruiting for the women's military services be curtailed in this area was made by Roy Ferguson, director of the U.S. Employment Service. He said that war plants had reported the loss of too many women to the armed forces.

855 Planes, 5,000 ETO Men In Friday's Raids, FDR Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—President Roosevelt disclosed yesterday that 855 Eighth Air Force planes and 5,000 crewmen—the largest U.S. force ever to engage in an air attack on Europe—took part in the heavy raids on Bremen and Vegesack, Germany, last Friday.

Pointing out what the raid meant in terms of war production, the President said that the Britain-based planes carried 2,500,000 pounds, or 1,250 tons, of bombs; 800 pounds of maps; and 2,750,000 rounds of ammunition. Flying Fortresses and P47 Thunderbolts were included in the total.

He also said that the planes burned 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 25,000 gallons of oil. They flew a combined distance of 850,000 miles. In landing and taking off, the planes travelled more than

14,000 miles. The aircraft were over German territory for from two to six hours.

Meanwhile, the War Department revealed that U.S. bombers and fighters of the Northwest African Air Force and the Ninth Air Force, based in the Middle East, had flown 17,046 offensive sorties in the six weeks ended Sept. 29.

In these operations, it was reported, 544 enemy planes were destroyed, 119 were probably destroyed and 172 damaged in aerial combat. The Americans lost 187 planes, while dropping 15,338 tons of bombs.

On Sept. 14, when Allied planes flew more than 2,000 sorties against communication targets almost immediately ahead of the battle line in the Salerno area, nearly all of the bombers made two sorties each, the report said.

Decision Announced To Gen. Eisenhower

Italy declared war on Germany yesterday.

The declaration of war was handed to the German ambassador at Madrid at 4 PM (British summer time).

This declaration, by Marshal Badoglio, stated that Italy considered herself at war with her former ally because of "repeated and intensified acts of war committed against the Italians by the armed forces of Germany."

At the same time Badoglio sent Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower a note declaring that by the declaration "all ties with the dreadful past are broken and my government will be proud to be able to march with you on to inevitable victory."

Simultaneously with Italy's declaration of war the White House issued a statement that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin had "accepted the act of cooperation of the Italian nation and armed forces as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany."

The most immediate effect of the declaration was to place the Italian Navy in the battle against the Axis. This fleet had already been cooperating to a limited extent with the Allies off some Balkan countries, but it was presumed that its full weight would now be thrown into the war, thus relieving the strain on the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

Badoglio announced the king had declared war in a proclamation asserting that "there can be no peace for Italy until the last German soldier has been expelled from her soil."

Badoglio denounced the barbarism of the German hordes who laid waste the Italian countryside and turned Naples into a shambles.

"We had already seen some examples of their behaviour in the abuses of power, robbery and violence perpetrated in Catania while they were still our allies," he said.

"Even more savage incidents against our unarmed populations took place in Calabria, in the Puglia and in the area of Salerno. But where the ferocity of the enemy surpassed every limit of human imagination was at Naples. The heroic population of that city, which for weeks suffered every form of torment, strongly cooperated with the Anglo-American troops in putting the hated Germans to flight."

"Italians: There will not be peace in Italy as long as a single German remains on our soil. Shoulder to shoulder we must march forward with our friends of the United States, of Great Britain, of Russia and of all other United Nations." He pledged that when Germany was conquered "the Italian government will consider its mission accomplished," and gave the assurance that after the war "the Italian people will be perfectly free to choose the government it desires."

LaGuardia's Italian Can't Be Understood

ALLIED HQ., North Africa, Oct. 13 (AP)—Americans asked one Italian general if Italians listened to American broadcasts.

One Italian general replied, "Yes, you have some very good Italian broadcasts, but this fellow LaGuardia—your Mayor of New York—speaks such bad Italian that we cannot understand him on the short wave."

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Italy's Answer

The cycle is complete. Italy has declared war against her former Axis partner, Germany.

This is the answer of the new Italian government, and of the Italian people, to the German leaders who demand their pound of flesh from Italy as payment for Italian "unconditional surrender." It is the answer of a determined people to a former "friend" who has presented them a bill whose payment includes death for thousands, slavery for millions and economic ruin.

German troops withdrawing from Italy under pressure from the Fifth and Eighth Armies are leaving fields ravished, industries ruined and cities destroyed. To claim these actions are the result of military necessity is a gross exaggeration easily disproved, for amongst the most prevalent of German crimes is systematic looting, and looting never is and never will be done for military reasons.

Germany wants to leave Italy filled with starving millions, these victims exposed to the elements in hundreds of destroyed towns and villages, without transport, livestock or seed for new crops, a millstone round the neck of the United Nations.

But Italy is not a millstone around the Allies' neck. She stands today as a welcome co-belligerent against the Axis—a nation rebuilding itself on the firm rock of democracy.

Conditions in Manchuria

Chinese living in Manchuria are growing increasingly restless under Japan's systematic maltreatment.

Particularly oppressive is the Jap policy of seizing food for their army of invasion. As a result of this commandeering, few households have even a day's reserve, and many are forced to live on the husks of kaoliang.

During the autumn harvest Japanese inspectors find their way into every nook and cranny of the country, and seize all grain, soya bean and other crops. Any farmer who holds back a supply is accused of stealing military provisions and is drastically punished.

In exchange of this legal looting, seeds are doled out through the puppet administration for the spring sowing, each farmer being strictly obliged to grow crops in accordance with the enemy's desire. For himself and his family he gets a monthly ration of kaoliang. This used to amount to 30 pounds a head, but has recently been halved and is now insufficient to sustain life without the addition of husks and other foods normally reserved for pigs.

The farmer who possesses livestock is no more fortunate, as pigs, goats, cattle and poultry are all supposed to be handed over as "gifts" for the Japanese troops. If they are not so handed over, they are commandeered.

As a result of these practices, guerrilla activity in Manchuria is on the increase, and it is estimated that 100,000 Chinese irregulars are operating in the three provinces of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang. Encounters between the Chinese guerrillas and Japanese and puppet troops are constantly occurring and keep a large number of Nipponese troops occupied as they strive to maintain order in "peaceful" Manchuria.

Serial Numbers

The War Department recently asked the American public for its cooperation in a matter of importance to every serviceman; so here is a tip for the next letter you write to your folks... give them your serial number.

It seems that friends and relatives haven't been using serial numbers in their inquiries about you, and the A.G. office points out that, as a result, a lot of time and material is wasted by the War Department personnel, as well as by the person making the inquiry.

The War Department in newspaper stories and radio broadcasts is now asking the people back home to always include the soldier's serial number as part of the address when writing to you or about you to a government agency. Soldiers can have identical names, the Department points out, and the only positive identification is the serial number and its use is absolutely essential.

Other pertinent data should be included when an inquiry is made to a government agency; but it is most important to have the serial number, so when writing next to your folks at home give them your serial number and remind them to use it when writing to you, tracing you or making any inquiry about you from an official agency.

If you can secure this cooperation from your immediate family it will speed up replies and pay off in the long run.

Hash Marks

You never can tell what pilferers will pick up next. Three days of reports on the Chicago police records showed thugs had made off with a red hot stove, 17 bowling balls, a soft drink vending machine weighing 200 pounds, and a 37-passenger bus.

A sleepy-eyed GI was scurrying through one of the busier sections of London when he spotted a colonel approaching. He



geared himself up to pitch a snappy highball, when, to his consternation, he saw a two-star general bearing down from the other side. In sheer desperation he threw up both hands in a double-barrelled salute and disappeared down a side alley, leaving two slightly surprised officers in his wake.

Ball players in the ETO are as superstitious as the Big Leaguers, reports S/Sgt. Jesse Weatherall. He tells one on Sgt. William Sanders of Thomaston, Ga., catcher for an Eighth Air Force Service Command team. Sanders started his first game and discovered that he had two "left" shin guards on. The team won; so Sanders superstitiously wore "left" shin guards until his team dropped a contest five games later.

Here's one outfit with a different slant on things. Waving away older stars "because this war is liable to last a long time," a Marine detachment in the S. Pacific has named Shirley Temple as their official kid sister.

Signs of the Times. A Hartford lady was saving her money for a divorce, but the other day she decided to use the dough to buy a 500 dollar war bond. She decided, she said, that she hated Hitler more than she did her husband.

News of the Fourth Estate. At Camp Crason, a German language newspaper is being distributed among prisoners of war—a paper which probably brings the Nazis the first "honest" news they have ever seen printed in the German tongue.

Fun in the Army Camps. At a California camp a softball rolled under a hut and a GI outfielder, chasing it, found a



deluxe foxhole, complete with lights and radio. Within, a goldbrick was sleeping—but not for long.

How to impress the home folks. A Minneapolis girl went to Washington to land a job. She got one—and wrote home about it. The folks really think she's quite the gal. The name of her department is (take a deep breath) "The Data Analysis Group of the Aptitude Test Sub-Unit of the Worker Analysis Section of the Division of Occupational Analysis and Manning Tables of the Bureau of Labor Utilization of the War Manpower Commission."

J. C. W.

New Type Map Shows Target From Angle, Aiding Bombers

By Frederick Graham

New York Times Staff Writer

Although the pilots, navigators and bombardiers of the Eighth Air Force heavy bombers never have seen the German cities they may attack, they have recognized them as readily as if they were their own back yard when still fifteen miles away. They looked exactly as the special maps used by the USAAF in this theater pictured them.

To laymen with a mild amateur interest in aerial maps and airplane pilots who have studied them until they are able to read them like printed words this may sound strange. But the USAAF here does not use ordinary aerial maps. They use a map drawn on an oblique angle that highlights railroads, highways, rivers, lakes and other objects, which stand out naturally.

A bomber approaching a target at 20,000 feet altitude or more at a speed of three miles a minute must spot the target within 15 miles away. At about five miles away the bombs must be dropped if they are to hit the target. From this it can be clearly seen that the navigator, pilot and bombardier cannot wait until they are almost directly over the target to line up for the run and the release of the bombs.

After a few missions with heavy bombers in this theater it became obvious that the ordinary vertical maps and photographs used by the Royal Air Force for night bombing and lent to the USAAF were inadequate for daylight bombing. Although excellent for the RAF's area bombing at night, they were of little help to the Americans trying to pinpoint small targets in broad daylight because they did not help the navigator, bombardiers and pilots to find the target soon enough to do a real blasting job.

Gradual Improvement

At first the USAAF tried to remedy the matter by giving each bombardier an aerial photograph of the target. This photograph was taken obliquely as if the pilot was approaching, but the indiscriminating eye of the camera took in everything, including details more distracting than helpful. It was an advance over the vertical aerial maps and photographs, but it was far from enough.

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding the Eighth Air Force, realized that some pictorial guide not so cluttered as an actual photograph, and taken on the oblique, had to be devised if the high altitude bomber was to pick out its target from among the clusters of buildings. Once the problem had been defined by Gen. Eaker and Col. Harris Hull, assistant Chief of Intelligence, Lt. Col. Carl Norcross and others, the means of solving it still loomed large and tough.

A small but efficient group of officers and enlisted men now is busy turning out perspective maps, which, it is felt, are a precision aid on par with the mechanical instruments of the modern American bombing plane.

A host of men worked on the problem, chief among whom were Maj. Gerald K. Geerlings, then a captain, of New York, and Capt. Carroll Williams, of Baltimore. Maj. Geerlings, an artist, architect and industrial designer, had talked with RAF fliers resting in the United States while still a civilian. They had expressed dissatisfaction with aerial maps, saying oblique shots or drawings not too detailed would be of great help. He also had made sketches from planes while a civilian passenger and had toyed with the idea of simpler maps for crews flying over unfamiliar territory.

The perspective target map is simplicity itself. Printed in four colors on a sheet 32 inches square, the map shows the target in a circular map in the center, giving only such details and features as can be recognized from the air. The map covers a radius of seven miles around the target in a scale of just under one inch to the mile. The center map is surrounded by perspective drawings of the target area from six different approaches.

There are two drawings for each approach—one for the navigator as it appears from a distance of 15 miles at 26,000 feet, the other for the bombardier, showing the target in larger scale as it appears from seven miles away at 26,000 feet. A projection form shows at a glance how the vertical details of the center map are translated into perspective views.

