

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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For U.S. Armed Forces

TWO FRANCS

Russians Clear Wide Belt South Of Leningrad

Giant Soviet Pincers Peril Enemy Near Baltic Countries

LONDON—Leningrad, the great Russian city which never lost its will to resist, was completely liberated this week by a relentless Red Army offensive. In 13 days the Russians smashed through the ring of steel that had enabled the Germans to enforce a blockade of the northern capital for more than 28 months.

By Friday the Nazis, their vital rail centers of Gachina and Tosno engulfed by Soviet troops, were falling back south and southwest of Leningrad. The armies of Generals Leonid Govorov and Kyril Meretskov had cleared a belt 30

LONDON—The people of Leningrad have been celebrating their liberation by dancing to the tune of a song composed in honor of a British naval officer. The song, BBC reported, illustrates how the officer, James Kennedy, exemplified the courage and determination needed to bring supplies through to Russia.

Entitled "The Song of an English Sailor," it describes how Kennedy participated in one convoy between Britain and Murmansk, running and fighting through winter gales and attacks by submarines and planes.

miles deep before the city, freeing miles of railroad and re-establishing direct communication with Moscow.

Soviet strategy had placed in jeopardy the entire German army in the Leningrad sector. A giant pincer had been developed during the week by units striking southwest from the city toward Gachina, by other spearheads smashing southeast toward Tosno, and a third Soviet army coming up from the Lake Ilmen sector above Novgorod in the south.

Launched on Jan. 14, though actual announcement of the vast campaign was not made until four days later, the offensive took shape as General Govorov's forces swung in an arc just below Leningrad, while General Meretskov's armies opened an attack north of Novgorod. (Continued on Page 15)

Germans Yield Below Rome; Allies Down 50 Enemy Planes

28 Nazi Fighters Blasted Over Beachhead

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 28—Winding up a week of brilliant support of the Anzio-Nettuno landing, Allied fighters shot down 50 enemy planes yesterday in the invasion sector and over southern France. The bag was the greatest for any one day since the end of the Tunisian campaign last May. It brought to 125 the total enemy planes blasted into oblivion during the past week. Forty of ours are missing.

Twenty-eight of yesterday's victims were shot down around the beachhead, eight of them by the all-Negro 99th Squadron. Bombers and fighter-escorts which smashed three fields around Marseilles destroyed 21, while a coastal RAF plane accounted for the 50th.

From the week's aerial activity four salient facts emerged: (1) the Germans were throwing every plane they could spare into their feverish attempt to bust up the 5th Army's invasion. (2) concentrating on the beachhead they were forced to let Allied medium bombers slug their communications at will; (3) with so many of Jerry's fighter bases around Rome cratered into uselessness, our big boys were devoting their attention to another important source of the Luftwaffe's power—the bomber bases around Marseilles, in southern France; (4) the newly formed Mediterranean Allied Air Forces were doing a thorough job covering the new beach head, flying anywhere from 1,100 to 1,400 sorties a day when weather permitted.

The Germans yesterday threw in 100 planes in their determined effort to blast Lt. Gen. Mark Clark's invading forces in the Anzio sector. They used FW-190s as fighter-bombers, with Messerschmitts as escorts. Some of these penetrated the aerial barrier set up by the 12th AAF and the RAF, but most were caught on their way to the beaches. Many of the Germans were forced to jettison their bombs and high-tail home.

Hitler's master race would be troubled to know that it was an all-Negro squadron, flying P-40 Warhawks, which shot down eight of their best German fighters. The (Continued on Page 15)

On The Double



EAGER TO HIT THE BEACH, 5th Army troops dashed ashore during the establishment of a beachhead south of Rome last Saturday morning. For other pictures of the Allied landing, see Page 7. (War Pool Photo through PWB)

5th Army Gains At Two Points In Mountains

By Sgt. LEN SMITH
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 28—German arms flailed wildly at Allied forces on the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead and on the main 5th Army line yesterday in a double-pronged attempt to carry out Adolf Hitler's injunction to hold southern Italy at all costs.

But despite the ferocity with which the Germans fought, they gave ground in one battle 21 miles south of Rome and at two points along the Gustav Line. On the beachhead the Allied forces appeared to be fighting within a six-mile perimeter anchored on the north on Carroceto, 10 miles north of Anzio on a highway which connects at Albano with the Appian Way, and in the south, 16 miles away, at a point southwest of Littoria, the scene of the first major clash in this general area.

Yesterday British troops fighting in the Carroceto area smashed a German counter-attack, knocking out three tanks in the process and taking more than 100 prisoners. It was stated officially that among prisoners taken in the beachhead area were members of the 29th Panzer Grenadier Division, last heard from as fighting on the Gustav Line. It was not stated, however, whether these troops opposed the British at Carroceto, or participated in Wednesday's battle southwest of Littoria, where Allied forces smeared a battle group of Hermann Goering Panzers.

Official reports said that the Allied position on the six-day-old beachhead was further improved yesterday with the Navy continuing to land reinforcements and supplies on schedule in spite of increased enemy resistance. The official over-all picture gave the general depth of the bridgehead as roughly six miles.

Although the Allied officers and men needed no convincing that they had a terrific fight on their (Continued on Page 15)

FDR Message Explodes Oratory On Capitol Hill

By Sgt. DAVE GOLDING
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—President Roosevelt's blunt, unprecedented message demanding passage of the Green-Lucas-Worley soldier-vote bill touched off a Congressional explosion of oratory which overshadowed everything else on Capitol Hill this week. The Senate, engaged in heated debate, was not expected to vote on the bill until Monday.

President Roosevelt endorsed the bill introduced in the Senate by Sen. Theodore F. Green (D., R. I.), and Sen. Scott Lucas (D., Ill.), and in the House by Rep. Eugene Worley (D., Texas), asserting that this

proposal provided "proper, efficient machinery for absentee balloting." He emphasized that both the War and Navy Departments, which will have the bulk of administrative responsibility, have declared that procedure for voting must be uniform to make it as simple as possible.

The President's charge that the pending state's rights bill was a "fraud" immediately brought forth accusations by GOP Senators Robert Taft (Ohio) and Styles Bridges (N. H.) that the President was using the Federal ballot to help win a fourth term. Nor did Mr. Roosevelt's plea that members of Congress "stand up and be counted" tend to soften criticism of the message.

Nevertheless, sampling of editorial comment indicated that the nation's press agreed with the President's request for legislation to facilitate service men's votes.

The Republican New York Herald Tribune, which has been urging a Federal ballot, welcomed the President's support with these words: "We believe with him that men and women in the armed forces are entitled to vote, are entitled to emergency legislation and (Continued on Page 15)

White House Receives Discharge Pay Plan

WASHINGTON—Congress completed action this week on mustering-out pay legislation, and sent its bill along to the White House. The House adopted the measure, 277-103. In the Senate there was no dissenting vote.

The bill applies to grades up to Army captain and officers of equivalent rank in the other services. It stipulates 300 dollars for veterans with service overseas or in Alaska, even if for only one day; 200 dollars for those with more than 60 days service in the U.S., and 100 dollars for those with less than 60 days.

Rapido—Jerry Had His Day

By Sgt. RALPH G. MARTIN
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

(Action on the Rapido River on the main 5th Army front in Italy last week formed one of the fiercest chapters in the current campaign. The following story tells of one American attempt to force a crossing of the strongly defended river line.)

ON THE 5TH ARMY FRONT—"This Rapido River crossing made the Salerno show look like an afternoon tea party," said S-Sgt. Kenneth W. Coppes, Findley, Ohio, "and I know; I was at both of them."

"It was just Jerry's day, I guess," said the sergeant. "He had all the jokers stacked up on his side of the table. Everything worked just beautifully—for him. Everything from the fog and icy roads and the ceiling zero and the river racing down like water from a busted dam."

It was the thick, frosty fog which put the artillery OPs out of commission. (Unfortunately the Jerries don't need the observation—they had long ago zeroed in all their guns on the crossroads and river banks); it was the icy-slippery roads which kept the supply

trucks and ambulances just snailing along sometimes only a mile an hour; it was the ceiling zero which kept the Allied dive bombers and strafing fighters back at their homefields unable to give any badly-needed close ground support; and it was the fast-flowing river which swept the assault boats downstream before the boys could finally get on the other side.

But most of all it was the shelling.

"These German guns kept going all the time," said Pvt. James Matheis, Garfield, N. J. "They knocked out every pontoon bridge the engineers tried to put up. They knocked out the foot bridges and they knocked out a lot of the boats. It was a tough thing to look at. All of us kept praying and praying that some of the fog would lift so that our planes could come down and dive bomb the hell out of them and our artillery could spot their flashes and blast out their gun positions," said Matheis.

But our artillery was facing its toughest counter-battery problem, fog or no fog, because the Nazis were deeply dug in the rock, in

their irrigation ditches, in the small hill knobs. Shell shrapnel could bounce all around them without really bothering them. Only direct hits could have knocked them out.

Those who did cross the river, after desperate paddling in wooden assault boats, found the mine-filled river banks stretched along the beaches. The engineers had removed some sections, but the Germans had replanted them. And past the minefields were the barbed wire and the machine gun fire and the soggy marshes.

"It was easy to dig foxholes in the marshland," said Pvt. Albert Pickett, Corinth, Ky. "But then we had to stay there and the water seeped through and soon we had water up to our bellies and we couldn't move or get out of there because the guns were shooting right on top of us. We could see the dead and wounded all around us. Americans and Germans."

Everybody pitched in to help. The MPs, who were right up with the combat engineers, were volunteering as litter bearers, carrying (Continued on Page 15)

Berlin Attacked By RAF Heavies

LONDON, Jan. 28—Some 1,120 tons of bombs were dropped on Berlin in a few minutes time Thursday night. The raid, the Air Ministry announced, was carried out by the largest force of Lancasters which has ever been sent over the German capital.

Another raid by Mosquito bombers followed an hour later, it was said. The Air Ministry said that although larger mixed forces of Lancasters and Halifaxes had hit Berlin, Thursday's raid was the biggest all-Lancaster attack in history.

Last night's assault came on the first anniversary of the initial daylight attack on Germany by heavy bombers of the 8th AAF and on the second anniversary of the formation of the 8th AAF.

During those two years, the 8th AAF dropped 27,676 tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs on targets in Germany and another 19,164 tons on strategic targets in occupied countries. Heavy bombers shot down 3,885 German interceptor planes of all types while escorting fighters destroyed 561 German planes. American losses were 1,130 heavy bombers and 185 fighter planes.

More Education In Ideals Urged For U.S. Soldiers

American soldiers could stand a lot more education in the ideals for which the United Nations are fighting, and the longer the war lasts the more necessary such education will become.

That is the conclusion which Dr. Barnett Brickner, administrative chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities of the Jewish Welfare Board, said he would carry home with him after his 30,000-mile tour of battlefronts and Allied military posts in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Dr. Brickner arrived in Algiers this week with his military aide, Maj. Aryeh Lev, of the Chief of Chaplain's Office, Washington, on the last leg of his tour undertaken at the request of President Roosevelt and the War Department to permit religious leaders of America to see religion at work in the armed forces. Since Nov. 15 he has been talking with generals, chaplains and "holding jam sessions with the enlisted men" along his route.

MORALE HIGH

While he found morale and morals both high at the front, Dr. Brickner told a press conference he would urge military authorities to take greater efforts to "indoctrinate American troops on why they are fighting." Especially is such indoctrination necessary among the men with comparatively dull behind-the-lines jobs, where, he found, the "idealistic fire which makes good soldiers is lacking."

With a fine spirit of cooperation, he said, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chaplains were doing a "great job" toward the goal of idealism, but additional effort through regular Army channels was also recommended.

"Our men were not prepared for this war mentally, intellectually or spiritually," Dr. Brickner, who is a Rabbi of Cleveland's famous Euclid Avenue Temple, insisted. "There is a good reason for this. Our soldiers are a pro-

duct of the American isolationist spirit. We never raised our children with a real love of democracy. It was something they took for granted.

"Then we were catapulted into the war. Our men were well-trained in the handling of guns as an army of civilians in uniform. But without the idealistic fire you have robots and not real soldiers."

Dr. Brickner insisted he was not being critical of Army methods but urged that idealistic indoctrination be undertaken to prevent the soldiers from returning to their isolationist viewpoints after the war.

"The men realize now that if the peace is to be secured in a postwar world, the United States



DR. BARNETT BRICKNER "... idealistic fire wanting"

must be in that world," Dr. Brickner declared. "However, on first impression, in talking with soldiers, you get the idea that all they want is to get the war over and go back home and forget the world."

Dr. Brickner said he was certain that such indoctrination as he proposed would not lead to fanatical nationalism such as was evoked, in a generation, in Germany, Italy and elsewhere. "Americans are never fanatical," he said, "except in undoing things you would prevent them from doing." He cited prohibition as an example.

Plans are being made to assure observances of the Passover by Jewish soldiers overseas during the week of April 7. The traditional matzoths, he said, already are being shipped from America, and a part of the supply is now in the Mediterranean theater. The sacramental wines probably will be supplied from Palestine, if transportation can be arranged. If not, supplies will be prepared locally.

War Captives Die In Japanese Prisons

WASHINGTON—U.S. Army and Navy authorities this week issued an official report on Japanese atrocities committed against American and Filipino prisoners of war, taken at Bataan and Corregidor in the Philippines.

The report, based on sworn statements made by American officers who had escaped from Jap prison camps, stated that many Americans died from starvation, forced labor, and general brutality.

Americans Beat Supply Problem

WASHINGTON—The seizure of Guadalcanal in 1942 was made despite a supply line 2,000 miles long, Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon revealed this week in the Army and Navy Journal.

The commander of U.S. Army forces in the South Pacific said that the major American supply base was in New Zealand, while the nearest advance base at New Caledonia, used as a stepping stone in the opening phases of the Allied advance in the South Pacific, was more than 900 miles away from the landing beaches in the Solomons.

The fight for Guadalcanal was as much a battle of logistics as of actual combat. General Harmon declared, adding that the security of Henderson Field, the main air-drome on the island, depended to a large degree on the Americans' ability to bring in sufficient supplies.

Guadalcanal, New Georgia and the other Solomon islands surpassed the expected results, the Pacific chief said. Munda, on New Georgia, has been developed into one of the finest airdromes in the South Pacific, he disclosed.

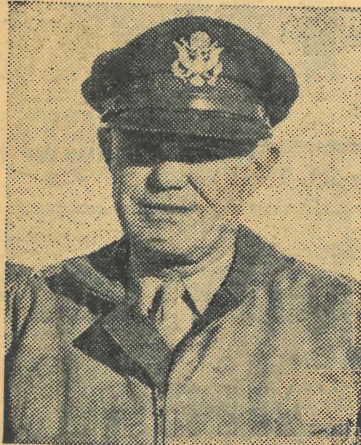
"The Allied advance in the South Pacific was made possible," General Harmon continued, "only by the complete third-dimensional thinking and cooperation between all arms and services, and Allied forces in the solution of tactical, medial and logistical problems encountered."

French Issue Medal For Anti-Nazi Efforts

A "Medal of French Resistance" has been created by the French Committee of National Liberation to honor individuals or groups who have aided in the war effort against the Nazis since the capitulation of France in June, 1940.

The medal will be awarded to persons who have taken an active part in the resistance movement in France or in French territory, or who have played an "important part" in rallying French territorial possessions or performed "signal service" in the territorial war effort.

Air Chief



A VETERAN OF the air war in the Mediterranean theater, Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon (above) has been named commanding general of the 12th AAF.

Marines Capture Jap Barge Base

ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS—While Allied bombers late this week were blasting at Japanese targets in the Admiralty islands, American Marine assault forces smashed eastward from Borgen Bay, New Britain, to seize Natamo Point, a big enemy barge base.

Natamo had served as one of the chief Japanese bases for barge traffic on the northwestern coast it was said. Allied spokesmen termed the loss a severe one for the Nipponese defenders in that sector.

Adding to the destruction of earlier assaults in the week on the Admiralty group, escorted heavy bombers poured 120 tons of bombs on the Momote airdrome, Salamal plantation and nearby installations. Many direct hits were scored on the runway.

Off Kavieng, New Ireland, Solomons-based night air patrols scored a direct hit on an enemy ship in convoy, bringing to 10 the number of ships destroyed during the week.

In daily, running air battles over Rabaul, mighty Japanese sea and air base on the northern end of New Britain, Allied fighters and bombers this week shot down at least 88 enemy planes. The week's air successes, an Allied spokesman declared, brought to 462 the number of enemy aircraft destroyed so far this month.

Italian Unity Asked

BARI—Joseph Perrone Capano, spokesman of the Italian Liberal Democratic party, issued a statement this week advocating postponements of all questions now dividing Italians, until victory over the Germans has been achieved.

His plea came on the eve of the assembly here of five Italian anti-Fascist parties which are expected to ask the abdication of King Vittorio Emmanuel.

Americas United By Argentina's Break With Axis

BUENOS AIRES—The last political salient of the Axis in the Western Hemisphere was considered wiped out this week when Argentina severed diplomatic, economic and financial relations with Germany and Japan. The action completed a solid anti-Axis front of the countries in North, Central and South America.

The diplomatic break, coming after the Argentine government had satisfied itself of the presence of Axis espionage organizations in the country, was widely hailed in Allied circles as a first-rate diplomatic triumph for the United States and Britain.

In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull termed the action "most gratifying" and added that "it must be assumed from her action Argentina will proceed energetically to adopt other measures which all the American republics concerted for security of the continent."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that the British government expected that Argentina's rupture of relations with Germany and Japan would be followed by immediate and effective action against the whole enemy spy organization found within that country.

German radio accounts of the break were angry in tone though they sought to minimize the importance of Argentina's action. Nazi broadcasts attributed the action to "Anglo-American pressure and blackmail."

The break with the Axis was announced in a seven-minute radio broadcast by President Pedro Ramirez. Even before the broadcast was made, Axis nationals were lining up in front of banks to withdraw their funds.

While crowds in the streets cheered the break, Argentina moved swiftly to implement its action. All public meetings were prohibited. The Minister of the Interior instructed authorities to adopt all measures to maintain order, including the placing of guards at the Axis embassies, pro-Axis newspapers and business houses owned by German or Japanese citizens.

All ship sailings were canceled and Argentine ships abroad were directed to remain in foreign ports. The United Press ascribed the action to a desire to prevent the possibility of sinkings by Axis submarines. Radio telephonic communication from Argentina to Berlin and Tokyo was suspended. El Pampero, the Buenos Aires newspaper financed by the German Embassy was forced to close down.

Argentina was the last Republic in the Americas to break Axis relations. Her tardiness had made the Argentine a hotbed for Axis espionage and intrigue. A prelude to the break came last Sept. 7 when Secretary Hull flatly accused Argentina of letting other American nations down.

Argentina's Charge d'Affairs in Washington Rudolfo Garcia Arias, conferred for half an hour with Secretary Hull on Friday. He said afterwards that the conversation had been cordial.

