

THE STARS AND STRIPES Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations



New York, N.Y.-London, England

Thursday, April 20, 1944

8,500 Tons Rained on Nazis in 30 Hours

Sevastopol **Battered** by **Heavy Guns**

Entire City Brought Under Fire; Nazis Attacking in Stanislavov Area

Massed Russian artillery, stretched around the landward sides of Sevastopol in an unbroken are, brought the entire port under gunfire yesterday as the main forces of two Soviet armies under Gens. Feodor Tolbukhin and Andrei Yeremenko began a systematic attack to batter through the port's defenses.

The only city in the whole Crimea left to the Germans, Sevastopol appeared to be going through its final hours in Nazi hands. Great fires burned behind the enemy's street barricades, sending up thick columns of smoke, and violent ex-

plosions rocked the area.

Land batteries, a screen of warships and the Red Air Force had all but sealed the port's sea exit.

On the mainland, in front of the Carpathian passes leading into Czechoslova-kia and Hungary, powerful forces of German infantry and tanks pressed strong counter-attacks against Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First Ukrainian front east of Stanislavov, the oil town 60 miles southwest of Tarnopol.

Germans Claim Gains

German radio claimed Nazi troops "threw the Russians out of a number of localities south of the Dniester" in this area and in particular claimed the recapture of Nadvorna, 20 miles southwest of Stanislavov. Col. Ernst von Hammer, German News Agency military com-mentator, expanding this claim, asserted last night that the Nazis had driven east across the upper Dniester at several points

here.

The enemy counter-attacks, acknow-ledged briefly in the Soviet communique, strengthened the Axis line against the danger of a breakthrough that would put the Russians astride one of the main roads through central Europe. Moscow claimed the Germans were suffering "heavy losses in men and material."

Moscow dispatches made no mention of operations on the other fronts, although

of operations on the other fronts, although a brief air communique reported a mass raid on the Rumanian port of Constanza

Monday night.

Russian accounts said thousands of Germans were dying as the Red Army pushed into Sevastopol.

pushed into Sevastopol.

Before losing the historic battleground of Balaclava—capture of which was announced late Tuesday night—the Germans massed with their equipment on beaches west of the town, waiting for power barges to take them off. Russian planes and surface craft circled the beaches, Soviet reporters said, and completely destroyed the embarkation fleet, killing thousands and leaving their thousands and leaving their equipment only twisted metal.

All Southeast Europe's Oil Is Taken Over by Germany

All oil stocks in southeast Europe have been ordered placed at the disposal of the German high command, and German authorities in Rumania, Hungary, Slovakia and Jugoslavia have been told to stop issuing licenses for civilian use of oil, the Soviet News Agency reported

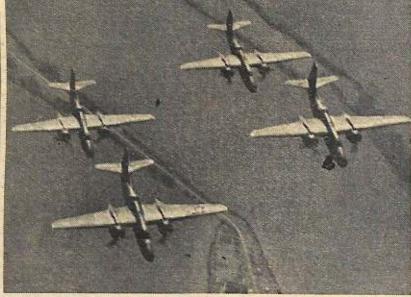
TheWarToday

Air War-Fleets of American heavies and factories in west Germany in third great blow in 30 hours at German inva-sion defenses; assaults follow 4,400-ton RAF assault on railway targets in France; estimated 6,000 planes have hit German targets in two days.

Pacific—Rabaul, Truk and targets
Pacific—Rabaul, Truk and targets
Hollandia, attacked again by air; areas
behind Madang bombed as Australian
troops prepare for final assault on New
Cainea base. Guinea base.

Russia— Fall of Sevastopol appears near as Russians bring entire port under artillery fire; great fires raging, helped along by continued air attack; Germans continue counter-attacks east of Stanislavov, oil center southwest of Tarnopol, in attempt to keep gateway into central Europe closed.

It Struck the First American Blow



Winging across France on a recent attack are four A20 Havocs, twin-engined light bombers whose capabilities in low and medium altitude bombing has been demonstrated in virtually every war theater. They were taken off the secret list yesterday.

trained American crews flew A20s bor-rowed from the British.

Two were lost and one returned on a single engine without a prop and part of the nose. It had fought its way through

On one of the initial missions, 1/Lt. William Istrander, of Las Vegas, Nev., ditched his flak-ridden aircraft in the North Sea. His two gunners, Sgts. Irving Binney, of Woodside, L.I., and John Wilson, of Bogalusala, La., bailed out and floated safely to England, while Ostrander was rescued from the sea shortly afterward.

Another pilot 1/Lt. Horsee E. Pair

Another pilot, 1/Lt. Horace F. Pair, of Atlanta, Ga., executed a no-engine landing in his A20 after bombing the

target and returning from Europe on one

international incident.

A20 Havocs Again Being Used By USAAF to Bomb Germans

A20 Havoes, the twin-engined light bombers which struck the first American aerial blow at Europe 21 months ago, are bombing German targets regularly today from bases in England, the Ninth Air Force announced

Havocs, flown by the British also as Bostons, were first used by the USAAF against German targets in the July 4, 1942, Paris raid, on which six specially

Warren Named GOP Keynoter light flak over Paris and at one time came so low that it bounced off the ground in

Selection of Rep. Martin As Convention Chairman Urged by Committee

CHICAGO, Apr. 19 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren, of California, has been selected unanimously as temporary chairman and keynote speaker for the Republican national convention in June, National Chairman Harrison Spangler announced today.

He said the party's arrangements committee also would recommend the selection of Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R., Mass.), House minority leader, as the convention's permanent chairman.

The decision to recommend Warren was

said to have been made by the party chieftains after two days' conferences. Twenty-four members of the committee met in closed session to decide the question and to select the permanent chairman

of the convention.

Warren, 53, already has the backing of his state's 50 delegates as a candidate for the vice-presidency. He has been mentioned frequently as a running mate to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey should the latter be nominated for the presidency.

Germans Seep Preparing New Offensive at Anzio

ALLIED HQ, Italy, Apr. 19—The Germans showed signs of preparing an offensive in the Anzio beachhead area today, moving heavy traffic from below the Lake Albano region toward Cisterna outside the central Allied defenses. The Germans have been keeping constant Germans have been keeping constant pressure on the western rim of the peri-meter and on Monday four thrusts were beaten off.

on the main Italian front artillery action increased slightly along the Tyrrhenian coast; quiet continued on the Adriatic side. Allied bombers and fighter-bombers continued their "rail-busting" campaign, beating off the heaviest German fighter opposition in some time. They smashed at rail lines between the battle zone and the Florence while heavy bombers remained

CIO, AFL Join in a Plea To Keep Price Controls

WASHINGTON, Apr. 19 (AP)—The CIO and the AFL, in an unusual joint statement concurred in by the Railway Labor Executives Association, called upon Congress today to continue "without weakening amendments" the federal system of price controls.

The statement was read by President William Green of the AFL to the Senate Banking committee

Banking committee.

Luftwaffe's Fields, **Invasion Defenses** Rent by U.S. Fleets

Day Thrusts Into W. Germany Mark Third Giant Raid in 2 Days, Follow RAF's 4,400-Ton Blow at Rail Targets

Thundering across Germany in the third tremendous assault at German invasion defenses within 30 hours, American Liberators and Fortresses delivered smashing blows yesterday at fighter factories and airplane parking fields in western Germany. Between 750 and 1,000 bombers took part, escorted all the way by an equally large number of P38s, P47s and P51s.

The giant armadas roared over the English coast only a few hours after the greatest force of RAF bombers-ever dispatched against occupied Europe, numbering more than 1,000, had hurled a load_of 4,400 tons of bombs on railway targets in France.

Foe Conceding and fighter bombers, as well as the heavies and fighters—to dump some 8,500 tons of high explosive and incendiaries on air-**ThelstInvasion**

Allies Have Power to Win Initial Success, Nazi Spokesman Says

Round Already

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 19 (Reuter)—A German foreign office spokesman, quoted by the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, declared today: "The Allies have enough ships and armaments

"We do not doubt that the Anglo-Americans have considerable air and sea superiority, and that they can create storm centers in the West where they evasive action.

After this mission the USAAF here did not use the ships again until operations which began last month. On Mar. 7 a small force successfully attacked a lighter field at Conches, 60 miles west

"Every point is within reach of their bombers, and they have the initial advan-tage of the ability to make surprise of Paris.

Four times in March and again on Apr. 10 and 13 Havocs in greater strength bombed the French coast, and on Tuesday they joined Marauders in a strong attack on railway yards near Charleroi in Belgium and also hit a power plant at Monceau-sur-Sambre.

On one of the initial missions, 1/Lt. William Istrander, of Las Veras Nev

attacks.
"Germany, however, has built strong inner defenses behind the Atlantic Wall which will prevent the initial footholds extending, and Cassino has shown that the German defense forces cannot be broken

by bombing.

"It is probable that the Allies have worked out new tactics founded on the experience gained in Africa and Italy, and will use new weapons and secret invasion inventions.

inventions. "It is believed that intensified air reconnaissance will enable Germany to know to an hour when the attack will

(The Associated Press reported that this German spokesman was quoted by the STB as saying that invasion is the "pre-dominating theme" in Berlin, even though A20s came into the limelight almost at the outset of World War II in a Senate debate which almost fomented an interventional limited Press dispatch from Stock-

An experimental A20 had crashed in (Continued on page 4)

(A United Press dispatch from Stock-holm told of reports from Berlin that

Within 30 hours, it was estimated that the Allied air forces had sent craft installations and railway centers vital to the German defense of hundreds of miles of coastline.

It was 30 hours of the most intensive

It was 30 hours of the most intensive pre-invasion aerial assault yet loosed upon the enemy, with the RAF smashing key railway junctions and rail lines to the coast by night and the USAAF sapping the Luftwaffe's strength by day.

And so light was the opposition encountered that it appeared evident that the Germans were holding their fighter strength for the day of the landings.

Losses Extremely Low Losses Extremely Low

Losses in all the operations were remarkably light. The RAF, sending its biggest-ever force, lost only 14 bombers, less than 1.4 per cent. The U.S. raids on Germany cost only five bombers and two fighters. In the previous day's operations, over Berlin and surrounding areas, the USAAF lost 19 bombers and six fighters, headquarters announced yesterday.

While the biggest formations of the day hit targets in Germany, other forces ranged across northern France, hammering at the defenses behind the so-called "invasion coast."

A separate force of Liberators struck the Pas de Calais area at a cost of only one bomber, and Marauders of the Ninth struck other targets, along with Bostons, Mitchells and Typhoons of the RAF.

Meanwhile, the Ninth Air Force revealed officially for the first time that a U.S. light bomber—the A20 Havoe—now is operating against the Germans from bases here, supplementing the work

from bases here, supplementing the work of the growing Marauder forces.

The bombers met almost no fighter opposition over Germany, and American fighter pilots had to scour the skies to find enemy planes to fight. In all, the escorting fighters knocked down 16 and the bombers five.

Anti-aircraft, too, was on a reduced cale at most targets, returning crews though the Libs encountered intense flak

over the Pas de Calais.

The Forts and Libs made round trips of 350 to 550 miles to strike their targets—fighter aircraft factories in the vicinity of Kassel; aircraft parks at Eschwege, Paderborn, Gutersloh, Lippstadt and Werl, all in the vicinity of Hamm and Kassel. Hangars and barracks were covered with bombs, strike photos showed.

Targets attacked at Eschwege, Pader-

Targets attacked at Eschwege, Paderborn, Guersloh, Lippstadt and Werl were fighter fields used as parking places for new planes ready for combat.

Crews back from Lippstadt said flak was light. Only one group reported encountering enemy fighters, and these did not press the attack.

The weather was covereat of route to

The weather was overcast en route to the target, but it cleared at Lippstadt, permitting visual bombing. Fliers said the field was covered with hits.

Crews attacking Werl also bombed (Continued on page 4)

Allies Reveal RAF Laid Mines in Danube Raiding

RAF bombers laid mines in the Danube River last week, Allied Headquarters in Italy announced yesterday, and destroyed 12 or 15 barges and tugs by strafing. Bucharest and Budapest radios announced Monday that Danube River traffic had been stopped after one big vessel and smaller ships had been sunk by mines,

Find Gas Field in Dakota ARDMORE, S.D., Apr. 19—Dr. E. P. Rothrock, state geologist, reported that the first commercial gas field in South Dakota had been tapped about a half mile north of Ardmore

Vandenberg Named No. 2 Man Allied Expeditionary AF

The appointment of Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, 45, of Washington, as deputy commander-in-chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force under Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory was announced yesterday by Gen, Eisenhower. He succeeds Maj. Gen. William O. Butler, whose new assignment has not been made

Vandenberg, a slim six-footer, is a command pilot with more than 5,000 hours' flying time and wears five U.S. decorations. He came to London in 1942 to assist in planning the North African invasion. He was promoted to brigadier general while chief of staff of the 12th

general while chief of staff of the 12th Air Force and later was appointed chief of staff of the Northwest African Strategic Air Force under Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, then a major general.

Vandenberg returned to Washington in the summer of 1943 to serve as deputy chief of the Air Staff. He was the senior Air Forces member of a U.S. military mission to Russia in the fall of 1943.

He was born in Milwaukee, graduated from West Point in 1923 and took his flying training at Brooks and Kelly Fields.

flying training at Brooks and Kelly Fields, Texas, in 1924.



Maj, Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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The Human Factor

"If you were to say to me, 'What is the first essential for success in war?' I would say the human factor. We must remember it is not the tank, the armored car or the battleship that is going to win this war. It is men inside them. That is a terribly important thing. Everything hinges on the human factor."

Those words, spoken by General Mont. gomery, were given new life and added meaning when the Luftwaffe struck at London during the early morning hours of Apr. 19.

Bracketed by a stick of H.E. bombs eight wards in a hospital were destroyed and fire swept through other sections. Several nurses died at their posts. Others moved quickly and efficiently to the aid of their patients.