By studying the maps and becoming familiar with the several approaches, group leaders can select the best "run-ups" as approaches to the target. When altitude is given in the attack order, bombardiers at briefing can mark a release line in the center of the map and perspectives, thus assuring hits on the target even if it is partly obscured by clouds, smoke or haze. They can do this by pinpointing recognizable features short of the target and timing the run after lining it up.

ment center, and government-operated guayule synthetic rubber plantations many miles to the north, you travel south into an increasingly warlike atmosphere.

Planes hurtle overhead, truckloads of servicemen, plane parts and other war material speed along the roads, long trains of landing craft and tanks move over the railways. Still miles from the city limits you find dozens of semi-permanent housing projects and trailer camps, all packed to over-capacity with plant workers.

New construction, a rarity in other cities, springs up from the city's outskirts, increasing until you pass the massive Consolidated Aircraft plant extending for more than a mile. A constant stream of B-24 Liberators, PBY Catalinas and PB2Y four-engined patrol bombers rolls out onto the airfield.

In the city itself you can't but be impressed by the hordes of sailors and marines. San Diego was always a Navy town, but now its nautical population is perhaps the largest on the coast.

Bluejackets and marines have gone to work in civilian jobs in their free hours. The Navy doesn't object as long as the servicemen are not depriving civilians of jobs, and that's an impossibility here.

In direct contrast to the average American city, there are more men here than women, probably three times as many. The night spots, of which there are many, are jammed every night; competition for the aircraft company and Navy paychecks is sharp. Most of the cafes offer good dance bands and other entertainment, in addition to clean, attractive surroundings.

Despite all these shore attractions, the Shore Patrol—sailors and marines working together—has little difficulty with the men. They don't seem interested in drunkenness, only in enjoying themselves in a mild fashion.

Vice once was rife in San Diego, but the Army has clamped down. There is little prostitution, bookies have shut up shop and clandestine gambling joints have been padlocked.

Notes from the Air Force

THE first American flier to handle a deadly Nazi aerial rocket and live to tell about it is S/Sgt. George T. Rankin, of Nashville, Tenn.

While manning his gun in a Flying Fortress during the height of the Munster raid Sunday he heard something come in the window and hit the floor behind him. One look was enough.

"Although I had never seen one before, I knew what it was," he said. "For a fraction of a second I thought of taking it back to England for analysis, but that was about all the time it took to pick it up and throw it out of the window."

It was lucky that he did. A few seconds later Rankin saw it explode far below the plane.

The rocket, as he described it, looked like an ordinary dry-cell battery, with a black stove-pipe stuck on one end. Altogether it was about 15 inches long. It seemed to be smoking at one end.

Crewmen on Miss Carriage's first mission chalked up a new record for Flying Fortresses by bringing the B17 all the 400 miles back from Bremen on one engine.

How the Fortress ever got home was something of a miracle, since the surviving engine also had flak in it and the crew's oxygen supply was shot out over the target.

Flak knocked out three engines and the pilot, Lt. E. G. Stork, of South Ozone Park, L.I., N.Y., who used to fire a locomotive back home, succeeded in feathering two propellers but couldn't fix the third, so Miss Carriage wobbled all the way home.

FORTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD T/Sgt. Albert V. Herndon, of Los Angeles, who believes himself the oldest gunner in the ETO, has completed his tour of duty at a bomber station. A Marine Corps veteran of the World War I, Herndon was one of the first citizens called up in the initial draft, became top gunner on an unnamed Fortress in the group commanded by Col. Frederick W. Castle, of New York and Washington. He is credited with destroying two FW190s during the July 14 Bastille day raid on Paris. Although he is well over the age limit and probably could be granted a discharge for the asking, Herndon wants to spend a month at home and then go to the Pacific if they'll allow him. He holds the DFC and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

One Fortress crew, all avid readers of the Al Capp comic strip "Li'l Abner," have named their plane Ramrod Ramsbottom, after the pugnacious character in the Stars and Stripes feature.

"Ramrod Ramsbottom recognizes no opposition," explained the pilot, 1/Lt. William R. Westerfield, of Damariscotta, Me.

THE crew of the Fortress Tondelayo is ready to avenge a nine-and-one-half hour session in the English Channel after engaging in their most adventurous mission, in which they lost their bullet-riddled ship.

A Nazi interceptor's guns knocked out the number four engine and cut off the oxygen supply of Lt. Charles A. Maudlin, of Columbus, Ga., the co-pilot, and Lt. B. E. Fawkes, of Minneapolis, the pilot, dropped the plane from 26,000 feet to cloud cover at 10,000. But the Fort ran into heavy flak which knocked out two more engines, and the fourth stopped when the gasoline supply was exhausted.

Fawkes crash-landed the Fort in the Channel five miles off the English coast. It sank in less than 40 seconds and the crew jumped into dinghies, to be saved by the RAF's air-sea rescue service. Other members of the Tondelayo crew are: 2/Lt. Elmer S. Bendimer, New York; 2/Lt. Robert J. Hejny, Pine City, Minn.; T/Sgt. Lawrence H. Reedman, El Paso, Tex.; T/Sgt. Frederic W. Reinhard, New York; S/Sgt. Walter J. Gray, Altoona, Pa.; S/Sgt. John A. Leary, Philadelphia, Pa.; and S/Sgt. Harry L. Edwards, North Roads, N.Y.

There are three Johnsons at this field and among them they have destroyed 13 German fighters. Two of the three, Gerald W., of Owenton, Ky., and Robert S., of Lawton, Okla., are "aces." Gerald ranks with the top ETO fighter pilots with seven enemy aircraft to his credit and Robert earned his rating as an "ace" Sunday when he shot down two German planes to raise his total to five.

Ralph A., the third Johnson, from Pikeville, Ky., claims "one ME110 and one P47." He had to bail out on Thunderbolt a few weeks ago after he was shot up and unable to land.

"I'll have to get on the ball and bring up my end of the Johnson score," Ralph A. says.

For a year and a half, S/Sgt. C. J. Beeman, of Gary, Ind., taught aerial gunnery at schools back in the States. Then he volunteered for combat duty to see if what he was teaching brought down enemy aircraft. Once overseas, Beeman was assigned to the bombardment group commanded by Lt. Col. Elliott Vandevanter Jr., of Washington, and took up a place at the right waist gun of the Fortress Souze Family. At the field Beeman met two former students of his gunnery classes—T/Sgt. Michael J. Sivek, of Hamtramck, Mich., top turret gunner in the B17 Ohio Air Force, and S/Sgt. Morris B. Simpson, of Cameron, Mo., waist gunner in the same ship. In his first eight missions Beeman was credited with three enemy aircraft destroyed—a Ju88 and a FW190 at Regensburg, and an Me109 at Stuttgart. He figures that it's results that count—and that his teaching's all right.

Jammed, Bustling San Diego Caught in Throes of War Boom

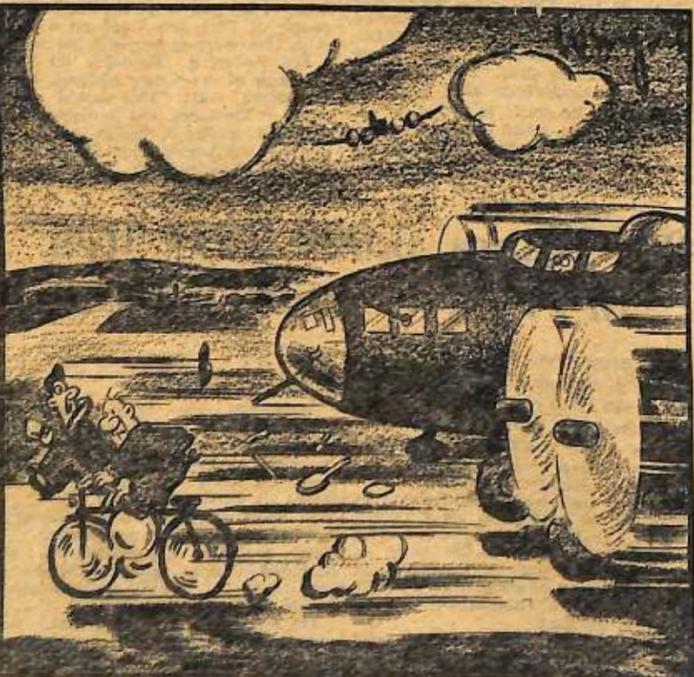
This is another in a series of stories by Tom Bernard, Stars and Stripes staff writer now in the United States.

By Tom Bernard

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 13—Pacific Highway is the road to San Diego and the road to war for this boom town a few miles from the Mexican border which is more war-conscious than any other community in Southern California.

Starting with huge, sprawling Camp Callan, the Army's anti-aircraft replace-



"You and your short-cuts to the mess hall!"

Dumb Idea?



ABILENE, Texas—Pvt. Lewis Ayres, of nearby Camp Barkeley, thinks he has a good way to safeguard oral messages from becoming known to the enemy. Says Ayres, "Hypnotize the messenger with instructions not to repeat the message unless a key password is uttered." Simple, no?

Features

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Thursday, Oct. 14, 1943

Kidding the Cops

KANSAS CITY—Local residents have been asked not to phone Police Headquarters unless it's urgent. The cops get all keyed up when the phone rings, expecting a murder call. When someone asks a silly question like "What time is it?" it hurts their morale.



The Yanks Have Learned to Fight

We started this war as 'amateurs.' We have been educated in the hard school of battle, but there is still much for us to master.

By Hanson W. Baldwin
New York Times Correspondent

SUMMER, 1943, marked the coming of age of American military power. While our power—land, sea and air—is still far from its ultimate strength, our one-time amateurs in the art of war are rapidly becoming professionals. We have learned bitter lessons in the hard school of battle. Last winter American officers who had observed the operations of our forces in Tunisia declared, with truth, "that we're just not in the same league with the Germans." Today, the veterans of Tunisia and Sicily are hard and competent soldiers.

There are several reasons why we have learned quickly the intricate business of fighting:

First, that small fraction of our military strength which has been in action has had to learn quickly—or die. Shell fire and dive-bombing are powerful incentives to military learning.

Second, Americans are probably better educated, their minds are more receptive and they have more intellectual initiative than most other nationalities.

Americans are Mechanical-minded

Third, modern war is an American kind of war. The internal combustion engine in the plane in the air and in the tank on the ground has revolutionized warfare. This is automotive war, machine war, a war in which radio, radar, rocket guns, planes, self-propelled artillery, high-powered ships play a major role. Americans have long been a mechanical-minded people; they have driven cars, trucks, planes and speed boats; they have tinkered with radio sets. This is their kind of war.

What have we learned about ourselves and our enemies? Where do we stand today? What weaknesses remain?

Nationally, Pearl Harbor taught us a lesson. It wounded our self-satisfied complacency, proved that "it can happen here," spurred us to national effort as nothing else could have done. But we have not rid ourselves of complacency. We are still too prone to wishful thinking; we still like to believe, without sound basis for the belief, that "the war will be over by Christmas."

Pearl Harbor taught us not to underestimate our enemies. And we have learned since, at Coral Sea and Midway, the Solomons and Tunisia, not to overestimate them. The enemy are not supermen. The armed forces, formerly wishful thinkers like the rest of us, have become more realistic; their mood is not one of optimism or pessimism, but only of confidence based on realism.

Re-learned a Forgotten Lesson

We have learned again the lesson we always knew, but too easily forgot: the lesson of the prize ring—that other things being equal it's the fighting heart that wins battles. The enemy—collectively speaking—had it; only a few of our units possessed it on Dec. 7, 1941. It was, and is, the enemy's greatest asset. The German and the Japanese will to fight and military morale were initially far stronger than our own. The Japs often died to a man; the Germans sometimes surrendered, but were—and are—scornful, bitter, hating foes. We were softer, less tough psychologically than our foes; we hadn't learned that we must kill or be killed. Many of our units still haven't learned. Some few that have understood the nature of the enemy; some who grew to slow anger as their ranks were decimated by the enemy can match or overmatch the German or Japanese in will to win.

The Navy and the Air Forces who fight a kind of war different from the more personal grappling on the land yield nothing to the enemy in spirit. But, generally speaking, our victories have been due, not to a harder will but to sheer numerical and material superiority (as in Tunisia, where we outnumbered the enemy three or four to one in the air and tremendously on the ground, and as in Sicily), or to better basic training, better information, better tactics (as at Midway).



We have developed few such phrases as Verdun's "They shall not pass." We are tougher than we were two years ago—but not yet tough enough. Individual units will fight and fight hard for love of leader, or pride of unit—for the "Fighting First Division," or for a good company commander, but as a nation, or as an army, we have not yet acquired the same determined spirit shown by our enemies.

