

Tide Turns for Allies at Salerno

Allied Move In Mideast Is Reported

9th Army Embarkation Is Rumored as Balkan Ferment Grows

By the Associated Press

Britain's great Ninth Army, which the Germans declare has been designated for a drive into the Balkans, was reported on the move Wednesday from its Middle East bases facing the island pathway into Greece.

Unconfirmed reports of the embarkation of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's army, in training for two years for just such a day, came from Stockholm via Ankara.

These were coupled with authentic accounts in London of Balkan ferment, of sweeping new successes by Yugoslav guerrillas and fierce fighting between Germans and Italians in the Dodecanese Islands off the Turkish mainland.

A summary of reports from the Balkans included:

Yugoslavia—Forestalling German and Croat troops, partisan forces have occupied more than 100 miles of Dalmatian coastline, 90 miles across the Adriatic from Italy, seized a large area in Slovenia which previously was occupied by Italians and, with fighting going on in Bosnia, two divisions were advancing on Serbia.

Rumania—A state of near crisis existed with the government of Premier Ion Antonescu losing control. Antonescu was reported in one account to have refused renewed German demands for more troops.

Bulgaria—Growing alarm throughout the country due to the Italian surrender was coupled with active agitation for a break with Germany.

Dodecanese—Germans were said to have defeated a garrison of 40,000 Italian troops holding the islands after big battles in which the Nazis used dive-bombers and tanks.

Rhodes Seized, Nazis Claim

Berlin radio said last night that the powerful fortifications and coastal batteries on the Isle of Rhodes, off Turkey, had fallen, undamaged into German hands.

Swift action by army and navy units, the broadcast said, resulted in occupation of airdromes and seizure of Italian transport vessels.

Nazis in Control, Cairo Hears

CAIRO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Best information here as to the confused situation in the restive Balkans is that the Germans have the situation under control and will have to be pried out by Allied military might. German forces are said to have moved into key areas, and that the main thought of most of the Italian soldiers who had been "policing" the Balkans was the finding of means to get home.

'Bazooka' Gun is Unveiled By Army for Home Front

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Army's secret weapon is a secret no longer—the "Bazooka" made its first public appearance today at an Army show at the Washington Monument grounds.

The anti-tank rocket gun "proved as effective against thick brick walls, masonry, structural steel and railway rails as it has against enemy tanks," according to the Army.

Product of long experiment, the weapon's mechanism has been a military secret until now, though it has been known by name since the North African campaign.

Business Organization Says Government Over-Staffed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The federal government is highly over-staffed, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce charged today in a report accusing the administration of "a serious lack of effort towards holding staffs to an efficient minimum."

The Chamber pointed out that there are more than three times as many persons employed by the government now as at the end of the last war. Up to May, it said, the federal staff was increasing at a rate equivalent to 300,000 yearly.

Mrs. Roosevelt Flying Home

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt left by plane today for the United States, concluding her visit to Australia, a Melbourne broadcast said.

Getting Positions to Meet Nazis



A Gen. Sherman tank from a British tank outfit pulls up along a main road near Salerno giving cover to infantrymen getting positions to meet a German counter-thrust.

Nazi Armies Split by Capture Of Key City on Road to Kiev

Nezhin, key railroad junction only 80 miles northeast of Kiev, was captured by the Russians yesterday as they drove a wedge between the German southern and central armies.

Thrusting ahead in a drive which has driven the Germans out of more than 300 occupied places in two days, the Soviet armies advanced along a broad front toward the Dnieper River.

Four Airmen Awarded DSCs

Devers Cites Two Officers And Two Enlisted Men; 25 Get Silver Star

Award of the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest Army award for valor, to two officers and two enlisted men of the Eighth Air Force, was announced yesterday by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, ETO commander.

Silver Stars for gallantry in action were awarded at the same time to 25 other men by Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Eighth Air Force Chief.

The DSCs went to Lt. Col. James W. Wilson, Bowling Green, Ohio; Maj. Gale W. Cleven, Odessa, Tex.; S/Sgt. Richard O. Gettys, Santa Monica, Cal.; and S/Sgt. John O. Stireman, Duluth, Minn.