These courageous women faced a hospital in a state of chaos. Doors were torn off hinges, others were jammed, glass and debris were everywhere, beds were everturned, while smoke and fire added further to the hazards and difficulties of rescue work. But everything hinges on the human factor, and in this case, as on the field of battle, it was the deciding factor. Patients were assisted and carried to safety. No panic developed, The nurses were magnificent,

A recent survey was made by the University of California to check American school children's reactions to the present war. The study, while limited in scope, was enlightening, for in most cases it proved that young America holds very definite opinions about the war.

Reaction to War

For example, the study revealed that intermediate students thought the United States was fighting to "gain" or maintain "peace," "freedom," "liberty," "democracy" and "happiness." The students also considered the causes for our participation. pation in war to be worthy; but thought that results after the war would affect only There was no indication in the intermediate responses of a vision of a better

Upper-grade students indicated a broader vision of war purposes than those of the intermediate grades. They said we were fighting for "equality," "humanity" and "a better world." They thought no punishment should be meted out to the punishment should be meted out to the people of enemy nations, because "They are as human as we are," and "After the war it will be a free world." They placed responsibility for the war with Fascism, Nazism, and a few leaders who should be shot for the betterment of the world.

Children in grades seven and eight

seemed to have a real conception of those qualities of character in our enemies which they disliked. In describing the Japanese people as a nation they used, in test responses, such terms as "mean," "brutal," "dirty fighters" and "sly." They disliked Germany because her people have killed, captured, starved and robbed other people, and they also re-member that Germany declared war on the United States.

The young students expressed very few

doubts of ultimate victory. Their confidence in war leadership was high. They thought Britain, Russia and China were of more help to us than our other Allies because they were keeping the enemies engaged and away from American soil. Asked what country was helping us most they gave Britain and Russia a tie for top honors.

Perhaps the experts could give more intelligently worded replies than those supplied by grammar school students, but the importance of the study lies in the fact that young America is fairly well informed. In fact, our present enemies should find it hard to sell them a sobstory bill of goods that will enable them to resum at our expense for World to re-arm at our expense for World War III.

Labor Turnover

The latest industrial turnover figure's from home show that for every 1,000 workers employed in the United States, 43 resign each month, five leave to enter the armed forces, six are discharged, 51 are hired and nine are laid off. From these reports, supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, it is plain to see that labor turn-over is still a serious problem and one that is impeding the war effort.

A high rate of labor turnover in times

of prosperity or depression may prove serious. In time of war it is always dangerous, for it causes a net reduction in the working force of war plants, which in order to meet schedules must maintain or increase the number

employed. The employment stabilization program now just beginning to operate effectively at home has contributed materially to a reduction in costly employment changes and is expected soon to be sufficiently effective to eliminate the open bidding for labor on a constricting labor market. When that day arrives we'll move a big step nearer victory.

An old-timer in the service was heard to remark, "Back in the days when I was a boy mothers used to tell their daughters that holding a boy's hands was an offense now it's a defense.

A California sheriff regained an arsenal for the Army when he finally caught up with a small boy who had taken a



Garand rifle, six swords and scabbards, a couple of tents, some shirts, trousers and miscellaneous equipment from a nearby camp. The lad explained, "I wanted to have some souvenirs to show my grandchildren."

* * *

Capt. Karrell W. Reynolds passes on this poem, forwarded from the States and called, "The War 'Widows' Lament."

I want to be where you is Instead of where I be.

Because I are where you is not

Because I are where you is not And it ain't no place for me. I used to think the world was great But now I think it isn't. For you has gone where I is not

And left me where you isn't. Fun in the ETO. This Army life, a GI moaned, "is beginning to tell on me. Every day I look more and more like my identification photo."

GI Philosophy, "Sergeant" isn't a rank it's a condition.

More "blitz buggy" names (this one spotted by Pfc Ed Cohen). Cpl. Angelo Toffanelli pilots a pulsating perambulator proudly named "Victory Thru Jeep Paguer".

With all due respect to a wonderful picture show and to all parties concerned in this story, we wish to quote one of the most amusing little incidents to come to



our attention in quite a while. Sgt. John Weingartner tells us that at his base the special service office announces forthcoming movies to play at the mess-hall with posters giving the title, time and place and always featuring a drawing which is supposed to render a slight preview of what the show is all about. The guy who draws this stuff has turned out guy who draws this stuff has turned out some good work—gun-toting cowboys for the westerns; planes and tanks for the war pics and so on. But the other day he slipped up and obviously didn't check his subject-matter too closely. His poster bore the title, "The Song of Bernadette"—below the title was a lavish sketch of a torch singer who looked as if she were giving out with "Minnie the Moocher."

J. C. W.

HUBERT

Hash Marks | An Army of Reporters Also Waits Second Front

By Charles F. Kiley Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The American soldier's part in the coming invasion will be reported to the world through the greatest news coverage of any single event in history.

Never before have wire services, newspapers, radio networks, newsreels and picture agencies assembled an army of correspondents equal in size and quality to the one now in Britain waiting for the biggest of all news breaksthe Second Front.

When ETOUSA's public relations headquarters last counted heads there were 215 American newspapermen and women, photographers, newsreel men, magazine writers and radio correspondents, together with 91 British, Canadian, French, Australian, Swiss and Swedish reporters accredited to the U.S. Army alone in Britain.

And more have come since.

Crack newsmen, milked from bureaus in New York and Washington, from fighting fronts in other theaters, are checking into London daily.

The Second Front is big news and big men are here to handle it.

Strongest in numbers accredited to U.S. forces is the Associated Press with 35, eight or nine of whom figure to accompany invasion troops. The United Press is next with 25 accredited, followed by Time and Life with 15 and International News Service with 13.

Servicing the soldiers themselves with spot news of the invasion and subsequent action will be a band of service correspondents from The Stars and Stripes, Yank and several Signal Corps photo and film units.

Representing 24 American newspapers 12 magazines and the four major net-works-NBC, Mutual, CBS and Blue Network-are still more first-line newsmen and commentators drawn from home offices and other war zones for the Big

Plenty of Experience

Among the invasion force of typewriter troops is a wealth of quality and experience in war and foreign correspondence. Some followed the Germans through the blitzes of Belgium, Holland and France, and ironically had to watch colleagues attached to the British Expeditionary Force caught in the frantic exodus from

A few, unable to escape from occupied countries before the panzers rolled, were temporarily interned. A great many have been called from Africa, Sicily, Italy, Australia, New Guinea and other farflung war fronts.

Correspondents (except those in the Army) are noncombatants, but among those now operating from the ETO are some in possession of Purple Hearts and citations for gallantry in action. The awards, in addition, are factual evidence they were on top of news while it was being made.

The AP's invasion team includes firststringers like Wes Gallagher, author of "Back Door to Berlin," campaigner in Greece and North Africa, who received a broken back in enemy shelling in Tunisia; William S. (Bill) White, who started the war in the infantry, received a medical discharge, and after serving as war editor in New York went on foreign service; John A. Moroso III, naval correspondent who traveled about 85,000 miles with the Navy, was in on the Moroccan

by SGT. DICK WINGERT

and Sicilian landings, was cited twice for gallantry; Tom Yarbrough, reporter of the Battle of Britain, bombing of Pearl Harbor and action on Guadalcanal; Hal Boyle and Don Whitehead, North African

One of the ablest of all newsmen, Clark Lee, of INS, authored "They Call It Pacific" after reporting from Bataan and other Pacific fronts, later trekked to Sicily. Another INS front-liner and long a foreign correspondent is Pierre Huss, ex-bureau chief in Berlin and more recently reporter of the African campaign.

Returns with Medal

Leo (Bill) Disher, of the United Press, returned from Africa to England on a stretcher with 26 shell fragments in his hide, a broken ankle and a Purple Heart as the result of the Oran landing; recovered to report from a Royal Navy aircraft-carrier the Barracuda bombing of the Tirpitz. Phil Ault and John A. Parris are other UP men in Britain who brought with them African sand in their snoes.

Soldiers who meet these men will recognize them from byline stories daterecognize them from byline stories date-lined from all over the world: H. R. Knickerbocker, of the Chicago Sun, Africa, Italy, Java, Australia and New Guinea; Gordon Gammack, of the Des Moines Register, who told corn-fed Iowa of its corn-fed sons at Cassino and Anzio; Eric Hawkins, of the N.Y. Herald Tribune, ex-managing editor of the Paris Herald; Drew Middleton, of the New York Times, ex-sports writer and one of the first newsmen assigned to Britain when war was declared, who also tramped across Africa; Bob Casey, of the tramped across Africa; Bob Casey, of the Chicago Daily News, on the aircraft carrier Hornet when the Tokyo raiders took off, formerly attached to U.S. forces in the Pacific; Wright Bryan, newspaperman and radio commentator for the Atlanta Journal and WSB; Blue Network's George Highs leaf of the Network of the man and radio commentator for the Atlanta Journal and WSB; Blue Network's George Hicks, late of Italy, and NBC's Merrill Mueller, from Java and Australia; gray-thatched, diminutive Ernie Pyle, of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, ETO old-timer who followed the war in Africa, Sicily and Italy, probably has filed more wordage on American soldiers than any other correspondent; Ivan (Cy) Peterman, of the Philadelphia Inquirer, up from the Mediterranean with the Purple Heart.

The Chicago Tribune's four-man Second Front "invaders," Larry Rue, E. A. Noderer, John H. Thompson and Robert Cromie, among them practically have circled the globe. Cromie, in the Pacific for 20 months as Army and Navy correspondent, was one of two newsmen to stay on Guadalcanal when everybody was advised to leave, flew on a Liberator raid on Rabaul. A U.S. Army silds to

was advised to leave, flew on a Liberator raid on Rabaul. A U.S. Army pilot in the last war, Rue was jailed temporarily by the Germans in Amsterdam in this one. Thompson jumped with the paratroopers in Africa and Sicily.

Globe Trotter

Noderer, in the last four years, tripped from India to Persia, to New Zealand, Singapore, Java, Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea. He was with the Germans in their rush through what is now occupied Europe. With Richard Hottelet, the portly Noderer watched the BEF evacuated from Dunkirk, Hottelet later was jailed by Hitler and accused of espionage.

To record pictorial history of the Second Front for Life are four of its top-flight photographers—Bob Capa, Robert Landry, Dave Scherman and Frank Scherschel.

Aerial warfare connected with the in-Aerial warrare connected with the in-vasion will find on the job the same men who long have filed stories with Eighth and Ninth Air Force datelines, men such as Gladwin Hill, of AP, UP's Walter Cronkile, Fred Graham, of the New York Times New York Times.

New York Times.

Diplomatic experts are important parts of war coverage and the ETO boasts of what easily might be termed some of the what easily might be termed some of the best in the business; Frederick Kuh of the Chicago Sun, rated by many newsmen themselves as the No. 1 man in his field; James B. (Scotty) Reston and E. C. Daniel, of the New York Times; Geoffrey Parsons Jr., of the New York Herald Tribune; AP's Alexander Singleton and UP's Edward W. Beattie. The army of invasion correspondents also includes 14 American newspaperwomen and five from other countries. Best known among them perhaps are

women and five from other countries. Best known among them perhaps are Dixie Tighe, of INS, Doris Fleeson, of Woman's Home Companion, Ruth Cowan, of AP, and Helen Kirkpatrick, of the Chicago Daily News, Miss Fleeson, former Washington correspondent for the New York Daily News, who in 1940 accompanied Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles on visits to Daladier, Mussolini, Hitler and Chamberlain, recently returned from Italy.

Mussolini, Hitler and Chamberlain, re-cently returned from Italy.

Months of preparation and considera-tion have gone into the marshaling of the biggest invasion staff ever assembled, a staff which includes bureau chiefs, desk men, rewrite men and others necessary for supervision, editing and transmission of news.

When the invasion opens, the Fourth Estate will be there,

-Notes from the-Air Force

ARMAMENT and ordnance men of a B17 station who long played important roles in bombing missions without sitting in on a briefing learned what goes on with the other half of the team before a raid when they were briefed for an on with the other half of the learn before a raid when they were briefed for an imaginary attack on Regensburg. Combat orders were issued the same as combat crews get them, pictures of the target screened, background data on targets given. Even details of the last briefing for the actual bombing of Regensburg were repeated, including the roll call of combat crews, some of whom are now combat crews, some of whom are now missing in action. To finish it off, Lt. Col. John M. Bennett, of San Antonio, Tex., who led his group and combat wing on the mission, reenacted scenes which took place in the air over the Messar took place in the air over the Messer-schmitt plant.

When is a 100-pound bomb not a 100-pound bomb? Ammunition officers at an Air Service Command station in England learned the answer the hard way. Baffled because trucks, loaded to regulation levels with 100-pound bombs, were breaking down, they decided to weigh the bombs. The discovery: 100-pound bombs weigh 146 pounds.

COL. Jim Howard's Mustang group supported Marauders for the first time last week. It is a job that RAF started operating at medium level. The group destroyed five enemy fighters and brought its total to 203½, all of which have been shot down in the last four months. (The half represents one that was shared with a RAF pilot.)

CPL. Bob Fields, stationed at an Eighth Fighter base, pulls a dirty trick on about 60 or 80 million English kids. He

saves his one package per week ration of gum and sends it home to his sister, "My sister Lucy loves chewing gum," Field says, "and she says its hard to get back in Atlanta."

The end of the short story, which makes it hard to understand, is that his sister is a schoolteacher in the Georgia capital.