This was and still is our greatest collective weakness and the enemy's greatest collective strength.

The problem of leadership is a far less difficult problem than it was two years ago, but it has not yet been solved.

Our Tanks are Good

Battle-tested and mass produced; our tanks are excellent, though we could probably use a heavier tank like the German Tiger. After some lag in anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, we now have excellent guns, which may be shaded only slightly by some German equipment—notably the 88 mm. gun and the tapered-barrel 75 mm.

Our artillery, particularly the 155 mm. "long tom," is excellent, though we have not yet produced any single piece which has the versatility and triple usefulness of the German 88 mm., which can be used as anti-tank piece, anti-aircraft weapon or as field artillery. The Germans may have an edge in mortars, particularly in their new multi-barreled mortar, and as yet we have not equipped our forces in the field with rocket guns comparable with the German or Russian designs. The Germans also have somewhat better land mines. Our rifles, small arms, machine guns are tops.

Clothing, helmets, gas masks, personal equipment are generally excellent, though we have sometimes been negligent in issuing specialized equipment for special areas (on Aitua the troops were not properly clothed for the drizzling Arctic cold). The Army's "C" rations are not too good; other types are better.

The units that have been "blooded" on the field of battle are now, on the whole, well-trained. Training of troops, sailors, marines and airmen at home has been toughened and improved considerably. However, the replacement problem (75,000 new men a month are needed just to keep the Army up to its present size) has not been too well handled. Men who have just completed 13 weeks in the replacement training centers are too often without further training sent overseas to combat units, and they cannot be assimilated properly in combat; they are far too green for the battlefields.

Army fliers had been taught to pilot planes and little more; they have had little comprehension of the problems of other arms. But the indoctrination of all arms in the limitations and capacities of other arms is well started. The Army-Navy Staff College, a much-overdue institution, has at last been established and is training future high-ranking staff officers—Army, Navy and Air—for staff and com-

mand duties in combined operations. The course at the Army's Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth has been much broadened and improved. There is much more mutual awareness than there was two years ago of the interdependency and inter-relationship of all arms and services. And the training problem is now considerably simplified. The rate of expansion is still large, for some services as large as ever, but the proportion of new men in uniform to those who have been trained becomes smaller as time passes.

Sea battles have proved the basic soundness of American naval tactical doctrine; that soundness was tested at Midway and Coral Sea. We have learned a great deal about carrier task forces; we still have much to learn about handling large numbers of carriers and utilizing effectively their large numbers of planes. And the proper coordination of surface ships with carriers in offensive operations still leaves something to be desired.

In the air our tactics have been sound when we have adapted them to the planes we were using and to the circumstances in which we were using them. Navy torpedo-plane tactics have had to be revised. Army

fliers were slow to learn that high-altitude bombardment of moving targets was not the best way to procure combat results, but they have now come down to low altitudes in many areas of combat, with gratifying results. Many of them are still depending too much, however, upon high-altitude bombing for neutralization of enemy bases, or gun positions. It has not worked in the Aleutians or the Solomons; we shall have to alter our tactics and come down to earth.

The Army has had to learn the lessons of night fighting; some 70 to 80 per cent of the fighting of one division in Sicily was done at night, and the Japanese make many night attacks. Our tank doctrine was originally somewhat too reckless; we have had to modify it to cope with the increased power of the defense. Similarly our tank destroyer battalions have had to be modified in organization, and their tactics tailored to more subtle and less slam-bang attack.

Our artillery doctrine is excellent, perhaps the best of any army, our offensive tactics generally sound. But our defensive conceptions are still too much geared to the linear school; we have not yet developed to a fine art the "hedgheg"

system of the Germans, or the defense in depth of the Russians. In combat engineering, in supply and maintenance we are probably equal to the best.

The United States has never been a great military power; its peoples are not "mass-minded" or uniform-loving, or inherently military, as are the Germans. We have had to try to become so, to form the most powerful Navy on earth, the greatest air force and one of the largest and most powerfully equipped armies in history in the midst of emergency and in record time.

We have had to train and equip ourselves to fight all kinds of war in all oceans, all terrain, all climates. The job on the whole has been well done. Our effort in this war dwarfs that in all others. The acid test has been—and will be—the battlefield. We have met reverses; we have learned lessons; we shall learn more.

For the education of the American as a soldier is by no means complete; while we have graduated from college, we are not—like the Germans—post-graduates at the art of war. But we have come of age; the "amateurs" have proved apt pupils.

Jab In The Jungle

A veteran of many prelims, Pfc. Letourneau fought his best fight on Guadalcanal

By Worthen C. Cornish

THIS is the story of Eddie Letourneau—and one of the strangest fights in history!

Probably you have never heard of Eddie. He boxed a prelim down East in Maine. Eddie weighs only 145, but he'd tackle Joe Louis if Louis ever intimated that he was yellow.

Eddie was in the Coast Artillery, then he was assigned to an Anti-Aircraft unit, and once, in a jam, he even rode as tail-gunner in a Flying Fortress. But he wound up in that hell that was Guadalcanal, toting a rifle through the dank jungle.

There Eddie fought his greatest fight in the middle of that steaming jungle with the prize no. twenty-five bucks and a rubdown at the finish, but life—or death!

Private First Class Eddie Letourneau was creeping through the growths of Guadalcanal when he came upon a small clearing. Cautiously he looked around, and then darted across the opening. As he did, he heard a thud on the ground and an exclamation. He dived for cover and looked again.

Eddie belonged to the National Guard, and he went into the regular Army on September 16, 1941. (His last ring duel before he went overseas was against Tony Latona, of Texas, in Bangor, Maine, and Eddie was broken up to hear Tony was killed later in a bomber crash.)

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He saw a Japanese, camouflaged and tied to a tree. That Jap, trying to point his rifle at the dodging Letourneau, had apparently dropped it. Letourneau waited until he was certain there was

only that Jap. Then he stepped into the clearing and aimed his rifle at the enemy in the tree.

"Instantly," says Eddie, "the Jap started to yammer, and my trigger finger held back when the yammering turned into perfect English. 'You're yellow,' the Jap shouted at me. 'You wouldn't dare fight me man to man!'"

Eddie Letourneau couldn't resist that challenge. He kicked the Jap's rifle away from the foot of the tree and beckoned him to come down. The Jap untied himself, and Eddie covered him all the way to the clearing, made him step forward and looked him over for arms. There were none; so Eddie laid down his own rifle and charged bare-handed!

There, in the jungle, 145-pound Eddie Letourneau brought to bear the boxing and fighting knowledge that he had learned in the ring.

One can almost feel the desperation in both of them to win, more in Eddie than in the Jap—if that is possible in facing death. Eddie foolishly, yet because of a code that made him seem cowardly not to accept a dare, had proved his worth.

The fight couldn't have been easy. Eddie is reticent as to just how it went. But he has a pound note, taken from the loin-cloth belt, a souvenir, probably, to that Jap from Singapore or Hong-kong, and he has a memory.

When pressed for what happened, Eddie Letourneau smiles grimly and says, simply, "I think the poor fellow got killed!"

(Reprinted From Esquire)

The Zem



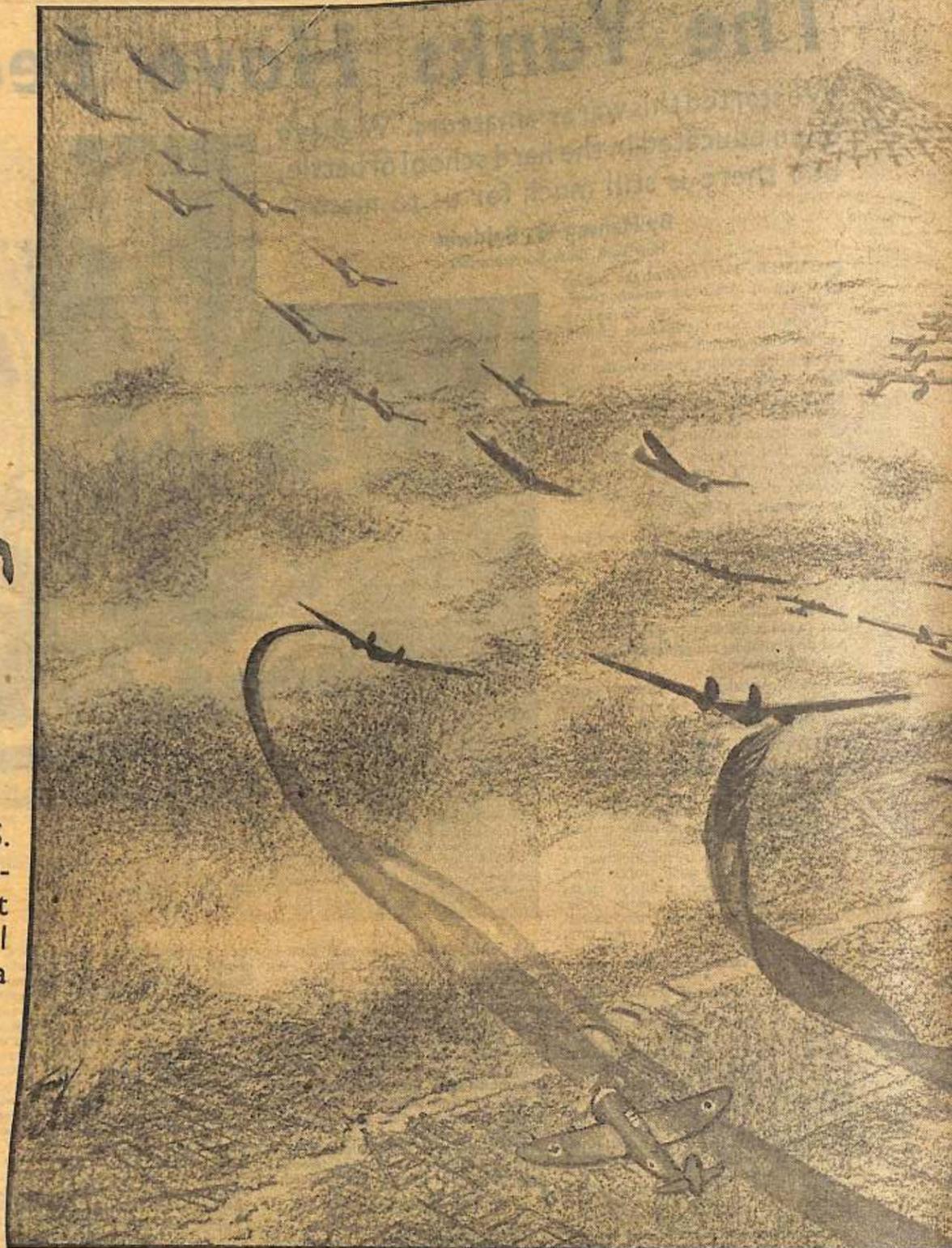
Col. Hubert Zemke

This is the story of the top-scoring U.S. fighter outfit operating against the Luftwaffe. They have a will to win that can't be beaten—and a flying 29-year-old colonel more colorful sitting at a desk than a trapeze artist is between swings.

By Andrew A. Rooney

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Drawings by Clark Fay



This was the scene Oct. 4, when the P47s took the Forts into Frankfurt, as described to Cla



If three-quarters of the colonels in the ETO could see the knit wool cap Col. Hubert Zemke kicks around this station in, Gen. Marshall would probably find himself with a handful of memorandums—SUBJECT: Colonels' Hats.

And if three-quarters of the officers in the Army commanded the respect of their men as completely as Zemke does we'd all be living on per diem in Paris by now.

Zemke is the leader of the United States Army Air Forces' crack fighter group operating against the Luftwaffe. Pilots of the Zemke outfit have knocked 86 German fighter planes out of German skies in the few months they have been operating to establish themselves as the top-ranking high-altitude fighter group in the world. Twenty of their boys have gone down over enemy country, but the record stands better than four to one.

The story of the group goes, hurriedly, like this: It was activated Jan. 14, 1941. Zemke was a first lieutenant and only two of the officers with the outfit then are still around. Virgil Durrance and David C. Schilling, Zemke's left-hand man, are the last of the originals.

Almost a year later it was still a pretty

sad affair. The group was equipped with three old P39s, five P36s and a handful of BT14s and PT10s. Ten new Airacobras showed up about the time everyone had decided maybe they were really going to be an infantry outfit, and pilots began to get in some real flying.