Silver Stars were awarded to: Col. Edward W. Anderson, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Maj. John L. Lambert, Washington, D.C.; and John M. Regan, San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. Walter E. Flagg, Susanville, Cal.; Merle C. Hamilton, (Continued on page 4)

Royce, Philippines Raid Hero, Now Heads Mideast Air Force

CAIRO, Sept. 15 (UP)—Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, the man who led the air raid on the Philippines in April, 1942, has assumed command of American air forces in the Middle East, it was announced here today.

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, the former commander, has left to take up an important assignment in another theater.

The raid which Gen. Royce led on the Philippines was one of the most spectacular of the war. Thirteen bombers took off from a base in Australia, flew hundreds of miles to a secret base in the Philippines, and from this base made a series of raids on Japanese shipping and land targets, dropping 110 tons of bombs.

The Japanese eventually discovered the base and began bombing it. All but one of the American planes got back from the raid.

Since April of this year Gen. Royce has been commanding general of the First Air Force at Mitchell Field, L.I., N.Y., in which position he was responsible for the air protection of the U.S. East Coast from Miami to Florida.



Maj. Gen. Ralph M. Royce

Giant Sea-Air Blows Blunt Fierce Assault On U.S. Bridgehead

Greatest Aerial Onslaught of Mediterranean War Unleashed to Save Bridgehead; Counter-Attacks Are Repelled

The Anglo-American Fifth Army, supported by the greatest weight of Allied Air Force yet seen in the Mediterranean theater and by units of the Allied navy, battled desperately yesterday to enlarge their 24-mile Salerno bridgehead against determined German counter-attacks.

United Press reported from Allied headquarters that for every plane the Germans were able to put into the air the Allies were sending up 15.

The great battle for the line extending between Salerno and Agropoli was still in the balance, but Allied reinforcements of men, supplies and equipment are pouring onto the beaches in an effort to tip the scales in favor of the United Nations' forces, and reports last night indicated the tide was beginning to turn in favor of the Allies.

All along the line bitter close-quarter combats raged, with both sides throwing strong infantry and armored reinforcements into action, but the end of this bloody series of attacks and counter-attacks was not yet in sight. Despite an increase in the German drive to split the American-British line, the front was still intact.

Apparently the Germans were throwing in everything at their disposal—including giant Tiger tanks—in an effort to separate American forces, on the southern end of the bridgehead, from British forces, fighting in the city of Salerno itself. Nine separate counter-attacks were made yesterday and the center of the line was denied but soon reformed.

Despite the continuous pounding they are taking from Allied planes, the Germans have managed to bring up more troops, including the German 29th Motorized division.

Berlin radio, which earlier claimed that the Allies were evacuating, now says the entire invasion schedule has been upset by the German defenses.

Race Against Time

Evidently the Germans realize that time is short and that they must drive the Fifth Army into the sea before Gen. Bernard Montgomery's Eighth Army reaches the Salerno area. Montgomery's forces, driving north along the western coast of Calabria, are within 65 miles of the battle area and are pushing ahead at the rate of 30 miles a day against slight opposition. They now have captured Belvedere.

According to estimates at Allied headquarters, the Eighth Army is expected to be south of Agropoli and fighting in support of the Salerno forces by Friday.

Other British troops operating in the Taranto sector have passed the airfield at Gioia and are pushing northward. They are expected to fan out and join with Eighth Army troops, making a solid Allied front across Italy's mainland.

Planes Bomb German 88s

German counter-attacks were supported by well-placed German 88s in the hills overlooking the coastal plain, but these were being bombarded by Allied planes playing the role of close-support artillery.

The greatest series of air attacks ever made in the Mediterranean was carried out in the Salerno area. All reports agree that never have so many bombs been dropped on one objective as in these concentrated onslaughts on the relatively small front between Eboli and Salerno. (Continued on page 4)

Nazi Paratroops Reported On Guard in Vatican City

German paratroops armed with anti-tank guns are reported to be guarding the Vatican at St. Peter's Place, Rome, Berlin radio announced last night.

They are guarding the Vatican from any communist mob or any other armed force which may try to penetrate into the Vatican, the report said.