Lt. John F. Thornell Jr., of East Wal-pole, Mass., saw seven FW190s on the tail of a straggling B17. He shot up the last one in the queue, damaged the sixth and shot up No. 5. The B17 got away

WHEN the bomb-bay doors of a B24 Liberator jammed on a recent raid over Berlin, three sergeant gunners lined up and "passed the ammunition" from up and "passed the ammunition" from man to man to drop on Hitler's capital. One of them, S/Sgt. John K. Demarinis, was from Brooklyn, and a New York newspaper carried the headline: "Brooklyn Man in Bucket Brigade over Berlin." Demarinis' brother-in-law, Howard Ducey, read the story, played a hunch and bet \$10 on a horse named Bucket Brigade running at Hialeah that day. Bucket Brigade won, and Ducey collected \$122.50, he wrote Demarinis. Whether the sergeant got a cut was not

Whether the sergeant got a cut was not

-This Is-The Army

SHORTY Ruber, whose claim to being the shortest GI in the ETO was printed in these pages Apr. 8, has two challengers—hereby shoved forward by their pals:
No. 1—"Well, sir, let me introduce I think the one and only shortest GI, and he is no other than Pvt. Russel W. (Shorty) Brown, stands four feet ten inches, wears size 4½ shoes, hails from Milroy, Pa.," writes Pvt. Harry A. Fryckberg, of Philadelphia.
No. 2—"We believe we have being the short of the short

berg, of Philadelphia.

No. 2—"We believe we have 1 pint beat by 1/16 of a pint. Officially this GI—Pfc Irvin Shorty Schneider—is five feet, but off the record he is only four feet ten inches," writes S/Sgt. Richard H. Reinke. "In order to get into this man's army (grazy, isn't he) he remained in bed army (crazy, isn't he) he remained in bed for 48 hours, thereby increasing his height (the extra 14). His increased height was due to the elongation of the cartilage between his joints (we don't mean pubs). P.S.—If true authentication of height is required, our medical officer will indorse request.

Enlisted men of a medical unit, billeted in private homes in an English town, have shown some practical gratitude for the hospitality of the townspeople. The EMs contributed £25 12s. to a memorial fund of the local hospital. The money will help toward construction of a new outpatients' department for the hospital, which serves ten surrounding villages.

A PAIR of Army newlyweds, who tied the knot in the United States, had an unexpected reunion recently in Northern Ireland. 1/Lt. Jean Hailiwell, of Pocatella, Ida., and Maj. William R. Wilson, of Philadelphia, were married while stationed at a California camp. That was two weeks before the Major sailed for an unknown destination, and they thought it would be a long separation. Several months later they found each other stationed in Northern Ireland.

TWO general dispensaries in the London area have been combined to form the most complete overseas dispensary in the world to insure United States Army perconnel the best possible medical attention. sonnel the best possible medical attention.

sonnel the best possible medical attention.

It is supervised by Maj. Franklin D.
Cooper, of Oakmont, Pa., and every
doctor at the dispensary is a specialist.
The dispensary gives regular medical
attention to officers, enlisted men, WACs,
civilians working for the Army, and
members of the casts of USO shows.

reature in section.

Thursday, April 20, 1944

Finishing School for Gunners

After days of incredibly hard study student gunners must be capable of carrying on the big job

By Bud Hutton

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

stretches out to Hitler's Reich, the boys set up our own curriculum by trial and who were student air gunners in the States error and using the knowledge the fly heavy bombers against the Luftwaffe, combat.'

This place is the finishing school for glamor which went with phase training back home. It is the beginning of the most serious job anyone here ever will have. In days of incredibly hard and applied study, student air gunners must capable of handling themselves in become capable of defending their combat." bombers, of carrying on the job which began over Rouen on August 17, 1942.

To teach these gunners scarcely a week in the ETO, the Air Force has gathered at one place and time probably more knowledge about aerial .50 caliber machine-guns than ever was assembled before. It is knowledge in the person of a great many veteran air gunners who learned their skill the hard way over the fortress of Europe and now are passing



Cleaning Old Reliable

it on to the next relay of manpower which will go to the Reich.

There are men who have completed a tour of operations, some who were wounded and grounded, some who never Students still conscious of their shiny wounded and grounded, some who never Students still conscious of their shiny his guts the first time over the target, back

Aircraft recognition is the chief subject veteran gunner—M/Sgt. Francis Hurn, of Erie, Pa., who caught a 20mm shell in his guts the first time over the target, back have been on ops but know so much about air warfare that they are more valuable teaching others than flying and fighting themselves.

Their job it is to strip the illusion of glamor from students just arrived from the States; to instruct by example, pleading, cajoling, shocking-any way that works is a good way to do the job.

Air Gunner's Last Chance

"As we see it, this place is the air gunner's last chance," explains Lt. Col. Harold W. Orr, of Meadville, Pa., commandant of the school. "If we fail to teach them properly here—or if they fail to learn, and there's a difference—they want have a chance when they get to won't have a chance when they get up against the Luftwaffe. We'll do anything we can to see they have a chance to win and get home and go again."

The school has done everything,

The school has done everything.

The day, ten months ago, that Orr
arrived here the "school" was a couple
of tents in a field. Col. Orr's tent was
under water. The Air Force sent a staff;
the staff built the school as it went along.
It begged, borrowed, invoiced for and
came pretty close to stealing equipment.

came pretty close to stealing equipment,
Where a year ago there were only gulls
shrilling and the North Sea lapping
against tidal flats, today there stand long
echclons of .50 cal. guns in concrete
mounts, steel-girdered frames for ball and
top turrets. There is a city of Nissen
huts and seaside bungalows taken over
for the duration, classrooms of enlarged
Nissen huts—together with the veteran
staff, the machinery for making air
gunners out of soldiers who wanted to fly.
"Material wasn't the only thing." Col-

"Material wasn't the only thing," Col. Orr adds. "There were no rules to go by,

GUNNERY no precedents. An air gunnery school in A IR DIVISION GUNNERY no precedents. An an agence of SCHOOL—On a bleak coastal flat, an operational theater—that's what they beside the chill North Sea which wanted. We had to make our own rules, week ago become the men who will instructors themselves had gained in

Maj, Charles Nowark, director of aerial gunners. It is the end of the training, explains what that means in practice: "We can take boys who have finished months of training in the States, start from the very fundamentals and in short order turn them out of here later

The curriculum around which the instructors work was built up by trial and error. Watched over by Nowark and Capt. Jack McGruder, training executive, it

Thorough Curriculum

General description and nomenclature of the Browning .50 cal. Stripping and assembly. Malfunctions. Care and maintenance. Daily and preflight inspections. Turret operation, including care and maintenance required by gunners, installation of guns, adjustment of firing mechanisms, preflight of turrets, loading ammunition and turret malfunctions correctable at altitude. Flexible and turret sighting. Skeet shooting. Aircraft recognition. First aid. Combat tactics and ground-to-ground and ground-to-air muners. to-air gunnery.

That's the part of the curriculum in the books. There is more—and it isn't official, but it's possibly the most effective part of the tough grind.

"Psychology goes a long way here," ex-plains Col. Orr. "Now and then the bombers use the sky above this area to form up before heading for Germany. Student gunners seeing them go out, and hearing the RAF go out at night, suddenly realize that the war is right next to them."

"They were 4,000 miles and an ocean away from war a week ago," adds Capt. Normand Bourget, Lawrence, Mass., turret chief at the school, "Now they're seeing the war, or the start of it, and the sound of those bombers simply repeats our warning: 'Last chance.' "

The same psychology of reality goes all the way through the school—from the moment a new batch of students arrives and gets the paper work of registering done until they leave in the buses bound for operations. for operations.

Every day they are here the students get a chance to count the bombs on the backs of instructors' leather jackets which symbolize not only the missions to their

new silver wings find out that the wings don't mean much until the string of bombs with them begins to mount up and names such as Oschersleben and Magdeburg and Schweinfurt fit into their

"We're professional bogey men," says S/Sgt. Dick Willis; of Brockton, Mass., who started flying in the days when B17s carried only one waist gunner and high altitude, daylight, precision bombing was still an unproved phase.

"Mostly we try to show these kids what the score is. We tell them all we have learned. But that isn't always enough. Some of them arrive here still not knowing-literally-which end of the gun goes into the receiver first.

"If they still haven't learned after the regular instruction, there's nothing left to do but scare 'em. A good bull session around a Nissen hut stove, spilling a little blood and guts, and they sit up and

Willis is typical of that section of the instructional staff composed of airmen who didn't finish their tour of operations. He froze up his left eye peering from the waist hatch of the famed B17 Dry Martini when an engine was smoking on his eighth haul.

The Air Force grounded Willis but he knew too much about gunnery to take a line job and they made him an instructor.

Working with him in the classroom which teaches embryonic ball turret gunners which end of the glasshouse to get have finished their tours-S/Sgts. Harry Goldthorpe, of Mineral Pt., Wis., and Glen De Phillippe, of Lawrenceville, Ill. To the classroom discussions which pre-cede range firing they bring first-hand knowledge of the latest developments in gunnery tactics, of what the Luftwaffe's gunnery factics, of what the Lutiwalle's fighters have been trying most recently. When they, and the scores more like them in other classrooms in the school, have gone on home, more will come to take their places, bringing even fresher knowledge of air combat and its changing tactics, and leaving their impressions on the aver-changing curriculum. the ever-changing curriculum.

Key Men Seek Improvements

In addition to the fresh knowledge brought by the gunners who have just rounded off their learning in blood and sweat and tears at five miles up and 50 degrees below, the school weekly sends out key men to visit operational groups, study gunnery reports, talk to operational airmen and bring back suggestions as how to improve the course.

The third category of instructors in-cludes soldiers whose knowledge of gun-nery and armament was such that the Air Force made instructors of them before they ever went on ops-men such as T/Sgt. Douglas Deacon, of Detroit, who has been teaching aerial gunners since the first class was opened in the ETO.

Even the first sergeant of this outfit is a

in October, 1942. Hurn spent four and a half months in the hospital, then was an instructor, now administers the affairs of this transient body of soldiers.

The whole school is full of specialists, men who probably know more about into are two men typical of those who specific phases of aerial gunnery than anyone else in the world. There are even specialists for such sub-divisions as sighting with bomb sights. T/Sgt. Clyde W. Dean, of Circleville, Ohio, heads that section, leaning on the experience of 50 B17 missions in Africa as top turret man in the Fort Hi-de-Ho.

Yet despite their specialist capabilities, the instructors didn't stand on their dignity when it came to building the school. Men who had 25 missions and more to their credit went out and poured concrete for gun mounts, worked with Jack McGruder in devising a steel-girder mount so that ball turret gunnery could be taught with some regard for actual conditions.

It is a paradox that this school, devoted to the instruction of aerial gunners, hasn't a single bombing plane on its TBA. It has three old RAF Lysanders in which six airmen under Capt. R. L. Swain, of Danville, Va., tow sleeve targets for the student gunners. But it hasn't a bomber, which is understant. which is understandable enough: Instrucwhich is understandable enough: Instruc-tion at this school is so crammed, so packed into concentrated days that they couldn't even afford the time neces-sary to get into flying clothes. The students who come here have had endless hours of flying; they know what a plane is like; but too many of them don't know enough about the guns which defend the

feels that most students arrive from the states with an overload of unnecessary aircraft recognition learning-how to tell

Mitsubishi Zero, how a Savoia-Machetti looks in flight. So they concentrate on just a few types, the ones most likely to be encountered above Europe:

Messerschmitt 109Fs and Gs, 110s, 210s and 410s; Focke Wulf 190s and Junkers 88s and 188s; USAAF P47s, 38s and 51Bs, and RAF Spitfires, Mosquitoes and Typhoons.

"There are some others," an instructor explains "but they aren't likely to be numerous. If something turns towards you that doesn't fit any of those planes,

The instructor's connect classroom learning in aircraft recognition with immediately subsequent firing on the range, demanding from a student in the midst of firing a .50 what the flight characteristics of a Jul88 are, for instance. Or at skeet, S/Sgt, Roy Knudson, of Cranfliss Gap, Tex., will ask a student to compare an FW190 with a P47.

'Final Examination'-Not Quite

The skeet range, incidentally, has been enlarged through trial and error, and at present the school is installing a 1,000foot track along the waterfront. A shotgun is to be mounted on a weapons carrier running along the track, and gunners will fire at clay pigeons coming at them from traps along the way, thus teaching two-dimensional speed and lead which most closely approximates actual battle conditions.

Even if they didn't realize the serious-ness of their jobs and the necessity of learning all they can at "last chance school," students wouldn't have much chance to dissipate their energies. From the moment they arrive until they leave for their groups, students are confined to base

"There's all the work in the world for them here," says Col. Orr. "This thing is dead serious. As a matter of fact, our written curriculum is a little misleading. The last item on it says, 'Final examina-

"That really isn't so. The real final examination for these students comes soon—when they go to Germany in a bomber and find out if they have learned enough to get back and go again."

The Colonel tells the gunners that, point blank. And sometime before they leave the school, the psychological aspect of their training brings it home to them in the best possible way.

They will be out on the range, early in the morning, when a low thunder begins to build up in the sky, pounding above the sound of the wheeling gulls, even above the hammering of the .50s on the firing line. Instructors and students alike look up and watch for the first black specks in the morning sky.

The bombers appear, a precise mass gathering to the main body other masses which are groups and combat wings. Possibly once or twice they will fly above the coastal plain on which sits the school, and then, the noise fading as the black mass grows faint against the eastern distance, they head off to Hitler's Reich, and the students who watch them go know that shortly they will be part of that fleet.



USAAF Photos by Jack Lord

Students, fresh from the Sates, learn from the combat veterans.

Tunisian Battlefields-

This was the first paragraph of the lead story in The Stars and Stripes March 26, 1943. The story itself told how Sened had been recaptured for the third time and how triumphant Americans had advanced half a dozen miles past Maknassy. There was a picture of Gls digging out a land mine near Gafsa and a feature story was headlined: "Gafsa Empty As Yanks Return,"

Those were the days when the II Corps

Those were the days when the II Corps was smashing northward through Tunisia after the near-disaster at Kasserine Pass, Rommel's veteran 21st Panzers had bat-tered to within three miles of Thala, but now "The Fox" was on the run.

now "The Fox" was on the run.

The 1st Armored, 1st Infantry and 34th
Infantry Divisions had met the Nazis' best
and hurled them back. To the east the
British Eighth Army had just delivered a
knockout wallop at the Mareth Line. It
was the beginning of the end in North
Africa—an end which came May 13 as
French, British and Americans mopped
up the last German remnants on Cape
Bon.