Bad Luck Trails 'em

For the next few months what happened to them should have happened to an FW190 outfit: The group lost their first man in a plane crash. There were more air accidents. A 16-year-old boy was shot by a group sentry when the car in which the kid was riding didn't stop. Privts. John McAndrew and Martin Bakos were rolled in Harlem and the two men who did the job were tried by New York's first all-woman jury, bringing in a sort of left field fame to the group. A car barreling down the West Englewood-Bergenfield road in Jersey tore into the back end of a group formation marching down the road, killing one, hurting nine.

Meanwhile Zemke, the man who was to take over the Group from Col. John Crosthwaite in September of '42, had left the outfit on detached service. He went to England in August, 1941, and from there went on to Russia as part of a special U.S. mission whose job it was to teach the Russians what they knew about the planes Russia was getting from the States. Zemke spent four and a half months there,

got all enthused about Russia and the Russians. (He calls his P47 Tovarich, Russian for Friend.) and then went on to the Middle East for a month before he was finally shipped back home and, strangely enough, assigned to the outfit he hoped he would be—his old Group.

The day the United States declared war the outfit began to pack, dead sure that they were headed for England or the Pacific. It was slightly anti-climatic when they did move—from a field in North Carolina to one in South Carolina.

In July, 1942, the Air Forces' first priority military secret—the P47—was delivered to the Group. They were the first Group to be equipped with the new mystery plane and they had heard stories: (1) that it was second to nothing including Buck Rogers' best rocket ship, (2) that a Piper Cub equipped with a .22 would make a better fighter plane.

They Can Take It

Anyway, the boys took it for better or for worse, flew it, liked it, and soon found themselves in a staging area, preparatory to being shipped overseas.

They came to England not so many months ago and a quick look at the operations chart tells the story of the Group's 3,690 individual operational sorties.

There are a lot of things those figures don't say that the B17 boys could tell. The

figures don't give the number of Fortresses that are still operating by the grace of Col. Zemke and his fighter pilots.

An Ace After 55 Ops

They don't tell the stories of the individual heroes. Zemke himself, first a leader, is one of the greatest 47 pilots in the air. He has shot down five German planes and been on 55 trips. There are five more men flying behind him in the formation who have destroyed at least five for the ace rating.

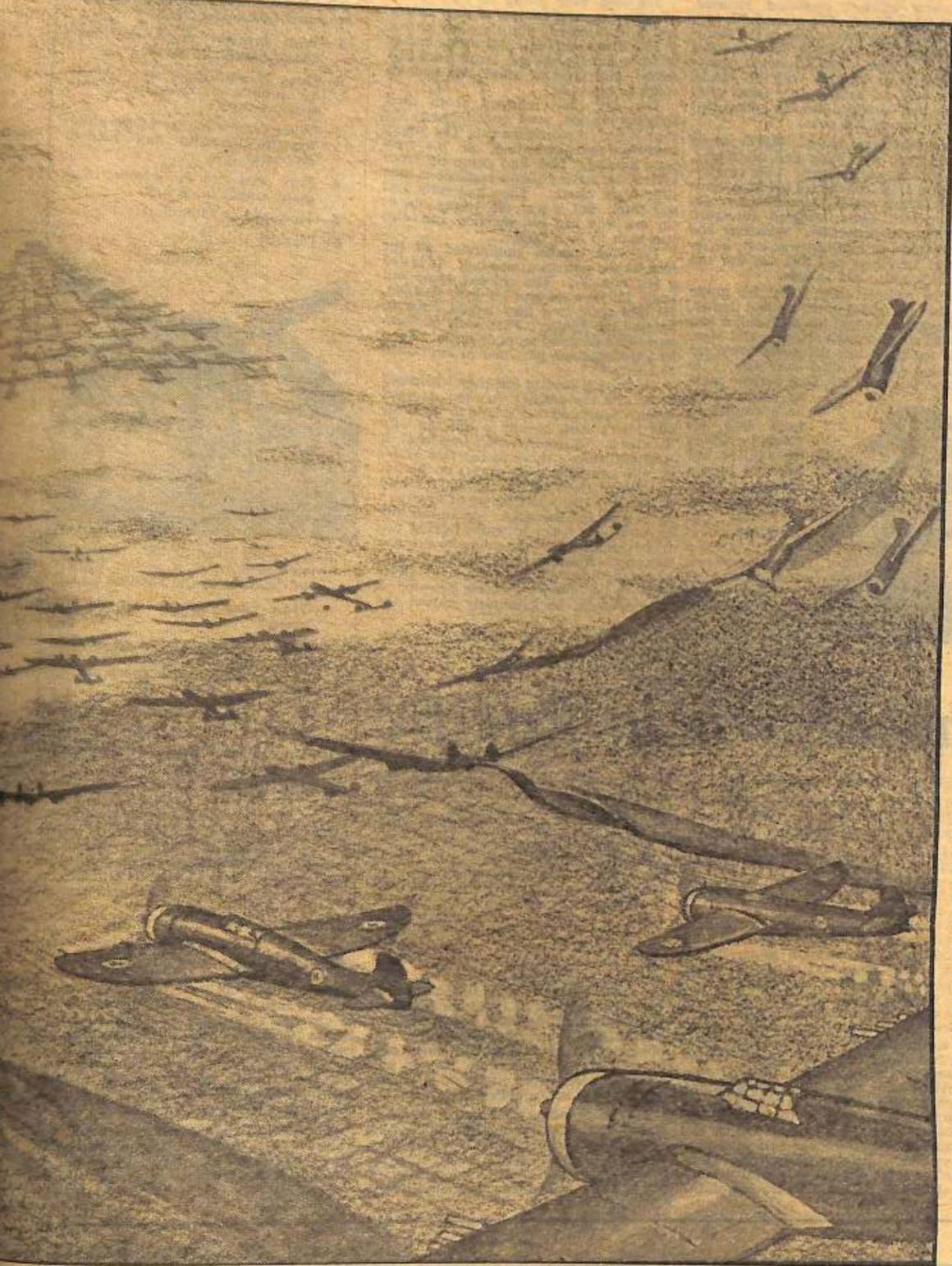
Capt. Gerald W. Johnson, of Owenton, Ky., one of the Group's three Johnson boys, leads with seven Jerries to his credit. 1/Lt. Robert S. Johnson, of Lawton, Okla., who has a neat scar on the bridge of his nose where a 20-mm. shaved off a thickness of skin and went on its way out the other side of the cockpit, has an even five German planes. 1/Lt. Frank E. McCauley, of Hicksville, Ohio, has five. 1/Lt. Glenn D. Schiltz, of North Canton, Ohio, five, and Capt. Walker Mahurin, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., completes the sextet.

Schiltz got his the hard way. He flew on 34 missions before he fired his guns. On the 35th trip over the Channel he destroyed three German fighters, a record he shares with five other fighter pilots.

The pilots themselves don't pay as much attention to their "E/A destroyed" records as the ground personnel. The general



ke Outfit



I/Lt. Vance Ludwig

Fay, Stars and Stripes artist, by I/Lt. Vance Ludwig, who destroyed three German planes.

... is that anyone who gets one is ... and anyone who gets more than one ... named good—and lucky. There are ... pilots who have never come within ... yards of shooting down a German ...

... there is a lot to luck and position. ... pilot in the Zemke outfit swears that ... Horace C. Craig is one of the hottest ... in the Group, and Craig has been ... operations and is still after his first ... fighter, Craig, Capt. S. V. Burke, ... Greaseville, Minn., and Maj. Francis S. ... of Oil City, Pa., are Zemke's ... squadron commanders.

Hero Stories, Dime a Dozen

... success stories in the outfit come in ... of 100. Anyone will tell you how; ... Cook, a Cincinnati boy, shot down ... Group's first German on the 16th trip ... the Channel, and waited until his ... mission before he got another.

... Jim Stewart, of Corona, Cal., the ... operations officer, was the only one ... Group to bring his plane back to ... one day the P47s supported a ... bomber raid and came back to find ... closed in.

... Leroy Schreiber, of Plymouth, ... won the DFC in 18 missions, on ... Command's point system, whereby ... Medal is given for each "unit," ... DFC for five "units." One unit

is ten missions or one destroyed, or one tough landing.

—Don Renwick, of Marion, Ohio, drove a German plane into the ground and got credit for one destroyed without ever firing his guns.

—Joe Egan got into what the boys think was the only old-time "dogfight" any P47 has ever been in. "Egan saw that 190 drop his flaps and start tightening up on him in that circle and he got the hell out of there," they'll tell you.

—Capt. Walker Mahurin, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and I/Lt. Vance Ludwig, Cleveland, destroyed six Me110s between them on Oct. 4. Ludwig, a former newspaperman, had flown on 47 missions, mostly protecting someone else's wing before his big day.

—Capt. Eugene O'Neil, who has never shot down a fighter, has saved more of the boys by scaring Jerry off a pal's tail than any man in the outfit.

—I/Lt. Bob Taylor shot down his first German plane on his 37th mission, only a few days after his brother, a Liberator pilot, was shot down in Rumania on the raid on the oil refineries. Bob got his second on his 45th trip.

They will tell you how all those things happened.

Pilots' Claims Conservative

The ground men in the Zemke Group are proud that their pilots are conservative

in their claims for German airplanes destroyed. They are dead sure their 86 all hit the dirt and on the strength of a lunch-time joke the pilots are out to run their score up to 100 come next Sadie Hawkins Day, Nov. 6. They point to Leroy Schreiber as an example of the reluctance with which they put in claims. Last month he came back from a raid and claimed one destroyed and one damaged. When they developed the film in Schreiber's camera guns and ran it off, they saw two Jerry fighter planes blown to bits in the air. Schreiber "wasn't sure I saw the second one."

Craig's Lost Acres

One of the squadrons is definitely crazier than the other two. The bunch under Maj. Craig get the vote. When they came to England Maj. Schilling was the boss. They finally settled down at this field and it was decided that one squadron would have to move into a deserted farmhouse in the middle of the field and make it their headquarters. That was for Schilling. They moved in and since that day they have worked like a bunch of dilettante farmers converting their farm and barnyard into workshops, offices, smoking rooms and a bar. They moved about ten loads of manure out of the spot where the bar is now under construction and Tony Carcione, a pilot, took over the only decent bathroom in the place and made a photo lab

of it. "Schilling's Farm" they called it until Craig took over. Now it's "Craig's Lost Acres."

Maj. Schilling himself, "One-a-day Schilling they call me," went out on 52 missions before he got himself a German fighter. He has destroyed one on each of his last four missions, bringing his total to four.

When Lt. Col. Loren C. McCollom left the outfit to take command of another group in England, Maj. Schilling took over his duties as Zemke's air executive officer. Mornings after breakfast now, the dining room orderlies at the officers' mess argue about whether or not Zemke is a better guy than Schilling. Zemke comes in smiles, goes over to the toaster, makes his own toast, sits down, eats and leaves. "He never gives us any trouble," the boys claim. Schilling usually comes in and makes his own toast but he usually has a story to tell the boys while he makes it.

The group has a Latin motto by order of the War Department. The slightly corny "Cave toni trui," which would have meant to Caesar, had he flown a P47, "Beware of the Thunderbolt," means nothing much to the Zemke boys—they haven't even so much as built an old college cheer around "Cave toni trui."

The group, on the whole, is more Teutonic than Latin. They came into a RAF field one day and the English intelligence officer who took their names as they came in had a bad few minutes. It looked for a while as though the Luftwaffe was pulling in as the pilots came down, all with solid German names, first Zemke, then Schilling, Vogt, Goodfleisch, Schiltz, Schreiber, Verhusen in quick succession. It wasn't until O'Connor and Weinberg pulled in that the RAF officer breathed easy again.

his time lately. "The lovely buckets of swill in back of American mess halls are in demand by English farmers," he explains.

Another integral part of the station complement is the MP company of 100 men and four officers. I/Lt. Mike Karandovitch, one of the MPs, cracked up on a motorcycle last week and he'll be in hospital for a few months. Mike's father, who is 97 now, was a colonel in a Russian cossack regiment. Mike himself was an enlisted man not so long ago, and he is pretty proud of a staff sergeant's certificate he has which is signed by "Brig. Gen. Terry Allen." Mike and Nicholas, nothing to do with each other or with the fighter group technically, are the kind of men that surround Zemke. They all have a little something extra on the ball.

Just Half the Story

When the war is over the 29-year-old colonel with the DFC, the Silver Star, and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, doesn't plan to stick with the Army long. Not the way things look now. There is a wholesale whiskey business in the Zemke family and he thinks he might get into that.