Bulgarians Warned To Halt Aid To Nazis

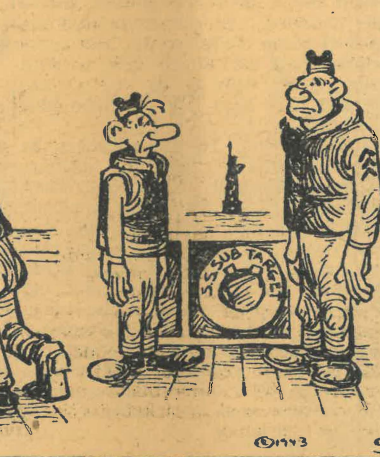
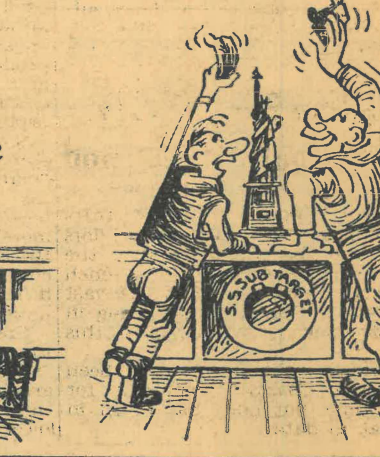
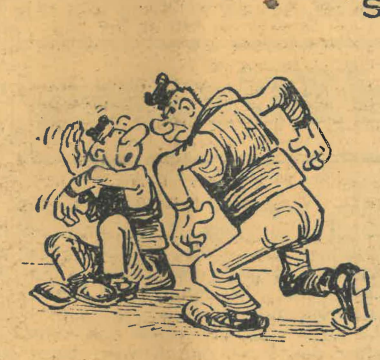
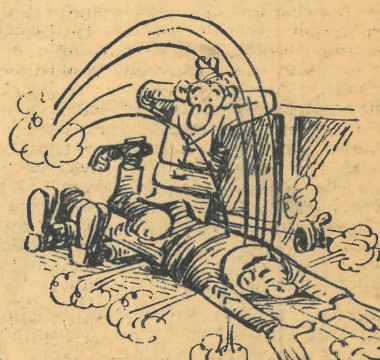
LONDON—The Allied governments, in a broadcast this week, sternly warned Bulgaria that she would be treated as a willing accomplice of Germany when accounts are settled, unless she ceases helping Germany, denounces her alliance, calls back troops and surrenders. Declaring that the Allies were about to launch a land-sea-air offensive of unprecedented power, the broadcast warned that Bulgaria would be ravaged by fighting when Hitler falls back to the Danube line.

Bulgaria, said the broadcast, will be subjected to the same attack as will Germany itself. Calling upon the Bulgarian people to overthrow "the clique of traitors and cowards" who tied Bulgaria up with Germany, the broadcast concluded: "It is useless to say it is impossible. It's now or never. The Bulgarian people hold their own destiny in their hands."

Stewart Promoted

A LIBERATOR BASE IN ENGLAND—Capt. Jimmy Stewart, motion picture actor who entered the Army three years ago as a buck private, has been promoted to major in the Air Corps, it was announced here this week.

THE SAD SACK



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Allies Gain Around Left End



THE ALLIED LANDING NEAR NETTUNO last Saturday morning offered a serious threat to the German position in central Italy. Shortly after the enemy reinforced his Gustav Line around Cassino with troops brought from Rome, the 5th Army struck sharply to the west, flanking the Nazi mountain defenses and landing on a plain which has no natural barriers between the beaches and Rome. The Germans now are faced with the problem of holding off the Allies who stand at the edge of Cassino at the same time they must strengthen their defenses to the northwest to meet the new Allied threat from the sea.

Japan Creating 'Inner Fortress' For Last Stand

CHUNGKING—European observers here believe that Japan has created an "inner fortress" for a last ditch stand after the collapse of Germany, a Reuter's correspondent wrote recently.

The area of this "fortress" is said to include Japan proper, Manchukuo, Formosa and the Chinese territory she now holds north of the Yellow River. The plan provides, it was said, for Japan to cling to her outer positions in southern Asia and the Pacific as long as she can inflict losses on Allied manpower and then to withdraw her troops to the inner defense line.

Such a withdrawal, it was noted, would open the Burma Road and the port of Waipong in French Indo-China as supply routes for Chinese forces but at the same time would reduce the extended Japanese communication and supply lines.

To protect the outlined "inner fortress," Japan, it was noted, would require control of the Canton-Hankow railway to link her armies in central and south China and practically isolate from Free China air bases along the seaboard province from which Tokio might be bombed. This led observers to predict that next year Japan would launch a major "defensive" in the form of a fourth attempt to capture Changsha on the rail line, the Reuter's correspondent predicted.

Premier Hideki Tojo in a recent speech to the Japanese Diet spoke of the considerable difficulties which confront Germany on the Russian front and said that this situation had not been ignored by Japan. The Japanese press is demanding that more ships and more aircraft be made available to hold Rabaul at any cost as protection for Japanese supply lines.

In Washington, Leo Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration, declared that the circle of Allied military might had succeeded in isolating Japan and had necessitated her planning for defense of the inner fortress. He asserted that under pretense of mutual assistance, Japan had been stripping occupied territories of foodstuffs needed to maintain war-workers at home.

Premier Tojo's remarks "on the importance of the security of foodstuffs during wartime," and his promise that the "government will make further endeavors for increased foodstuffs production as well as for smooth operation of rationing and intends to strengthen self-sufficiency," Mr. Crowley said, offer telling proof of the line of Japanese thinking.

Dill Praises Role Of War Workers

DETROIT—The Battle of Alamein might not have been won—"might not ever have been fought"—without the "tremendous aid given by the United States," British Field Marshal Sir John Dill told the Economic Club here this week.

Stressing the role of war production on the home front, the senior British representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington paid tribute to war workers in Britain and the Soviet Union as well as in the United States.

Marshal Dill praised the cooperation of the Allied peoples as a "military asset of priceless worth," which "doubles the fighting value" of the forces engaged.

"The men and women who make the tools of war," Marshal Dill said, "were silent and invisible in our discussions which they helped to make possible at Cairo and Teheran." No plans could have been made, he added, without the knowledge that decisions would be backed by the "whole colossal war production of the United Nations and the unprecedented output made possible by American manufacturing genius."

Sir John declared that one of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's "many strong military cards" is his "ability to make people pull together." No man could have done more than General Eisenhower, the British officer said, to promote confident cooperation between the different arms and the different nations under his command.

Predicting that "victory is certain," the marshal warned that "its cost cannot be computed. The greater effort we can bring to bear, the quicker the result and the lower the ultimate price."

German 6th Army Fell At Stalingrad Year Ago

NEW YORK—The final shell was fired and a stillness came over Stalingrad for the first time in four months. Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus surrendered himself and the remnants of his German 6th Army to a Red Army colonel. Thus the Battle of Stalingrad, turning point of the war on the eastern front, came to an end one year ago Monday, Jan. 31.

The 6th Army, which was quickly rounded up that cold winter day, was far different from the proud Wehrmacht force which had occupied part of Stalingrad the previous summer and had thought that the city would be only a milestone on its victorious drive toward the Caspian Sea and the Ural Mountains.

The Nazis lost 140,000 men from Jan. 8, when the Soviets issued an ultimatum to surrender, to the final debacle at the end of the month. Another 140,000 had been killed or had died from hunger and intense cold during the preceding two months while the Russians were encircling the city.

STALINGRAD LEVELED

At the end of the battle Stalingrad was virtually leveled. The Russians gave total war a new definition by throwing into the balance all the bricks, mortar, homes and factories of a city of 600,000 inhabitants.

Walter Kerr, Moscow correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune whose book, "The Russian Army, Its Men, Its Leaders, Its Battles" was published recently, was present at an interview with

French To Discuss Colonial Problem

Colonial problems raised on the floor of the French Provisional Consultative Assembly at its session in Algiers will be discussed at the Empire conference opening Sunday at Brazzaville.

The Assembly, before adjourning this past week until Feb. 29, asked the French Committee of National Liberation to state its colonial policy. The suggestion also was advanced that French colonies be organized as an Overseas Federation with their own Parliament.

At the conclusion of its three-week sitting, the Assembly deferred until the February session consideration of the plans for an interim government for France after the liberation of the country and asked the Committee of Liberation to submit to the Assembly's Committee on State and Legislative Reform a program for setting such a government up.

von Paulus and 22 other high ranking Nazi commanders who were captured at Stalingrad. One German general, Kerr reported, gave as the cause of the Nazi defeat—"hunger, cold and lack of ammunition."

The fall of Stalingrad had been a certainty for some weeks before the end. The Soviets had struck far to the west of the Volga city and were pressing a new offensive in the Caucasus. The Germans left the 6th Army in Stalingrad as a holding force to gain time to recover their strength in the Don Basin area.

DRIVE FOLLOWED

The Soviet's victory at Stalingrad released the men and equipment necessary to push their drive into the Ukraine in the following months. General Konstantin Rokossovsky rose to fame as a brilliant tactician who has since played a major role in the Soviet offensive across the Dnieper River.

Marshal von Paulus was probably the first general in this war to be promoted on the brink of his worst defeat. He was advanced from colonel general to field marshal rank on Jan. 30, only 24 hours before the end of the battle.

The Germans lost, Moscow claimed later, more men than were left behind by Napoleon in his disastrous retreat from Moscow in 1812. Another comparison showed that the Nazi losses at Stalingrad were greater than the combined British losses in the evacuation of Dunkirk, Norway and Greece.

Adolf Hitler, by ordering the last-ditch defense, had broken one of his finest armies. The Nazi "Drang nach Osten" (Drive to the East) had been turned back and the Germans had lost the initiative on the eastern front.

Victory Ships Named For 22 Allied Nations

WASHINGTON—The names of 22 United Nations have been assigned to victory ships now under construction in three Pacific coast shipyards, the Maritime Commission announced this week. These are in addition to 11 others previously named and complete the list of 33 vessels named after the signatories of the declaration.

The 22 nations honored in the recently announced list are: Australia, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Canada, Iran, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, Philippine Islands, New Zealand, Mexico, Brazil, Panama and Colombia.

Polish Ace Receives American Decoration

CHUNGKING—A Polish pilot who refused to be chained to an embassy desk in Washington was decorated for bravery here this week by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force.

Maj. Witold Urbanowicz received the Air Medal from General Chennault for his "courage and fighting skill" as a volunteer fighter pilot with the 14th AAF. The new ribbon was pinned below the Polish and British decorations won by the ace who led Poland's famed 303 squadron in the Battle of Britain in 1940 and who was credited with shooting down 15 Nazi planes confirmed and two probables.

After shooting down two Jap planes and participating in numerous low-level missions in support of Chinese ground forces, Maj. Urbanowicz has been ordered to report back to Britain for duty with the Polish Air Force.

Reich Theaters Suffer In Raids

LONDON—Recent Allied air attacks on Germany have inflicted serious damage on one of the chief Nazi propaganda weapons—the entertainment industry.

Of 35 theaters and music halls, which advertised in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung before the opening of the Battle of Berlin last Nov. 18, none had bought space for the Nov. 29 edition, a New York Times correspondent here reported recently.

German leaders, according to stories in the Berlin paper, have made no efforts to keep the theaters open—a marked reversal of their previous attempts to "educate" the people and maintain their morale by stage presentations.

A recent issue of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, the correspondent wrote, made clear that German leaders had built up the entertainment industry as a part of the machinery of total war. Entertainment had also served as consumers' goods in increasing ratio, the article said, as the supply of things which people could buy dwindled and money to spend piled up.

During the Nazi regime, the German theater has virtually eliminated foreign productions while concentrating on plays of an intensely nationalistic nature.

Before the RAF began their frequent tours, the capital's theaters, movie houses, cabarets and concert halls were sold out for weeks in advance. A flourishing black market even developed in tickets to the better productions.

Yanks Kill Japs With New Rocket

ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS—Banks of rockets fired from amphibious tanks and small naval vessels are one of the most important new weapons tested in the Southwest Pacific, United Press Correspondent Ralph Teatsorth revealed this week.

Used with "great success" in both amphibious landings and land fighting, the rockets are called "daisy cutters" because their main concussion is outward rather than upward or downward.

In describing the new weapon, Teatsorth said the rockets are fired rapidly from tubes—usually in series of tens with intervals between—and are very accurate in raking beaches a few moments before landings by troops.

Ducks which led the American invaders into Arawe Harbor, New Britain, on Dec. 15, laid down a rocket barrage before the troops came ashore, the first time the weapon had been tested in an amphibious landing.

The ducks fired 240 rounds against the beaches in four minutes, covering every square foot of the landing beach with "killing concussions."

The honey-combed rocket tubes are mounted on the rear of the ducks and fired over the heads of the crew who are protected from the heat by a steel shield.

"They roared over our heads with a great swish and bursts of flame," Teatsorth wrote, "but were not heard on the eardrums like naval guns." The rockets are fired from a control box in the cabin of the duck and cause a series of heavy explosions as they hit the target.

The new—and no longer secret—weapon was used for the first time last November during the Sattelberg campaign in New Guinea, according to Teatsorth. "Japanese were found with blood streaming from their ears and mouths testifying to the daisy cutters' killing potential," he concluded.

Brazilian Pilots To Fly With Coastal Command

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 28—Brazilian pilots soon will be flying beside the American, British and French pilots who now make up the vast Coastal Air Command operating in this theater, it was revealed this week.

Brazilian observers have been with the Coastal Command for some time, but none has flown in combat to date.

'Fighting Fourth' Returns To U.S. After Attu Win

SEATTLE—With Alaska and the Aleutian Islands safe from the Japanese, the 4th Infantry Regiment—the "Fighting Fourth," it's been called for decades—has returned to the United States after one of the war's longest tours of overseas duty.

The 4th added another battle steamer and many tales of valor to its history, which dates back to George Washington's time. The regiment's first battalion, which arrived in Seward in June, 1940, played a decisive role in the fierce battle for Attu, and the graves of many of its officers and men are marked by wooden crosses in the bleak island's Little Falls cemetery.

The second battalion was the outfit moved by Army and civilian plane into the Nome area in June, 1942, when the Japanese thrust dangerously toward Dutch Harbor and it appeared they might attack Nome. The transfer was the largest movement by air of troops and equipment up to that time. The battalion also helped to establish the chain of bases in the Aleutians.

The third battalion, including two companies which had been stationed in Alaska for several years before the war, helped to start the big Army bases at Ladd Field and Fort Richardson.

It was the first battalion, though, which saw the brunt of the action. Veterans of the outfit were called in at a critical point in the Attu campaign a week after the first American troops had landed. Casualties had been heavy among the Yanks at Attu because of exposure and "immersion foot," but the men of the first had been trained in Alaska and weather-caused ailments hardly appeared in their ranks.

It was these men of the 4th Regiment who finally battled their way to a high peak which gave the Americans a commanding position on the main ridge of the island. After repulsing a determined Japanese counterattack, two companies cleared the enemy out of another valley. Later, the whole battalion combed the area and hunted out scattered Japanese stragglers—not a heroic job but a costly one, since the Nips were well-entrenched and fought to the end.

In the second battalion's move by air, more than 2,000 men, ammunition, rations, tents, 37 mm. guns and even field kitchens—everything to make the forces self-sufficient—were flown to Nome in two weeks. The vanguard of the force—20 anti-guns and their crews—were shifted from Fort Richardson to Nome 24 hours after the alert.

Patent Research By U.S. Urged

WASHINGTON—Government technological research to break the control of patents by national trusts and international cartels was urged in a speech last week by Wendell Berge, assistant U.S. Attorney General in charge of prosecutions under the anti-trust laws.

"Invention today is a large-scale industry in a complex economy," Mr. Berge said. "To eliminate competition among themselves and to prevent the emergence of new enterprises, monopoly groups in industry used patents as a shield for conspiracy to violate anti-trust laws."

Charging that international cartels in many cases considered "adherence to monopoly rules above and beyond the laws of the United States and other countries," the official declared that the last war and the present World War have demonstrated how hostile countries have been able to use patents as weapons in economic warfare against the United States.

"If the government provided scientific and technical resources which placed small enterprises on equal footing with great corporations," he predicted, "we would witness a revival of the spirit of industrial adventure."

He cited the government's agricultural research program as an example of the benefits which would accrue from a similar industrial project.

Mr. Berge asserted that patents held by the government would "avert the destruction of the patent system" by making clear to monopoly groups and industry that "they cannot base their restrictive policies on patent privileges."

Old 'Shooting Irons' To Battle Germans

CLEVELAND—Guns which once blazed at gangsters on Cleveland streets will soon be firing at Nazis in occupied Europe.

More than 200 obsolete revolvers belonging to the Cleveland Police Department are being sent to underground leaders in Europe. Although they have outlived their usefulness here, police said, the weapons will be welcomed by the underground whose members have often fought Nazi agents with lead pipes, clubs and kitchen knives.

Perkins Praises Labor's Record

WASHINGTON—Labor's record in 1943 was one of "effective contribution for the production of record quantities of the implements of war," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared this week.

Labor and management kept their no-strike and no-lockout pledges better than 99 percent, Mrs. Perkins said, and the ratio of man-days lost through strikes to time worked was only eight-hundredths of one percent. "That is a good record in any field of human relations," she said.

Most of the few strikes and lockouts lasted only a short time, the report said, because responsible leaders ordered workers back to their jobs and because the government provided machinery for fair settlement of disputes.

The Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor settled more than 14,000 disputes, the report continued, and was supplemented by the work of organized labor leaders in preventing disputes from arising.

Mrs. Perkins estimated that of 54,000,000 workers now employed in the United States, about 4,000,000 would leave industry at the end of the war, the young to go back to school, the old to retire and women and children to return to their homes. But it will probably be necessary, she predicted, to find work for about 60,000,000 Americans to maintain an expanding economy in the postwar period.

Americans Producing High-Grade Lenses

NEW YORK—The precision-lens industry of America, which before the war was dependent upon foreign sources for ninety percent of its supply, is now independent of such sources and is turning out lenses superior in quality and quantity to those of Germany, it was announced this week.

Crediting the use of new mass production methods, the Chicago correspondent of the Wall Street Journal said thousands of United States sun sights, prisms, lenses, periscopes, telescopes and binoculars are being made monthly in converted plants by labor which a short time ago was unskilled.

Experts Study Women's Role In Postwar World

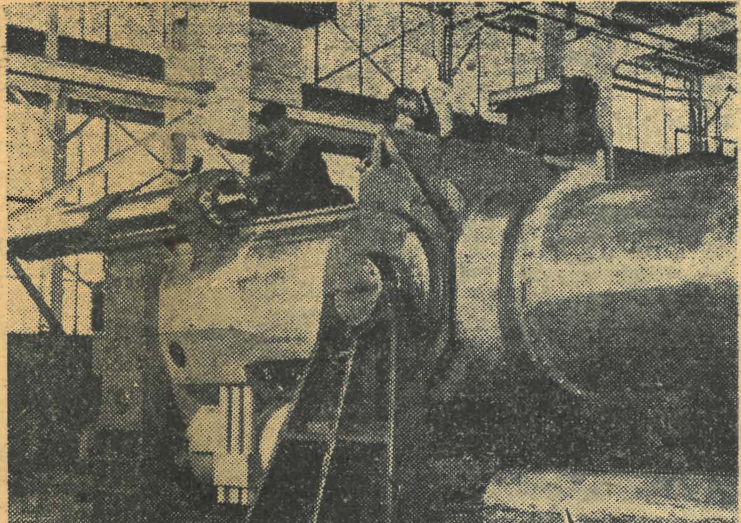
WASHINGTON—Women's place in the postwar world is receiving increasing consideration from government, industrial and labor experts it was reported here this week, as several agencies began inquiries into the problem of jobs and related problems of juvenile delinquency and declining birthrate.