These weeks mark the first anniversary of the Tunisia campaign. They recall the first real test of American troops in North African combat. They bring back grim, stirring memories of Hill 609, El Guettar, "Stuka Valley," Sened and all the rest that made up the panorama of Tunisian

Anniversary No. 11

The boys are a bit too busy to light a candle or bake a cake, what with unfinished business in Italy, and there are no reunions being held where Darby's Rangers bayoneted enemy outposts in the gloom of the Tunisian night. But those boys who are still on deck probably would like to

know what's going on in those old battle spots—what mementos are left a year after.

Feeling much the same way, I borrowed a jeep from our Tunis office along with Sgt. Jake Wentzel, two dozen cigars and a case of C-rations. Six days and 1,500 miles later, I can report on the battle-fields of Tunisia as they are today. This is the report

is the report.

The true monument to the American Army in Tunisia is the C-ration tin.

Salvage units armed with acetylene torches have dismembered most of the tanks and sent the pieces back to the States for melting and new tanks. Native scavengers have pawed through and carried off fallen airplanes. Old dugouis now serve to shelter Arabs from those bitter winds the boys so roundly cursed on the airfields of Youks Les Bains and Thelepte. Goats and sheep roam over the land which once shook to the impact of bombs and shells. Arab shepherds drowse in long-forgotten foxholes, already grown over with those rich red, blue and green Tunisian flowers.

But the C-ration tin remains, a mute, empty reminder of the day when Mars ran rampant. Some of the tins are rust brown and some still gleam in the sun as though they had been tossed away yesterday. They are everywhere, lining the roads, fields, old bivouse spots where hungry men damned their rations and then prised off the lids.

Some of the battle sites now appear to be a picture of peace. Not even shell cases may be seen. Tanks are gone and French gendarmes rule the land. But you can count on C-ration tins. Like death and taxes, they are always there. Even the Arabs won't pick them up—probably the unkindest cut of all to the C-ration manufacturer.

There are other reminders of year-old struggles. You can find them 15 miles south of Mateur, in Gafsa and in many other places. They are symbolized by crosses—crosses, the Star of David and the black, flaring German marker.

In these graveyards rest the men who fought, bled and died for supremacy of Tunisia. Perhaps the most impressive to the year-later visitor is the II Corps Cemetery near Mateur. Here, in the very shadow of Hill 609, some 700 Americans sieep. Many of them lost their lives on the very same hill that now looks green and tranquil, four miles away.

I talked with Lt. Selden Lawe, Saco,

I talked with Lt. Selden Lawe, Saco, Me. He and 26 men are stationed at the cemetery. The cemetery itself is deep in a valley. Hill 609 stands sentinel to the west, the highest peak in the entire area. It was a scene of complete, absolute peace—worthy tribute to men whose jobs were finished forever. finished forever.

"But it isn't always quiet," said Lt. Lawe, "Land mines are still going off in this sector. Arabs or cattle set them off, I imagine."

Not far from the II Corps Cemetery, however, is a scene which vividly depicts the titanic battle that took place in these rugged hills last year. Rounding a bend in the road, I came upon tank after tank, all German, and all blown to hell. In a half-mile area Wentze and I counted at least 15 tanks and other vehicles.

Evidently they had been caught with

Evidently they had been caught with their breeches at half mast by Allied airplanes or artillery, for they were bunched together in most unmilitary manner. They had been blasted to a fare-thee-well. Such

was the force of the explosions that turrets were knocked 20 yards from their moorings. "I'd have given 20 bucks to have seen

this party," said Wentzel. "I bet Rommel needed an aspirin when he heard the news."

Twelve miles farther, in Beja, there were additional evidences of aerial ferocity. Some buildings were rubble and those that stood bore pock-marks of machine-gun strafing. The proprietor of a hotel who doubled as bartender assured us German planes were responsible. It was pretty rough, he added. One day 150 civilians were killed.

The next day saw us no to Feriana via

The next day saw us go to Feriana via Souk el Arba, El Kef and Kasserine. It was at Kasserine, a year ago February, that the Americans took their most painful

Remember how the Jerries launched those twin drives from Faid and Gafsa on Feb. 8. They hit through the mountain gap at Kasserine and took two-thirds of a flat plain eight miles wide and 18 miles long. They almost got to Thala. They were so sure of taking Tebessa they sent a carload of MPs ahead to start regulating traffic. Those MPs still were prisoners, at last reports.

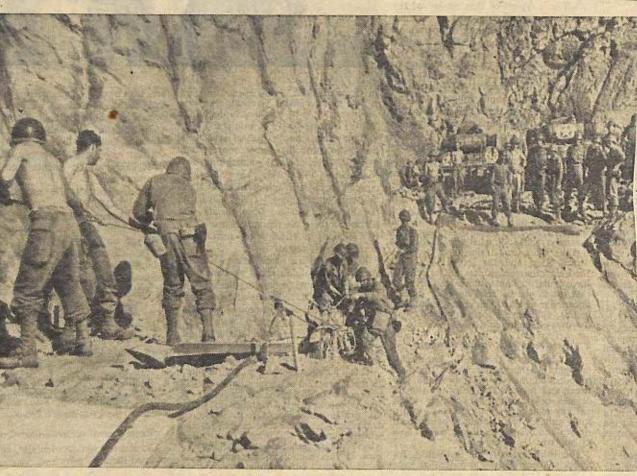
reports.

It cost a lot of men and machines to stop the Jerries that time. But they lost some 80 tanks. We stopped them because they just had to be stopped. Then came the great German retreat which didn't stop until the Allies had ended the African campaign in complete victory.

Naturally, with all this background, we thought we'd see no end of tanks around Kasserine. But we were disappointed. The salvage boys beat us to it. Today, driving through the Kasserine gap, you might as well be in prewar Tunisia. Nothing but goats, sheep and curious children. The big plain is empty and desolate. You could never tell a decisive, bitter fight had been waged there.

""Souk-el *Araba-Thalà. Tebessa Sheitle Tasserine) Ferjana Messerschmide Sened ET-Guetta LWR.

We drove on to Feriana. we drove on to Feriana. Ther assured Wentzel, would be something reminded him of Col. Edson Raff am paratroopers who had their headqua at Feriana. I told him of the Airac and P38 boys who were quartered miles away at Thelepte. Surely would be many tasty items in that Again it was the same old story.



Associated Press Photo

nants of the battered Afrika Korps were beating their way up the Tunisian coast toward the escape ports of Tunis and Bizerte. And they were hemmed in-as though in a giant cylinder. One cylinder

SPRING of 1943 was a grim season for wall was the Mediterranean, the other the American Second Corps stretched out in a long north-south line to keep the retreating Germans between themselves and the

> Meanwhile, like a great piston inside the cylinder, the war-wise British Eighth Army

was pushing up from the south on the heels of the escaping Nazis. The Mareth Line had been broken, and with it the will of the Afrika Korps to resist.

But as the Germans passed by, there was no longer any need for the cylinder wall in the west. So, in one of the most smoothly-managed of all military transport

The Fighting E

operations, Lieutenant General George S. Patton's American Second Corps moved hundreds of miles to the north to take part in the final offensive aimed at Tunis and

in the final offensive aimed at Tunis and Bizerte.

Besides the problems of military security in such a move, which was carried out in secrecy, were the basic transport problems. For the Second Corps, moving north, cut directly across the supply lines feeding British and French forces laying siege to Germans in northern Tunisia. But the move was completed without disrupting the supply columns.

The success of the operation was a tribute to one arm of America's Armed Forces, a tribute expressed by British staff officers commenting on the move. Said the British: "The roads were kept open by incessant work of the Engineers, equipped with some of the most modern mechanical road-making equipment in the world."

That road-making equipment was the

with some of the most modern mechanical road-making equipment in the world."

That road-making equipment was the kind that gave America its present superhighway system. Huge tractor-bulldozers, "V"-shaped drags to clear away debris, six-wheel-drive trucks — Yankee-made equipment turned to war. And it was in the right hands, For U.S. Army Engineers handled their giant machines like toys, laying down roads through desert dust at the rate of four miles per hour. That speed is considered good time for infantry on the march—and when roads are built at that rate, it's some kind of record.

When Allied troops hit the beaches at Salerno, on Italy's western coast, Engineers again were in the thick of the action. Oblivious of Stukas and German artillery, they unloaded thousands of tons of food and ammunition to establish supply dumps on the beachhead. As they worked, roads appeared, mines were neutralized, bridges repaired—all proof of the fact that the Engineers were getting on with the war.

Meanwhile, half-way around the world, other Engineer units were learning their

Building roads keeping the figl our troops are

jobs. 'Amphibian Engineers ran inviboats which skirted 200 miles of Jap coast to land Australian troops for final drive on Lae, New Guinea, Uthe noses of Nipponese guns, Enginanned barges kept to a schedule of cwork precision, arriving and departing the regularity of a commercial ferry rather United States,

The South Pacific has come to know U.S. Engineers. In one year they but made serviceable more than 100 airdr in Australia and New Guinea. They structed or improved more than 1 miles of Australian roads, Hospitals their creation, as were wharf and be facilities in South Pacific harbors. It job of the Engineers to maintain adecwater supplies near combat areas, to

job of the Engineers to maintain adec water supplies near combat areas, to struct, repair and supply depots for A aircraft, to construct and repair and re wherever Allied troops are fighting. In the 1930s when signs of imper war darkened the skies over Europe am Pacific, Engineers were busy on Ame defenses in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Pa Rico, and other offshore possessions. January of 1941 they began work on Atlantic bases leased from Great Bri later, more Caribbean bases were adde the list of continental defenses; an the list of continental defenses; an July of that year Engineers moved Greenland to begin facilities for air of tions and the housing of defensive tropics and the housing of defensive tropics and the housing of defensive tropics. fications.

Late in 1941 tension increased as i

Will Japanese Morale Meet the Big Test?

By K. K. Kawakami

Japanese author and journalist who has longresided in America.

 HE grand strategy adopted by Allied leaders has no doubt confirmed in the minds of the Japanese militarists what they had already sensed-that their doom

sealed.

Japan's mad gamble in this war is a lapan's mad gamble in this war is a Not result of militarist miscalculation. Not even the Tojos and Itagakis would have risked the fate of the nation had they not deluded themselves in the belief that Hitler would seize Egypt and seal Suez, that he would scare Stalin into submission, and that he could then turn on England to finish the job which the Luftwaffe had left un-finished in 1940. Their Admiral Nomura, while Ambassador at Washington, strove to dispel their delusion, but the militarists were then blind.

When Rommel was driven from North Africa, when Germany began to grow groggy under Russian blows, when Musso-lini showed himself the little tin soldier that he really was—then the militarists at Tokyo, no doubt, opened their eyes in bewilder-ment. They know, of course, that once Germany is beaten their newly won empire will prove a house of cards.

Publicly, however, they are still putting on a bold front, telling tales for the benefit of the man in the street. And the man in the street is not impervious to such propaganda, for the war is still thousands of miles away and the spell of Hong Kong and Manila, of Singapore and Java is still

upon him. That is the whole secret of Japanese morale, so far so high.

Not much longer, however, can the man in the street live in a fool's paradise, for the Allied offensive against Japan's home islands is only a matter of time. Indeed, he has already begun to sense that things are beginning to go badly with his country. The dawning sense of uneasiness was sharply accentuated when Seigo Nakano, the fire-eating totalitarian politician who had been in on the secrets of the military clique, performed hara-kiri in traditional samurai fashion. No doubt the Japanese are asking, "Why this suicide?" And they must be answering the question, "Because Nakano was convinced that the cause he espoused was lost, that Japan is in for the worst beating any nation has ever experibeating any nation has ever experi-

This leads to another question: "If Japan has already lost the war, what is the good of keeping up the fight?" The answer to this question will begin to shape itself when the Allies have secured air bases from which Japan can be systematically raided. Certainly it will become definite when the Allies launch amphibious war on a big scale against Japan's home islands. In spite of all the fantastic claims made for Bushido and the loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese, their morale, when tested in the crucible of modern warfare carried to their very door, will prove fragile. Whatever their natural virtues, patience and tenacity are not among them. John

and tenacity are not among them. John Galsworthy, the British novelist, once told an American audience that the "English-

man is a deceptive personality to the outside eye." The same is true of the Japanese, but in a different sense. Outwardly the Japanese is stoical, but his stoicism is a facade to a tumultuous soul which often resmits his best to a same with his permits his heart to run away with his head. Apparently phlegmatic, the Japanese is excitable, impatient, hot-tempered. He is prone to be influenced by emotions and

is prone to be influenced by emotions and moods rather than by reason and logic. When his feelings are deeply stirred he is capable of heroic acts, but his is a heroism lacking stability and staying power.

The Japanese themselves are fully aware of their own shortcomings. Read the textbooks compiled by the Japanese Department of Education for the grammar and high schools. They point out the lack of patience, tenacity and perseverance in the character of the Japanese. They express admiration for British doggedness and admonish the Japanese to cultivate the same quality.

quality.
It is even possible that Bushido itself was conceived by the feudal progenitors of modern militarists to restrain the imof modern militarists to restrain the impetuous spirit of the samurai. Bushido, the unwritten moral code of the knight, is a composite of precepts culled from Shinto, Confucianism, the aphorisms of Lao-tse and the teachings of Buddhism. It exaits the virtues of self-examination and self-control. It encourages meditation and introspection to restrain tion and introspection to restrain

"There is no higher happiness than rest," says Buddha. Lao-tse exalts the virtue of non-assertion and non-resistance.

"I would not," says Confucius, "have him to act with me who will unarmed attack a tiger or cross a river without a boat." Again. "Your body, your hair, your skin are the gifts of your parents; do not harm them, and that is the first step to filial picty."

them, and that is the first step to filial piety."