More Progress Reported By FDR on 3-Power Talk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Additional progress toward an Anglo-American-Russian war conference has been made, President Roosevelt said today at a press conference.

The President refused to elaborate, and also had no comment on the Italian situation beyond confirming a London statement that the Allies had "never had a hand on Mussolini."

U.S. Casualties 102,573

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Announced casualties of the U.S. armed forces since the outbreak of war total 102,573, the Office of War Information reported today. This total, combining War and Navy Department figures, includes: dead, 19,721; wounded, 26,765; missing, 32,154; prisoners of war, 23,933.

Nazis Claim Cruiser Off Salerno

Berlin radio claimed last night a FW190 had sunk a British cruiser off Salerno.



Fifth Army troops, supported by strong air cover, regain lost ground in fierce battles near Salerno. Eighth Army captures Belvedere, 88 miles south of Salerno. Allied troops drive for Gioia from Taranto and Bari.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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The Situation at Salerno

"The landing ground at Salerno is now well secured and available for continued use by the Allies."

This communique, issued by our own headquarters, comes at the end of a period filled with anxiety, following sensational German claims which included "evacuation of Salerno by the Fifth Army and capture or destruction of all Allied forces operating in that area."

Today German propagandists are quiet as regards the situation south of Naples; but they still have a neat little job of explaining to do, for radio listeners must be told soon that the gallant Fifth is still resisting. And while the next sixty hours will be critical, British and American troops are fighting magnificently, and the fact they still hold the bridgehead is a glowing tribute to their courage and fighting qualities.

They are still fighting at a disadvantage, however, for men and supplies must come by sea, then be laboriously unloaded on exposed beaches and moved ahead over difficult terrain. Progress in such circumstances is bound to be slow. To hold your own, you must suffer heavy loss. But they are holding, and if they hold for two or three more days the three fronts in southern Italy will be rolled into one, and the Germans will have lost one of the important battles of this war.

Christmas Shopping

There are 84 more shopping days before Christmas; but if you intend to get your package home, you can lop off about 60 of those days. In other words, do your Christmas shopping and mailing early this year. Old advice we'll admit; but we've got the entire War Department back of us this year for War Department officials agree with that time honored slogan and are lifting the ban on Christmas packages beginning today.

In making the announcement to our folks at home the Post Office Department emphasized that sizes of packages have been reduced this year because of the increased number of men serving overseas. Whereas last year the folks were able to send boxes weighing as much as 11 pounds, this year they will be limited to five pounds. Maximum size of packages will be 15 inches in length and 36 inches in combined length and girth.

But, remember, what is sauce for the geese is sauce for the little geese. It takes just as long to get a package from the British Isles to America as it does to get a package from America to you. So take the hint, GI Joe, and start shopping early. Then mail your gift as soon as you can. If it arrives before Thanksgiving Day it will be better than the day after New Year's. Just add the old line "Do Not Open Before Christmas" and the folks at home will have it under the tree, still unopened, the night before Santa calls.

One Essential Short

The monster of war is a hungry beast and requires a special diet all his own. One item on the list is cotton, and the Japanese are finding it difficult to secure a sufficient supply of this commodity for their own pet dragon.

To meet their growing needs they are now bribing small farmers in the Dutch East Indies, hoping in this manner to increase the acreage devoted to cotton cultivation.

Radio Batavia announced that those producing cotton would be able to buy "an excellent sarong" for each hundred-weight they sold to the military authorities.

The whole cotton situation is clearly so hopeless that the Japanese have been forced to throw out this bait to induce the population to turn their rice-fields into cotton plantations. By the time this is realized we should be back in possession of the fields, and if we are the Japanese War Monster will still go hungry.

He doesn't function as well on substitutes.

Hash Marks

Oddities in the news. "When I married my husband," an Oklahoma woman said, "he told me that I would have to live up to his name." She has and he has. The state highway patrol said there was never a blemish on the driving records of the couple—Mr. and Mrs. Safety First.

Fun on the Home Front. A San Francisco cop stopped a pedestrian and asked him why he was walking backwards. "I



like to read the expressions on the faces of the people following me," the little man answered.