The Women's Trade Union League is preparing a pamphlet which will describe what the working women will face after demobilization of the armed forces. It will urge key war industries to give their women employees equal attention with that of men workers.

"The fact that women have acquired skills and techniques during the war is likely to be disregarded and they will be relegated back to their traditional low-paid, low-skilled jobs," Elizabeth Christman, league executive secretary, said. "I don't think women should be pushed around that way."

Management and labor have been asked by the women's advisory committee of the War Manpower Commission to continue to remove all barriers to the employment of women in any occupation for which they are fitted. "No society can boast of democratic ideals," the

Foundation For Victory



THIS 25-TON MASS of precision-finished steel, the stationary housing for the recoil mechanism of a 16-inch Navy gun, is readied for sea duty on a battleship at an ordnance plant in the Midwest. The forging is machined to three-thousandths of an inch to insure perfect operation.

Small Business Better Postwar Trade Position

WASHINGTON—Small business has ridden the crest of wartime insecurity and is now headed toward firmer stabilization of its economy, the Department of Commerce reported this week. Despite rationing and price control regulations which have created difficult management problems, the Department said that there had been "no marked increase in the discontinuance of small firms since the war began."

Many small companies were admitted to have suffered from a manpower shortage caused by diversion of men into the armed forces and into higher-paying war industries. Such losses have been partially made up by increased employment of women and older men and partially by increased working hours for all employees.

A three-fold government program is expected to improve the condition of small distributors in 1944. Restrictions on the payment of commissions to salesmen have been relaxed and, economists said, should have the effect of improving sales activity and facilitating the operations of small companies. The U.S. wage stabilization program limited salesmen's commissions.

In February, the War Production Board will issue an "equitable distribution order" which will require manufacturers to continue service to distributors in proportion to past sales. The order will contain anti-discrimination provisions to eliminate favoritism to certain classes and types of customers which has been promoted by the wartime shortage of goods. Small wholesalers and retailers will be aided by the order in getting their fair share of available merchandise.

At the same time the Office of Price Administration is expected to issue a new price order allowing retailers an over-all markup, mak-

ing it easier for retailers to price their goods in a more practical manner.

Manufacturers recently have stepped up their dealer-aid programs in attempt to retain a working distribution and marketing organization for the postwar business period. They have helped retailers by advertising for them, assisting them in getting supplies and training workers and offering aid in complying with government regulations. Where priority requests must be cleared, for example, many manufacturers have prepared simple instructions for the retailer.

The government has exhibited its concern over the need to support small business enterprise, the Department of Commerce pointed out, by establishing agencies like the Smaller War Plants Corporation which have offered a practical mechanism for integrating the facilities of small companies with the entire national war production.

Scientist Proves Gas On Satellites

FORT DAVIS, Texas—Proof of the existence of atmosphere on satellites in the solar system has been advanced by Dr. Gerrard P. Kuiper of the McDonald Observatory atop Mt. Locke near here.

Analysis of red and infra-red spectograms of Titan, brightest of nine satellites of the planet Saturn, which is 886,000,000 miles from the sun, revealed, according to Dr. Kuiper, an atmosphere composed of methane gas and ammonia. Methane is an odorless and inflammable gas, normally a by-product of the decomposition of organic matter in mines and marshes.

Life, as it is known to us, cannot be sustained on Titan, Dr. Kuiper explained, because of the poisonous nature of the atmosphere and because the temperature on the satellite is 250 degrees below zero.

The atmosphere is retained by Titan, the astronomer explained, because of strong gravitational pull and the heavy composition of the gases.

The findings of Dr. Kuiper confirm a theory advanced by an unidentified astronomer about 25 years ago and were described by William Henry Barton, junior curator of the Hayden Planetarium in New York City as "most interesting and certainly brand-new."

U.S. Mortality Shows Slight Increase In 1943

WASHINGTON—The mortality rate in the United States during the first half of 1943 was 11 per 1,000 population, it was announced by Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service. This figure was about 3 8/10 percent above the corresponding figure for 1942. Dr. Parran said, and was based on reports from state health departments.

Doctor Predicts Spread Of AAF Health Program

WASHINGTON—Soldiers in all branches of the service and sick civilians may soon undergo the same convalescent training program developed by the Army Air Forces, Lt. Col. Howard A. Rusk predicted here recently. He is the founder of the AAF system which not only reconditions convalescent soldiers for active duty but prepares badly invalided patients for a new job in civilian life.

The possibilities of the exercise-work-study program have become evident in its first year of operation by the AAF, Col. Rusk told the Women's Press Club, but it must still meet its real test when more casualties return from overseas.

The program, the Air Forces doctor declared, has a definite application to civilian life. He suggested that capital and labor, by financing training programs in new skills for employees whose disabilities prevented them from returning to their former jobs, could save these individuals from becoming a "loss to themselves and to society as a whole."

Rehabilitation of Army Air Forces personnel, either for return to service or for a new place in civilian life has proved so successful, according to Col. Rusk, that men are being released from hospitals almost twice as fast as before. Patients in 250 AAF hospitals are exercising the second day after surgical operations, and before they leave the hospital they have gone on a ten-mile hike, the sign that they are ready for active duty.

All conceivable forms of exercise have been instituted in the hospitals, the physician added, even to assigning wrist-injury cases to kitchen police. Keeping their hands in hot water and wringing dish rags is good for such cases, he explained.

Mental reconditioning and exercise form an important part of the hospital program, Col. Rusk said. Military education, geography, foreign languages, foreign diseases, geopolitics and other subjects are taught in each hospital. During the past year, 20,000,000 man-hours of physical and educational training have been given, he said.

Other branches of the service are now carrying out similar programs and Col. Rusk illustrated how the system could help civilians.

"If a railroad brakeman with heart trouble is told by his physicians that he cannot return to his old job," Col. Rusk stated, "the brakeman has three alternatives—drop his standard of living and his family and financial obligations by living on a small pension; return and die on the job; or seek help to retrain himself for a sedentary job which would not strain his heart."

The last alternative is the most difficult, for usually there are no financial provisions for such rehabilitation, he said. "Capital and labor should take the responsibility of refitting the man for another job."

Third Missouri To Be Launched

WASHINGTON—The U.S.S. Missouri, soon to be launched from a U.S. shipyard, will be the world's most powerful warship, Third Naval District headquarters said this week in releasing some details on the new battlewagon.

Carrying 16-inch guns, the Missouri has an overall length of 880 feet, only 143 feet shorter than the U.S.S. Lafayette, formerly the Normandie. The deck and platform area totals 418,000 square feet. She is a sister ship of the 45,000-ton Iowa, which was launched on Aug. 27, 1942, and is the fourth of this class. The others are the New Jersey, Dec. 7, 1942 and the Wisconsin, Dec. 7, 1943. The Illinois and the Kentucky are still in construction.

The cost of the new Missouri, when finished, is estimated at more than 199,000,000 dollars.

The Missouri will be the third U.S. Navy vessel to bear that name. The first U.S.S. Missouri, a side-wheeler steam frigate, was one of the first naval ships propelled by steam. She was completed in 1812 at a cost of 570,667 dollars and displaced 1,700 tons. She was destroyed by fire off Gibraltar during a cruise the following year. The second Missouri, a 12,500-ton battleship, was commissioned in 1903. She served as a training ship during the last war and was scrapped in 1923.

French Patriots Prepare For Allied Invasion

(The French Provisional Consultative Assembly in Algiers recently called for the United Nations' recognition of the Resistance groups in France and their inclusion in the strategic plans for the invasion of Europe. The resolution was proposed by the Resistance delegates, many of whom have Nazi prices on their heads. The debate preceding the resolution's adoption disclosed for the first time some details of the organized underground movement which has flourished in France since early in 1942.)

By Sgt. DONALD A. WILLIAMS
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

The story of French Resistance is the collective biography of millions of people who will not rest until their country has been rid of the Nazi invaders and the Vichy overlords. The story is one of high achievement and disappointing failure, of courage, sacrifice, torture and death. It is the story of patient people who reward success with another dangerous task, who punish

betrayal with death. For 40,000 of them, according to their leaders, it has meant execution by the Germans as saboteurs or hostages; for a million it has meant exile.

The heart of the organized underground movement in France is the Superior Council of Resistance, a 17-man body representing eight large independent Resistance groups, six prewar political parties, two trade unions and an emissary of the French Committee of National Liberation. The organization stretches into every corner of France where a Nazi soldier is stationed or a Vichy adherent lives.

Its purpose is two-fold: long-range planning for the military participation by the underground in the Allied invasion and the subsequent liberation of France, and the immediate sabotage of the efforts of the Nazi and Vichy regimes.

The underground movement got a sporadic start in Paris and Brittany in the summer of 1940 when personal feelings ran high. Posters put up by the invaders were destroyed; mimeographed messages of defiance were circulated; German soldiers were assaulted at night and in crowded places; British soldiers stranded after the evacuation at Dunkirk, and Allied airmen forced down in enemy territory, were smuggled to safety.

Then individuals banded together to coordinate their efforts. The movement spread. Soon, in all sections of the occupied and unoccupied zones large Resistance groups were in action.

Early in 1942, representatives of Free French headquarters in Lon-

Popular Democrat, Republican Federation and Democratic Alliance. The trade unions are the Confederation Generale des Travailleurs and the Christian Trade Union.

The entire council has met only twice. Meetings are dangerous undertakings because large rewards have been offered by the Germans for the arrest or betrayal of council members. The first meeting was held at the time of organization, the second when the Germans announced plans to ship Frenchmen to the Reich to work in Nazi factories.

Resistance leaders contend that the Germans were as interested in removing from France men who could militarily aid the Allies when invasion came as they were in providing much-needed labor for their hard-pressed industries.

To foil the Germans, two or three members meet secretly. One member then carries the message to another two or three and so on until the word has made the rounds.

A small executive board of the Council meets occasionally. Council members sometimes journey to London to confer with representatives of the French Committee of National Liberation headed by General Charles de Gaulle.

The Council places great stress upon its long-range plans, its passive resistance policy of preparation for the invasion and the work to follow. It claims that 200,000 young men are being maintained in the hills until the moment comes to strike. It points to the



RESISTANCE MEMBERS keep the French underground well-informed of the fight against the Nazi invader by printing papers on hidden presses such as the one above. All pictures on this page were drawn in France by a patriot artist and were smuggled out to the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers.

tories, the fields, the shops and offices by day. They sabotage by night. Their world is a melodrama of secret agents, explosives and daring escapes. They carry vials of poison to be swallowed in the event of capture.

BIGGEST SABOTAGE

The most important sabotage disclosed thus far was the destruction of the Schneider-Creusot works at le Creusot on Aug. 31, 1943. Underground leaders claim that the damage to the tank and airplane factories, the destruction of a 75,000-kilowatt power plant, and the crippling of transmitting stations far exceeded the havoc which could have been produced by a single massive air raid. And not one life was lost on the job. Six patriots taken prisoner later escaped. How the job was done cannot as yet be told. But the project may be described as probably the most successful example in this war of cooperation of an underground body with outside special agents.

Trains have been derailed, communications disrupted, ammunition dumps exploded, factories crippled, Nazi and Vichy personnel assassinated. In Paris a band of men left time bombs in a theater killing scores of German officers and soldiers. Less spectacular but equally effective have been the slowdowns in factories and the production of defective war equipment.

Seventy underground newspapers with a minimum circulation of 8,000,000 are published regularly, carrying messages of defiance, news of Allied progress in other war theaters, instructions of the Council of Resistance.

The underground protects its own.

In Lyons, Vichy police arrested the second in command of a large underground group then headed by Emmanuel d'Astier, who now is Commissioner for the Interior of the Committee of Liberation. Fellow members of the group donned stolen Gestapo uniforms. They walked into the police station and demanded custody of the prisoner. The ruse succeeded.

FREED AGAIN

Two weeks later the same man was again arrested by the Gestapo. The underground learned he was to be transferred to a prison in an armored car. At the appointed time a disturbance took place in the street. Tradespeople and spectators jammed the road, blocking the car. When the crowd was cleared, the prisoner had been freed. He is at liberty today continuing his work for the underground.

The underground tolerates no relationships with the Nazis. Girls who go out with German soldiers are shorn of their locks as a badge of shame.

Danger comes when the flesh grows weak. A 20-year-old member of a communications sabotage

group was captured by the Gestapo. He broke down under torture and revealed name after name of his fellow workers. An underground leader in the Assembly spirited the youth away from a hotel room where he was secreted, carried him off in a Gestapo car and shot him through the head. The necessity of the act had been agreed upon at a meeting of the local committee. But before it could be carried out, 500 patriots had been implicated.

ENCOURAGE SUICIDE

That experience, underground leaders say, is one reason why members are encouraged to carry vials of poison with which to commit suicide in the event of capture. Experience has shown, it was added, that men between the ages of 35 and 45 are best able to withstand torture, while men under 25 are most likely not to.

One of the underground's biggest jobs has been the thwarting of shipments of French laborers to the Reich. Besides the 200,000 youths they claim to have hidden in the hills, Resistance leaders say that other hundreds of thousands have been shifted from one section of the country to another to preclude their forced draft. The underground boasts that the Germans have been able to obtain less than half the number they had hoped to have by this time.

One of the leading Resistance delegates in the Assembly is a man who cannot be named because a price of 500,000 francs has been put on his head and the Nazis are said to have assigned 50 men to the full-time job of tracking him down in France. A Parisian, he was one of the first of the saboteurs and is the only surviving member of the group with which he originally worked.

He helped more than 50 Allied

flyers to escape from France, two from the same crew within a week. He has been credited with killing more Germans individually than any other member of the underground. He escaped capture by the Gestapo by two minutes in a railroad station when he stopped to talk to a friend and saw the rest of his party seized.

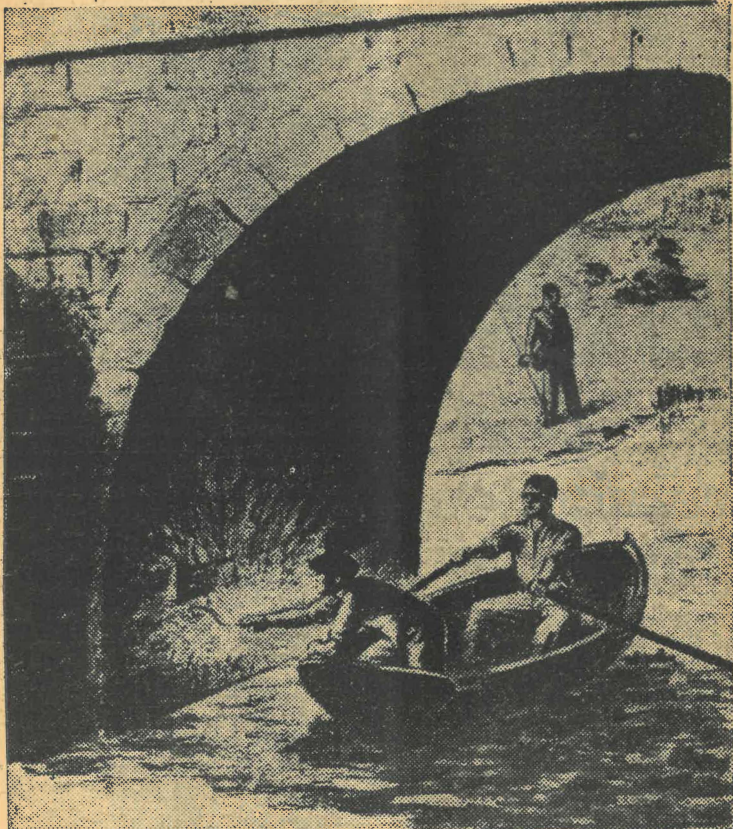
Speaking in the Assembly during the debate on the Resistance movement, Georges Mederic (a pseudonym for one of the delegates from France), declared: "France has never been beaten; we have never accepted this thesis. The Army of Resistance has continued and is growing more and more efficient daily. We have paid dearly to be able to say to the Allies that we are not traitors. But we must have arms and more arms."

TASSIGNY ESCAPE

Recently the world was told of the escape from France of General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. General de Tassigny had been condemned to ten years' imprisonment by Vichy following his attempt to organize armed resistance to the Nazi invasion of France's "unoccupied" zone. He escaped by sawing through the bars of his cell window and sliding down a rope over the prison walls.

Details of the general's flight to Britain have been withheld because of fear of "compromising" those who helped him. The flight was effected by the underground members whom he contacted after his prison break. Now the underground has been informed by the Committee of Liberation that General de Tassigny will head a French expeditionary force when the proper moment arrives.

Meanwhile, day after day, night after night, the work of the underground in France goes on.



don returned to France to meet underground leaders. They planned a central coordinating group. They discussed the possibilities of importation of arms, ammunitions, explosives. The Superior Resistance Council was formed.

Resistance groups represented on the Council are Combat, Liberation and Franc-tireurs (sharpshooters) originating in the southern part of France, and the Northern Liberation OCM (semi-military), Ceux de la resistance (Those Who Resist), Ceux de la Liberation (Those Who Fight For Freedom) and Guerrillas-Partisans from the occupied zone.

Political parties represented are the Communist, Socialist, Radical,

successful patriot participation in the invasion of Corsica as indicative of the material assistance which the underground can give. It has pleaded for more arms, in preference to food and clothing, to be landed by plane or submarine at bases and depots already prepared so that maximum aid can be given to the Allies at the zero hour.

More spectacular, however, has been the day-to-day sabotage program.

The major part of this work has fallen to the Guerrillas and the "action" sections of the other resistance groups.

These men lead Jekyll and Hyde existences. They work in the fac-



Flashes From The Italian Front Lines

A STORY CONCERNING A GENERAL who acted as a cannoneer during the hottest battle on the Salerno beachhead has now been released. A German tank, spitting out a fuzzy orange muzzle blast as it fired, was coming down the road headed for the 36th Division CP. Nothing stood before it but a 105 mm. howitzer commanded by Sgt. Thomas J. Ahr, Minneapolis. The artillery piece, firing at virtually point-blank range, took up the duel. The gun crew of Cpl. (now Sgt.) Ronald Fraser, Pfc. Will Heitman, Pvt. Stanley Galus, Pfc. Vernon Traylor, Pvt. Terry Jeffries and one other, now dead, worked desperately to feed the gun. But they needed another cannoneer because the eighth man on the crew had broken his leg in the landing. "And then a one star general was giving us a hand," Ahr recounted. "I found out later he was Brig. Gen. Miles A. Cowles. I don't remember whether I ever gave him any orders. I guess I didn't need to. The gun was sliding back and forth into the ditch after every round and I remember he helped pull it out. He stood by us all the way through, and the tank was getting nearer and its shooting, which was lousy, was getting better." At 200 yards, the seven GIs and the general finally stopped the tank with a third hit. The tank exploded. Later, when the threat was over and the gun crew was pulling out, the division staff, from general on down, lined up and saluted them.