"Tex" Chapman, the enlisted bartender at the officers' mess, swears that the colonel doesn't drink much, can't see why he'd want to go into the wholesale liquor business. "He takes a glass of sherry once in a while or a glass of beer, but he seldom empties it," Tex claims.

Zemke himself cuts the boy scout story short, though. "Hell, I can get as drunk as anyone else." And without disrespect the majors and the captains and the lieutenants around smile—just slightly.

Despite their record as top-scoring ETO P47 group, the boys in the Zemke outfit know that somehow they have had a lot of the breaks. On their big day, Oct. 4, they knocked down 17 German fighters and the other fighter groups in the theater only got two among them.

"We had been flying ahead of one other group most of the time and we'd been getting all the action," Zemke explains. "We got in touch with them that day and asked if they wanted to lead. They lead the next trip and it just happened that the second group formation saw all the action that time. That's the way it goes."

And that isn't all about the Zemke outfit. It isn't half, but if America wants a handful of fighter pilot heroes out of this war they can send a Congressional committee in charge of picking heroes to the fighter group and have their choice.

Not All Heroes

Not everyone in the Zemke outfit is building himself a Rickenbacker reputation. A service squadron on the field with the fighter group is doing a lot of the hard work. I/Lt. Larry Nicholas, a Harvard man from Weston, Mass., will, for instance, tell you a fascinating story that has nothing to do with shooting down German fighters. The fine points of a swill contract with a local English farmer have taken a lot of



The Old Man Was a Tough Guy

In our first short story written by an American soldier in the ETO, S/Sgt. Peter Schenck, of a Bombardment group, gives a pen portrait of a Group Commander.

FIRST a few men came. Then others. Then still others. They came singly some days and in large numbers the next day. Now and then an officer reported in. At first a lieutenant was in charge. Then a captain. Then a major. One day a hush fell over the headquarters. Their colonel was coming. The men stood at attention as a tall, lean, youngish man walked slowly into his office. The group was full grown.

The tall, lean, youngish man became "the Old Man."

He began to mould the men. He told them at a meeting that they would train hard and work hard and be the best damned fighting outfit, because there was a lot of killing to do and a lot of brutality that needed stopping and stamping out.

For many months he taught them to fly as a mother bird teaches her young. He taught them how to fly in formations and how to swoop over a target and then glide gracefully off into the clouds for safety. He taught each man in each crew to act as part of a team, and each team in the formation to play its precise part in the missions soon to come.

He drove the men. Grimly he had determined upon perfection. The weaker ones were sent elsewhere. The incompetent ones sifted out and scattered to unimportant posts. Once one of his squadron commanders faltered as he led his formation. He had to go. He sent for one who would lead flawlessly. One who had served him well before.

It mattered not that the new commander was so young. Nor that he had just married his childhood sweetheart and that soon a baby would be born. By omitting a stroke of the pen, the colonel could have allowed his new officer to continue to train others at home. But good men, the best men, must be his, and the new one came. They



crossed the ocean by plane and by boat. And again they trained. Again they were watched, corrected, lectured, instructed, advised. The colonel, his face drawn, could be seen at four in the morning on the field, checking the crews and ships, or at four in the afternoon, studying reports or meeting with his heads. There were no smiles, only terse, crisp orders, that sounded like the bullets that crackled out of AA guns.

Soon they were ready. Ready to go forth to win by killing and destroying. Mission followed mission. Like cavalrymen of old, the colonel led his formations of destructive eagles. Upon each return he corrected again, ordered continued vigilance and perfection. Whenever one of his crews of birdmen was lost, he reminded the others that this was war and to win you also had to lose.

When whispers began that his group had the best record in the combat theater, his commanders and his men smiled and strutted about proudly. Not the Old Man. Time for that when the world could say "Mission Accomplished—war won." He became thinner. His face became more set.

Relentlessly he attempted to instill into his young airmen the skill he had acquired over a lifetime of flying.

On one mission they saw some parachutes open, some careening planes, and three of his intrepid crews failed to follow them home. But he was no sooner

back when he was tersely giving orders for the next mission.

The men were proud of their group, of their successful forays, of their colonel and of their record. But they had learned to lose their comrades, and it was human to smile and cry and get drunk once in a while. Not the Old Man. He had ice water in his veins.

The day they returned from their roughest mission, word spread among the men as fire on scorched earth. The young squadron commander and all his crew were missing. Flak had come up from everywhere making hollow explosions then little black clouds. They had only lost one ship. But it was the young one's; the one who had just married and who was soon to be a father.

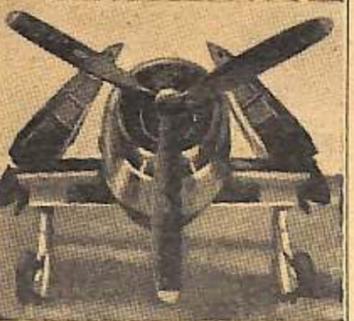
The loud speaker summoned all the men on the post to a meeting. It lasted a few minutes. The colonel came out front, his jaws set and his eyes flashing. He told them that they would have to fight all the harder. That each of them now had a personal score to settle. Then he introduced the next one in command and left.

As the men strolled out they whispered. Some said the colonel was too damned tough. Some said they'd hate to be in the Old Man's spot, having to tell the wife the news. A soldier answered that it wouldn't mean a thing to the Old Man; he was a machine; no sweat, no blood, no tears. Then he left his mates and walked off. He was Charge of Quarters in the Officers' Barracks. Automatically he went from room to room tidying up. As he opened one of the doors he stopped suddenly. An officer sat next to a desk, his head buried in his arms. A silver eagle on the officer's shoulder scowled at the soldier as he cautiously closed the door. The Old Man was crying.



If you answer No. 6 correctly you can flunk the rest of the Quizz and still consider yourself one of the best informed GIs in the ETO.

- 1—Who brought down the most enemy planes during the last war?
- 2—Does it cost more to drive an automobile at sixty miles an hour than at forty?
- 3—What are the names of the children of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt?
- 4—How fast can an infantry regiment travel on foot?
- 5—How old is Mussolini?
- 6—Identify this plane.



- 7—In going from Sydney, Australia, to London, is it nearer by way of the Suez or the Panama Canal?
- 8—How can you make a Maltese cross?
- 9—What instruments on an airplane determine (a) the density of the atmosphere, (b) temperature, (c) speed?
- 10—What is the purpose of a barrage balloon?
- 11—How many World Series pennants have the Yankees won?

London Yanks Beg 'Arrests' By Women MPs

By Dudley Ann Harmon
United Press Staff Correspondent

AMERICAN soldiers in London have been trying to get themselves arrested by two police corporals at Waterloo Station.

"Please," they say eagerly, "won't you put us under arrest?"

The corporals are women—Anne Evans, of the Isle of Man, and Doris Knapton, of Yorkshire. They are shining examples of the glamor girl of the ATS—the British military policewoman.

When I heard that women military police patrolled the streets and tube stations of England, I pictured buxom, frowning ladies with bulging right arms and hard eyes. Instead I found two pretty girls in their late 20s, becomingly powdered and rouged. They are allowed to use more makeup than other service girls because part of their job is to look nice and set an example to others.

A member of the American Air Force back from North Africa stopped the two the other night and begged them for a date. But they just smiled sweetly and moved on gracefully—they're not supposed to have lengthy chats with strangers.

The girls go about in pairs, but if that isn't protection enough on dark station platforms they're well equipped with a few ju-jitsu holds to discourage the most ardent. They are taught these in a month's special training course, which includes lessons in traffic control, first-aid and civil and military law.

They're unique here even with the arrival of the WACs, who will use the services of men MPs. Only in Daytona Beach, Fla., have a few WACs been assigned this duty, and they don't undergo the month's special training given ATS.

Their approach is sympathetic rather than tough. If they see an ATS misbehaving they go to her quietly so as not to attract attention and politely ask her if she'd mind showing her papers. If they see a girl whose uniform is sloppy they smile charmingly and ask her if she'd be kind enough to smooth up. Corporal Evans has been snapped back at on occasion by ATS who resent interference, but she says she's too softhearted to have arrested anybody so far. Corporal Knapton's problems have ranged from dashing after an ATS absentee who tried to run away to coping with a girl who stepped off a train and said, "I'll think I have measles. What do I do?"

The girls must be at least 24 years old and have a genuine interest in social welfare. After dark their patrolling is limited to station platforms and tubes, and they sta. off the streets.

Frank H. Bartolomew

Predicts Showdown in Pacific

THE offensive in the Pacific has been wrested from the Japanese and the final 100 days of 1943 may mark the turning point in the Pacific war. By year's end it may be possible for the first time to offer something sounder than a wild guess as to the date on which victory can be achieved.

There is, however, no cause for volatile optimism. Violent fighting lies ahead. All campaigns and sea actions fought so far have taken place in "no man's land" areas far from the rich treasures Japan has held since the war's start, in the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines and the China Coast. All that can be said now is that a pattern of offense has been woven from the deplorably ragged situation in which we found ourselves through-out this vast area 18 short months ago. A military and naval wall has been built around Japan now, and for the first time the choice of offense is ours.

Most of the commanders with whom you talk, in New Guinea, the Solomons, Pearl Harbor and the Aleutians, express the considered opinion that Japan will have to be physically reduced by an in-

vading force before the war will end.

There are four routes by which the Allies are now able to carry the fight to Japan. From top to bottom, they are:

1—The Aleutians: here, under Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, we have the shortest route directly into Japan, and with possibly the least effective opposition. It is only 3,000 miles from Seattle to the Jap outpost naval base of Paramushiro in the Kurile Islands via our recently re-won Aleutian route, and we are already five-sixths of the way there with our newly built and building chain of modern naval and air bases. The Navy's north Pacific force and the Army's Eleventh Air Force is ready for action.

Kinkaid is the fortunate possessor of several choices of attack when the time comes for the showdown. He can do the obvious thing and reduce Paramushiro, then proceed down the Kuriles to Japan proper, fighting his way through the two subsidiary bases en route. Or he can head for either of those two subsidiary bases first, thereby neutralizing Paramushiro; this was the successful strategy at Attu and Kiska. Or he can throw

down the major challenge of the war and head directly for Japan with sea and air fleets from our giant new base at Adak in the Aleutians. Kinkaid is well equipped.

2—Pearl Harbor: here sits the Commander in Chief and Master strategist of the Pacific fleet, Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, looking westward through his narrow Texas-ranger eyes toward Wake Island and the 62 Jap-infested islands of the Marshall group, with Japan proper just beyond. Unlike Kinkaid, Nimitz does not have to get his attack in phase with the weather. He has the further advantage of being able to force the Japanese fleet to fight. If he heads for Wake and the Marshalls and the enemy lets the objectives go by default and hides out, as was done at Kiska, no barrier will remain between Japan itself and a terrible retribution direct from Pearl Harbor.

3—The Solomons: Admiral William Halsey here, working in conjunction with and under direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in New Guinea, is catching his breath after a successful drive northward to and through Munda. His objective is

clear—a junction with MacArthur's forces now coming up the western side of the triangle toward the apex at Rabaul on New Britain island. Halsey's task is extremely difficult because he is in constant contact with the enemy and every foot must be fought for and won.

4. New Guinea: MacArthur, having won the campaign in Papua earlier this year with a comparative handful of troops and aircraft, has now just about cleaned out the Japs from the rest of New Guinea in current actions at Lae and Salamaua. In the writer's opinion this painful tree-by-tree advance must be completed before it will be possible for him to embark his amphibious troops across Dampier Strait to New Britain Island for an attack on the Jap bases at Gasmata and Rabaul.

The Allied high command would logically have a definite strategy whereunder three of these routes to Tokyo will be used for diversionary purposes and the fourth for the great breakthrough.

GI JOE

Articles of War Part VI



Lt. Dave Breger Britain
HUNGER STRIKE SIR! HE'S DISCOVERED YOUR FATHER OWNS 1/2 SHARES OF STOCK IN ONE OF THE MEAT PACKING COMPANIES THAT SUPPLY THIS THEATER OF WAR!



ART. 87—Any [commanding] officer... who, for his private advantage... is interested in the sales of any victuals brought into camp



WE SHOULD OF GIVEN HIM SOME OTHER DUTY THAN SMELLIN' OFFICERS' BREATHS!
ART. 85—Any person subject to military law... who is found drunk on duty



OFFICER OF THE DAY? SENTINEL NO. 3 REFUSES ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS POST!
ART. 86—Any sentinel who is found... sleeping upon his post...