There's one girl back home who is really mad at the Army, and you can't very well blame her. She's Eleanor Csupor, of Cliffside Park, N.J. Eleanor was to have been married the other day, but on the eve of the wedding the bridegroom had his furlough cancelled—and two of the ushers were drafted.

Nothing seems to faze the modern woman. Mrs. Helen Robar, 42, of Baltimore, left work early one day, went home, had a baby and was back on the job next morning. She was told that the firm prohibited women working for 60 days after childbirth. With a sigh of resignation, she said she would get a temporary job at a cannery because she couldn't "sit around that long."

Oh shucks, we miss all the fun! Surprised shoppers of Knoxville looked through the glass in a revolving door and saw a pretty girl calmly removing her scanties from around her ankles. She then placed the whatchamacallus—which apparently had dropped because of weak elastic—in her pocketbook and walked away as cool as a cucumber.

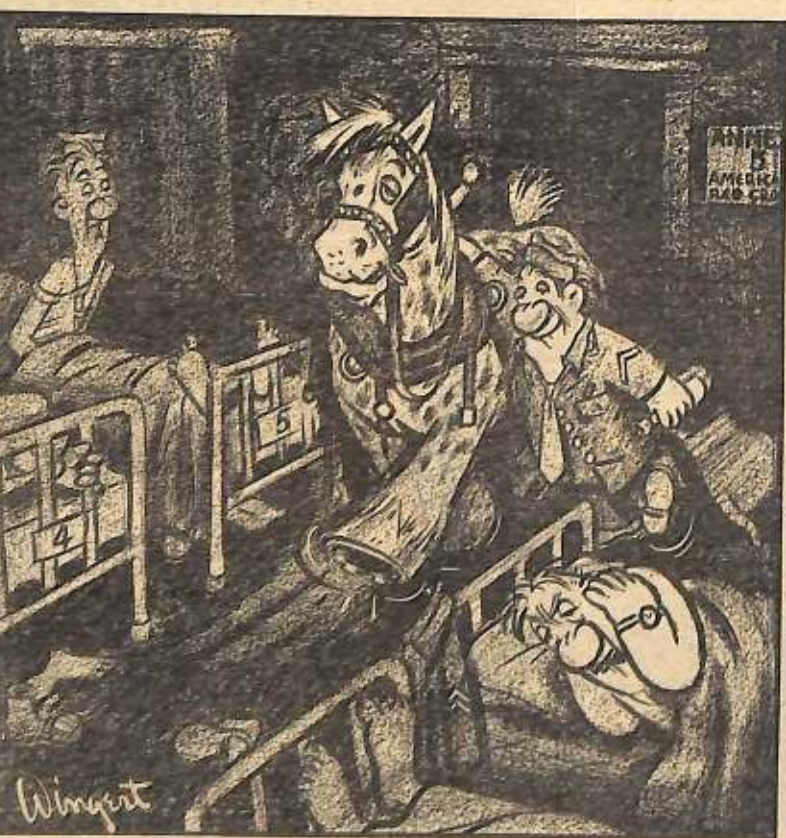
Who says history doesn't repeat itself? Capt. Harry B. Burrell, of Omaha, pilot of a bomber that raided Rome, has



revealed that a member of his crew emulated Nero. After the bombers were on their way down into Rome, one of the boys left his waist gun long enough to pick up a violin he had borrowed from the Red Cross and offered a rendition of "Yankee Doodle" while Rome sizzled.

Cause for divorce No. 6354236. A Dallas resident was granted a divorce after he testified that his wife let air out of the tires of his car every morning "so he would be late for work."

J. C. W.



"QUIET! You sound like a gawdam horse!"

It Was Just Plain Hell at Salerno

Raw Courage Carried Yanks Through Wall of Fire

By Noel Monks

Representing the Combined Press

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY, Sept. 14 (delayed)—The Americans made their original landing on the mainland of Italy, and thus the continent of Europe, through a veritable wall of high explosives. In the toughest landing since the Dieppe raid, the Americans who leaped ashore on the Bay of Salerno's gleaming white beaches wrote new pages of heroism in Allied amphibious operations.