THE NEW FRONT LINE in Italy, now anchored on the beaches south of Rome, was all on paper long before the first Higgins boats dropped their ramps at 0200 hours on Jan. 22. Rumor factories working overtime still were unable to pry out the secret before zero hour arrived. On the German side of the fence apparently even the best sleuths of Field Marshal Albert von Kesselring failed to call the stroke. When the clock struck 2, an undersized company of 50 Germans was all that faced the assault troops. Unprepared shore batteries, in one sector at least, never fired a round. Pill boxes along the beaches were incomplete. Incredibly, mine fields had been placed only along the flanks of our landing points. On the best beaching zones the sand was as innocent as Coney Island. If the Germans failed to call the shot in the days before D-Day, so did most of our own troops. Guesses ranged everywhere from Yugoslavia to southern France, and there were plenty of guesses.

ALL THE PROPS for a mystery were found in a cave at San Pietro immediately after the Yanks entered the town following the bloody assault. Associated Press correspondent Don Whitehead discovered the cave. In it he found a new American-made baseball glove and a spicy letter from a midwestern girl written only a few weeks before, as well as many other letters. Yet the predominant evidence of dirty uniforms and equipment indicated German occupancy of the cave.

WHEN MAJOR EDWIN BLAND, JR., was introduced to Ernie Pyle, he injected into the conversation, with a grin, a shot out of the blue: "Say, you're the guy who owes me 80 bucks." The famous columnist, an honest man who had never before met the major, was non-plussed. Bland, a dive-bomb squadron leader explained: "I had an automobile agency near Albuquerque before the war. I had just made a sale; the commission was 80 dollars. Then our Albuquerque office phoned and said they had to have the car—for a guy named Pyle. And before I could get another car for my customer, I was in the Army," Bland chuckled.

AT LEAST ONE P 40 WARHAWK PILOT will never again ask a general to sign his short snorter bill—at least not just after bailing out. Capt. Sidney W. Brewer, Fort Pierce, Fla., managed to bring his flak-riddled ship back from an attack on Atina before bailing out. He landed a few hundred feet from a general who was observing the battle on the 5th Army front. The general and the pilot chatted together, and then Brewer, naturally happy over his escape, asked the general to sign his bill in memory of the event. The general agreed. But Brewer had forgotten that, like all good pilots before a mission, he had left his wallet with his staff officer. Since Brewer was unable to produce his short snorter, the general, according to custom, demanded the penalty—two dollars. Brewer had to dig up all the small change in his pocket in order to pay.

PVT. JAMES WILLIAMSON, member of the engineering section of a 12th Air Force B-25 Mitchell group, interrupted his brick-laying job to conduct a tour of his new home. It was built mostly of lumber from fragmentation boxes, has plenty of head room and nicely accommodates Pvt. Williamson and two buddies. There was a wash basin appropriated from a bombed building; windows made from the plexiglass of a wrecked bomber; light from a German lantern; heat from an oil-drum stove with a system for dripping gasoline (German) on a bed of sand, and even toilet facilities of a sort constructed from the "relief tube" from a bomber. The house tour completed, Pvt. Williamson, a bank examiner back home in Baltimore, returned to his brick-laying. "To think," he reflected aloud, "that the only thing I ever laid on civvy street was a two dollar bet."

STEPS, HALTING AND FEEBLE as they may be, have been taken by one squadron of a B-25 outfit to solve the sweating-out-the-chow-line problem. After each meal the boys tear out of the mess hall and put their eating implements in line on the ground. At next meal time each man takes his position in the chow line occupied by his mess kit. Of course, there remains a certain amount of sweating for the boys at the end of the line, but everyone feels the system is a move in the right direction. And besides the sight of that long, winding line of aluminum ware glittering in the sun is about the ninth or tenth wonder of the world to visitors.

EVER SINCE THE EARLY DAYS of the African campaign the enlisted men and officers of a veteran Mitchell bomber group have been building their separate club houses every time they changed stations. The officers do all the work on their club and the enlisted men manage to get their own up without the advice of the officers. "The first time back in Africa that the enlisted men saw us officers pitch in and build our own club, they were so surprised that they just stood around watching us and as a result we had our club up two days before they did," a squadron executive said. The squadron's first sergeant, M-Sgt. Joseph J. Vishy, St. Louis, says it wasn't quite as bad as all that, but admits the competition in getting the clubs up has crew members often mixing concrete, painting and driving nails well into the night after having flown a mission that day.

T-SGT. GILBERT G. JENSEN, Minden, Neb., is chief of a medium bomber communications section which has laid lines all the way from El Alamein to the outfit's present advanced base in Italy. Practice has made his crew so perfect they can now lay ten miles of wire and install 20 telephones in three hours. Recently seven bombers came home from a raid with their all-important radios damaged by flak. The planes were scheduled to go out on another mission as soon as a fresh cargo of bombs could be loaded. Sgt. Jensen's crew was called in and every radio was fixed by the time the bombs were aboard.

SOMEBODY WAS READING a newspaper as the jeep bounced through the drizzle. There was an item in the paper about conditions in the States, and that started the Army-old conversation about going home. Some definite statements were made concerning Army vs. civilian life and the advantages of the latter. A lieutenant with a sense of his duties observed that everyone would appreciate home more because he had been away from it. To which M-Sgt. Edward W. Fitzgerald, fighter group armament chief, of Kansas City, Mo., replied ruefully: "Lordy, lieutenant, I wasn't mad at my home when I left it."

The Army Sets Up The Drinks



ENGINEERS PLACE THEIR EQUIPMENT beside a stream in Italy to keep purified water flowing constantly to units of the Allied 5th Army. Water from the stream is pumped through purifying filters and then into a canvas tank where it is held until needed. Water from any source, no matter how polluted, can be purified with equipment which moves with U.S. troops.

Allies Will Find Good Swimmin' On Italian Beach

There will be no shortage of fine bathing beaches for any Allied soldiers whose presence may be requested in Italy this summer. Two beaches were added this week—Anzio and Nettuno, both of which were very popular with the early Romans.

On the map they are only two miles apart—a bare 12 minutes by trolley, a scant half-hour's walk by beach or roadway (but two full days by communique. Anzio is the better situated and the better known, for it was the birthplace of none other than two of Rome's notorious emperors of the old Caesar school, namely, Caligula and his fiddling half-nephew, Nero.

The first travel literature about Anzio was written by Cicero, who extolled the virtues of the town's tranquillity and charm in his letters to Atticus. Cicero had an estate there and, except for the prevalence of fever, thought Anzio a great place to spend his summers.

ANCIENT SEAPORT

Anzio is actually ancient Antium, which was quite a prosperous seaport way back in 468 B.C., when it was conquered by the Romans. There's a story that Coriolanus used it for a hideout along about 490 B.C. after he was banished from Rome, and that he lay around on the good sands plotting to go back and kick the pants off of his old enemies, only to be dissuaded by his old mother, to whom he was very kind.

Caligula, who ruled Rome under the name of Gaius Caesar from 37 to 41 A.D., during which time he built up quite a reputation for cruelty, was born in Antium, but apparently didn't hang around long enough to get into the local records.

But Nero, who was born during the first year of Caligula's reign and who ruled from 54 to 68 A.D., did contribute some lasting good to the old home town. He built an artificial harbor at the extremity of the small promontory on which the town stands, and traces of his breakwater are still visible. It is west of the harbor Allied troops have been using to go ashore.

DESERTED ONCE

Antium was deserted in the Middle Ages, but in the 16th century its reconstruction was started. The present town dates from 1689 when Pope Innocent XII restored the harbor.

Nettuno, which, like Anzio has about 5,000 all-year inhabitants who lie in wait year after year for the July-August sucker season, was once a Saracen village. It has a lot of Roman ruins and relics to show off, as well as an imposing fort built in 1496 by Pope Alexander VI.

All in all, the Anzio-Nettuno strand doesn't quite measure up to Coney Island, Atlantic City or even Miami Beach, but it will do—at least until Venice and the Lido comes along.



A POCKET CHEMICAL KIT is used by an American soldier to check on the purity of water pumped from a stream in Italy. A U.S. division requires about 50,000 gallons of water a day.

Family Reunion In Italy Puts Pilot In Front Line

A 12TH AAF BASE—Life with the infantry is no fun, 1st Lt. Johnnie H. G. Clawson testified last week after returning from a reunion with his two younger brothers just behind the 5th Army mountain front in Italy.

With 40 combat missions as pilot and assistant operations officer of a Marauder squadron under his belt, Lt. Clawson hitchhiked by air to Italy and by jeep to the front to visit his brothers in the infantry.

T-Sgt. Billy Clawson is weapons platoon leader in the same company in which S-Sgt. Doyle Clawson is rifle platoon leader. They participated in the Salerno landing and Johnnie had seen them once before, but not under such rigid combat conditions.

"That's really rough over there," the Air Forces officer declared. "It's amazing how much they have to put up with that we don't. Sometimes we see airplanes go down and that's all. We seldom see anybody hurt. They see their own buddies die and often help carry them away."

The Clawson brothers' company once went into the line with 92 men and came back with less than half its personnel. The next time they went into the line, many of the men were replacements.

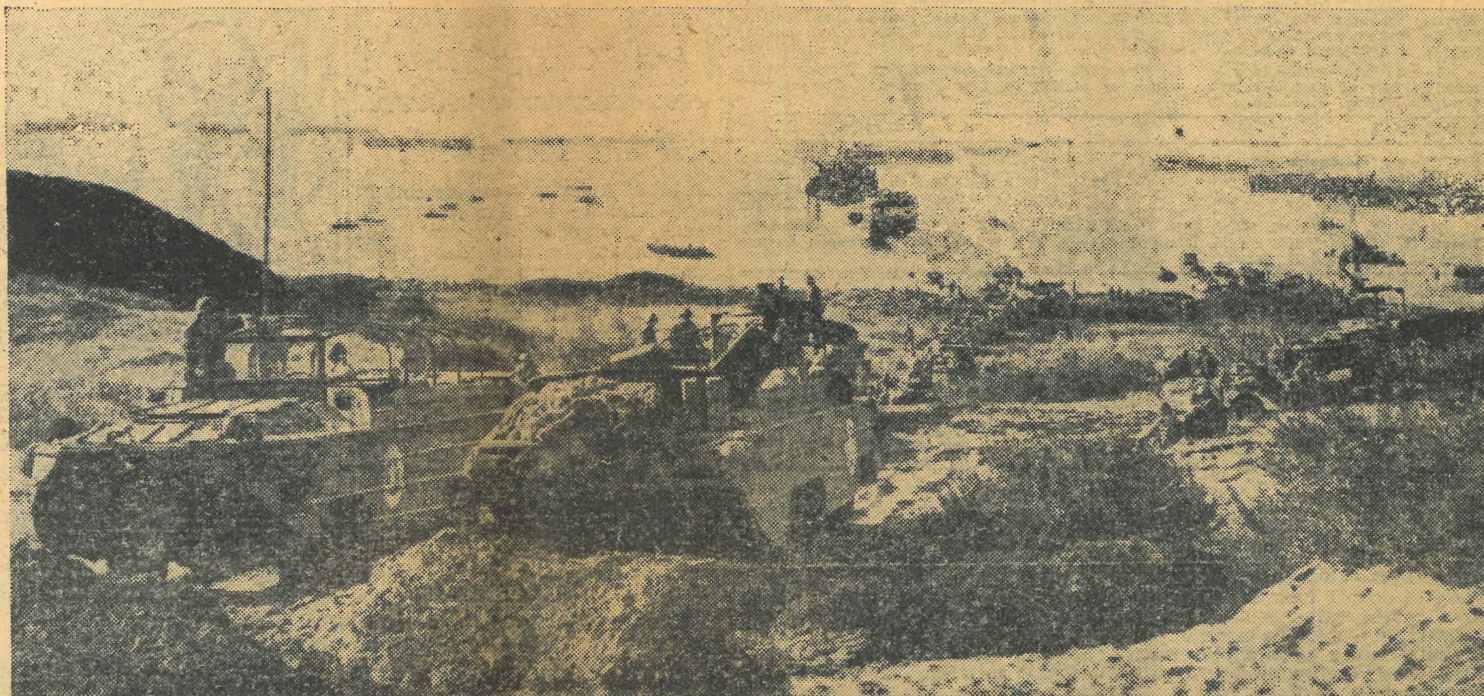
The infantry brothers were on the front steadily for 30 days "being jolted and jarred the entire time by 88 shells," the pilot said.

Lt. Clawson tasted a doughfoot's life during his trip to the front. He was riding in a weapons carrier when an 88 shell hit about 50 yards away. "I saw the flash and ducked," he related. "Shrapnel put a dent two inches long in my helmet and hit one fellow in the neck. Another guy was knocked off the truck."

He spent two days and nights under fire and said he had "all I wanted." Lt. Clawson told his fellow pilots later that "it might be a good idea if every Air Corps officer could spend some time on the front."

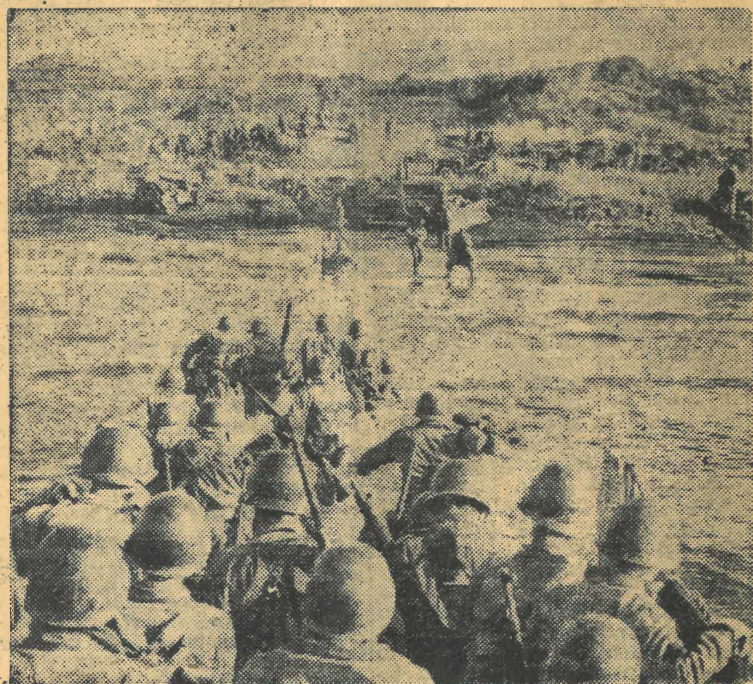
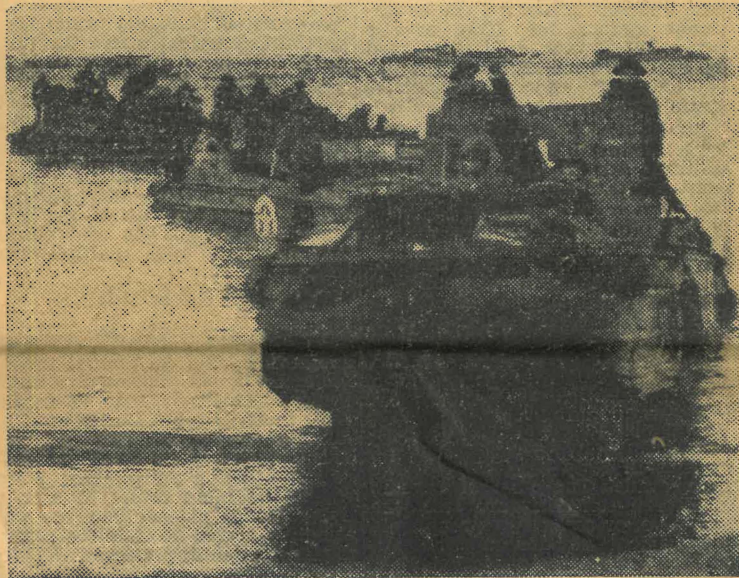
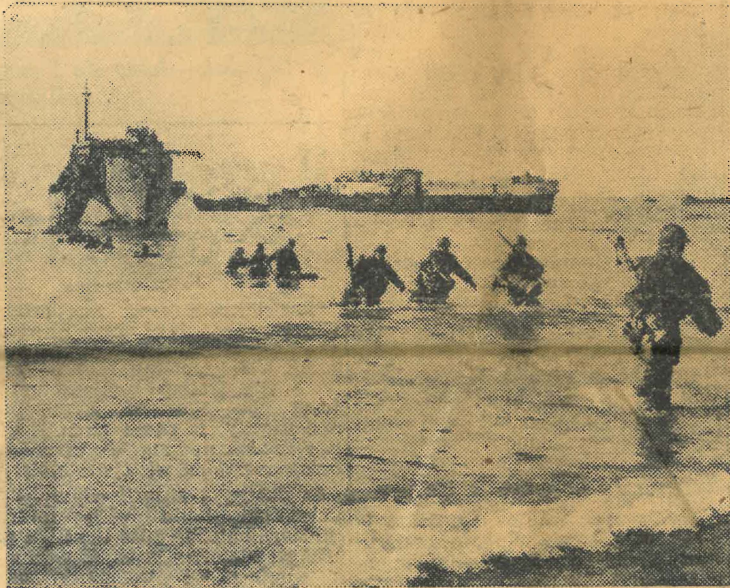
He would also like to see some infantrymen spend time with combat planes, so they could "understand what we're doing."

'It Was The Easiest Landing Yet'



MANY OF THE 5TH ARMY TROOPS came ashore in ducks---amphibious trucks which proved their worth in Sicily. These ducks were already heading for the interior after landing on a beach near Nettuno.

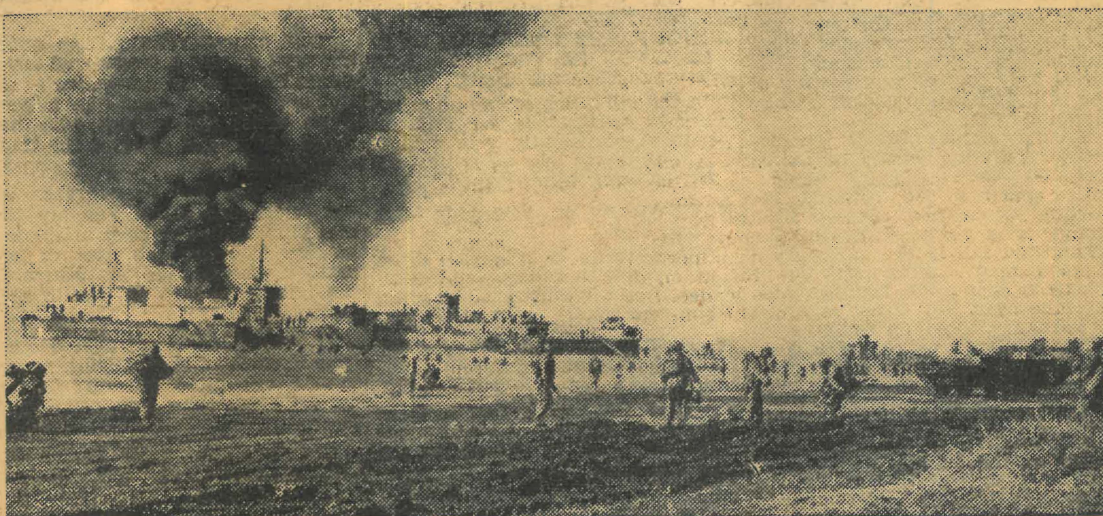
THE NEW INVASION was led by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 5th Army, pictured above just after he landed on the recently-won beachhead last weekend. For General Clark, this was the second invasion, since he also commanded the Allied forces at Salerno last September. Some men didn't ride to shore but waded in from landing craft like those at the right. The men faced little German opposition, as the Allies caught the enemy by surprise in their most successful behind-the-lines landing of the Mediterranean campaign. Troops were hit only by occasional air raids.