All such teackings the samurai knew by heart, yet he never permitted them to conquer his romantic nature, as witness his practice of hara-kiri, the most painful, if equally heroic, method of self-immolation for the protection of his honor. The leopard's spots remained unchanged.

The explanation lies, perhaps, in the fact that the characteristics of the Japanese are rooted in their racial origin and also in the physical and cosmic environment in which they live.

Henry Thomas Buckle, the English historian, advanced the theory that the "aspect of nature"—mountains, rivers, oceans, climate, earthquakes, hurricanes, tidal waves, &c.—exercise profound influence upon the human mind. Earthquakes are the most conspicuous example. They are, says Buckle, "always preceded by atmospheric changes which strike immediately at the nervous system, and thus have a direct physical tendency to impair the intellectual powers." The terror they inspire excites the "imagination" at the expense of the "understanding," thus overbalancing the judgment and predisposing to superstitious fancies.

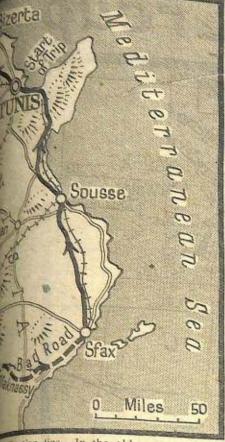
The history of Japan is a series of earthquake disasters. Not a month passes but that the country experiences 400 quakes.

Many of them are minor, it is true, some are serious enough to be no wracking, often causing considerable no rial damage. And every few decade great quake takes an appalling toll of and property. Add to the quakes frequent visitations as tidal waves, how canes and tempests, and you have a where cosmic phenomena predispose

where cosmic phenomena predispose population to impulsive action rather to rational thinking.

"Everything proves," writes M. Bouse a French observer, "that theirs is a perament without equilibrium, a disposible ships without ballest a passive na like ships without ballast, a passive na driven backwards and forwards by fits





Cration lins. In the old paratroop barroks was one French automobile
sechanic who was staying indoors to pronet himself against a winter gale. Col.
Raffs one-time billet was locked and
empty. Cold winds whistled around the
hulding where Capt. Rowath, renowned
British demolitions expert, once instructed
Gl pupils in German booby traps.

One Year After

"At least," I remarked to Wentzel, "we shall find my old pal Paul Flageollet at the Feriana Hotel."

On the way I told the story of Flageollet. In the old days his little hostelry was the home of many famous officers and newspapermen. At night they gathered in his warm kitchen to drink wine, cat eggs and swap yarns. Then came the retreat from Gafsa. Flageollet, his wife and three sons fled to Tebessa. Germans took over, but before the Germans came the hotel was stripped of every item of furniture by friendly Arabs. When the Germans left, the furniture came back. By some kind of a miracle four pigs and chickens reappeared in Paul's back yard.

We pushed through the door of the

We pushed through the door of the Feriana Hotel and entered the kitchen. Mme. Flageollet dropped two eggs from a skillet on the floor, yelped delightfully and kissed us on both checks. Paul himself appeared. He took one look, grabbed an axe and rushed to the yard to behead a chicken. Mme. Flageollet peeled potatoes and onions.

"Yes" said Wentzel "inst like the old

"Yes," said Wentzel, "just like the old

It was a real treat, the next day, driving down "Messerschmitt Lane"—the road from Feriana to Gafsa. Full of the Flageollet cheer, we took the 50 miles in stride, never bothering to peer nervously toward the mountains to watch for strafing MEs. It really seemed strange to cross that road without a thought for personal safety.

The last time we saw "Messerschmitt Lane" it was lined with wrecked and burned vehicles, victims of the German planes. Some, you might remember, were part of the Negro QM outfit that set up house in a Feriana orchard. This time the

road was clear. All debris was gone, Nothing to tell of battle except C-ration tins, men rebuilding railroad bridges and a road gang repairing a badly bombed

We signed nine forms for the French to get some gas at Gafsa and headed for El Guettar. Remembering the famous tank battle there and the days the 26th was rubbing elbows with the Jerries, we had high hones.

Again-nothing!

Again—nothing!

Tins, shell cases and vacated barracks compose El Guettar today. The old bend in the road where U.S. anti-tank guns once waited in readiness is just a bend rich in foliage. The big valley, perfect tank country, shows the smoke from Arab fires. The tanks are gone. Women washed clothes in the little stream just outside Gafsa and a kid tried to sell us a rooster. Where metal monsters once spit and growled at each other, camels now squat

Where metal monsters once spit and growled at each other, camels now squat and crew their cuds.

"Come on," said Wentzel, "let's try Sened. You ought to know that place."

Did we know Sened? Who could forget that olive grove where the mountains converged—where those 88s were concealed? Who could forget that olive grove where the solve lowa boys driving into and past the town, the lst Division tanks, and diving Stukas, the heartbreaking order to retreat after the victory had been won?

"Hell," I told Wentzel, "I knocked off the railroad station sign with the butt end of a rifle. Yeah, and I stuck it over Col. Bowen's headquarters. You remember Bowen. He was with the 26th. About as good a guy as ever lived, maybe barring his chief assistant, Maj. Corley."

So what did we find at Sened?

At the railroad station, once the scene

At the railroad station, once the scene

of very hot action, a young mother sat sucking her babe. There was one locomotive still wondering what hit it. Alfonse Dominique, the station master, invited us to his house for a shot of wine. He said no civilians had been killed in Sened. They all took to the hills. No, he wasn't overworked. Just one train a day. We told him we had swiped a good many tickets from his station for souvenirs in February, '43, but he didn't demand payment.

"C'est la guerre," said Alfonse.

Maknassy is pretty well patched up. The

Maknassy is pretty well patched up. The entire population, 39 citizens, has forgotten the war. Bullet holes have been filled in, and the lone sign of battle is a badly smashed tank eight miles from town.

Pascal Fortuna, assistant station master, Pascal Fortuna, assistant station master, explained that Maknassy's chief casualties were the post office and four houses. The most interesting sight in Maknassy was an Arab wearing a GI raincoat guarding a flock of sheep. It was a camouflaged raincoat, and half the time the sheep took a bite out of the raincoat instead of the surrounding grass.

rounding grass.

From Maknassy to Sfax runs the most atrocious road in the world. It is muddy, rutted and lined with vehicles which evidently took one bump too many. Our jeep just about made it. How the Eighth Army ever got across that stretch of hell is something the military experts can figure out in the future. You can't sit down for ten hours after that jaunt.

However, after dining at the Hotel d'Olivia in Sfax and hitting clean sheets, you are willing to look around. You see a badly battered city, docks and buildings shattered. You also see a statue of Paul Bourde, which is perhaps the No. 1 feature of the metropolis.

Bourde, it was explained, was perpetu-

Bourde, it was explained, was perpetu-

By James A. Burchard Stars and Stripes, Italy

ated in marble because he put the olive business on a bigtime basis. He organized the olive orchards, which now spread about Sfax over a 25-mile radius, and generally supervised the planting of enough trees to knock your eye out. Incidentally, he looks pretty swell as a statue. The sculptor did an especially good job on his mustache and goatee.

an especially good job on his mustache and goatee.

We stopped the jeep 15 miles from Sousse to look over a compelling battle contrast. On one side of the road were two oxen and a camel hauling a plow. On the other was a plain white cross, bearing the inscription, "Col. Jean Vautrin, Chef D'Etat-Major."

Sousse had been well smacked, particularly in the harbor. One year later the water was still filled with sunken boats, one big one, hull up. As in all the other Tunisian towns we visited, British and Americans were conspicuous by their absence. There was a British town major still in town, we were informed, but he was leaving that very day.

was leaving that very day.

Before the war there were 47,000 people in Sousse. Today 25,000 would be a generous figure. The others would return if they had any place to live, but most of the buildings in Sousse still are junk piles.

We met the French commandant in a restaurant where he was eating lunch

We met the French commandant in a restaurant where he was eating lunch. "Nothing much to do here," he said, "We're just trying to raise sunken ships. We're dragging a lot of stuff out of the harbor by ropes and sheer manpower." We got back to Tunis that night, convinced that another year would see the country completely rehabilitated except for blasted buildings. Maybe the C-ration tins will be there for eternity. Wentzel thought so, and said as much in colorful language. But then he had run out of cigars. Wentzel without cigars is likely to say anything.

ngineers Pave The Way

ere "there ain't," carving out air bases, ng lanes open and providing housing for ew of the tasks of wearers of The Castles

me of war and peace. The Engineers moved out into far waters to assure communication lines linking the United States, her overseas possessions, and those of the Allied nations. A chain of bases through which planes could be flown to the Philippines, Australia and the Pacific Island was completed before 1942.

Air ferry routes through the North and South Atlantic areas were the next conversition. Greenland's facilities were expension.

South Atlantic areas were the next converation. Greenland's facilities were expanded, Airfields in Iceland were enarged and new ones constructed. The Chaudian government gave access to bases in Canada as stopping points on the North Atlante run. And bases in the northeastern where of South America were utilized for he overwater trip to Africa.

Early in 1942 these projects began to the fruit as supplies poured through establed channels to the fighting fronts. War mought immediate expansion of the basing fallies, but the job was made immeasurably easier by the groundwork laid by the

bly easier by the groundwork laid by the

ably easier by the groundwork laid by the Innneers in days of peace.

The Engineers reached a peak of achievement with the building of the Alaska Military Highway. In one hard-working that the state of a chievement with the building of the Alaska Military Highway. In one hard-working that the state of a state of the state of the

". . . that there be one Chief Engineer of the Army in a separate department, and two assistants under him; that the pay of the Chief Engineer be sixty dollars per month and the pay of his assistants each twenty dollars per month."

twenty dollars per month."

Early Engineers in the U.S. Army, serving under General Washington, were French—military experts on fortifications and siege operations, and benefiting from the influence of Marshal Vauban—the greatest of all military engineers. But in 1783 the Continental Congress mustered the organization out of the service. Then in 1802 Congress set up a small Corps of Engineers again and ordered the organization to establish a Military Academy at West Point, New York. While West Point today is America's top military school for officers, it was run entirely by the Engineers until the close of the Civil War, when it was made a general academy.

Engineers served brilliantly in the Mexi-

Engineers served brilliantly in the Mexi-Engineers served brilliantly in the Mexican War, and on its completion again turned to peacetime pursuits—this time to open the West to restless Americans forsaking the Atlantic seaboard. The job of mapping the plains was given the U.S. Army Engineers who made the topographic surveys, fought the Indians, and supervised the construction of the great transcontinental railways.

Engineering troops served in the Civil

Engineering troops served in the Civil War, and met the greatest test in the World War where they were forced to work in unfamiliar countries. But their major projects—wharf and dock facilities for incoming American shipping and

housing for the troops—were carried out in what was coming to be the traditional Engineer's fashion: speedily and com-

Engineer's fashion: speedily and completely.

World War I saw the Engineers establish and develop three activities which are very much a part of present-day warfare. The first was camouflage, brought to great importance with the adoption of the observation airplane and balloon. What is known today as the Camouflage Section of the Corps of Engineers started with the commissioning of two American artists in France in 1917—men who not only had to originate camouflage but explain its use to troops in the field. Another activity was the use of searchlights in connection with anti-aircraft batteries. The third development was the Sound and Flash Ranging Section, started under the Signal Corps but later transferred to the Engineers. While the detection of enemy artillery pieces by visual methods was old, the volume of artillery fire was so huge that new techniques and new instruments were necessary. Sound ranging was enemirely new.

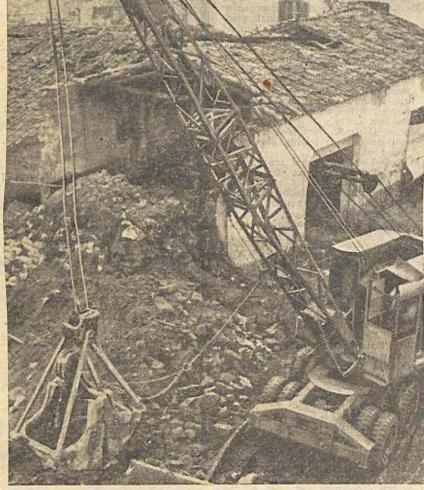
entirely new.

But the Engineers were also often front-But the Engineers were also often front-line fighters, participating with honor in such engagements as Belleau Wood. This fighting, plus their construction record, endeared them to "Blackjack" Pershing. Commander of the American Expedi-tionary Forces. He summarized their work in World War I by stating: "Among the most notable achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces was the large program of construction carried."

the large program of construction carried out by our Engineer troops in the Services of Supply and elsewhere . . . the scientists said it couldn't be done, but the damn fool engineer didn't know that—so he just went

ahead and did it."

That tribute still applies to the men who wear the turreted castle on their lapels. In the greatest of all wars, the Engineers are doing their biggest job since 1775.



A U.S. Army power shovel scoops up debris from a building destroyed by the Germans during their retreat in Italy.

A definite answer to the question is expected when Allied bombs rain down upon their homeland.

Compare this with the climate of the British Isles-wet, foggy but quiet, prodecing in the Englishman, as Galsworthy Mys, "a counter-balance of dry philotophy, a defiant humor, an enforced The Englishman medium temperature. is no more given to extremes than his climate, and against its damp and perpesort of protective bluntness.

Racially, the Japanese is of southern origin, though he has in him a considerable continental or Mongolian strain. In Able continental or Mongolian strain. In lect, he is so complex a blend no one is yet knows what he is. Certain it is however, that in prehistoric antiquity, long before even the mythical period which like Japanese call the "Age of the Gods," like was a steady immigration into lapan of a race or races from, perhaps, what are now the British and Dutch East indies.