German machine-guns, mortars, heavy artillery and tanks were waiting as many scores of assault craft grounded on the soft sands, but the Yanks came ashore in waves and literally dug themselves in with hands and toes, determined to stay. Heavy guns, back in the hills, began lobbing shells onto the beaches with deadly accuracy, as if they had practised at that range. Many landing craft received direct hits.

From dawn on, enemy machine-gun and mortar fire swept the beaches, but failed to prevent the Americans coming ashore on schedule. At nightfall they were holding grimly to their hard-won beachheads by sheer courage and determination. At the end of the first day's fighting Yank positions were precarious for the Germans were in great strength and had infiltrated their tanks behind sand dunes, causing confusion and casualties.

The position grew better, but it was touch and go.

Air Control Ours

Soon we gained complete control of the air over the beaches. Only twice did we have to take cover from low-flying Messerschmitts as they swooped in from the sea to shoot up the beaches. Few bombs were dropped, a high tribute to the swarms of American and British fighters that began to patrol the beaches from the very first moment after the landings.

For the first time, the Fleet Air Arm fighters assisted in a Mediterranean amphibious operation, operating from carriers. Allied naval vessels also gave invaluable support, shelling enemy gun positions back in the hills, although spotting was extremely difficult. Indeed, the only lull we had from the almost incessant enemy shelling was when Allied craft banged away at the hills.

Luckiest feature of the landing itself was the fact that no land mines were encountered on the beaches or the sand dunes, but American engineers, who landed in the first waves, ran into a party of 50 German sappers who were about to stud the beaches with mines. They were pretty grim when they surrendered.

I came ashore with one of America's most famous infantry regiments, and I could not have felt prouder of them if they had been my own countrymen, the British. They had not seen much action before, and the odds were against them from the moment they landed, but they went in unflinchingly.

It was unfortunate that the news of the Italian surrender came to us barely six hours before the troops boarded their assault craft, for they were given orders to make reasonably sure that it was the



A U.S. soldier scans papers in wreckage of a tent after the hasty German withdrawal from the Salerno beaches. In background is a wrecked Nazi 88mm gun.

Germans and not the Italians they were opposing should they run into trouble.

This was rather a tall order for troops landing on strange beaches in pitch darkness. Up to the moment of the news of the Italian capitulation the Americans were all pepped up and looking forward to hitting the enemy hard in his own country. The surrender took the verve out of things somewhat, but it didn't take the Yanks long to realize who was shooting at them once ashore, and that the war was still on in Italy.

As a young sergeant, whose foxhole I shared during one particularly heavy burst of shelling, remarked, "For a country that's just surrendered there's an awful lot of war going on around here."

At that moment a shell landed barely 20 yards from us, making a direct hit on a jeep and killing four occupants. Yes, war was still on in Italy.

When we had been moving ashore in our assault craft I had looked at the faces of the men beside me. They were grim and unflinching, even to the kid ensign in command of the boat. We all knew that the most unattractive place for us in the world at that moment was the white beach ahead of us. We made three attempts to get through the barrage, and then the ensign drawled:

In On All Fours

"The guys firing those shells don't want us to land. Duck your heads, men, we're going in." He gave the engines full throttle. We hit the beach with a bump and scrambled ashore on all fours so as to dodge the shells.

It was not a very dignified way to enter the kingdom of Italy, but at least we had arrived. Scores of landing craft were thrusting their bows through the barrage and onto the beaches, packed with troops and much-needed supplies.

Coxwains and crews of the landing craft must be included among countless unnamed heroes in amphibious operations. Casualties among crews of landing craft in this operation have been heavy, but it has not stopped that steady stream to the beaches.

As the great armada steamed toward the invasion point, we were attacked by German bombers, so we knew right there and then it would not be a surprise invasion, as was the case in Sicily.

Although the beaches here are ideal for landings, with flat country extending three

miles inland, Salerno Bay is ringed with hills and mountains which give the enemy not only command of the beaches, but also the entire valley through which an invader must pass to reach objectives.

There is absolutely no cover in this valley, which is being raked with crossfire by the Germans.

All Italian coastal batteries had been taken over by the Germans, and they held artillery positions in the hills and had machine-gun nests along the edges of the beaches. It was believed that the Germans had at least two divisions, including panzer units, waiting for us.