BRITISH SOLDIERS of the 5th Army, above, right, approach the beach in a steady flow of ducks which carried both men and equipment from ship to shore. Ducks were especially useful in this operation because the shallow water prevented landing craft from putting soldiers directly on the beach. Casualties during the landing were light, but those who suffered wounds during one of the German air raids were well-cared for. Litter bearers, right, did not have to fear enemy machine guns or snipers while carrying out their missions of mercy on the beaches and in the area a few miles inland---far different from the situation at Salerno.



YANKS COME ASHORE, above, in the new Italian invasion thrust, landing on the beachhead established by American and British units. Although they were ready to meet fire with fire, they landed against little opposition. Standing on the beach soon after they landed, 5th Army forces, right, quickly move into position against a possible counter-attack. In the background is a burning Landing Craft, Infantry. The invasion fleet faced no intensive fire from Nazi shore batteries and was able to discharge combat crews efficiently and safely. Allied naval guns, on the other hand, lobbed hundreds of shells into German inland positions, making the advance of the land forces easier. The invasion fleet assembled in Naples harbor and was off the beach near Nettuno in time to permit the first wave to land at 0200 hours last Saturday morning some 30 miles south of Rome.



(Pictures by U.S. Army Pictorial Service, Army Signal Corps and British Army Film Unit through PWB)

From Table To Beach, Allies Had All Moves Pat

By Sgt. MILTON LEHMAN
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AMPHIBIOUS FORCES—One of the things about being assigned to an amphibious invasion is that you never know where you're going until you're well on your way. On this operation the regiment to which I was assigned knew we were going to take "A" Beach, but none of us knew where "A" Beach was.

At that time the beach was only a model in sand which, we were told, represented a 20-mile-long plain well-watered by streams. Beyond the sand were dunes, followed by two coastal roads running parallel to the shore. On our right flank was a tower which could be used both as a landmark and a rallying point, while to the left was a barracks.

It wasn't until well out to sea that we learned that "A" Beach was some 30 miles south of Rome and that we were due to land there at 0200 hours the next day. We also knew, from one glance at the roadways of the Tyrrhenian Sea, that we were going to have company on our voyage. Never has a sea been so crowded. The end of invasion vessels wasn't in sight.

Whether the Germans knew what was coming was still a question in everyone's mind. On Friday there had been two alerts for unidentified planes, which rumor said were recon. But we couldn't see them from our ship, and nothing happened.

TENSE NIGHT

All that night tenseness mounted. We waited for zero hour at 2 AM, when we took our turn in climbing aboard the Higgins boats to head for shore. Ten minutes earlier had come the first flash of light from shore. Ships were pounding the beaches and sending up great bursts of flame. The first wave of assault troops, lying off shore in landing craft, moved onto the beaches.

For the next hour the convoy shuffled quietly back and forth off shore, an LCI or an LST at regular intervals breaking the lateral line and moving onto the beach. All this time, not a round of enemy artillery came from the shore. The only light on land was from

our own patrol boats. After radio silence was broken at zero hour, we heard that the first wave had landed with no resistance and that the second wave had followed them in. The men didn't put too much faith in the news. They feared a trap.

At 0300 hours reports were good, at 0400 hours still good and a waferthin crescent of moon appeared to take the edge off the darkness. We waited on deck where ship crew stood alert at their 20 mm guns. There were no targets.

Some time after 0400 hours, the Higgins boats pulled alongside. With my typewriter, wrapped in part of a gas cape and sealed with adhesive tape under one arm, musette bags, dispatch case and galoshes strung around my neck, I jumped down to planking on the boat.

GLISTENING WAVES

The waves shone with phosphorous as they splashed against the sides of the boat. There was still no sound ahead of us and behind there was only the dull sound of the convoy's motors. "It's too quiet," said the soldier next to me as he adjusted the sling of his rifle. "It stinks with quiet," said the soldier next to him. "I like it quiet," said a third soldier.

The beach began in sand, mixed with moderate seashore vegetation. Suddenly I heard someone whisper: "There's the tower!" in a tone mixed with surprise and appreciation. The tower had been noted at our first briefing as the initial rallying point. We knew then that the Navy had beached us at the spot marked in the original plans.

We headed for the tower, slogging along over a soft sandy trail. We reached the tower, paused and then started on again. I followed the man in front of me until he stopped. A voice said: "Here we are. Let's dig in."

I started in with my steel helmet to dig a two-man Maginot Line with a nearby lieutenant who had also just made his first amphibious operation. Our defenses were nearly completed when another voice, sterner than the first, exploded: "Come on, do you expect to sit here forever?"

We started up again and by dawn were still moving forward, thinking black thoughts of possible counter-attacks and wondering at the quietness.

The morning started bright and clear, cold enough to frost the leaves on the bushes. Even the CP signs, carried up the sandy path by M-Sgt. Ernest Kiernan, the

First Yank Soldier Wed To Italian Girl

IN ITALY—S-Sgt. and Mrs. Lee A. Dexter are at home to their friends after the first American soldier wedding in Italy following September's Salerno landing.

Sgt. Dexter, San Carlos, Calif., who has seen seven years' service in the Army, spoke no Italian when he met Rosita and she spoke no English, but the couple soon learned enough phrases to carry on a conversation.

The soldier, a medic with a station hospital in southern Italy, and his Naples fiancée were married Jan. 9 in Naples and now are living in an apartment near his post.

regimental sergeant major, were frosted.

It was still too early to tell much, but the executive officer admitted it was somewhat crazy—the show was not only running the way G-2 said it would, it was running even better than that. All the light artillery, light tanks and amphibious ducks were already ashore.

Up ahead the infantry had not yet made contact with the Germans, except for the helplessly small company of Germans assigned as a listening post at our beachhead area. At 0710 naval guns in the harbor fired a few random shots and stopped. A handful of Spitfires flew by toward the German lines; the Germans had not yet released their planes.

Up the road from the CP, on the second lateral highway Pvt. Ellis Harter, Ashley, N.D., stood guard over a German prisoner who had been shot when our first battalion went through the barracks where the Germans had stored their ammunition.

About 100 yards away was another German, an officer, on his back in the cuvert of the road. Driving in an Italian Lancia painted army green, he had been surprised by a machine-gunner in the weapons platoon of Co. A, who pumped his car, killed him, wounded a soldier and missed another officer riding in the back seat. The other officer was captured.

By noon, the beachhead was more than secure and troops were pushing inland as fast as their supplies could follow. And supplies had been unloaded in the harbor with astonishing speed.

Major Rewarded For Job In North

WASHINGTON—Maj. Winston C. Fowler, Corps of Engineers, this week received the Legion of Merit, the War Department announced, for his leadership in building an important installation off the coast of Greenland in the face of grave weather hazards.

In September, 1941, Fowler, then a lieutenant, commanded a detachment of 23 enlisted men placed on an island off Greenland to construct a permanent camp and power station to serve a northern air ferry route. The site was atop a hill of solid rock 300 feet high.

All supplies, including a 23-ton bulldozer, the citation said, were lifted to the top by cableway block and tackle. The detachment moved 15,000 cubic yards of solid rock, drilled 4,000 holes and erected 22 poles each 60 feet high. The poles, weighing two tons each, were floated down a fjord from the main base and moved to the top of the hill by cable. The success of the whole project, it was said, depended on the precision of the leveling and the setting of the poles.

The work continued through the Greenland winter until March, 1942, with snow, ice and wind increasing the difficulty of maintaining contact with the main base through the ice-jammed fjord. At the end of that period, the citation said, the men were told they could return to the main base, but asked to be allowed to remain on the island and complete the project under Fowler's direction.

A Missile For The Nazis



U.S. SOLDIERS of the 5th Army load their mortar to shell German positions along the Italian front.

Home, Sweet Home



THE FIRST OF A SHIPLOAD of Yanks to come off the Army hospital ship, Acadia, Lt. Benjamin Ralston, Chicago, lovingly pats the soil of America. The Acadia brought home a load of wounded soldiers from the Mediterranean theater. (Acme Photo)

Agents Harvest Milk In Moroccan 'Garden'

By Sgt. RAY REYNOLDS
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

The new vegetable garden of a certain Casablanca resident has been turned into a "victory garden" for Uncle Sam with the unearthing of 1,152 cans of GI condensed milk and 418 pounds of GI coffee by agents of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Provost Marshal General's office, NATOUA.

Recovery of the black market treasure recently from several feet below Moroccan soil climaxed an exciting case involving three American soldiers and five black market operators, all of whom are now waiting trial in U.S. Army and French civil courts, respectively. The case was "sowed up" by the confession of one of the soldiers, who led the CID a merry chase up and down French Morocco before surrendering and leading the detectives to the Casablanca cache of U.S. Army food.

ALERT CAPTAIN

First inkling that a rations racket was being operated in GI ration dumps in Casablanca came when a captain in charge of a dump noticed that one of the command cars assigned to his lot was being driven off, loaded with coffee, by three strange soldiers. The captain stopped the car, and the men were taken to CID headquarters for questioning. They coolly explained they were drawing rations for their mess hall.

This explanation did not satisfy the detectives, who took one of the three soldiers back to the dump to check on the issuing orders for the rations. His bluff called, the soldier managed to break loose. He jumped the fence to a temporary and mishap-ridden period of freedom, brought to a smashing end when his stolen car stalled on the crossing of a Moroccan railway and was crushed by a freight train.

His original intention, the soldier explained after being picked up shortly after the wreck by CID agents of the Casablanca office, was to reach the Spanish zone of Ifni, where he planned to board a ship for South America or Spain.

ESCAPE DIFFICULT

But getting to a Spanish zone across the desert wastes of Morocco proved much more difficult than jumping the fence of a ration dump. For 16 days the soldier wandered about, eating and sleeping in primitive Arab huts scattered over the countryside. Fake papers and fast talking helped out, but gradually the soldier's uniform became dirty and ragged, and his face an unshaven invitation to any military policeman. Finally he gave up, not knowing that he was just a few miles short of his goal.

Turning back to Agadir on the French Moroccan coast north of Casablanca, the soldier was picked up by French military authorities and turned over to the U.S. Navy

shore patrol. From Agadir, he was flown to Marrakech in the interior and there, once again, he succeeded in escaping. Breaking out of the guardhouse to which he had been confined, he stole the first automobile he came across. It belonged to the British consul.

BACK TO CASA

Toward Casablanca, then, scene of his earlier crimes, the soldier headed, only to run into a misfortune suffered by many drivers of civilian cars bought in North Africa. The consul's car stalled, and on the only railroad crossing for miles around. This was the last straw for the weary, ragged culprit, and before long he was again in the hands of the CID.

In his confession, the soldier said that he and his two companions had stolen large quantities of rations from Army depots, netting them fancy sums from black market operators. Cooperating with the CID he revealed the names of the civilian racketeers and warned that the men probably had hidden their "hot" rations in places difficult to find.

One of the operators was admiring his new vegetable garden when the CID and French authorities arrived. The agents rolled up their sleeves and dug into the African earth, bringing forth neither diamonds nor oil, but a rich crop of U.S. Army coffee and milk and chalking up another victory in the never-ending offensive of the CID in the Battle of the Black Market.

The Song For The Week

PEOPLE WILL SAY
WE'RE IN LOVE

Don't throw bouquets at me,
Don't please my folks too much,
Don't laugh at my jokes too much,
People will say we're in love.
Don't sigh and gaze at me,
Your sighs are so like mine,
Your eyes mustn't glow like mine,
People will say we're in love.
Don't start collecting things,
Give me my rose and my glove
Sweetheart, they're suspecting things,
People will say we're in love.

Second Chorus

Don't praise my charm too much,
Don't look so vain with me,
Don't stand in the rain with me,
People will say we're in love.
Don't take my arm too much,
Don't keep your hand in mine,
Your hand feels so grand in mine,
People will say we're in love.
Don't dance all night with me,
Till the stars fade from above,
They'll see it's all right with me,
People will say we're in love.

South Italy Has Trembling Past

NAPLES—Between active volcanoes and earthquakes, southern Italy is known as "terra ballerina"—"dancing ground"—but American soldiers probably won't stick around long enough to experience either of these natural phenomena.

Coming up from eastern Sicily through the boot of Italy, tourists can see the following major volcanoes: Etna, near Catania; Stromboli, in the Lipari Islands above the Messina Straits; the Vulture, in the ankle of Italy near Rionero; the Firing Fields, near Pozzuoli west of Naples; Epomeo, on the Island of Ischia off Naples; and most famous of all, Vesuvius.

The most destructive quakes in recent history—the past two or three centuries—shook up southern Calabria in 1783, Naples in 1857 and Ischia in 1883. The worst ground tremor in modern times took 100,000 lives in Messina and the Italian toe in 1908. A 1914 quake killed 90 percent of the population in the Avezano region.

Italian earthquakes are famous for their frequency, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, which lists 4,954 from 1891 to 1920, an average of 165 a year. Most of these, of course, were minor shocks which left hardly a trace.

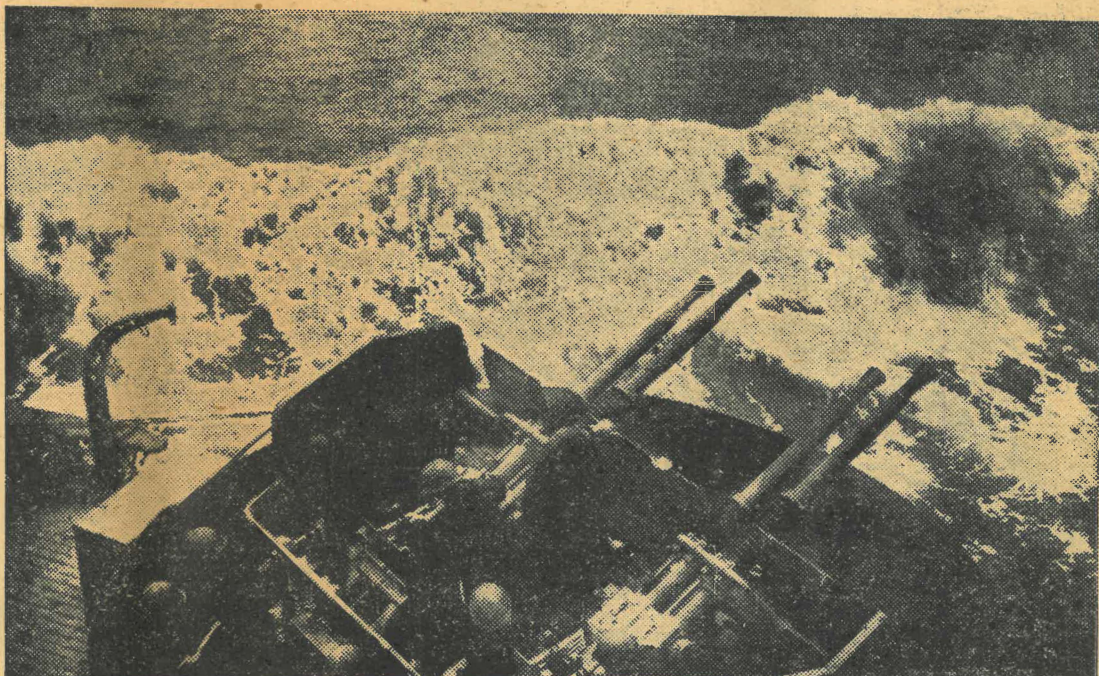
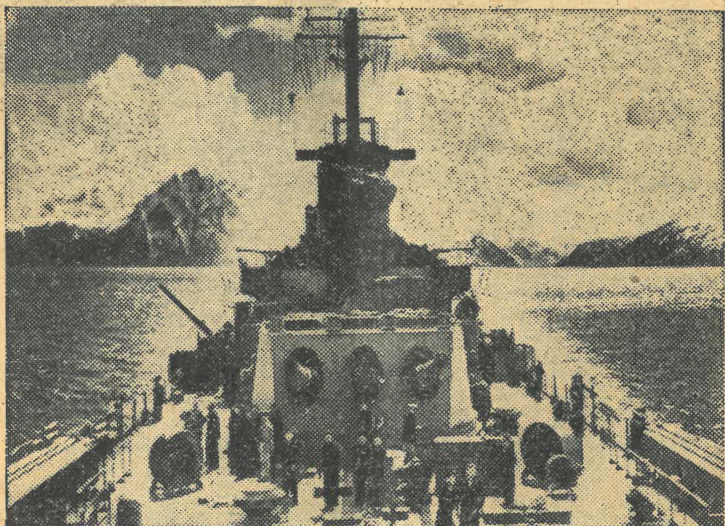
So the Allied soldier doesn't have much to worry about. There hasn't been an earthquake in southern Italy, experts remarked this week, since the Allied quake shocked Salerno.

68th Field Artillery Honored By Stimson

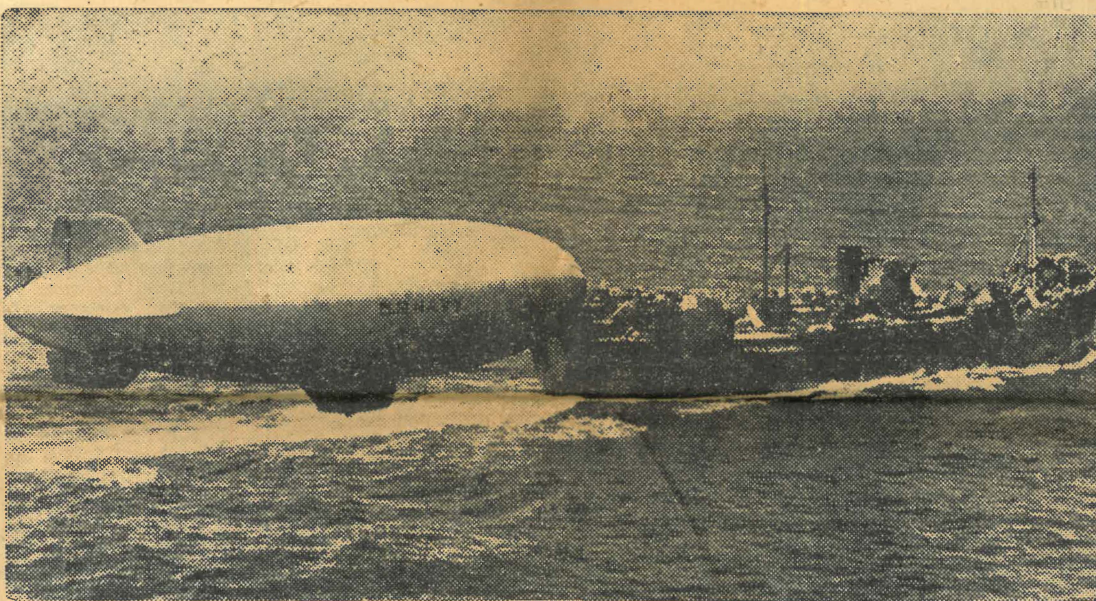
WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson this week announced the award of battle honors to the 68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion of the First Armored Division for gallantry in a three-day rearguard action which enabled other units to withdraw through the Kasserine Pass in the Tunisian campaign last February.