Their northward movement was aided by the numerous islands forming a suseway leading up to Japan, and by the current which, starting in the Indian Ocean, flows up past the Phillippines and Ocean, flows up past the Pallippines and Sours the east coast of the Japanese Island. The Japanese anthropologists Koganei and Tsuboye advance the less that these immigrants of the litesis that these immigrants of the paleolithic stage were pygmies. This view ands support in the theory evolved by M. de Quatre-fages, the late Professor of Anthropology at the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

The pygmies were supplanted by new immigrants, also from the south, perhaps Indonesians and Malays. They were the kami or gods, who, as Shinto would have us believe, descended from heaven upon a certain mountain in the southernmost island of Japan and became the ancestors of the imperial family. Meanwhile, there was considerable Mongol immigration via Korea, but the southern immigrants remained dominant. The Ainu, who had inhabited the country even before the advent of the various immigrant races, succumbed, after centuries of fierce struggle, to the ruthless law of the survival of the fittest. Strangely, the Ainu was of the Caucasian family—one of the many offshoots of the Homo Caucasius.

All of this is significant because all of the imperial family. Meanwhile, there

All of this is significant because all peoples carry their ancestors in their brains and blood. The Japanese has, no doubt, inherited from his Indonesian and Malayan ancestors many of the idiosyncrasies common to all southern races. He is romantic, impulsive, venturesome, sensitive to the point of morbidity.

The morale of the Japanese, then, rests The morale of the Japanese, then, rests upon precarious foundations. It is not rooted in natural grit and stamina such as are woven into the fabric of Anglo-Saxon character. In the present instance Japanese morale is fanned and kept up by propaganda of misinformation. Being impulsive the Japanese are susceptible to campaigns of this nature. By the same token they are as likely to recoil when the

alsehood of that propaganda is exposed by the inexorable march of events.

The time is coming when this propaganda of prevarication will be blasted by bombs and shells rained upon Japan's homeland. If Tokyo and Osaka and Kyoto and Nagoya are subjected to aerial punishment as England was in 1940 and 1941, I have little confidence that the Japanese can take

And when the people have decided that they cannot take it their moral collapse is inevitable. What then? Will they revolt? In answer I recall that in 1918 popular discontent over the Government's policy which inflated the price of rice resulted in violent riots in the larger cities and precipitated the fall of the Cabinet headed by so powerful a militarist as Gen. Terauchi, father of the general who is now Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Southwest Pacific.

the Southwest Pacific.

It is also recalled that following the conclusion of the Russo-Japapese peace treaty in 1905 Tokyo became a scene of bloody riots resulting in the invocation of martial law and the suspension of all metropolitan newspapers. The public felt deceived because the Cabinet under General Katsura's Premiership, after repeated pronouncements that the army was ready pronouncements that the army was ready to march on until Russia was brought to book, had signed a "humiliating" treaty. The Cabinet resigned a few months later.

The Cabinet resigned a lew months fater.

The situation confronting Tojo is ininitely graver than those which plagued
Katsura and Terauchi. When doomsday
is actually upon Japan, will not the outraged public rise to grapple with the men
who sowed the wind and have brought
down the whirlwind? Long before that
time Japan's spirit of resistance will have
broken.

N.Y. Times.

Highlights of Army Talks

NVASION is in the air, these Spring days, and even the enemy radio speculates on what will happen and where and when. American soldiers, awaiting the starting whistle at their posts and stations in the ETO, can get a pretty fair idea of what it will be like by studying the current issue of Army Talks.

Entitled "Brains, Guts and Concrete" it was written by a member of the Army

was written by a member of the Army Talks staff who spent a week at a secret training center to gather his material at first hand.

There, on a replica of the German for-tifications of the European coast, Ameri-

tifications of the European coast, American infantrymen were perfecting the technique by which they will reverse the military maxim of other wars that "a landing on a fortified coast is a military impossibility."

The Army Talks booklet deals with the Todt Organization which built Hitler's "West Wall" and "Atlantic Wall" for himit describes how the lessons of Tarawa and Kiska, Attu and Skily, Anzio and the Russian Front have been welded into a method for attack.

method for attack.

Battle-tried veterans of Africa and Italy who have watched the assault training now being given in the ETO are enthusiastic

about, it.
Standing beside the Army Talks reporter, one such decorated GI looked out, 800 yards, to where a barrage was smothering a "German pillbox," half buried in an English hillside.
Inching their way toward it was a company of American infantry—but so well

had they been trained that there was never more than one, or perhaps two men, in sight at any one time.

The experienced soldier turned to the reporter:
"Gee, sergeant," he said, "if we had had

reporter:

"Gee, sergeant," he said, "if we had had this kind of training before we went into Sicily. . . . Well, we'd have done the job quicker—and cheaper."

As he spoke there was an earth-shaking blast which sent dust and smoke whirling high in the air.

"There goes the first Bangalore," explained one of the instructors. "Now watchr'em go through the wire." As he spoke, darting figures dived into the smoke and dust, heading through a 15-foot path which the torpedo had blasted in a heavy double apron barbed wire entanglement.

An instant later a Browning Automatic Rifle took up its chattering assignment—inside the first band of wire. Within a few minutes more the flame-throwers were in position and the pillbox disappeared in a leaping inferno of red fire and black smoke. Mortar shells were kicking up the hillside turf, bazooka projectiles flickered against the steel embrasure from which, in actual combat, no more machine-gun bursts, could be fired. actual combat, no more machine-gun bursts could be fired.

bursts could be fired.

Then the demolition charges cracked and blasted the concrete into what would have been crumbling death-traps for any enemy soldiers still inside them.

This is the dramatic story of this week's Army Talks—a preview of the opening of the Second Front. It is a story every man in uniform will find packed with interest.

War in the Pacific Island Group

Campaign Highlights

AJOR Gen, Willis H, Hale, revealing that the USAAF's most advanced air base is 1,800 nautical miles (2,073 statute miles) from Tokyo, told the Seventh Air Force, "It will not

told the Seventh Air Force, "It will not be long before you are over Tokyo. The Japanese appear to have been defeated in the Central Pacific."

This statement, latest development in the vast Pacific area of war, typifies recent Allied successes which have seen the large-scale invasion of the Marshall Islands: the success of a giant pincer. large-scale invasion of the Marshallslands; the success of a giant pincer movement encircling Japanese forces on New Ireland, the Admiralties, the Solomon Islands and New Guinea; the task force actions against Palau, one of the greatest bombardments ever staged by the Navy; and devastating, continuous bombing and shelling of each key Lupanese strongholds as

continuous nombing and shelling of such key Japanese strongholds as Rabaul, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Yap, Wewak and Hollandia.

Another side of the picture is presented in the War Department announcement: "More than 26,000 Japanese have been killed in recent months in the Pacific theaters." Approximately 10,000 died on Bougainville and New Britain, 14,000 in the Marshalls and Gilberts; and 2,000 in New Guinea and the Admiralties. The figures do not include those who have died of starvation and those who have died of starvation and in sinkings, which are estimated to be

in the thousands. Important events in the warfare in the

Pacific in chronological order:
Feb. 29—U.S. warships again shell Rabaul,
New Britain, and Kavieng, New Ireland.
In New Guinea, Allied bombers dump
102 tons of bombs on Baram airfield at Wewak.

at Wewak.

Mar 1—For the seventh day in succession
the Japs fail to put up a single plane
to meet the well-over 200 U.S. bombers
which smashed at Rabaul, the bomb-

gutted New Britain base, Jur. 2 By-passing Rabaul, American troops of the First Cavalry Division invade the Admiralty Islands, 250 miles north of New Guinea and 1,300 miles east of the Philippines-thus cutting the last sea lifeline to the Philippines and the East Indies.

Mar. 4—Hollandia, New Guinea, Rabaul and Bougainville heavily bombed by

And Bouganville heavily bombed by Allied raiders.

Mar. 6—Gen. MacArthur reports 3,000 Japs killed in fierce fighting on Admiralty Islands.

Mar. 8—Adm. Nimitz declares that U.S. submarines have taken such a huge toll of Jap shipping that Japan has probably been forced to abandon Truk as a naval base.

Mar. 22—About 1,500 Japanese soldiers

Mar. 22—About 1,500 Japanese soldiers drowned in the Bismarck sea when a Fifth Air Force air fleet bounces on a Jap convoy trying to sneak through the Allied blockade to bomb-battered

Wewak. Mar. 23—Marines seize two Jap-held Mar. 23—Marines seize two Jap-held islands 85 miles north of Kavieng, New Ireland, completing the Allied encirclement of enemy bases in the Solomons, New Britain and New Ireland. Allied bomber range advanced to within 580 miles of Truk, Japan's great Carolines stronghold to the north.

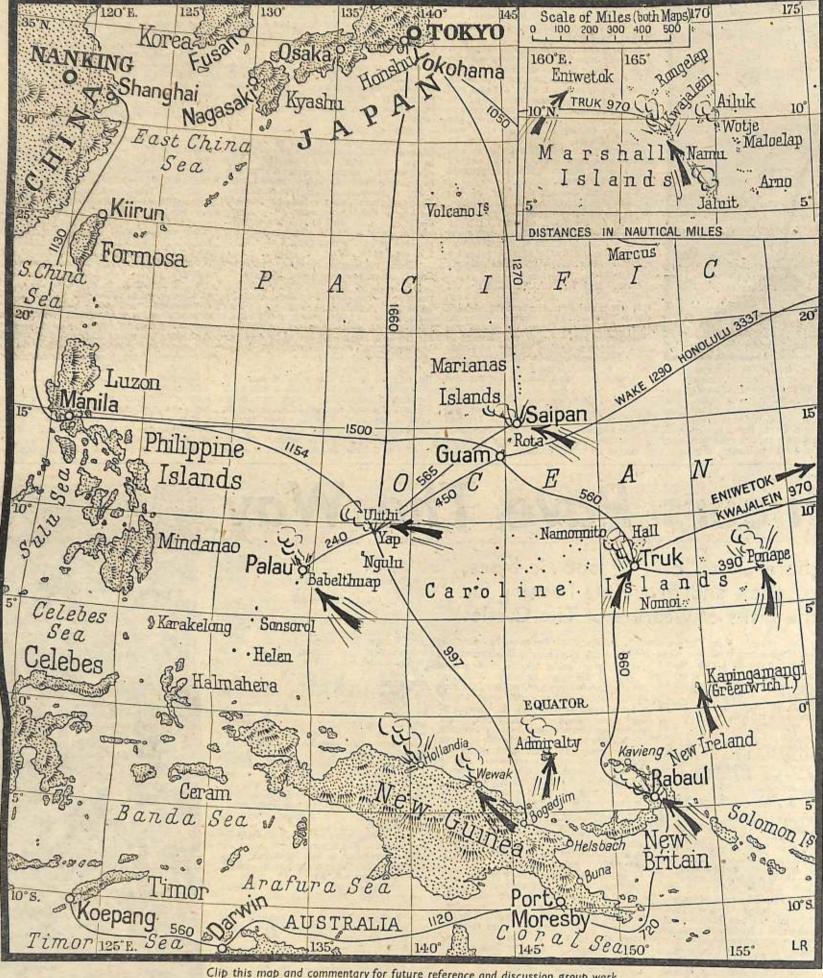
Japanese killed in counter-attacks against our forces

in counter-attacks against our forces at Torokina on Bougainville.

Mar. 29—Mitchell bombers, escorted by Corsairs, strike at Ponape; U.S. bombers smash 145 buildings in raid on Rabaul.

Rabaul.
pr. 1—A powerful U.S. Navy armada strikes at the Palau Islands, westernmost of the Caroline Islands, and located 500 miles due east of the Philippines in an attack described as "the first deliberate challenge to the Japanese fleet to leave its hiding places and come out, and fight."

3-Several fleets of American warships and aircraft, hammering at the



Clip this map and commentary for future reference and discussion group work.

vast 2,000 mile are of the Central Pacific, blast Truk for the fifth time in three days. A task force of battle-ships and aircraft carriers returns to waters after giving the Palau Islands one of the greatest bombard-ments ever staged by the Navy. Japanese in co-ordinated attacks over Apr. 8-Fifth Air Force airmen complete

the crippling of Hollandia, key enemy base on the north coast of New Guinea. Truk hit again by heavy bombers.

Apr. 10—Adm. Nimitz reveals 28 Jap vessels sunk and 132 planes destroyed by task force which raided Palau Islands. The task force "sank or damaged every ship it saw" in attacks

on Palau, Yap and Woleai, Jap strongholds spread out over 900 miles of the Carolines.

Apr. 13—American forces capture five more atolls in the northeastern Marshall Islands, giving the Allies control over 18 of the group's 22 main atolls hem in Jap troops on Mille, Wotje and

Jaluit, last big enemy bases in the

group.

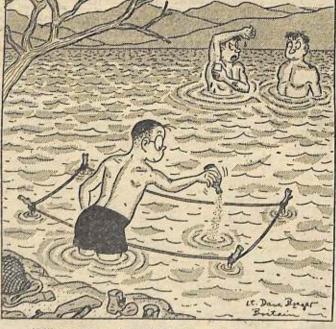
Apr. 18—American bombers again hit,
Hollandia, thwarting Jan attempt to inwarting Jap attempt to Supply their last big base in New Guinea, Australians take Jap base in advance toward Madang, Wewak threatened by fall of Bogadjim.

GI JOE

Lt. Dave Breger



"Boy, talk about a wolf in sheepskin clothing!"



"What a guy-just GOT to have his bath salts!"



"Stop complainin'! You know he's limited service!"

her Holds Down Attendance at Opener's

Ceremony and Action as Diamond Season Opened





Exclusive Radio Photos to The Stars and Stripes

It's "Play ball" as Vice President Henry A. Wallace (left) throws out the first ball before the Washington-Philadelphia game got under way to open the American League season Tuesday, the A's winning, 3—2, in 12 innings. Ossie Bluege, Nat manager, is on Wallace's right, while Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, is seated. At right, Napoleon Reyes, of Giants, slides safely into home plate in seventh inning of the Giant-Brave contest at the Polo Grounds. Phil Weintraub also scored on this play—Hal Luby's long double started it—and the Giants won, 2—1.