ANY GARBAGE TODAY? YEH, LET ME HAVE ABOUT SIX CANS FULL!
ART. 88—Any person subject to military law who... interferes with any person bringing provisions... to the camp...



GEE! AN' WE HAVEN'T EVEN GOT THE OLD MAN'S OKAY!
ART. 89... Any person subject to military law who... destroys any property whatsoever (unless by order of his C.O.)...

TO BE CONTINUED

- Answers to G.I. Quizz
1. Capt. Rene-Paul Fonck, French Army, brought down 75.
 2. It is three to four times more expensive to drive at 60 m.p.h. than at 40. Oil consumption at 55 m.p.h. is seven times greater than at 30; tire wear at 50 is twice as much as at 40; gasoline consumption at 55 is 25% more than at 30.
 3. James, Anna Eleanor, Elliot, Franklin D. and John A.
 4. Infantry averages 2 1/2 miles per hour.
 5. Sixty.
 6. Navy's new F6F Grumman-built Hellcat.
 7. 12,000 miles via Suez; 12,800 via Panama.
 8. Poke its eyes out.
 9. (a) Altimeter, (b) thermometer, (c) air speed indicator.
 10. To hold aloft a cable.
 11. Ten.

Frankie Frisch Deserved New Buc Contract

Finished in First Division With Team Tagged for Fifth Place

By Harvey Boyle

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Sports Writer

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13—Word that Frank Frisch was offered and accepted a new contract to manage the Pirates next season was pleasant news. There is a definite feeling that Frisch did as well with the resources at his command as anyone could do, and this on top of his general first division success, since coming to a perennial first division city, earned another document.

While the Pirates, probably, weren't hit any harder than any other entry under the impact of the war's call, there can be no denying that the locals were smacked in a way beyond the control of the manager.

The chief blows came from the loss of Lanning's relief work; Hallet's general mound promise; Whitehead's defection in the infield spot; and the loss of Geary. Beyond this were the injuries suffered by the willing Frankie Gustine, who was playing with a sore arm when he was not playing with a bad leg—and out of position to boot.

Couldn't Stop Cards

Even had the Pirates been lucky enough to hold all, or a part of this strength, it is doubtful whether they would have had enough to stop the Cardinal club which early removed all semblance of a contest for first place—and that goes, of course, for such numbers as the Dodgers and the Reds.

The majority opinion had the Pirates as a fifth place choice, with the Cubs rated ahead of them, so with their fourth place finish there can be no sound complaint about what Frank Frisch had done.

Frisch's signing, along with portents in other sectors, leaves only one National managerial job in jeopardy. There is considerable discontent in Chicago, among the customers, if not in the front office, over the failure of the Cubs to do better. This may spell out a replacement for Jimmy Wilson.

The Dodgers' boss, Leo Durocher, already has gotten his walking papers from Branch Rickey.

The man who built up the Cardinal tradition which doesn't stress the importance of managers, but views them as expendables, hot or cold, naturally shifts pilots quicker than many other front office men.

Changes Managers Like a Shirt

All things considered, Durocher didn't do a bad job at all, remembering the strength of the Cardinals—the team he was expected to beat out this year after such a close run last season—and it is only Rickey's inclination to change managers as often as he changes a shirt, relatively, that put the Brooklyn pilot on the skids.

One of the safest bets in this particular would be heavy odds on the continued regime of Bill McKechnie, of Cincinnati. The Pittsburgher finished second with a ball club that in many respects doesn't look strictly first division.

With his prestige extremely high in Cincinnati, since leading the Reds to two pennants and a world's championship, McKechnie increased his standing with the results produced this season.

Cincinnati has no complaints against Deacon Bill, who with the hopeless exception of Boston, left a pennant as a memento in the cities he represented as a manager—Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, Stars and Stripes, Printing House Sq., London, EC4.

APOs Wanted

KENNETH C. Krause, Ward G. Lynn, "Bill" Dixon, Fairfax, Okla.; Cpl. James Martin, Pvt. Frances Kerr, Lester Theiler, Watertown, Wis.; Cpl. Douglas Gillette, Springfield, Mass.; Sgt. Robert Lauser, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Lt. Robert R. Bennett, Toledo, Ohio; Elmer Borgert, U.S.N., Minster, Ohio; Lt. Leighton A. Wederath, Presho, So. Dak.; Sgt. Frank Bennett, Queens, N.Y.; Pvt. Richard Hayes, Geneseo, Ill.; Henry Fisher, Brooklyn, N.Y.; T/Sgt. Alexander Fisher, Brookline, N.Y.; Sgt. Earl Steadman, Detroit, Mich.; Michael Edward Niland, Washington, D.C.; Ralph A. Mannisto, Phoenix, Mich.; Jay Sykes, Charles Sheridan, Philadelphia; Sgt. Leo Tich, New York City.

Lost

BOOK: Will the person to whom a WAC recently loaned the book "The Falling Leaves" please return it via Help Wanted?

Found

RAINCOAT with name "Pvt. Leo S. Nelson, ASN 3909119." Owner can recover by identifying himself to Help Wanted.

From Plate to Barrow



Dolly Stark, left, former National League umpire, who quit to go into war work, is now recreation director for Brewster Aeronautical Corporation. Wielding the shovel is Larry Blumenthal, his assistant in Long Island City, screening topsoil for a new softball diamond.

Army-Navy Game May Be National Grid Title Contest

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The series of victories chalked up by the Army and Navy football teams since the start of the new grid season has prompted the suggestion that by the end of November the Cadets and Middies will likely rank as the nation's top teams and their annual clash may prove the equivalent of the national championship battle—an unparalleled box office attraction.

President Roosevelt last year ordered the game played at Annapolis with the attendance limited to the residents of the city and the Academy student body. The move was intended to prevent the jamming of transportation facilities. This year's contest is scheduled for West Point under the same restrictions.

The fans already have begun pleading for the annual affair to be held at the Yankee Stadium here with admission by war bond to lend it a patriotic purpose. The only flaw in this idea is that West Point and Annapolis depend greatly on the receipts of their meeting to finance

their entire athletic programs.

This angle momentarily looked like a fizzle. But not for long. The newest slant, as propounded by New York sports writers, suggests charging the usual ticket tariffs plus the purchase of a war bond for the right to buy a ducat.

The way the situation stacks up now, West Point's Michie Stadium will be half filled for the game. A 1,000 or so very unhappy cadets will comprise the "Navy" cheering section. The morose midshipmen will have to get the game by remote control, just as the Pointers did last year. And the war bond campaign won't profit a penny.

Army Coach Red Blaik says he is willing to play the game in a telephone booth as long as it is played. Navy's John Wheelchel no doubt feels the same way. And both would leap at the chance to use the Yankee Stadium's less cramped quarters.

It is hard to tell at this point whether the idea will work, considering the red tape and other factors involved, but it at least sounds worth considering.

Bear Eleven Job Records To Be Examined by WMC

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—The employment records of the Chicago Bears' football players have been taken under advisement by William H. Spencer, regional War Manpower Commission director.

The records were discussed by Spencer, Dan Carmell, Bears' attorney, and Elmer Layden, football commissioner. The WMC investigation of why some members of the Bears left war jobs was announced two weeks ago after a Bear press release telling of players leaving war jobs for football boomeranged.

Leemans Coming Back To Giant Backfield Fold

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Another retired football player has come back. Tuffy Leemans, who quit as a player last year, returned to the New York Giant backfield for their opening game Friday night at Philadelphia.

This is Leemans' eighth season. He gained 3,200 yards in scrimmage since joining the pros after graduation from George Washington College in 1936.

Davis Outpoints Enzenga

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Al "Bummy" Davis, 148, of Brooklyn, won an eight-round decision at the Broadway Arena last night from Phil Enzenga, 147-pounder from Baltimore.

Flier MPs Club Signals In Touch Grid Tilt, 12-6

EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND, Oct. 13—The — MPs defeated the — Signal Company, 12-6, in a station league touch football contest here last night.

In the first quarter, Sgt. Michael Patolito, of Clyde, N.Y., heaved a pass to T/4 Walter Bowles, of Grandview, Texas, for the first score. He tossed another touchdown pass to 1/Sgt. Wilbur Sievers, of Albert City, Iowa, for the second score in the next period.

The only Signal touchdown came in the third when T/5 Carl Bazan, of Utica, N.Y., passed to T/3 Adolph Syiosski, of Gloversville, N.Y.

Canale to Play for Steagles

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—Rocco Canale, All-American guard at Boston College last year, has been signed to play for the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Steagles of the National Professional Football League. Canale, in the Army and stationed at Mitchell Field, N.Y., will play on weekends.

Grid Cardinals Sign Smith

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—The Chicago Cardinals have signed George Smith, five foot, ten inch, 200-pound fullback from Villanova. Smith is expected to play Sunday when the Cardinals meet the Detroit Lions at Buffalo, N.Y.

Sports Boom Seen On Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13—Pacific Coast sports are expected to boom with the lifting of the ban on recreational lighting in areas more than three miles from the sea. The lighting will be permitted "only to the extent necessary for each sport when all the light sources are shielded."

Pacific Coast League stadiums will require special permission as they employ more than 30 foot-candles of light. Applications for that special permission will be judged by military authorities.

Terry May Get Flock, Cub Post

Conferred With Gallagher And Representative of Brooklyn Club

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13—Behind the scenes at the World Series there was plenty of action which indicated the return next year of Bill Terry to baseball.

Just where the ex-Giant manager will land is not definite, but the likely choice is between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Chicago Cubs. The former offers interesting possibilities because in 1934 Terry made the famous crack, "Is Brooklyn still in the League?" When the shooting was over, the Dodgers had knocked the Giants from the pennant and the Cardinals won.

At St. Louis, Terry chatted with Jim Gallagher, Cubs' general manager, and the assumption is that they didn't discuss Terry's Memphis farm. Jimmy Wilson's contract to manage the Bruins expires on Dec. 31.

Terry also met with George V. McLaughlin, of the Brooklyn Trust Company, the bank which holds the Dodger purse strings. If McLaughlin makes a pitch for Terry, there'll be some fun in Flatbush.

LaMotta Stops Johnny Walker

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—Jake LaMotta, New York middleweight, technically kayoed Pvt. Johnny Walker, of Philadelphia, in 53 seconds of the second round of a scheduled eight-rounder at Convention Hall before 8,000 here.

Lee Oma, 185, of Detroit, TKO'd Willie Thomas, 210, of Philadelphia, in the third round. Dusty Wilkerson, 173, of Philadelphia, TKO'd Nat Peragine, 174, of New York, in the fourth. Tommy Bell, Youngstown, Ohio, welterweight, decisioned Harold Smith, of Detroit, in eight rounds.

Zivic to Meet Basora In Detroit Tomorrow

DETROIT, Oct. 13—Promoter Nick Londe has announced that former welterweight champ Fritz Zivic has signed to fight Jose Basora in a ten-rounder here Friday. Zivic, now banned by the National Boxing Association because of his failure to go through with a match scheduled recently in Chicago, will be allowed to fight on the 15th.

Charlie Jones, manager of ex-lightweight champ Sammy Angott, has announced that Angott is receiving \$15,000 guarantee to fight Luther "Sluggo" White in Los Angeles Oct. 18.

ODT Head Approves Orange Bowl Contest

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 13—The Orange Bowl football game has been approved by the Office of Defense Transportation. George Eastman, ODT director, granted the approval provided the ticket sale is confined to Dade County residents.

The committee agreed promptly to Eastman's condition and is already scouting prospective contestants.

Cooper Has Compound Fracture

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13—Walker Cooper, Cardinal catcher, suffered a compound fracture of the index finger of his throwing hand when he was hit by a foul tip from Frankie Crosetti's bat in the fifth inning of the last World Series game. It is not expected that the fracture will interfere with Cooper's future baseball career.

Leahy's Squad Rated Nation's Top Grid Team

Army Second, Navy Third In Poll of Sports Writers

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Ninety-nine football writers agree with Fritz Crisler, Michigan mentor, who called Frank Leahy guilty of understatement in saying that this year's Notre Dame team is "only fair."

The writers, voting in an Associated Press poll, cast 86 first place votes for the Irish as the best gridiron combination in the nation.

The lowest ballot for the South Benders rated them third. Michigan, last week's second-place eleven, skidded to ninth as a result of the 35-12 shellacking the Wolverines suffered at the hands of the South Benders Saturday.