The Navy Knows There Is A War On

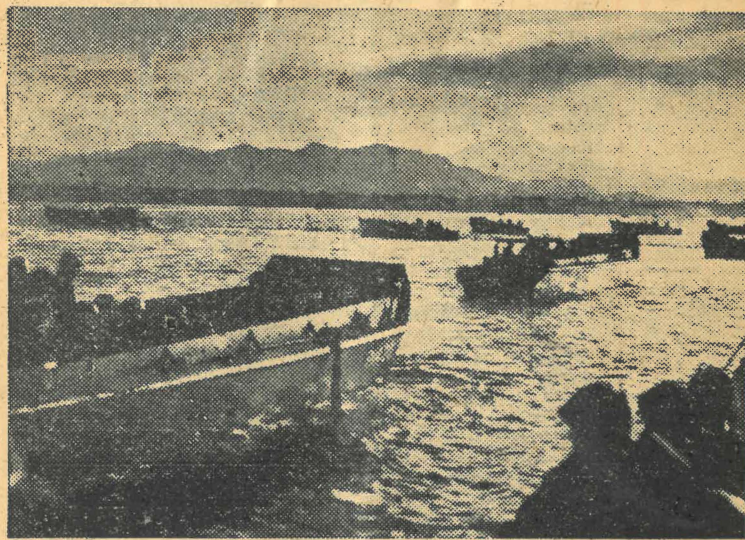
The U.S. Navy played an important role in the successful Allied amphibious landing in Italy last week. On this page are shown other activities conducted during World War II by the Navy.



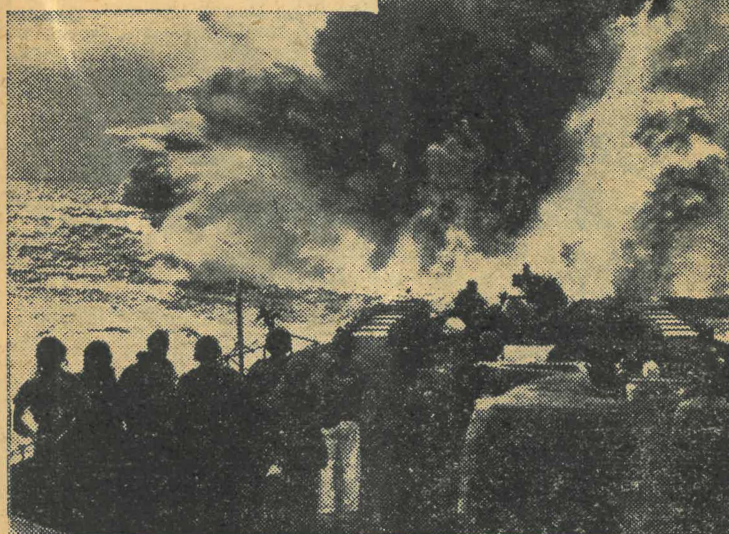
FROM THE ALEUTIANS to the Solomon Islands, the Navy has ranged the Pacific Ocean with disastrous results to the Japanese. The warship above is riding at anchor in the harbor at Adak, in the Andreanof Island group of the Aleutians, during a lull in operations against the Japs. The snow-capped peaks in the background are a sharp contrast to the tropical jungle which the Marines, below, found when they were put ashore on Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville Island by a fleet of Coast Guard landing craft. Landing craft similar to these, have also seen action in the invasions of Sicily and Italy.



AN AMERICAN WARSHIP'S anti-aircraft guns, above, go into action during an operation as part of the United States task force serving with the British Home Fleet. A task force similar to this was with the British when they tried to draw the recently-sunk Scharnhorst from her Norwegian berth last summer.



HOVERING LOW over the Atlantic, a Navy blimp protects a supply-laden Allied freighter from Nazi submarines. Slow-moving (compared to airplanes) blimps travel far out from the eastern seaboard, spotting U-boats and guarding the shipping lanes from the under-seas marauders. Blimps somewhat larger than the one above are now being produced in the United States. Lighter-than-air machines have played an important role in decreasing the submarine menace to the bridge of ships to the fighting fronts.



NAVY - OPERATED LSTs (Landing Ship, Tanks), right, discharged their cargo under fire on the beaches of Licata, Sicily, soon after the first American troops went ashore in their first European invasion. The Allied Navies gathered probably the largest invasion fleet in history for the attack on Sicily and three months later repeated their efforts for the landings at Salerno Bay. Naval salvos were credited with helping greatly to repulse German attempts to throw Allied soldiers from their Salerno bridgehead in the first week after the landings in September. The Navy also sent men ashore to work and to fight in the initial stages of the operation.



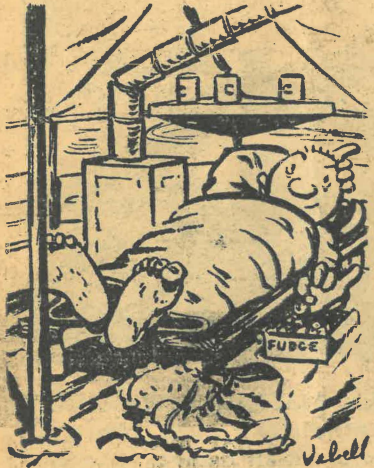
COAST GUARDSMEN on a cutter conveying freighters in the Atlantic watch a mountain of spray sent skyward by the explosion of a depth charge, fired from the cutter to blast out a lurking Nazi submarine. Laid in a pattern around the U-boat, depth charges create enormous pressure against the steel plates of the submarine and, if dropped close enough, can sometimes cause the enemy ship to break in half. Coast Guardsmen no longer confine their activities to chasing smugglers and rescuing overturned sailboats but now sail wherever the Navy is. They have participated in most of the major American invasion parties of World War II.

GIs Learn Arts Of Finer Living In Muddy, Front-Line Foxholes

(By a Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY — The Quartermaster Corps never allowed for these methods in their Tables of Basic Allowances, and the field manuals, for all their enterprise in suggesting ways to make yourself at home abroad, never really got down to the fine points. But over the 5th Army front, in bivouacs and slit trenches, the GI continues to improvise comfort out of uncomfortable surroundings.

These surroundings have generally been mud-caked fields or



wind-swept hillsides. The best of U.S. real estate agents would be hardpressed to discover their selling points, and not even the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce could sell the prevailing weather. But the American soldier manages.

As everyone knows, a bunk is generally better to sleep on than the ground. The Germans, for all their superman ideas, also realize this and when they pulled out in a hurry from one front-line area, they carefully burned the canvas from their collapsible steel cots, which they apparently considered too bulky to take along.

One American company billeted in a building found the cots and put them into active service. One soldier used a mattress cover, which he had saved from the Arabs, to replace the missing canvas; another found a few yards of fly screening and a third, who works in a communications section, wove some tattered German signal wire into a comfortable and substantial spring.

An improvised cot in a pup tent is not too practical, because it makes you brush up against the

canvas, which promptly destroys the pup tent's waterproof value and exposes you to the rains of Italy.

And wrapping up in OD blankets on the ground is not always a good solution. The average American soldier, being an energetic individual, is likely to stir up considerable mud in a good night's sleeping and generally wakes up with his blankets around his neck and his feet sticking out. As one soldier put it:

"Blankets crawl up on me. On the ground, I roll. In a pup tent I always kick down the poles. Sometimes I wonder how I sleep at all."

But the GI manages to sleep, through methods he devised himself. Cpl. Tommy Pecharo, of Norristown, Pa., for example, belongs to a front-line reconnaissance outfit and has friends in the engineers.

Without fuss or demonstration, he folded his blankets lengthwise and stitched them up on three sides with white engineering tape. Pvt. Joe Carney, of Philadelphia, his next-door neighbor, knows the cook. He borrowed a burlap potato sack and some of Pecharo's white tape, fitted the blankets into the burlap and sewed it all together.

A little more elaborate are the home surroundings of Pfc. George Malloy and Pvts. Rooks E. Glyne and Chester Swan. Malloy comes from Vermont, Glyne from California and Swan from New York and, therefore, there's no regional style to their joint masterpiece. One of them describes it as "modern dogface." Members of a combat engineer battalion, these three soldiers pooled their shelter halves, added three more resurrected from a salvage heap and went to work.

After buttoning two good shelter halves together, they split two of the salvaged canvases and sewed them on as sidewalls. The remaining shelter halves were also buttoned up and converted into a suitable tent fly. Poles made of saplings and rope found in a salvage heap complete the tent itself.

While these men concentrated on improving the pup tent, soldiers in a tank battalion have turned their attention to waterproofing pup tents already in existence. First Lt. Robert Vernon, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, helped concoct a secret waterproofing solution and now presents the formula for the

first time.

"Melt eight candles after carefully removing the wicks," the lieutenant said. "To this, add one pint of linseed oil and one pint of OD paint. When the solution is well-mixed, add eight quarts of gasoline and mix again. The result is good for six pup tents. But when applying the solution," he warned, "do it either with vertical or horizontal brush strokes. Don't try both."

For the soldier now equipped with a sidewall pup tent, thoroughly waterproofed with candlewax and furnished with an improvised cot, there's still the problem of central heating.

Heating devices in use at this moment are varied and ingenious. Probably the prize stove is a pup tent model made from the brass casing of a 105 mm. shell, designed by T-4 Eugene Caton, of Sturgis, S. D. Caton, an expert welder, seals up the open end of the shell case, plugs a hole in the top to which he welds a stove pipe made of empty grapefruit juice cans, and then runs a thin pipe from one end of the shell case to a small container of Diesel oil. In a pup tent, according to Caton, five gallons of Diesel oil will last 50 hours, which means almost a week of comfortable sleeping.

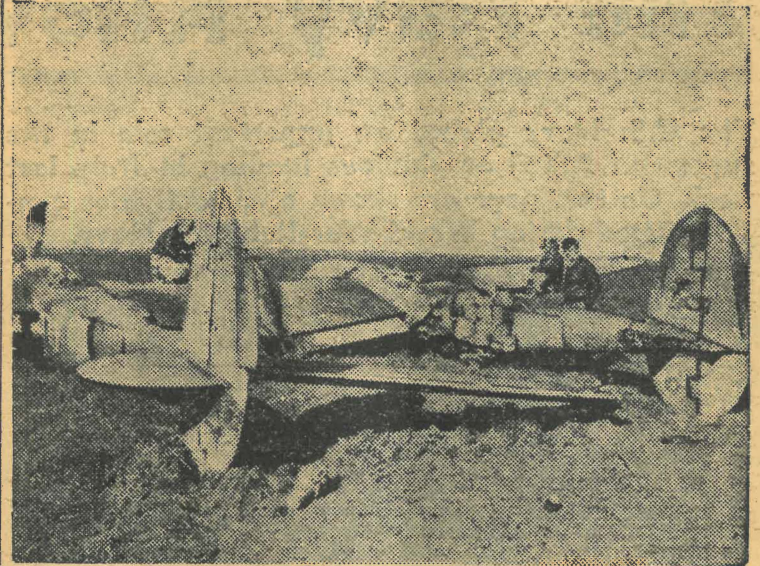
Other heating units have been devised of salvaged five-gallon



water and gasoline cans, and one outfit, at least, has built a large-bellied stove from half an oil drum. The farther back you go from the battlelines, of course, the more elaborate are the inventions, although one soldier who lives in a slit trench in range of German artillery hasn't yet found a place where he can't make improvements. His present slit trench is warmed by a tin can half filled with dirt, into which he pours gasoline from time to time.

Another front-line soldier, the day after his outfit completed mopping-up operations on a high hilltop, made a perfectly satisfactory stove from an empty C ration can filled with gasoline. Over this stove, he prepared chocolate fudge — by melting a D ration chocolate bar in his canteen cup, adding a little condensed milk and sugar cubes from a C ration coffee unit. The fudge, according to men who tasted it, was okay.

On A Wing And A Prayer



THIS P-38 FLEW almost three hours after receiving a severed elevator in a mid-air collision with an ME-109 over Austria. Lt. Thomas W. Smith (pointing) brought the plane to a safe landing in a wheat field adjoining his base. (AAF Photo)

Trip To Base Worse Than Duel With ME

A 15TH AAF BASE—If you can't shoot a Messerschmitt out of the air with machine gun bullets, crash into him.

First Lt. Thomas W. (Dub) Smith isn't advising fellow P-38 pilots to get their victories that way, but he recently added one ME-109 to his score by ripping off the enemy's right wing.

The actual encounter wasn't so hard, but getting home was, Lt. Smith related at the end of the harrowing journey.

Coming off the target over which he had led a flight on a bomber escort mission, Lt. Smith spotted four enemy fighters attacking from eight o'clock. His flight broke left and he found himself head-on with one of the Nazis. Sure that many of his bullets were striking home and not wishing to give the enemy any advantage, he waited until the last possible moment before pulling up.

The right wing, and possibly the engine, of the ME-109 punched underneath the P-38's right engine and slid along the tail boom, knocking the right engine out of commission, damaging flaps and knocking them about half way down, ripping off the coolant shutter and radiator and tearing a piece two feet long from the elevator, shearing it completely in two between the booms.

NAZI CRASHED

The ME cartwheeled and went into a spin, crashing to the ground and bursting in flames. And Smith was a long way from home with a plane which appeared to be almost completely shattered.

He saw Jerry fighters all around and decided to bail out before one of them jumped him. He released his canopy, unfastened the safety belt and rummaged through his map case until he found one of the areas he was flying over. Then he practiced grabbing his rip cord to make sure "there would be no slip when I bailed out."

The plane's good engine had stopped smoking, but Smith had

lost about 10,000 feet in altitude, and was falling at the rate of 500 feet a minute.

Flying at 12,000 feet, Smith discovered he could hold altitude at 100-110 miles an hour, dropping only 300 feet every 15 minutes. By turning into the dead engine, he found, the plane would rise slightly.

Smith maneuvered carefully, trying to maintain sufficient altitude to bail out if necessary. At intervals, he had to pull the throttle back to cool his one good engine. "During all this time," Smith later reported, "I had to hold the rudder with both feet. My right rudder tab had been severed. My feet and hands were nearly frozen. The radio was also frozen, so I was unable to use it."

INTO BARRAGE

He came out over Fiume into a heavy barrage of 88 mm. flak. He could hear each burst as he flew over the port through air so turbulent it nearly turned the P-38 over. Smith dived into a cloud bank to escape, but the elevator started vibrating "so badly I feared it would rip off."

Heading down the coast, he jabbed at all the push buttons of his radio until he finally contacted the homing station. Getting a reply, the pilot decided to try to make the base.

His engine quit when Smith was only 20 miles from the Italian coast and he decided to land on a small island. Spiraling down, however, the engine caught again, apparently having cooled.

Still hesitant to land because he had difficulty bringing the nose up, Smith tried to release his rudder to see how he could jump. The ship banked and spiraled to the right. This would have thrown him into the path of the elevator, so he made a practice landing in the air—and finally brought the plane down in a wheat field.

The P-38 rolled to a stop after a trip of nearly three hours over enemy territory. Only a few gallons of gas were left.

"When I landed," the Madera, Calif., pilot said, "I felt like kissing the good old earth."

General Takes Post As Relief For MP

IN ITALY—A brigadier general who, as a child, apparently wanted to be a policeman, is fulfilling his early longings by relieving 5th Army MPs in Italy.

Pvt. Joe McNary, Philadelphia, was directing traffic at a by-pass when the general's jeep rolled up. "Been here long?" the general asked.

McNary said not too long. "Getting a bit tired, though, aren't you?"

McNary said not too tired. "Tell you what," the persistent general said. "You take a ten-minute break under the tree over there. Take 15 or 20 minutes and have a few smokes. I'll direct traffic."

McNary did. The general must remain anonymous for security reasons.

'Eager Beavers' Find No Excitement In Air

(By a Staff Correspondent)

AN AIRFIELD IN SICILY—Even for the AAF, replete with great achievements, the story of this Troop Carrier Squadron is on the amazing side.

Overseas for nine of its 14 months of existence, its 13 planes have flown a grand total of 10,000 hours for a distance of more than 1,500,000 air miles, without anything remotely resembling an incident. True, the "Buckeye Belle" has several patches over the bullet holes received in the Sicilian campaign, and "Four Treys" has a new left wheel. Otherwise, the 13 original planes are just as they were when they left home.

This squadron is the youngest in its Wing, and has the youngest squadron commander in 23-year-old Major Marcus O. Owens, Jr., Lubbock, Tex. Twice, Group Commander Lt. Col. Willis W. Mitchell has called upon Major Owens to lead the entire Group on parachute missions in Sicily and in Italy.

Four times Major Owens has led his squadron through heavy enemy gunfire on parachute missions and brought it home intact.

Day after day the squadron has flown supplies, equipment and personnel of innumerable other outfits to every corner of the Mediterranean Theater, exemplifying the nickname of its C-47s of "truck-horses of the air" and the squadron's own nickname—"The Eager Beavers."

On the ground this squadron looks and acts like almost any other Air Corps outfit. Its officers and men gripe no less, if not more, than their contemporaries in other squadrons. Live with this bunch for a single day and you'd become convinced (conversationally) that it

is the most abused, disorganized, disgruntled, ill-commanded and poorly-equipped group in the U.S. Army. You'll hear that:

Mess Sergeant Vernon Moss, of Clinton, Iowa, is the world's worst who starves the men on a mere six or seven pancakes per breakfast and only two pieces of pie two or three times a week at most; that

First Sergeant Arthur M. "Mike" Murehead, abetted by Capt. Neal S. "Commando" Smith, squadron adjutant, plays favorites with the squadron duty roster. The communications section men insist Mike favors the engineering section; the glider mechanics tell you he coddles both engineering and communications, and so on; that

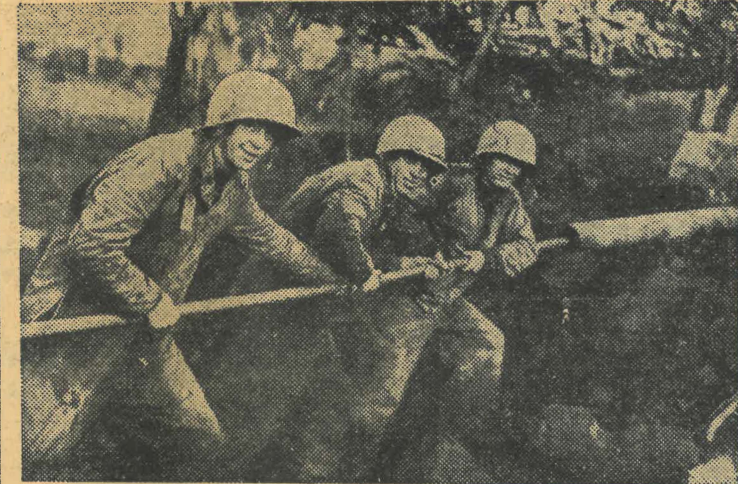
Supply Sgt. Clifford "Ole" Olsen wouldn't give you the right size if his life depended upon it; or that

Tech Supply Sgt. Amos Dow still doesn't know a propeller from a screwdriver.