ETO Heavyweight Titlist's Defeat Marks Second Round of Tourney

By Ray Lee Stars and Stripes Staff Writer BRISTOL, Apr. 19—The second round of the Ground Forces boxing tourney was climaxed with what probably will be the biggest upset of the meet when Pvt. George Albert, of Waynesburg, Pa., oppled Pfc Vince Kozak, ETO heavyweight king, TKOing him in 1:58 of he first round.

Vince, definitely off his customary orm and apparently suffering from lack of proper training, came out fast, opening other Albert. Midway through the rame, Albert, unbeaten in 12 Army starts but never having laced on a glove as a ivilian, took the offensive and caught the Hazelton, Pa., scrapper on the ropes, owning him with a flurry of hard lefts and rights to the head.

Same Medicine, Same Results

Still groggy at the count of three, Vince limbed back to his feet but hit the canvas lmost immediately after another dose of the same medicine. He came up before count for more punishment and was eaded for the canvas again when Referee ohn Renda called a halt.

Another TKO came at one minute of the first when Pfc John Mulhern, 155-bunder from Philadelphia, stopped Pvt. The Derhos, of South Bend, Ind., 154, or a count of nine with a left to the wearly in the round, and again seconds ter with a right. The referee stopped after the second knockdown, although erhos, despite a cut eye, protested blently.

In another heavy scrap that picked momentum as it went along, Pvt. te Morelli, Stockton, Cal., 186-pounder, youd Lewis E. Raines, Charleston, Va., 183-pound private, at 1: 26 of ethird with a left and right to the

id. In other bouts:

In other bouts:

vt. Jimmy Plemons, Birmingham, Ala., 120, pointed Ple Frank Bua, Vineland, N.J., 117, vt. Ernest Navarro, Devine, Tex., 120, TKOed Albert McEuen, Phoenix, Ariz., 119, in 1;47 he second, fic Paul Pinkston, Portland, Ore., 124, outsted Pfc Fergie Villiamil, New York, 120, tied Pfc Fergie Villiamil, New York, 126, outsted Pfc Fergie Villiamil, New York, 126, outsted Pfc Glenn Kemble, St. Paul, 125, led Henry Huerta, Peoria, III. 136, outsointed Hewitt Tippins, Brunswick, Ga., 136, Hewitt Tippins, Brunswick, Ga., 137, outsted Pfc Freddie Hermann, Elizabethtown, N.J., Sted Pfc Freddie Hermann, Elizabethtown, N.J., Steader, St., Steader, Chiesen, 144, outspiinted.

Monty Saccone, Brooklyn, 145, outpointed Monty Saccone, Brooklyn, 145, Warvin Van Buskirk, Seattle, 143, outpointed Pvt. Benjamen Murell, Hudson, N.Y.,

pl. Jesus Flores, Los Angeles, 155, outpointed Eddie Brickner, Philadelphia, 154, vt. Albert Seboek, Chicago, 165, outpointed Mike Mastandrea, Brooklyn, 162, Mike Mastandrea, Brooklyn, 162, for James Scott, Philadelphia, 165, outpointed John Flores, Fort Worth, Tex., 164, John Flores, Fort Worth, John Flores, John Flores, John Flores, Fort Worth, John Flores, John Flore

Albert TKOs Moreno Upsets Champ Molina Kozak in First In 8th Air Force Ring Semis

AN EIGHTH AF STATION, Apr. 19—Sgt. Primotivo Molina, ETO bantamweight champion from Concord, Cal., was the victim of a startling upset here last night as he fell from the Eighth AF boxing tourney during the semi-finals, bowing to Pfc Howard Moreno, 117-pounder from Santa Barbara, Cal., in the headline bout.

Molina, who decisioned Moreno in with his usual heavy punching and cut his foe's eye in the first round, winning the session by a wide margin. But Moreno spurted sharply in the second and third heats to rap out a lead on points which he protected until the final bell.

In another quick finish, Cpl. Bobby Volk, 161-pounder from Portland, Ore., swarmed all over Sgt. Bill Brady and put the Kingston, Pa., 162-pounder to sleep in 1:31 of the second. Volk caught Brady several times in the first heat to soften him for the kill, catching him with a shower of hard rights and lefts to the head early in the second and the Pennsylvanian finally wilted under the assault. In other bouts:

In other bouts: Pfc Ernie Iannusci, Los Anacles, 126, outpointed Pvt. Jesse Stivey, Houston, Tex., 124. Cpl. Keith Voorthees, Veniura, Cal., 133, out-pointed Pvt. Frank Hernandez, San Leandro, Cal.,

pointed Pvt. Frank Hernandez, San Leandro, Can., 140.
Pvt. Joe Lucignano, Hoboken, N.J., 145, outpointed Sgt. Tony Tenore, Newark, N.J., 145.
Pfc Charles Bryan, Indianapolis, 154, outpointed Sgt. Nathan Abraham, Allentown, Pa., 155.
Cpl. Harold Gary, Oklahoma City, Okla., 195, outpointed Pvt. Pete Sinuk, Bronx, N.Y., 182.

BrewersPicked To Cop AA Flag

COLUMBUS, Oh'o, Apr. 19—The same eight clubs which played when the League was formed 43 seasons ago start play in the American Association today, hoping to weather the hardships of wartime player shortages and cold spring training with the Milwaukee Brewers favored to repeat as pennant winners.

"The spirit of optimism that prevails among our club owners is remarkable." League President George Trautman said. "One might expect a certain amount of doubt over the ability of the Association to complete its season in view of present conditions, but I discovered none at our meeting last week."

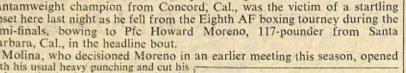
St. Paul opens at Milwaukee in the only daylight tilt on today's slate. Tonight Toledo plays at Indianapolis, Columbus travels to Louisville and Kansas City entertains Minneapolis under the mazdas.



Pacific Coast League San Francisco 2, Oakland 1, Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 0, Seattle 3, San Diego 2, Portland 10, Sacramento 4,

Portland 19, Sacramento 4.

W L Pet
Los Angeles 7 2 ,778 Scattle
San Errancisco 7 4 636 Portland
San Diego 7 4 636 Oakland
Hollywood 6 5 545 Sacramento



HOW THEY

STAND.

American League

American League

New York 3, Boston 0
St. Louis 2, Detroit 1
Philaderphia 3, Washington 2 (12 innings),
Cleveland at Chicago, postponed, cold weather,
W L Pct.
W L Pct.
W L Pct.
W L Pct.
New York 1 0 1,000 Detroit 0 1 ,000
St. Louis 1 0 1,000 Washington 0 1 ,000
Philadelphia 1 0 1,000 Cleveland 0 0 ,000
Boston 0 1 ,000 Cleveland 0 0 ,000
Psiladelphia at Washington
New York at Boston (2)
Ceveland at Chicago
St. Louis at Detroit

National League

Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0
St. Louis 2, Pinsburgh 0
New York 2, Boston 1
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 1
W L Pet.
Chicago 1 0 1,000 Cincinnati 0 1 ,000
St. Louis 1 0 1,000 Pittsburgh 0 1 ,000
New York 1 0 1,000 Boston 0 1 ,000
Philadelphia 1 0 1,000 Brooklyn 0 1 ,000
Boston at New York
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Chicago at Clacinnati
Other teams not scheduled

International Loop Opens Its 1944 Season Today

NEW YORK, Apr. 19—The Inter-national League, only minor circuit to play right through the last war, opens its 1944 baseball season tomorrow and President Frank Shaughnessy says "If any League finishes this season, it will be the International."

Shaughnessy, a former major leaguer, is optimistic over the caliber of play. "We have enough 4-Fs, dischargees and youngsters to put on a good show," he

The inaugural schedule is a follows: Buffalo at Baltimore, Montreal at Newark, Rochester at Syracuse and Toronto at Jersey City.

Quaker Footballers Start Spring Practice Sessions

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 19—Penn had its first spring football practice in two years on River Field, with about 50 Naval trainees and sub-draft age civilians answering Coach George Munger's initial

455 Richard Ambrogi and John Small, 455 backs, and Ray Stengel and Walter 221 Stickel, guards, are the only holdovers.

Lanier Gives Up 2 Hits as Cards Blank Bucs, 2-0

Bruins Whitewash Reds, 3-0; Giants, Phillies Also Triumph

NEW YORK; Apr. 19 — Pitchers showed little ill effects from their frigid spring training period north of the "Eastman-Landis" line yesterday as the National League knocked the lid from its 1944 season, the nation's fans being conspicuously among the missing when the umpires yelled "Play ball."

The hitters, however, apparently haven't had time to sharpen their aim because two of the four inaugurals were shutouts, while losing teams in the other two games each salvaged only one run. The day's highest production was turned in by the Philadelphia Phillies, who stopped the Brooklyn Dodgers, 4—1.

In other openers, the St. Louis Cardinal and the standard the intitle defeate with the standard price of the showed the standard production was turned in by the Brooklyn Dodgers, 4—1.

Lefty Max Lan-ier, pitching on bor-



ier, pitching on borrowed time until his draft board gives the signal, was the hero of yesterday's Cardinal victory, handcuffing the Pirates with two hits before a meager crowd of 4,030 cash customers and 2,200 servicemen in St. Louis. It was the best pitching exhibition of the day, including the American League.

League.

The Cards shoved across single runs in the sixth and eighth infings off Elwin "Preacher" Roe, Pirate rookie southpaw, who allowed seven hits while going the route. A walk' Johnny Hopp's double and a single by Stan Musial accounted for the first Redbird run, while Musial scored the other, clubbing a single, going to second on Frank Gustine's bobble and scoring on Whitey Kurowski's single.

Gustine and Roe marred Lanier's bid for a no-hitter, each getting a one-bagger.

Walters Drons Heart-Breaker

Walters Drops Heart-Breaker

Walters Drops Heart-Breaker
Bucky Walters lost a heart-breaker
before 30,154 fans in Cincinnati, the
nation's largest crowd of the day, checking the Cubs with three hits, while his
Cincinnati mates touched Hank Wyse for
five. But Bucky slipped in the fourth
and the Cubs tallied twice on a walk,
singles by Don
Johnson and Bill
Nicholson and a
long fly.

The Cubs registered their third run
in the ninth when
P h i 1 Cavarretta
crashed out a triple,
then raced home on
Nicholson's fly.
Freshman Infielder
Hal Luby's seventh



Freshman Infielder Hal Luby's seventh inning double scored Phil Weintraub and Napoleon Reyes to pull the Giants from behind before 13,400 partisans in the Polo Grounds. Bill Voiselle, Giant righthander, became the second rookie ever to turn in an opening day triumph, Hub Perdue notching the only other one in 1912 while hurling for the Braves.

The Braves scored their lone run in the fourth when Roland Gladu, third baseman recently given a medical dis-charge from the Canadian Army, tripled

charge from the Canadian Army, tripled and crossed the plate on a long outfield fly. Voiselle held the Braves to six hits, the Giants getting eight from Al Javery.

The Phils delighted 10,128 hometown fans by trouncing Leo Durocher's Dodgers behind the six-hit pitching of Dick Barrett, while the winners slapped Hal Gregg, Les Webber and Tom Warren for nine blows. Gregg was charged with the defeat

for nine blows. Gregg was charged with the defeat,
Lagging, 1—0, the Phils peppered Gregg for two runs in the fourth, clustering Coaker Triplett's walk with Andy Seminick's triple and a single by Butch Cieslak. They added their superfluous runs off Webber in the fifth and sixth. The Dodgers erred once, the Phils twice.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp







Bombers Rip Jap Positions In N. Guinea

Attack as Aussies Prepare Final Madang Assault; Rabaul, Hollandia Hit

Allied bombers blasted Rabaul, an airfield near Truk and other Japanese island bases in the Pacific vesterday, while other planes by the hundreds pounded enemy positions behind Madang, New Guinea, where Australian troops are now preparing for the final assault,

A 300-ton raid on Hollandia, the Japanese air base just over the border in Dutch New Guinea, brought the total weight of bombs dropped on this base in the last week to nearly 2,000 tons.

Other developments in the Pacific:

Other developments in the Pacific:
The Navy Department announced in Washington that U.S. submarines had sunk 15 more Japanese ships, bringing their total war bag to 682.

Adm. Thomas C. Hart completed his taking of testimony from naval personnel who saw the attack on Pearl Harbor. Hart's investigation is being conducted in connection with the trial, to be held probably after the war, of Adm. Husband E. Kimmel. Kimmel and Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, who were the ranking officers at Pearl Harbor, were charged with dereliction of duty by a presidential investigating committee.

De Valera Plea **OnRomeBared**

Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of neutral Eire has appealed to the warring nations for the preservation of Rome, it was disclosed yesterday. In a message Mar, 20, De Valera said it was "evident that should the city be militarily defended by one side and militarily attacked by the other, its destruction would be in-evitable."

President Roosevelt, replying Apr. 3, declared flatly that the fate of the Holy City rested with the Nazis, and said that "if the German forces were not en-trenched in Rome no question would

trenched in Rome no question would arise concerning the city's preservation."

The Reich, replying Apr. 18, claimed that the billeting within Rome of any troops or supply installations had been prohibited for a long time, and that the rail network of the area was serving the civilian population exclusively and was not being used by the German Army.

Chance Reading Brings Reunion

HOLLYWOOD, Apr. 19-A magazine article has reunited actress Faye Emerson with her half-sister Virginia, whom she had not seen since her father and step-mother separated 14 years ago. The article mentioned that Faye had lost track of Virginia. The latter read it and got

Census of Civilian Goods

DETROIT, Apr. 19—A special war-time census will be taken in Wayne, Macomb, Oakland and Washtenaw counties to help allocate goods and ser-vices for essential civilian requirements. Similar projects have been completed in San Diego, Cal., Charleston, S.C., and Mobile, Ala.

2 to Broadcast **OfAirUmbrella**

The support which ground soldiers may rom an air umbrella when the Second Front is opened will be explained to ETO troops over the American Forces Network tomorrow from 4.30 to 4.45 by two members of the Allied Expedirionary Air Force—Col. John Ulricson, of Monterey, Cal., Ninth Mustang group commander, and RAF Group Capt. Richard Atcherley.