Notre Dame polled 86 first-place votes while Army, Navy and Pennsylvania got one each. Other first-place votes went to Del Monte, Pre-Flight, which got six, and the March Field eleven, which received four.

Here are the top ten teams according to the poll:

Notre Dame, 941; Army, 847; Navy, 669; Pennsylvania, 408; Purdue, 398; Duke, 370; Iowa Pre-Flight, 325; Southern California, 309; Michigan, 273; College of Pacific, 125.

Dodgers Lose Dean McAdams

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The Brooklyn Dodgers' professional football team, already beaten three times straight and yet to score a point, has lost the services of kicking and passing ace Dean McAdams. McAdams broke two bones in his left hand when he tackled Andy Farkas last Sunday in the game with the Washington Redskins.

McAdams is the sixth Dodger to be injured. The others were: Ken Heineman and Merlyn Condit, backs; Bill Conkrit, center; Herman Schmarr, end, and George Grandinette, guard.

The Dodgers play their city rivals, the Giants, at Ebbets Field Sunday.

Ed Barrow, Yankee Prexy, Seriously Ill in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Edward G. Barrow, 75-year-old president of the New York Yankees, is in a critical condition at a hospital here. He is suffering from a heart ailment and was not allowed to listen to the last game of the World Series, but the scores were brought to him at the end of each inning. Barrow entered the hospital last Friday.

He entered baseball in 1895 as manager of the Wheeling (W.Va.) team of the Interstate League. Later he became president of the International League. In 1917 he moved to Boston as manager of the Red Sox and won the American League pennant. While with the Sox he developed Babe Ruth as a southpaw pitcher. In 1920, Ruth was sold to the Yankees for \$100,000 and Barrow followed.

Black Hawks Get Okay To Use Defense Workers

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—The Chicago Black Hawks hockey team has received permission from the War Manpower Commission to use players from defense plants. William Spencer, WMC regional director, said a man could play hockey if hockey was his regular occupation. Although off-season work in defense plants is helpful to the war effort, Spencer added that it should not be construed as regular employment. The ruling would not affect the players' Selective Service standing.

Shut Out, '42 Derby King, Annexes Laurel Stakes

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13—Shut Out, winner of last year's Kentucky Derby, won the \$10,000 Laurel Stakes at Pimlico here yesterday. The son of Equipose beat With Regards by a neck after a close stretch run. Son of Peace ran third, a length behind With Regards.

Shut Out paid \$4.60, \$2.40 and \$2.20 while With Regards paid \$2.60 and \$2.30 and Son of Peace paid \$2.50.

Durocher Divorced

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13—Mrs. Grace Durocher has been granted a divorce by circuit judge William Killoren from Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and allowed to resume her maiden name, Grace Dozier. She married Durocher Sept. 27, 1934, when Leo short-stopped for the Cardinals.

Terranova Suspended

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13—The Louisiana State Athletic Commission has suspended indefinitely featherweight champ Phil Terranova and his manager, Bobby Gleason. The commission charged that Terranova has refused to go through with an agreement to fight Jackie Callura, ex-champ, in New Orleans Oct. 11.



Corner to Hold Second Round Table Meeting

Lend-Lease Expert, Walter Thayer, Will Conduct Tonight's Session

Rainbow Corner's second Round Table Conference will be held at the club tonight from 7.30 to 8.30. Walter Thayer, American Lend-Lease expert, will be question-master.

The "brains trust" for the discussion will be composed of Leslie Hore Belisha, former British War Minister; Frank Pakenham, assistant to Sir William Beveridge; Ward Price, of the Daily Mail; Col. Frank Owen, British public relations officer; Hilda Marchant, of the Daily Mirror, and Lt. Sir Colville Barclay, of the Royal Navy.

Victory

Friday—"International Sports," good neighbor discussion, Bob Considine, 8 PM.
Saturday—"Victory Varieties," 9 PM.
Sunday—London tour, 10 AM; tea dance, 3-6 PM; movies, 8 PM.
Monday—German class, 7 PM; Halloween show rehearsal, 7.30 PM.
Tuesday—Halloween show rehearsal, 7.30 PM.
Wednesday—Dance, 8-10.30 PM.
Thursday—German class, 7 PM; community singing, 9-11 PM.

Washington

Friday—Sightseeing tours, 10.15 AM; Laz. cartoonist, 2.30 PM; shorthand dictation practice, 7 PM; beginners' Pitman shorthand class, 7 PM; movie, 8.30 PM.
Saturday—Sightseeing tours, 10.30 AM; trip to Windsor Castle and Eton College, 11.45 AM; dance, 8.15 PM.
Sunday—Sightseeing tours, 10.30 AM; all-day tour, 11 AM; Tower of London trip, 2 PM; tea dance, 3 PM; movie, 9 PM.
Monday—Sightseeing tours, 10.15 AM; Tower of London trip, 2 PM; beginners' conversational French class, 7 PM; shorthand dictation practice, 7 PM; beginners' conversational Spanish class, 9 PM; piano music, 9 PM.
Tuesday—Sightseeing tours, 10.30 AM; individual dancing instruction, 2.30 PM; beginners' conversational Italian class, 7 PM; dance, 8.15 PM.
Wednesday—Sightseeing tours, 10.30 AM; Laz. cartoonist, 2.30 PM; chess instruction, 8-11 PM.

Charles Street

Sunday—Classical recordings, 2.30 PM; buffet dance, 7-11 PM.
Tuesday—Movie, 7.30-10 PM.
Thursday—Dinner dance, 7-11.30 PM.

Eagle

Tuesday—Movies, 3 PM.
Thursday—Broadcast to America, 3.30 PM.

Milestone

Friday—Dance, 8-11 PM.
Saturday—Horseback riding, 11 AM; "Milestone Varieties," 11.30 PM.
Sunday—London tour, 10 AM; Open house, 7-10 PM.
Monday—Laz. cartoonist, 1.30-5 PM.
Tuesday—Fishing, 2 PM; Theater party, 5.30 PM.
Wednesday—Dancing class, 7 PM; dance, 8 PM.

Milestone Officers

Friday—Dance, 8-11 PM.
Sunday—Open house, 1-5 PM.
Monday—Laz. cartoonist, 8-11 PM.
Wednesday—Recorded music, 8.30 PM.

Reindeer Officers

Friday—Movie, 8.30 PM.
Sunday—Buffet supper, 6 PM; dance, 7.30 PM.
Monday—Movie, 3.30 PM; bridge, 8 PM.
Tuesday—Laz. cartoonist, 7.30-11.30 PM.
Wednesday—Bridge lecture by Yarborough, 8 PM.

Rainbow Corner

Friday—Piano music, 3-5 PM; dance, 7.30 PM.
Saturday—Movies, 2.30-6.30 PM; open house, 3-6 PM.
Sunday—Movies, 3-5 PM; piano music, 3-5 PM; dance, 7.30 PM.
Monday—Piano music, 3-5 PM; dance, 7.30 PM.
Tuesday—Open house, 3-5 PM; boxing, 7.30 PM.
Wednesday—Piano music, 3-5 PM; salute to the forces, 7 PM; variety show, 9 PM.

Columbia

Friday—London tour, 9.30 AM; Tower of London trip, 1.30 PM; football dance, 7.30 PM.
Saturday—London tour, 9.30 AM; furlough club meeting, 10.30 AM; mardi gras ball, 7.30 PM.
Sunday—Music hour, 11 AM; dance, 7.30 PM.
Monday—London tour, 9.30 AM; Tower of London trip, 1.30 PM; dramatic classes, 6.30 PM; "Charity Begins at Home," mystery play, 8 PM; bridge and bingo, 9 PM.
Tuesday—London tour, 9.30 AM; furlough club meeting, 10.30 AM; Tower of London trip, 1.30 PM; dance, 7.30 PM.
Wednesday—London tour, 9.30 AM; Tower of London trip, 1.30 PM; ice skating, 5.30 PM; movies, 7 PM; piano requests, 9 PM.
Thursday—London tour, 9.30 AM; furlough club meeting, 10.30 AM; Tower of London trip, 1.30 PM; dramatic classes, 6.30 PM; piano requests, 8.30 PM; dancing class, 8.30 PM; recorded classics, 9.30 PM.

American Forces Network

Operated by Radio Branch, Special Service Division, SOS, ETO
A play-by-play account of the Navy-Penn State football game will be broadcast over the American Forces Network, atmospheric conditions permitting, Saturday, at 7 PM. The game will be played at Annapolis. Bill Stern will be at the microphone.

1402 kc. On Your Dial 1420 kc.
213.9m. 211.3m.

Thursday, Oct. 14

- 1100—GI Jive.
- 1115—Hi Neighbor.
- 1130—BBC Northern Orchestra.
- 1200—Strictly GI.
- 1230—Music from America.
- 1300—News (BBC).
- 1310—Barracks Bar.
- 1400—Sign Off until 1745.
- 1745—Spotlight on Tommy Dorsey.
- 1800—News (BBC).
- 1810—Personal Album—Gertrude Niessen.
- 1825—GI Singer Club.
- 1890—Sports—Stars and Stripes Radio Reporter.
- 1995—The Aldrich Family.
- 1930—Crosby Music Hall.
- 2000—News from Home—Stars and Stripes Roundup.
- 2010—Fred Waring Show.
- 2025—This is the Army—Interview with Army Pictorial Service private.
- 2030—ITMA—Tommy Handley (BBC).
- 2100—News (BBC).
- 2115—Novelty Time.
- 2125—Mail Call.
- 2155—Weekend Leave.
- 2200—Sammy Kaye and his Orchestra.
- 2220—Final Edition—Stars and Stripes News.

WAC Private Meets Pop, a S/Sgt.

Daughter Stationed 30 Miles from War Vet

By Cpl. Paul H. Weiss
Stars and Stripes Unit Correspondent

A U.S. MEDIUM BOMBER BASE, Oct. 13—It isn't often that a private greets a staff sergeant with "Hello, Daddy!" But it happened the other night, and the private—a she—wasn't kidding.

Pvt. Bertha Freeman, of the WACs, saw her father, S/Sgt. Benjamin C. Freeman, a mechanic at this station, for the first time in seven months. Arriving in England with a medical corps unit last month, Pvt. Freeman was stationed only 30 miles away from her dad.

"She looks fine," S/Sgt. Freeman said, after the reunion. "When she first spoke of joining the WACs, I decided that if she wanted to—that was enough. Now I'm glad she went through with it."

"It will seem a long time between passes, but I'll know how to use them." In addition to father and daughter, the Freeman family, all of Bedford, Mass., has two other members in the armed forces—sons Lawrence and Edward, both in the Navy. Edward was on the cruiser Helena when it was sunk recently in the South Pacific, but is on another ship now.

"The Fighting Freemans are still in there," said dad Freeman, "and we'll be in there at the end. Then for that whole reunion . . ."



A new kind of family reunion in the Army took place when father and daughter—S/Sgt. Benjamin C. and WAC Pvt. Bertha Freeman, of Bedford, Mass.—saw each other on this side of the Atlantic for the first time in seven months.

S/Sgt. Freeman served during the first World War in England, France, and Germany. For participating in a major engagement in the Metz sector in 1918, he wears a bronze star on his Victory Medal.

No Evidence of Nazi Air Power Falling Off, Fighter Chief Says

(Continued from page 1)

fighter planes in defense of the Reich was not necessarily due to depleted first-line fighter strength.

"The Hun has been turning to aerial rockets as defense against our attacks, and rocket apparatus simply is too much for single-engined fighters," the General explained.

The standard .50 cal. machine-gun, with which bombers and P47s alike are armed, is the answer to the rocket gun, the fighter commander pointed out. The .50 caliber are deadly at the range to most effective with their rockets.

The General spoke about secret weapons. "The Hun is a scientific killer. He always has been. And he certainly must be working on new weapons. But his propaganda usually has been just a little more effective than the secret weapons turned out to be when they finally were used. They usually were something the scientists already knew about, basically at least."

Gen. Kepner reviewed the scores the P47 pilots are piling up against the Luftwaffe, which after last weekend now show an average of about five Nazi planes shot down for every U.S. fighter lost, and, in a commendatory letter to all personnel of Fighter Command, congratulated the force on its showing.