They complain about flying all the time, but there's no more unhappy man in the World than Capt. Malcolm Sims when his "Big Nigger" (751 air hours) is out for a periodic inspection; nor did any man ever have a more devout hero worshipper than has Capt. Sims in T-Sgt. William T. Deming, his crew chief.

Only a handful of the officers and men of this squadron came in contact with airplanes before the war. Major Owens had been flying four years before coming into the Army; Capt. Jack D. "Smiling Jack" Kadey, Capt. William I. "Mama" Marlatt and Major Thomas N. "Captain Marvel" Carter, squadron executive officer, all had pilot's licenses in civilian life but all the other pilots, crew chiefs and radio men are Army trained,

Cleaning Comes First



AN ARMY GUN CREW rams a cleaning rod down the muzzle of its heavy artillery piece to swab it out in preparation for a night of shelling German positions. Hundreds of such guns on the Italian front have hammered the Nazis from their mountain points, smashed enemy tanks and equipment and bombarded German supply lines to pave the way for the Allied advance along the roads to Rome.

LOST AND FOUND

The only information this department has concerning the Southern belle pictured this week is her home address—Ruston, La. The photo was forwarded to Stars and Stripes by the enlisted personnel of a postal unit. A southerner, Capt. J. W. Thalken, must be homesick for

Hans J. Apfelbaum; Cpl. Robert Swan, Pvt. Lawrence E. Moore; Ham Utley, Pvt. John E. Breeze; Bob Wade, T-5 John J. King; Pfc. Wallace, Pfc. F. Zowine; and Cpl. Nicholas Babey wants to hear from hometown friends from Port Jervis, N.Y. Lawrence C. Cox, Ft. Knox, Ky.,



Southern Belle

Spanish moss and New Orleans. He is sending out an appeal for any student of Loyola University of the South to contact him. If you are an alumnus of Loyola, the captain would enjoy hearing from you.

Pfc. D. Osterweil lost his musette bag on a main road leading to the front in Italy. Pfc. Osterweil states: "The bag contained a Bible and two pictures that I recently received of my dearest mother. Also mess equipment, toilet articles, two clips of carbine ammunition and a few other incidentals."

The Stars and Stripes doesn't usually run letters regarding lost articles, but Pfc. Osterweil's case deserves a hearing.

Joseph R. Dick is trying to locate his nephew, Robert Dick, MoMN 2cl. USNR. The last time word was received from Robert back in September. Perhaps you can give Mr. Dick some information about his nephew.

Only a few brothers have written in this week. Brothers looking for brothers are: Pfc. Garland H. Tharp, Jr., Cpl. George W. Tharp; Pfc. Robert G. Telles, Cpl. Jose F. Telles; Pvt. Cordi Lee Palmer, Pvt. L. J. Palmer; and Cpl. G. Oliver, Cpl. John Oliver.

Pvt. George C. Mitchell, Jr., is trying to find his cousins, Capt. Robert C. Plaine and Lt. Lester M. Plaine.

Friends looking for friends have been arranged alphabetically to facilitate finding of names:

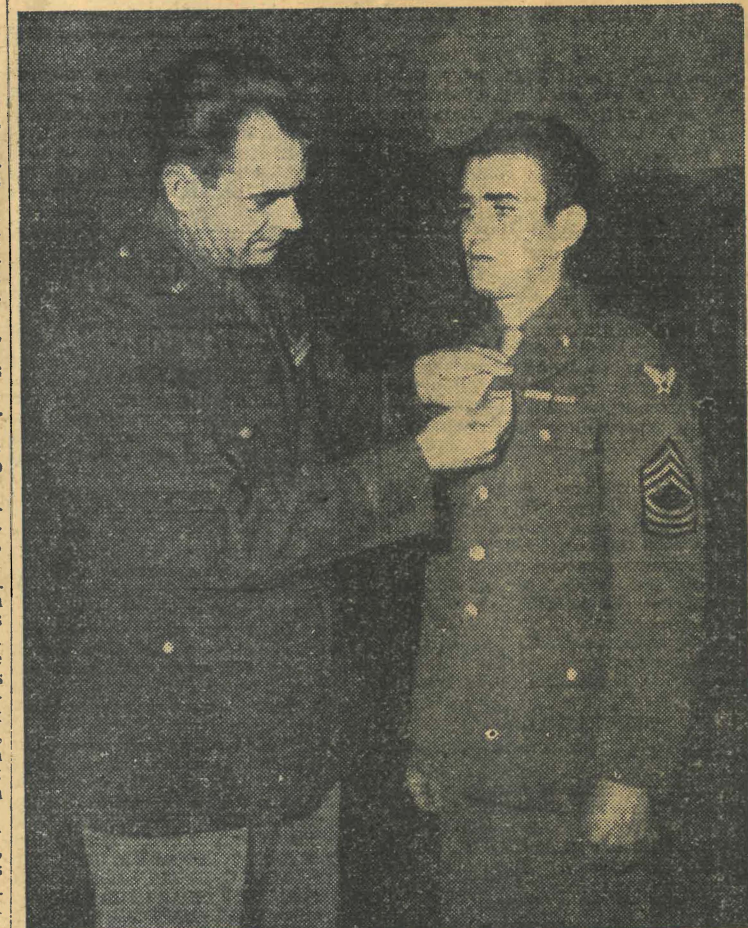
Maj. Beauford Aldredge, Pvt. John E. Breeze; Otis Allyn, Pvt. John E. Breeze; Pfc. James Crystal, Pfc. Edward F. Carroll; Pfc. Thomas Daherty, Pfc. James M. Price; Lt. Larry Devlin, T-5 John King; Pfc. Fenton, Pfc. Ferris Zowine; Lt. Mary Belle Foster, Cpl. Charles E. Rogers; Pvt. Orville Hall, Pfc. Ferris Zowie; Pfc. James A. Harn, Pvt. Lawrence J. Schilling; "Pee-Wee" Harris, Pvt. Frank Mika; T-5 Dolores R. Harrison, Cpl. John E. McGrath; Pfc. Marvin C. Logan, Pfc. Edward F. Carroll; and Capt. Alver T. Leith, Pfc. John W. Argo, Jr.

Pvt. Charles Matson, T-Sgt. Clifford Artman; Raymond Mester, Pvt. Frank Mika; S-Sgt. James Morabito, Pvt. Tony Gattuso; Pfc. Louis Noonan, Pfc. Edward F. Carroll; Pvt. Patsy Pagano, Pvt. Dominick Pagano; Floyd Phillips, Pfc. Carl Wilson; Pvt. T. Plonski, Cpl. Joseph Plowsk; Pfc. Earl Rue, Jr., Pfc. John J. Smith; Pvt. Vincent Ross, Pvt. Tony Gattuso; Pfc. Robert Rutt, Pfc. James M. Price.

Cpl. Ralph Schamburg, Cpl. Dick L. Warren; Pvt. Eric Scharff, Pvt.

in reading Sgt. Milton Lehman's story of the AAF raid on Rome last summer, noticed the name of his friend, Sgt. Donald M. Storms. Since the Lehman story, the War Department has advised relatives that Sgt. Storms is missing in action. Sgt. Storm's friends would like to learn what happened and if you can supply the information, Mr. Cox will be grateful. He can be reached through the Post Engineer Motor Pool, Ft. Knox, Ky. J.W.

Good Ground Work



CREW CHIEF of the B-17 Flying Fortress "Berlin Sleeper," the first heavy bomber to complete 100 missions, M-Sgt. Raymond J. Lambert, Sorrento, La., receives the Legion of Merit from his wing commander, Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Atkinson, Dalhart, Texas. Put in charge of the plane in England, Sgt. Lambert groomed "Berlin Sleeper" for eight missions in the European theater before coming to North Africa. The Fort is now on a war bond tour of the United States. (AAF Photo)

Roll Of Honor

For gallantry in action Feb. 2, 1943, in the vicinity of Station de Sened, Tunisia, Cpl. Willis H. Cutlip, Diana, West Va., member of an armored regiment, has received the Silver Star.

"After abandoning their tank, which had been hit by an enemy shell and was burning," the citation said, "Cpl. Cutlip heroically disregarded his own safety to assist other members of the crew. He received severe burns in attempting to remove the burning clothing of one mate, then, finding his lieutenant helpless, pulled the officer across the open, fire-swept field to a place which offered some protection and applied a tourniquet to his severed leg."

"Enemy artillery and small arms fire were everywhere, but Cpl. Cutlip refused to retire until medical aid arrived."

Cpl. Walter L. Downing, Waltham, Mass., has received the Soldier's Medal for heroism May 3, 1943, near Tabarka, Tunisia. The citation follows:

"When four soldiers were caught in an undertow and were carried out to sea, Cpl. Downing unhesitatingly plunged into the treacherous waters and towed the four, one at a time, onto a raft."

"Upon reaching shore, after performing four hazardous and exhausting rescues, he assisted in the employment of artificial respiration."

Flak Strikes Twice In Marauder Turret

A 12TH AAF BASE—S-Sgt. Bernard Tatelman, Washington, doesn't want to hear any comparisons made between flak and lightning, especially when it comes to their propensities for striking the same place twice.

A top turret gunner in an AAF B-26 Marauder, Tatelman participated in an attack on the marshalling yards at Orte, Italy. Flak came up through the bottom of the plane, ripped through the seat cushion Tatelman was using, through his flak suit and, finally, through the wallet in his left rear pocket.

The gunner removed his glove to make sure he wasn't bleeding. "While I had my glove off," Tatelman related, "another piece of flak came through the turret and hit me in the hand."

Home Stretch



B-26 MARAUDERS return to their 12th AAF base after a raid on German communications in Italy. The P-38 in the background expended its ammunition on enemy fighters and then, for protection, tucked itself under the formation of the "Big-tail Birds," oldest medium bomb group in the Mediterranean theater. Both the pilot and co-pilot can be seen in the cockpit of the B-26 in the foreground. The shadow on the bomber in the middle was cast from a plane above. (AAF Photo)

Life Expectancy Means Nothing To Old Skeeter

A 15TH AAF BASE—A "lucky airplane with good engines" and a ground crew which is helping that luck along are combining to shatter old B-26 Marauder life expectancy tables.

This AAF Marauder with the horseshoes in its wings is Skeeter, still giving the enemy its best after 530 hours in the air, a record exceeded only by one other plane of its type in this theater. Skeeter's claim to fame, however, rests on that fact that all its time has been done on the original 2,000 horsepower Pratt and Whitney engines which it received on the assembly line in the States.

On the chart in the squadron engineering shack, the filled-in squares showing Skeeter's missions run off the edge of the board. Its 61 combat trips account for more than half its total hours. Only two of the squares are red (for returns with mechanical troubles)—less than most planes with half Skeeter's missions.

Crew chief T-Sgt. Earl H. Holtorf, San Jose, Calif., described Skeeter as "lucky." But his men groom Skeeter with care before and after each mission, finding that such precaution pays better dividends than mere reliance on charms. Skeeter's physical condition is handled by Sgt. Allen B. Smith, Hershey, Pa., assistant crew chief; S-Sgt. Elmer S. Huston, Rogers, Ohio, radio mechanic; Sgt. Andrew L. Pang, Marks, Minn., armorer; and Pvt. Frederick W. Reiser, Jr. Rahway, N.J., mechanic.

NAMED FOR WIFE

Crew Chief Holtorf was married the day before he left to go overseas, Sept. 4, 1942. Last May when he started to work on a new B-26 with only 74 hours between the Glenn L. Martin factory and its African airfield, the crew chief figured the plane was good-looking enough to call Skeeter, his pet name for his wife. The Marauder's engines he named for his sisters-in-law—Anne, a Wave, and Ginger, a student nurse.

Twice B-26s flying on Skeeter's right wing have been shot down and 11 times the ship has returned to base riddled with flak holes. Its gunners have downed two enemy fighters.

Skeeter's worst mauling came in a tangle with flak over the vital road junction at Isernia, Italy, on Oct. 6. An incendiary shell ripped a rear wing spar, rudder cables were frayed, ground wires to battery switches in the cockpit were cut, rudder and tail surfaces were damaged, the turret was shot up and had to be changed. To com-

plete the damage, a flak fragment tore into the fuselage on one side, but the other, through an engine cowling and finished by puncturing an oil tank.

The turret gunner was wounded that day—Skeeter's first and only casualty. The plane itself was on sick call for 15 days.

Skeeter has never had a one-engine flight or a crash landing, but only the alertness of an aerial engineer prevented what might have been a serious accident after the bombing of the viaduct at Antheor, France, Dec. 23.

Flak had been thick over Antheor, but Skeeter appeared intact and was coming in on the left for the customary three-abreast landing.

PUNCTURED TIRE

When the wheels were lowered, the engineer, S-Sgt. William L. Jenkins, Springfield, Ohio, noticed a clean flak hole through the right wheel nacelle door. Fearing that the wheel was punctured, he advised the pilot to land singly instead of in formation. On the landing a few minutes later, the bomber's flat tire pulled it off to the right of the runway, not enough for a single ship crack-up but enough to have made three-at-a-time landing dangerous.

Holtorf isn't sure that Skeeter will go on flying forever, but so far the only visible sign of old age he has spotted is a slight increase in oil consumption.

"Engines are either good or bad," he says. "Skeeter's are good. She's been damned lucky, too—never got too much flak in the wrong places."

"I've seen other crews lose ships one way or another, but I guess we've just got one of those planes you've dreamed about. Only ours came true."

Blessed Events

The ARC cable service announces the following births of sons and daughters to men in the Mediterranean theater:

Capt. Maynard T. Swartz, Catherine Louise, Jan. 14; Lt. James F. Martin, Robert John, Jan. 7; Lt. Lyle C. Smith, daughter, Dec. 13; Cpl. Richard Weidner, daughter, Dec. 22; Lt. John Brady, John James, Jan. 5; Lt. Frank J. Ameruso, Janice Margaret, Dec. 31.

CM Christian E. Peters, Nicholas Robert, Jan. 15; Lt. Charles Overfield, Charles Richard, Jr., Jan. 20; Lt. Solomon Levy, Joyce Ellen, Dec. 12; Sgt. Robert E. Holdeman, Robert Earl, Jan. 20; S 2/C Edward Harry Davis, daughter, Jan. 9; S-Sgt. Kenneth E. Maassa, daughter, Jan. 11.

WEEKLY ROUNDUP



HOT STOVE LEAGUE: Bobby Feller still breezes them past the batters. Feller pitched and managed his team to a 9-0 victory at a naval base in the New Hebrides recently. The Cleveland Indians' fireballer also lit in the cleanup spot . . . Dusty Bogess, the new National League umpire appointed by the loop, is making his fifth trip to the majors. The other four were as a player. A number of seasons back a Texas League kid asked him how to get out of a batting slump. Bogess said: "Don't ask me. I was in one for 12 years, then just retired."

HOCKEY NETTINGS: When Bob Dill, new hockey bad man, reported to the Rangers in New York, reporters asked him: "What are you alleged to have done to Referee Parsons in Buffalo that got you suspended?" "Alleged, nuthin'," came back Dill. "I busted him on the head." In his opening game for the Rangers he didn't maim anyone, but he handed out plenty of punishment with his body checking.

BASKETBALL NETTINGS: Aurora, Ill., has a cage team which makes the high-scoring Rhode Island State five look like slow pokes. The Comets, a team of 10- to 12-year-old boys, playing in a Y.M.C.A. tournament, drubbed their opponents, 106-1. And it was only a 20-minute game at that . . . Lt. Cab Renick, who was once All-American center while a member of the Oklahoma Aggies basketball team, shot a lot of holes in the attempt to bar tall men from the court game when his Norman Navy Zoomers played the Aggies and their seven-foot Bob Kurland in the recent Oklahoma Invitational tournament. Renick stopped Kurland and held him to two field goals as the Zoomers torpedooed the undefeated Aggies in the tourney. Renick also found time to lead the Zoomers in scoring. He had the way to stop the big boys when he said after the game: "Hell, just outplay 'em."

ANSWERING THE MAIL: To T-4 Henry M. Levenson, Hank Greenberg poked 58 home runs in 1938 . . . To Sgt. G. Felman, Panama Al Brown held only the bantamweight title when he lost on a foul in eight rounds to Johnny Cuthbert in London, June 15, 1931 . . . To Pvt. D. Rothschild and Pvt. J. Roark, The 1943 Associated Press All-American football team is as follows: left end, Joe Parker,

Texas; left tackle, Jim White, Notre Dame; left guard, John Steber, Georgia Tech; center, Casimir Myslinski, Army; right guard, George Brown, Jr., Navy; right tackle, Pat Preston, Duke; right end, Ralph Heywood, Southern California; quarterback, Bob Odell, Pennsylvania; left halfback, Creighton Miller, Notre Dame; right halfback, Otto Graham, Northwestern; fullback, Bill Daley, Michigan.

PEOPLE IN SPORTS: Ellsworth Vines, one of the all-time greats of tennis and now a professional golfer, reached the top of his newly adopted game this week by winning his first major golf tournament against top-flight competition. He captured the San Gabriel, Calif., pro-amateur best ball tournament, tying the course record with a seven-under-par 64.

ATHLETES IN SERVICE: Capt. Cully Eckstrom, 1937 intercollegiate lightweight champion and Northwest amateur champ in 1934 and 1936, has been reported missing in action over Germany. Cully was a Thunderbolt pilot and had 41 missions to his credit . . . Ensign Joe Burk, who used to be national sculls rowing champ, is skipper of a PT boat in the South Pacific.

BACKSTRETCH BANTER: Johnny Adams, the king of the jockeys, departed from his usual procedure and came east to Hialeah Park to ride. Adams usually sticks to the western tracks, but they weren't operating heavily enough for him to get good mounts . . . The latest communication from the figure filberts is a note on Whirlaway. Now everyone knows that Whirly won more money than any other horse ever run on the American tracks, but this guy has it figured down to the most exact numbers. Whirly won 1.39 dollars for every foot that he ran, and he ran 404,590 feet. That amounts to 561,161 dollars to keep you from having to figure it out . . . Eighty-four three-year-olds have been nominated for the Kentucky Derby, but probably no more than 15 will start . . . Joe Donohue, in charge of the tack rooms at the New York tracks, cashed over 9,000,000 dollars worth of checks this past year and not one bounced. Joe must keep better form charts on customers than customers do on the nags.

—Cpl. BILL GILHAM

5th Army Boxers Selected For Allied Ring Tournament

Swing, Brother, Swing



LUKE APPLING, Chicago White Sox 1943 American League batting champion, gets ready to sock a snowball for a homer. Come sleet or shine, he is out with his favorite "weapon" at Camp Lee, Va. (Acme Photo)

Champs Chosen In EBS Bouts At Bizerta

Sixteen members of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's 5th Army battled their way into the finals of the Allied Boxing Tourney in bouts held at the 5th Army Rest Center in Italy this week. The 16 men represent eight classes in both professional and amateur divisions.