A similar program was broadcast to America over the weekend. It was the first public explanation of the role to be played in the European invasion by the air arm of Gen. Eisenhower's supreme command.

On Your Dial 1375 kc. 1402 kc. 1411 kc. 1420 kc. 1447 kc. 218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207.3m. Thursday, Apr. 20

1100—Spotlight
1115—Personal Album,
1130—King's Royal Rifle Corps,
1150—French Lesson,
1200—Noon Edition,
1205—Barracks Bag.
1300—World News (BBC),
1310—Melody Roundup,
1330—Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin
Screet

1310—Melody Roundup.
1330—Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street.
1400—News Headlines—In a Sentimental Mood.
1430—Visiting Hour—Hospital Theater.,
1500—Music While You Work.
1530—Off the Record.
1630—National Barn Dance.
1700—Hir Parade and Program Resume.
1710—Hir Parade and Program Resume.
1730—Albert Sandler and the Palm Court Orchestra.
1755—Quiet Moment.
1800—World News (BBC).
1810—GI Supper Club.
1810—GI Supper Club.
1900—Seven O'Clock Sports—Latest sports news by Col. Johnty Vrotsos.
1905—Symphony Hall.
1900—News from Home—Nightly roundup of news from the U.S.A.
2010—Fred Waring Program.
2025—This Week in Science.
2030—Birg Crosby Music Hall.
2100—World News (BBC).
2115—Mait Call.
2145—USO in the ETO.
2200—Truth or Consequence.
2225—One Night Stand with Joe Reichman.
2350—Sign off until 1100 hours Friday, App. 21.

ETO MP Who Inherited Fortune Weds in U.S.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Apr. 19-Pfc Ben Violette, of South Bend, who woke up one morning last February while on MP duty in London and discovered he had inherited between \$50,000 and \$200,000 from an aunt, was married Saturday in St. Patrick's rectory here to Miss Jo Ann Reeder. Violette, 27, shared in the estate of

Mrs. Mary Martin, of Oakville, Ont., who died in December. Mrs. Martin, who acquired her fortune from her husband, a former prospector, sold her holdings to the late mining magnate Sir Harry Oakes, who was slain in Nassau, Bahamas, last year.

8,500 Tons Hit Nazis in 30 Hrs.

U.S. Day Blows Follow 4,400-Ton RAF Raid on French Rail Targets

(Continued from page 1)

visually, obtaining what was described as "good results." The field and buildings, including the main hangar, were hit. Flak was light and not a German fighter was seen in the air.

At Eschwege, airmen said no German planes challenged them but that flak was fairly heavy over the target and also over the enemy coast. Crews reported they saw only one enemy plane in the air—a twin-engined craft which sped between two Fortress formations without firing a shot

two Fortress formations without using a shot.

Yesterday's operations followed a night in which the RAF Bomber Command sent out more than 1,000 aircraft, most of which attacked the French railway targets at Noisy-le-Sec and Juvisy, on the outskirts of Paris, and at Rouen and Termier.

Tergnier. Vichy Radio reported that one Paris

Vichy Radio reported that one Paris suburb was being completely evacuated following the attack, which it called "one of the most violent the French capital has ever experienced."

"The night was just one long nightmare," said Philippe Henriot, Vichy propaganda minister, who reported that large fires were still raging yesterday, with delayed-action bombs exploding continuously. continuously.

Four hundred dead have been identified thus far, Paris Radio said, adding that 500 persons had been seriously injured.

In addition to blasting the railway targets, the RAF carried out a large minelaying program and Mosquitoes attacked Berlin and objectives in western Germany.

Pilots who attacked the railroad yards and workshops outside Paris reported clear skies, with little cloud and targets accurately identified. "So accurate was the attack that the bombs were putting some of the markers out," a Lancaster pilot related.

Flanigan, Stark's Deputy, Promoted to Commodore

Capt. Howard A. Flanigan, deputy chief of staff to Adm. Harold R. Stark, USN, has been promoted to the rank of commodore, it was announced yesterday. The rank of commodore, corresponding to brigadier general in the Army, is rarely given to



is rarely given to naval officers not holding their own commands.

Commodore retired in 1936 and

Com. H. A. Finangan
became chairman of the board of the

New York Dock Co.
Six months before Pearl Harbor, Commodore Flanigan was recalled to active duty as a commander on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Europe. He was promoted to captain in February, 1942.

James Roosevelt Full Colonel WASHINGTON, Apr. 19 (AP)-Lt. ol. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, has been promoted to full colonel, Marine Corps headquarters announced today.

Terry and The Pirates

Enlisted Men Pilots Get Their Bars



I/Sgts. John Ferguson (center) and Daniel L. Richards (right), who held the distinction of being among the few enlisted men piloting fighter planes in combat, are just ordinary shavetails now. Col. James H. Howard (left), Mustang are and former Flying Tiger, is shown swearing them in.

NINTH FIGHTER COMMAND HQ, Apr. 19—Two technical sergeants, among the few enlisted men flying fighter planes in combat in the ETO, were commissioned Mustang fighter pilots here, Ninth Air Force headquarters announced today.

T/Sgts. John Ferguson, 22, of Long Island, N.Y., and Daniel L. Richards, 23, of Long Beach, Cal., took the oath from their commanding officer, Col. James H. Howard, a former Flying Tiger. Both flight officers received their wings after training with the Royal Canadian

Fliers Tell of Hilarious Week With Denmark's Underground

wore shabby civilian clothes, one in continental plus fours, when they reached Sweden, and they had amazing stories about one hilarious week as guests of underground agents who shepherded them to safety under the very noses of the Nazis.

Nazis.

They were three American fliers—the pilot from Hampden, N.D., the co-pilot from Clarkston, Wash., and the radio operator from Brooklyn, N.Y.—the only three survivors of a shot-up Liberator which went down over enemy territory Easter Sunday in the American raid on Brunswick.

Brunswick.

"Two of our gunners were killed by the cannon of attacking Me109s," said the pilot. "The rest of us bailed out, but one—we aren't sure which one—opened his chute too late, and we learned later that four others were captured by the Germans." Germans."
The co-pilot, radioman and pilot landed

near one another and got away into the

Patriots contacted the three and then began a week's odyssey under the guidance

of the underground—"men who risked their own necks to help us."

First they were outfitted in civilian clothes—the Sunday best of the local

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 19 (AP)—They on the table. Every time there was a strong shabby civilian clothes, one in connental plus fours, when they reached weden, and they had amazing stories weden, and they had amazing stories

The co-pilot chimed in, "One day one of the fellows asked me if I wanted to see some German soldiers. I said 'Sure,' and away we went to the local restaurant, where we sat at a table within ten feet of a group of submarine sailors and Luft-waffe men."

The pilot told of riding a bicycle around a small town for about two hours

all by himself.

They could have gone to the movies, but as only German pictures were shown

they declined.

The three ate in several restaurants, never speaking English aloud when they might be heard, and always in the company of the underground. Whenever they wanted to get from one place to another, a "taxi appeared as if by magie,"

Two Fort Fliers Safe

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 19. (AP)—Two more American fliers have reached Sweden safely after rowing 25 miles in 19 hours from the Island of Bornholm. Four of heir comrades arrived at Kalmar Satur-

day.

The fliers were forced down in their Fortress last week. The latest two arrivals spent one night in a haystack and two villagers.
"I swear it was like something out a gangster movie," said one of the men.
"Here we were staying in a nice home, eating and drinking the best, yet always on the alert for the Germans.
"We'd sit around the table playing poker and our hosts would put their guns
"The flicts were table at the fortress last week. The latest two criticals spent one night in a haystack and two among the rocks along the coast of Bornholm before securing the rowboat. Their first request here was for "beefsteak and ice cream"—which the Swedes provided.

Two more of the crew were captured and others are missing.

A20 Havoc- -

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

(Continued from page 1)

Flanigan, who served in the ETO in World War I, and some then-isolationist senators and some then-isolationist senators wanted to know what foreigners were

doing in our secret planes.

France ordered some and when the
Germans marched through that country
Britain took up those orders and added

To date A20s have been flown by American, British and Russian airmen in practically every war theater, and in various models have been used as everything from night fighters and intruders to bombers.

Chaplin Appeals Joan's Suit

LOS ANGELES, Apr. 19—Charlie Chaplin has filed a petition with the State Supreme Court asking it to quash Joan Barry's civil suit naming him as the father of her six-months-old baby.

Army Premiere Tonight

screenings at base-section and air-forces stations tonight will see the world premiere of Paramount's Bing Crosby musical, "Going My Way," the Cinema Section, Special Service Division, an-nounced yesterday.

Prints also have been shipped to Army

movie circuits in other theaters of operation for showings tonight.

Art Exhibit to Open

TAUNTON, Apr. 19—An art exhibi-tion will open at the enlisted men's Red Cross club here Saturday at 8.30 PM. Entries must reach the program director Friday morning, bearing name, military

address and home address.

Judges will be A. J. Munnings, president of the Royal Academy of Art;
Harold Bowler, American Red Cross, and
Sgt. Dick Wingert, Stars and Stripes car-

NEWS FROM HOME

G-Men Capture Last Defendant In Fascist Trial

Smythe Is Arrested Near Canadian Border; Loses \$1,000 Bail

WASHINGTON, Apr. 19—The last of 30 pro-Fascists facing trial on indictments charging conspiracy to overthrow the government was hurried back to Washington today from Ausable Forks, N.Y., where FBI agents seized him less than 40 miles from the Canadian border.

The fugitive, James Edward Smythe, of New York, was arrested a few hours after Federal Judge Eicher adjourned the second day's session of the trial because of his absence. Smythe forfeited \$1,000 bail. Yesterday's short session was marked by Attorney Ben Lindas' theatrical declaration to the packed courtroom that he disclaimed "any connection with any defendant who will leave this courtroom and give the Nazi salute in the streets." Lindas, counsel for George Sylvester Viereck, who is now serving a prison term for failing to register as a foreign agent, declined to elaborate but Mrs. Lois de Lafayette Washburn declared she had given the Nazi salute when she left the courthouse Monday solely for the "scandal scavengers" who, she said, had sought to block her way.

The defendants include Mrs. Washburn, Viereck, Silver Shirt leader William Dudley Pelley, German-American Bund leader Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones, of Los Angeles, organizers of the "Friends of Progress"; Prescott Dennett, George E. Deatherage, Joseph E. McWilliams, Gerald B. Winrod and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of the anti-Communist book, "The Red Network."

They are charged with conspiring to set up a Nazi state and incite disloyalty in the armed forces.

Placed in Institution

Placed in Institution

Placed in Institution
COVINGTON, Ky., Apr. 19—Joan
Kiger, pretty 16-year-old schoolgirl
accused of killing her father and brother,
was committed to a mental institution
after three physicians testified that she
was of unsound mind. Her father, Carl
C. Kiger, and her brother Jerry, six, were
shot and killed at their home last August,
and her mother was wounded. Joan's
counsel contended that if Joan did the
shooting it was done during a nightmare.

Rome Stands, Pants Fall

CUMBERLAND, Md., Apr. 19—Two months ago Howard L. Mignot made a bet which called for him to drive through town naked if Rome did not fall by Apr. 15. It didn't, Mignot did. The cops picked him up clad only in shoes and spectacles, but Police Judge Frank A. Perdew suspended sentence when told of Perdew suspended sentence when told of the wager.

4 Children Die in Fire

O'NEILL, Neb., Apr. 19 — Four children of Mr. and Mrs. Max Warnke were burned to death when a gasoiine-were burned to death when a gasoiine-were burned to death and d heated iron exploded and destroyed their family farm home.

Invasion - -(Continued from page 1)

German infantry, armored units, artillery and motorized reserves between Narvik (northern Norway) and the Channel coast

For New Crosby Musical

ETO soldiers at 16 simultaneous at base-section and air-forces tations tonight will see the world premiere of Paramount's Bing Crosby musical, "Going My Way," the Cinema section, Special Service Division, and the Channel coast as far as Hendaye (southern France) had been put on immediate stand-by orders.)

Meanwhile, the Swedish radio, quoting a Copenhagen report, said that the German military authorities at Varde "have issued a proclamation that access to the shore and adjacent territory all along the west coast of Jutland and the coast to the north of the Lim Fjord is prohibited to all civilians and Danish civil prohibited to all civilians and Danish civil

'Don't-Talk' Drive in Algiers

ALGIERS, Apr. 19 (AP)—Closely following on the stringent security measures adopted by Britain, the French defense commissariat today opened a drive to spread "security-consciousness" drive to spread "security-consciousness" among the French armed forces and population.

"Keep quiet and make your friends keep quiet," was the warning in all Algiers papers. "No indiscretion can be tolerated. These involve the lives of thousands of French and Allied soldiers. The security measures will be applied with extreme rigor."

By Milton Caniff

A YANKEE FIGHTER MEANWHILE ... YIPE! YOU'RE RIGHT! MADAME SINGH .. BUT TERRY KNOWS HOW HOT THAT AIRPLANE TERRY REPORTED THAT HE WAS GOING LANDS ... MAYBE ITS IN ON A POLO FIELD AN UNUSUAL POLO AT THAT MOUNTAIN TOWN ... A POLO FIELD IS ONLY 300 YARDS LONG ... A P-518 WOULD OVERSHOOT IT ..

I'M FLIGHT OFFICER HOONK! TERRY LEE, U.S. ARMY I GUESS AIR FORCES, SIR ... I WAS I THOUGHT I WAS GLAD TO BE IF YOU'RE STUCK AWAY IN THIS WHISTLE STOP WHERE THE BRITISH COPS CAN'T GLAD TO SEE YOUR POLO FIELD ... MY ENGINE'S HERE! FIND ME - BUT AN AMERICAN AIRPLANE JUST LANDED ON THE ACTING UP ... WHITE AND BLUE GOOSE BUMPS !

HERE YOU'RE



AN AIRCRAFT

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