(On Friday, the P47s went part way to Vegesack and Bremen with the Forts and Libs, shot down 12 enemy planes for the loss of three; on Saturday they met the bombers returning from the longest raid yet in the ETO—to Danzig and Marienberg—and successfully kept off German attacks without loss; on Sunday the 47s went to Munster and back, destroying 21 Nazi planes for the loss of one P47.)

Stressing that the 47s' principal job was to get the bombers safely to their targets and home again, Gen. Kepner said in his message: "Bear in mind that placing a bomb on the enemy requires teamwork. You have each and every one accomplished your part."

USAAF Lists More Awards

Distinguished Flying Crosses

California
Capt. Frederick J. Illeg, Oakland; 1/Lt. William J. Lakey Jr., Canoga Park, and Robert E. Wirt, Oakland; 2/Lt. Samuel R. Johnston, San Francisco.

Connecticut
1/Lt. David I. Tyler Jr., Hartford; S/Sgt. Joseph Simchak, Newington, and Sgt. Angelo L. Longo, Hartford.

Georgia
T/Sgt. William R. Wilkinson Jr., Townsend.

Illinois
1/Lt. Harry J. Miller and Benjamin R. Toczyl, Chicago; T/Sgt. Howard E. Herman, Creve Coeur; S/Sgt. Edward J. Stokoski, Chicago, and George L. Green, Jerseyville.

Idaho
S/Sgt. Raymond R. Peck, Twin Falls.

Indiana
Maj. Howard W. Moore, Farmersburg; 2/Lt. Karl H. Brauer, Indianapolis; T/Sgt. James Good, Plainfield, and S/Sgt. John P. Czigas, Whiting.

Iowa
S/Sgt. Darwin E. Neff, Fort Dodge, and Robert L. Van Rees, Okaloosa.

Kansas
Capt. Robert J. Stine, Edna, and A. Burzan, Holsington.

Massachusetts
F/O Robert W. Collette, Hudson; T/Sgt. Frank G. Capuano, Boston, and S/Sgt. Philip S. Spofford, Arlington.

Michigan
Capt. Robert E. Miller, Pleasant Ridge; 2/Lt. William H. Henry, Detroit; S/Sgt. James E. Schneider, Lincoln Park, and Ernest E. Gliford, Wyandotte.

Minnesota
T/Sgt. Robert F. Nelson, Milaca.

Mississippi
T/Sgt. James R. Welch, Lottown, and Homer J. Anacker, Poplarville; S/Sgt. Richard T. Berry, Lyon.

Missouri
2/Lt. William J. Byrd, Chillicothe.

Montana
S/Sgt. Raymond Shelton, Hazleton; Alfred R. Sorenson, Missoula, and Robert H. Padbury, Helena.

Nebraska
Capt. Merle C. Hamilton, Orchard.

New Mexico
S/Sgt. George W. James and Clarence E. White, Albuquerque; George G. Holt, Tucumanari.

New York
T/Sgt. William J. Murphy Jr., Gowanda; George W. Ashworth, Oriskany; Alan B. Perry, Rochester, and Eugene E. Kennedy, New York City; S/Sgt. Walter L. Hazleton, Heuvelton; Cricenino N. Grassulo, New York City; Robert S. Blair, Kew Gardens, Edgar Van Valkenburg, Syracuse, and Raymond C. Stuart, Lockport.

North Carolina
Capt. David S. Clifton, Warsaw; 1/Lt. Ralph B. Ward, Concord; S/Sgt. Walter M. Patrick, Pine Bluff.

Ohio
1/Lt. James O. Bradley, Cincinnati; T/Sgt. Frank C. Kaczor, Cleveland; S/Sgt. Ralph R. Strobsack, Elyria; Carl E. Cleland, Sunbury, and Corwin C. Huff, Steubenville.

Oklahoma
S/Sgt. Harold E. Rogers, Miami, and Ellsworth N. Tibbets, Seiling.

Pennsylvania
1/Lt. Abbot M. Smith Jr., West Chester; 2/Lt. Charles H. McCandless Jr., Pittsburgh; T/Sgt. William C. Reese, Wilkes-Barre, and Fred J. Bewak, Johnstown; S/Sgt. Albert S. Kleckner Jr., Reading; John C. Lott, Egypt; John E. Treon, Revwood; John H. Roth Jr., Mount Joy; John Coulson, Coal Valley; William W. Fahrenholz, McKees Rocks.

Rhode Island
T/Sgt. Martin J. McDonnell, Providence.

South Carolina
1/Lt. Heyward V. Simpson, Anderson.

Tennessee
T/Sgt. Roscoe M. Pierson, Memphis, and S/Sgt. Anthony N. Sherr, Nashville.

Texas
1/Lts. Charles L. Herman, Houston; William H. Springton, Big Lake; Joseph A. Adams, Jasper, and Eldridge G. Shelton Jr., Plainview; F/O Robert L. Carson, Fort Worth; S/Sgt. Randal Cowan, Frick; Robert F. Martin, Sandy Point; Robert S. Mears, DeLeon, and Chester L. Privitt, Lubbock.

Utah
Capt. William Le G. Chamberlin, Salt Lake City.

Virginia
2/Lt. Elbert E. Stone, Martinsville.

Senators - - -

(Continued from page 1)

sent to Australia in one year was wrong. The correct figure, he declared, was 21,135 trucks sent to Australia in two and a half years.

The senators' assertion that only 15,000 trucks had been made available in the U.S. was wrong, too, the President said. In the same period during which Australia got 21,135 trucks, 750,000 were turned out for civilian use in the U.S., he stated.

All the trucks sent to Australia, he added, had been ordered by Gen. MacArthur, and were necessary because transfers of freight from different railway gauges there increased the need for road transport.

An average of 130,000 tons of Jap shipping has been sunk every month for the last six months, principally by American submarines, the President declared. He said that if the rate of sinkings were kept up, it would total about 1,400,000 tons a year. The tonnage of Jap shipping sent to the bottom has been larger than Japanese capacity to make replacements, he added.

Washington
Maj. Eugene P. Roberts, Spokane, and S/Sgt. Marvin H. Goss, Yakima.

West Virginia
T/Sgt. William T. Johnson, Weilsburg, and S/Sgt. John A. Romeo, Shinnston.

Wisconsin
1/Lt. Leroy E. Zaruba, West Allis; 2/Lts. Norbert A. Zwick, Wauwatosa, and Darrell D. Gust, La Crosse; T/Sgt. Franklin A. Blum, Hartford.

District of Columbia
1/Lt. Robert E. Goodwin.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal
Capt. Ray C. Mitchell, Lincoln, Neb.; 2/Lts. William F. Hunt, Montgomery, Ala.; Justus D. Foster, Harrodsburg, Ky., and Robert S. Johnson, Lawton, Okla.; S/Sgt. John E. Wasche, Wadena, Minn.

Air Medals
Alabama
2/Lt. Tom J. Hunt, Birmingham.

Arkansas
S/Sgt. Roy A. Martin, Rison, and William C. Martin, Texarkana.

California
Capt. Carroll A. Taylor, Long Beach, and Harold B. Wesley, Van Nuys; F/O Leonard E. Landis, Los Angeles; S/Sgt. Milton C. Gelling, Oakland.

Colorado
T/Sgt. Elwyn F. Timme, Crowley, and S/Sgt. William H. Hulén, Denver.

Connecticut
S/Sgt. Anthony D. Arcano and Sgt. Edward M. Farcas, Stamford.

Florida
S/Sgt. Robert T. Dodd, Quincy; Kermit M. Ross, Deland, and James E. Smith, Sanford.

Georgia
T/Sgt. Travis L. Sutton, Willacochee, and S/Sgt. Lonnie A. Smith, Blackshear.

Illinois
S/Sgt. Archer R. Funk, Highland Park.

Iowa
S/Sgt. William F. Crowe, Sioux City.

Kansas
F/O Joseph W. Bazin, Franklin.

Kentucky
T/Sgt. Glen Wells, Baptist, and Iven G. Slate, White Plains.

Louisiana
S/Sgt. Wesley K. McPherson, Baton Rouge, and Sgt. Warren J. Levett, New Orleans.

Massachusetts
1/Lt. Wallace W. Palmer, Fairview; F/O

NEWS FROM HOME

Private Owners Regain Control Of Coal Mines

Ickes Ends U.S. Possession Of 1,700 Pits Still in Federal Hands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Federal Coal Mines Administrator, terminated yesterday government possession of the 1,700 mines remaining under his control, and announced that he would liquidate the Coal Mines Administration and take the government "out of the coal-mining business."

His action completed the return to private owners of mines seized on May 1 under President Roosevelt's executive order. Earlier 1,600 mines were restored to their owners.

Bombers Have New Compass

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 (AP)—The existence of a revolutionary new compass which has been guiding Allied bombers for months was revealed here. Charles Marcus, vice-president of Bendix Aviation, said that the compass was the result of seven years' work. The apparatus uses the earth's magnetic field to develop minute electrical impulses which turn the compass indicator. The compass, Marcus said, would not go off reading during a dive or climb or overshoot during a turn nor oscillate in rough weather.

WLB Orders Drivers Back

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Informed that a strike involving some 2,000 truck drivers was underway at St. Louis, the War Labor Board telegraphed a call to the workers to return to their jobs immediately. The men are asking a pay increase and two weeks' vacation with pay.

Patrick Nash Dies

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Patrick A. Nash, 80, Illinois Democratic leader, died of pneumonia. He was co-chief of the powerful Kelly-Nash political machine.

Musical 'You've Had It' At Bomber Base Friday

AN EIGHTH BOMBER STATION, Oct. 13—An all soldier musical show "You've Had It," will be staged here Friday night. Among those in the cast are Sgt. John J. Genduso, of New York, Lt. Joel Ginsberg who will play a sketch entitled "Two Day Passes," and Lt. Leon Robbins, of Janesville, Fla.

Music and lyrics were written by Sgt. Isadore Rosovsky, of Brooklyn, and Ben Irwin, station ARC director. "The Gremlins," the base band, will provide music. The show is being directed by Sgt. Tom Frank, of New York.

Leonard W. Sweet, West Springfield; T/Sgt. Thomas L. Ellis, Fall River, and S/Sgt. William Aguiar, Swansea.

Michigan
S/Sgt. Niles D. Loudenslager, Sumner.

Mississippi
T/Sgt. George J. Buchanan, Heidelberg.

Missouri
1/Lt. Leo D. Crause, St. Louis, and T/Sgt. Ralph A. Branstetter, Vandalia.

Montana
S/Sgt. Charles M. Mastin, Kinsey.

New Jersey
2/Lt. Jack H. Hersch.

New York
Lt. Col. Harry P. Leber Jr. and 2/Lt. Irwin Levy, New York City; T/Sgt. Alfred G. Wardlaw, Long Island; S/Sgt. Vernon M. Meyerhoeffer, Long Island, and George J. Bullis, Syracuse; Sgt. Jack P. Pavela, Long Island.

North Carolina
S/Sgt. Guy W. Calhoun, Fontana, and Sgt. George S. Webb, Pineyons.

North Dakota
Capt. James M. Campbell, Strum.

Ohio
T/Sgt. Robert E. Wisecup, Cleveland, and S/Sgt. Preston Davis Jr., Columbus.

Oklahoma
1/Lt. Walter R. Young, Cushing, and 2/Lt. Donald L. Nichols, Perkins.

Pennsylvania
Capt. William W. Ottimer, Philadelphia; 2/Lt. Frank Farkas, Pittsburgh; T/Sgt. Thomas I. Wolfgang, Garden, and James W. Wrigley, Etna; S/Sgt. Joseph M. Hager, Freeport; Harold L. Dickinson, Patsy Mascio and Frank A. Rubello, Philadelphia, and John L. Clawson, Blairsville, and Sgt. Francis W. Darrell, Reylee.

Rhode Island
S/Sgt. Albert D. Langvin, Sayreville, and Sgt. Ernest A. Arnold, Pawtucket.

Tennessee
Maj. George A. Lawson, Hillsboro, and Harry J. Jones, Nashville; T/Sgt. William D. Meredith, Knoxville; S/Sgt. James L. Burke, Elbert, and Leon Helton, Waynesboro.

Texas
1/Lt. Louis L. Halton, Nacogdoches; T/Sgt. Louis N. Huddleston, Dallas, and Sgt. Bob G. Patterson, Valley Mills.

Wyoming
Capt. Norris E. Hartwell Jr., Cheyenne.

Soldier's Medal

1/Lt. Thomas B. Stovall, Atlanta, Ga.

By Milton Caniff

Terry and the Pirates