General Clark's fighters were the first to go into training for the championship bouts to be held in Algiers during the week of Feb. 14-19. Last December, after receiving the initial directive issued by Special Service, NATOUSA, the 5th Army chieftain issued an order which took men who could qualify as boxers out of the front lines and placed them in the 5th Army Rest Camp for training.

The weeks of training were climaxed Monday night when the final elimination bouts were held. Fighters who failed to win, reported back to their units, while the winners will get in another week of training in Italy before coming to Algiers Feb. 7.

Lt. John F. Sullivan, Worcester, Mass., coached the boys in the sectional tourney and will make the trip to Algiers with the team. Also with the boxers will be Sgt. Frank Book, Chicago, trainer.

TWO PRO BOUTS

Over in Bizerta, EBS Army and Navy finalists held their elimination tourney last Saturday night, and each placed four men in the finals in the amateur division. Only two pro bouts were held, with Pvt. John Thomas, Philadelphia, a GI welterweight, copping a close decision over Arthur Brown, England, and Charles Perry, Boston, an Army middleweight, decisioning Jack Harris, Detroit, Navy boxer.

In the feature bouts in the amateur class, Gunner Jack Howard, England, pounded out a decision over senior-welterweight H. W. Boyton, a sailor from Minneapolis, Minn. Bobby Guess, a Navy middleweight from Los Angeles, had little trouble getting the nod over Cpl. Sam Craig, Waterbury, Conn.

Other sections including ABS, PBS, NBS, MBS, AFHQ, Center District and the 8th Army, are holding their finals during the next eight days. All the matches will be over by next Friday, and the sectional champs will probably start arriving in Algiers next weekend. The training center opens officially at Palm Springs Monday, Feb. 7.

WEIGH-IN FEB. 13

In Algiers Monday, the Allied Boxing Commission held its third meeting and set Feb. 13, as the official weighing-in day for the entrants. Feb. 6, was then set as the final day for sectional entrants to file their list of champions with NATOUSA Special Service.

St. Eugene Stadium, Algiers, was selected as the site for the championship bouts. The commission voted to have a canopy built over the ring so that the fights could continue in the event of rain. Should inclement weather prevail for the final day's card, however, the program will be postponed until the following week.

A final okay was put on Jack Sharkey, former world's heavy-weight champion, to act as chief referee in the tournament. At the same time the commission stated that efforts would be made to bring Cpl. Fidel La Barba, former world's flyweight champion, to Algiers to assist Sharkey in the ring. La Barba is at present in the PBS sector where he is acting as an official in that section's elimination bouts.

The commission also approved the belated entry of a team of six men from the British Navy.

Wright Stops Al Brown

PANAMA CITY—Chalky Wright, 131, Los Angeles, former featherweight champion, kayoed Baby Al Brown, 132, Jamaica, British West Indies, in the sixth round of a scheduled ten-round bout before 10,000 fans. Floored for a nine-count in the fourth round, Brown was counted out when he failed to answer the bell for the sixth.

Army Medics' Okay Puts New Life In Ailing Luke

By Pvt. TOM SHEHAN
(Yank Correspondent)

Now that he is wearing fatigues, Pvt. Luke Appling, who led the American League in batting with an average of .328 for the 1943 season, foresees at least ten more years on the big time after the shooting is all over.

Informed that he was 1-A in Uncle Sam's heart Luke, 34, a veteran of 13 years of major league play, and father of two children, said: "I thought I was only good for two more years of baseball, but after reading what those Army doctors wrote on my papers I'm good for at least ten more, even if the war lasts longer than I think it will."

Luke's hobby was collecting ailments. That's why White Sox officials, who have been listening to his complaints about his bad ankles, bad knees and bad eyes for years, were astonished when he was accepted for the Army. They always thought of him as a 4-F, as the guy who originated the saying: "Oh, my back! Oh, my broken back!"

With a lifetime percentage of .312, a very respectable figure for a shortstop, Appling has failed to attain .300 only three times during his 13 seasons in the majors. After hitting .308 in the six games he played for the White Sox in 1930, Luke dropped to .232 in 1931, increased his average to .274 in 1932, and then never dropped below the magic .300, until 1942 when he hit .262.

BEST SPOILER

Because he is the best spoiler in the league when it comes to fouling off balls that are in the slot until he gets the kind of fat pitches he likes, the White Socker has never had to alibi his strikeouts by abusing umpires. When they miss one when he is at the bat, Luke confines himself to a glare.

Without temperament of any sort, unless his reluctance to appear on time for spring conditioning can be so construed, Appling is a popular player with his mates.

On one occasion he showed up for a night game wearing smoked glasses and announced that his eyes were bothering him. He said

that he would don a uniform, field a few grounders under the lights, and decide whether or not he would play. He went out to his position, looked up at the lights, pocketed his glasses, and that's the last anybody heard about that particular ailment.

Luke's love of baseball was so complete that he thought in terms of the national pastime entirely. It was the despair of his wife that he would never take an off-season job, that on the last day of one season he began talking of the next.

When she announced a few weeks before Luke was inducted that she was going to try to get him to take a war plant job this winter, Mrs. Appling pointed out: "Except for baseball, Luke's never held a job longer than two weeks."

PRONOUNCED FIT

Uncle Sam's doctors, however, eliminated any necessity for Appling's looking for outside work when they pronounced him fit and ready to fight.

Luke came to the White Sox after playing only part of one season with the Atlanta Crackers. He was a sophomore at Oglethorpe when he began hanging around the Cracker ball park, earned a berth with them, and gave up college.

Not, however, before he distinguished himself as a halfback who could think. On one occasion the signal was called for a play in which Luke would take the ball on a pass from center, hand it to another halfback as the latter went by, and then carry out the fake by running in the opposite direction.

The play was a tremendous success, except the back forgot to take the ball from Luke. The other team having followed the back who did not take the pass, Luke set out for payoff dirt on the run and did not stop until he had scored a touchdown.

"You know," said Luke in telling the story to a sports scribe, "that between the halves my coach raised hell about missing the signals. I let him rave and when he finished I yelled: 'What the hell did you expect me to do with the thing . . . eat it?'"

'Playing Dead' Saved Tommy Harmon's Life

WASHINGTON—"Playing dead" while floating earthward in his parachute over China may have saved his life, 1st Lt. Tommy Harmon, former All-American football player at the University of Michigan, told a press conference this week.

Two Japanese fighter pilots circled around him after he jumped from his shell-riddled plane last October near Kiukiang, a Yangtze River port, he said.

Asked why the enemy didn't shoot him, the one-time ace of the Wolverine gridiron machine replied: "I don't know, because they ordinarily shoot parachutists. I played dead, maybe that was it."

Harmon was one of a group of fighter pilots escorting dive bombers on the Kiukiang road. This is his account: "Just as the bombers were about to start their dives, Capt. Bob Schultz of Sandusky, Ohio, leading the fighter cover sang out: 'Six Zeros at six o'clock.' I took a look around and saw six more directly behind and yelled, 'Six Zeros at nine o'clock.'"

WENT FOR ZEROS

"Schultz and his wingmen went for the Zeros ahead. I turned into the six behind me. I busted right between them. They were fighting in threes. Three turned toward the left, two of the others turned to the right, but their No. 4 man turned left into my sights.

"I let go with tracers and cut part of his cockpit away and then let loose with the cannon and the whole thing went and started for the ground. I turned back into the fight and saw a Zero climbing to the right. I came up underneath and opened at 250 yards, tearing a chunk off his left wing close to the

fuselage. I closed in to 50 yards and let everything go. The plane went up like a matchbox.

"Then I heard a ring on my armor plate from a Jap shell. A second one went off under the seat and a third between my legs. One started a fire in the cockpit. I tried to put out the flames with my hands but saw it was impossible and jettisoned my canopy cover. The suction tore me from the cockpit.

HIT THE SILK

"I didn't know the altitude so I pulled the chute almost immediately—which perhaps was a mistake. I was at about 5,000 feet. Two Jap Zeros started circling.

"My pants legs were blown off at the knee. I don't know whether they thought I was a Jap or not. I folded over and played dead. They circled until I landed in a lake, then flew over in two or three passes. Every time I'd duck under the parachute. If I had swum, they would have known I was alive. They never fired."

Harmon was missing a month before reaching an American base. Last April he was lost for six days in the jungles of Dutch Guiana before hacking his way to safety. And to complete the current record, he became lost between Greenville, S. C., and Washington, delaying a press conference four hours.

Marty Marion Inducted

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Marty Marion, stringbean shortstop of the St. Louis Cardinals, has been accepted for military service after passing his physical here Monday.

Nazis In Rome Jittery Over Approach Of 5th

(By a Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AMPHIBIOUS FORCES—A bad case of jitters is affecting the German troops stationed in Rome, according to Italian civilians who slipped out of the city and are now safely behind Allied front lines south of the capital. News of the sudden landings on the beaches 35 miles south of Rome swept through the Eternal City like a whirlwind, they reported.

To counter the clation of the civilians, the Germans have drawn a cordon of guards around the city to prevent anyone from entering or leaving and have also stiffened their curfew and blackout restrictions. In the words of Riccardo Gatti, a Nettuno wine merchant, who came home yesterday:

"Now if an Italian even looks a German in the face, he gets slapped."

Gatti went on to say that resistance forces in Rome composed of civilians and former soldiers continued to snipe at Germans at every opportunity. Although the Germans have tirelessly hunted out civilian firearms, placing heavy sentences on anyone found with them, the resistance groups still have managed to hide away many weapons and are keeping them ready for the right moment.

LEFT EXCITEMENT

Amerigo Procaccini, a 16-year old engineering student at the Leonardo da Vinci School in Rome, narrowly escaped German guards on his way out of town yesterday. When he heard that the Allies had landed, he decided to get away from Rome in the excitement and return to his parents who live in a small town in the beachhead area.

He hitched a ride to the southern suburbs of Rome, Amerigo told me today. "Then," he said, "I saw the Germans coming toward me, and I made a run for the bushes and walked in the rest of the way, not staying near the main roads."

Food stocks in Rome have been steadily depleted in recent months, Riccardo Gatti reported. Pasta is now being rationed monthly at two kilograms per person, and most of it is black. Grain is extremely scarce, he said, as the Germans have appropriated most of it for their own use. A few months ago, many civilians living south of Rome went into the city to obtain food, but now the trend has been reversed.

ROME WATER UNCERTAIN

Electric lights in Rome have continued to function, he said, but the water supply has been intermittent. A recent bombing of the Ciampino airdrome sector cut off the water for several days and after another bombing, the fuel gas lines went out and since then there has been no gas.

Under strict German control, the streets are open to pedestrians from 6 AM to 7 PM, the curfew hour. Street cars are reportedly still running daily until 5 PM.

Movies and the opera were open last week, although movie houses have been restricted to one per-

formance daily between 3 and 5 o'clock. Aida is being performed this week at the Teatro del Opera, the civilians reported. But Lido di Roma, Rome's famed bathing resort at the mouth of the Tiber, has been closed during the past four months and the residents all moved several miles inland.

Around the Vatican City, the Germans this week strengthened their armed guard. Soldiers armed with rifles, pistols, machine guns, knives and hand grenades are posted every 30 feet around the Vatican walls, according to Gatti. While the public has free access to St. Peter's in the Vatican, he said, the German soldier is not permitted inside. High German staff officers, however, have entered the ancient church.

Congressional Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

to know that the nation is overwhelmingly in favor of making every effort to facilitate their participation in the affairs of the nation they defend."

However, the Herald Tribune chided the President's "stand-up-and-be-counted" plea as hardly promoting unity between the executive and legislative branches.

POST APPROVES

The Washington Post observed that "the President has cut through the welter of proposal and counter-proposal on the soldier-vote issue with a forthright appeal to Congress to pass the Lucas-Green-Worley measure" and called the President's argument in favor of a Federal ballot "overwhelming."

The most outspoken criticism came from the Denver Post, which declared that the President's charge of "fraud" can be applied to the Green-Lucas bill which he approved because under the laws of many states the Federal ballot, the Post said, could not be counted.

The wisdom of Republican strategy was questioned by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which said: "Is it smart politics in a Presidential year, to say nothing of common garden statesmanship, for Republicans, including Mr. Taft, a possible Presidential candidate, to sneer and scoff at the proposal to let service men vote? Throughout the country is heard a rising demand that men who are risking their lives for the nation must be given the opportunity to choose its leaders for the next four years. This demand cannot be booted or laughed off or sneered off."

The San Francisco Chronicle not only agreed with the President that the bill passed by the Senate is a "fraud" but went on to say that every other soldier-vote proposal is a "fraud."

MOTIVE CHARGED

"The motive is to get the votes of soldiers who do vote in accordance with absentee voting laws of their states and to get the votes of families and friends of the soldiers by 'standing up' for rights of soldiers that depend entirely on the voting laws of their respective states," the Chronicle said.

The Chicago Daily News asserted that advocates of either policy are not approaching the problem in a sincere or practical manner. The editorial added: "Doctrinaire crackpots and Nervous Nellies fear that the President could herd the soldiers to the polls. What an insult to

Two-Thirds Of Army To Be Abroad In '44

WASHINGTON—Two-thirds of the American Army will be overseas by the end of 1944, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson declared this week.

Mr. Stimson revealed plans for closing a number of Army camps in the United States during the next few months and the transfer to combatant units of a substantial proportion of soldiers now assigned to administrative duties.

The overseas expansion program will double the number of forces abroad. By the end of 1943, only about one third of the American Army had been sent to overseas stations, Mr. Stimson revealed.

From Chicago, Selective Service notified 700,000 farm workers deferred from military service that their individual production does not add substantially to the nation's food supply and that, therefore, their deferments might be canceled.

It Happened At Home

Bells and Bombers . . .

For a month now a 1,700 lb. bronze bell has been tolling out the note of victory at the completion of each new bomber in the Wichita plant of the Boeing Company. The bombing bell was fitted to loudspeakers and everyone in the plant knew and felt happy when the bell pealed out. But Army security officers heard, and worried, and decided that a spy could easily figure out the production rate of the plant by just standing outside and listening in. They finally came in and chastised the company. It turned out that Lt. Gen. William Knudsen, Army director of war production, had suggested the Boeing bell. It would take a four-star order to override General Knudsen's inspiration, but Boeing compromised anyway. The loudspeaker was disconnected. Now the bell tolls too softly for outside ears to catch.

After the War . . .

The CIO last week urged immediate establishment of Federal machinery to guide the nation from wartime to peacetime economy . . . An acute shortage of young civil engineers in the postwar period was forecast by Dean George F. Bateman of the Cooper Union School of Engineering . . . The Swiss Office of Transportation in New York revealed that Switzerland is planning to run a non-stop airline from the Swiss Alps to New York in 18 hours. The Swiss compiled a great record in prewar transport and plan to enlarge after the war to multiply their tourist trade and give their landlocked industry foreign markets . . . State governments are estimated to have more than a billion dollars available for postwar projects . . . Mayor J. Woodall Rodgers of Dallas, Texas, envisions a postwar stadium which would seat 100,000 persons and make that city the nation's football center . . . Committees named by Judge K. M. Landis will meet soon in Chicago to discuss postwar plans for big-league baseball.

From Broadway to Hollywood . . .

After spurning Hollywood offers of as much as 250,000 dollars to make one picture, Arturo Toscanini, the conductor, has appeared in a film. It was made for the government. The picture is Verdi's "Hymn Hate," produced by the OWI . . . Pfc. Freddie Bartholomew, former child actor in the movies, got a medical discharge from the army because of an old back injury. He had been a student mechanic at the Amarillo, Texas, Army Air Field . . . Emil Ludwig, biographer, has signed with a publisher to go to Germany after the war ends and collect material for a biography to be titled, "The Adolf Hitler Case." In 1930 Hitler wrote a "biography" of Ludwig and turned it over to the Gestapo . . . Downbeat Magazine, band trade paper, crowned Lindley "Spike" Jones and Bob Burns as "Kings of Corn" . . . Hollywood gave "Oscars" for the best Negro performances in 1943. Florence O'Brien won top honors for a bit in "Stormy Weather," passing Lena Horne. Ethel Waters, for "Cabin in the Sky," was second, just ahead of Cab Calloway in "Stormy Weather" . . . Music publishers listed the 15 top music sellers for 1943. They include: "Army Air Corps," "As Time Goes By," "Coming in On a Wing and a Prayer," "I Heard You Cried Last Night," "For Me and My Gal," "Paper Doll," "Pistol Packin' Mama," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Sunday, Monday or Always." . . . Dorothy Lamour hit back at the female union delegate in Cleveland who said the sarong girl's appearance in war plants resulted in a loss of production because men workers stopped to gaze at her. "Whether she likes it or not, the next time Secretary Morgenthau asks me to go on a bond-selling tour, I'm going," said Miss Lamour.

California Cockle-Doodle-Do . . .

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles has vetoed a new city ordinance which would forbid anyone to keep a rooster within the city limits, but the tempest in a teapot threatens to boil over again at any moment. The council said roosters were a nuisance because of their loud crowing. The indignant mayor said the law would prevent people from raising chickens in their backyards; and, anyway, that a little crowing wouldn't hurt anyone. The last remark infuriated Councilman Harold Harby, who jumped up and shouted: "The Mayor doesn't know a chicken from a hole in the ground. I've got a rooster near me that could wake up Rip Van Winkle in ten seconds at 100 feet." Councilman Vernon Rasmussen then stood up and maintained that roosters haven't got a thing to do with a hen's production of eggs. The Mayor said he knew this, but he vetoed the ordinance, and, temporarily, at least, the roosters are still roosting.

Main Street . . .

The right of a woman to quit five minutes earlier than her male co-worker in order "to powder her nose" has been upheld by the Detroit Regional Labor Board in the case of the 7,000 female employees of the Packard Motor Company. The company had sought to make the women stay on the job until the exact quitting time . . . A foot clinic has opened in Washington, D. C., for service men with sore feet . . . A submarine which was built in 1898 and launched in a mountain lake 9,000 feet above sea level has been located and partly raised. It was found near Central City, Colo., once a famous mining town. Sheriff Oscar Williams, of Gilpin County, said that he remembered the building and launching of the 20-foot vessel. Two carpenters, he said, built it in secret in the rear of the Eclipse Livery Stable in Central City. One of the men, named Owens, designed the sub and planned to be in it when it was launched but was persuaded by his friends to stay out. Williams said that the sub was put into the water after being weighted with rocks. "I guess they got too much ballast in her," Sheriff Williams said. "She sank with a splash and never came up." . . . Deep in the heart of Cookson Hills, the town of Sallisaw, Okla., is boiling over at a comic strip badman. Sallisaw is the birthplace of Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd, one-time Public Enemy No. 1. The funnies' badman is "Flattop," killer-for-hire currently appearing in "Dick Tracy" and described by artist Chester Gould as a native of Cookson Hills. The city commission and the Lions Club have joined in a resolution criticizing the artist, declaring "Flattop" is an insult to their community.

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MALE CALL

By MILT CANIFF



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