They held a bridge that leads to the main lateral highway at the foot of the hills, one of our first objectives. Three German Tiger tanks came rumbling up. We had not unloaded any tanks as yet, but anti-tank guns just brought ashore went into action and the Tigers beat a hasty retreat.

Tigers Flee U.S. Tanks

On three subsequent occasions Nazi tanks got behind our lines. Once on my way down to the beaches I lay in an irrigation ditch while two Tigers clattered past, sending up clouds of dust that completely hid me. Four American tanks, just landed, hove into sight over the dunes, and the Germans wheeled and hurried back to their own lines.

Obviously, the enemy tactics were to create confusion behind our lines, as they did in France.

Within hours of the initial landing every man had a foxhole. Beaches were being raked by a hell of artillery and mortar fire, and by their courage, more than force of arms, the Americans won the day.

One of the greatest barrages I have ever seen was put up by the Allied warships offshore, keeping enemy raiders at a great height. Flares lit the whole of our part of Salerno Bay, turning night into day, but not a single warship was hit, although there were many near misses.

In the middle of all the din an Italian submarine popped up with all its colors flying. It was pounced on by American patrol boats and officially "received" under terms of the armistice.

Words cannot be found to justly commend these American forces in hanging on to the beaches in the face of such terrible opposition. The whole Allied cause will be proud of them.

ARMY POETS

Pills

"Medical Corps Thought of the Day" The Army doctors have a cure They use for all your ills; No matter what the case may be, They always give you pills.

A man can well be dying, Still no matter how you fret, They throw a flock of pills at you, And, Soldier, you're all set.

I've taken pills for everything From broken legs to gout; I've even put them in my shoes To keep the water out.

One time we were in battle, And we ran plumb out of lead; We needed ammunition so— We used those pills instead.

Well, Sir, you won't believe me, But a lie I never tell; The enemy couldn't take those pills— They're all as dead as Hell.

Pvt. Tommie L. Aparicie.

Bless You, Dad

Way out here, on nights when stars are blinking, I get a lonely feeling—sort of sad, My thoughts go back to home and I start thinking . . . of you, Dad.

That day we said "Goodbye" down at the station, The smiling but pathetic look you had, That summer, when I spent my last vacation . . . with you, Dad.

The friendly talks we used to have together, Those trips we took when I was just a lad, That skiff we used to sail in any weather, You and me, Dad.

I'm grateful for the many gifts you brought me, For the wonderful companionship we've had.

I won't forget the many things you taught me— Bless you, Dad, Cpl. J. D. Kosher.

Expert Warns Beware S-Day

Japan Will Make Success of Sudden Peace Offensive If American Public Forgets Pearl Harbor and Philippine Atrocities

By Hallett Abend

THE DAY that Germany surrenders will see an unparalleled propaganda drive for a quick, easy peace with Japan . . . to end the war and bring the boys back home. What will your stand be then? Here an expert on Japan discusses a topic of vast importance to all of us.

PREDICT that the day of greatest danger to the United States will be S-Day, the day when Germany surrenders.

Why? Because on that day Japan will launch the greatest appeasement program the world has yet known. It will be the signal for thousands of Japanese agents and propagandists to start whipping up a great movement in this country for a compromise settlement in the war with Japan. If it succeeds, we shall have lost the war. Within 20 years or less, we should have to fight Japan again—and the next time may well be our finish.

Many indications which can be pieced together leave virtually no doubt that the plans are all laid. They are based on a very keen understanding, by the Japanese, of American psychology—an understanding which all of us who have lived with and studied the Japanese appreciate all too fully. They are calculating cunningly on the effect the collapse of their Axis ally will have in this country. They foresee, better than most people here, what our emotional reactions will be. And they are planning to take advantage of them. The danger that they will succeed is very real and very great.

Japanese radio monitors were listening, as most of us were, when Mr. Churchill told England that part of the British armies will be demobilized after Hitler has been crushed—that the whole British force now under arms will not be needed for the continuing war in the Far East. They take it for granted that the same decision has already been made in Washington.

The Partial Demobilization

This means that the end of the European campaign will be the end of the war for great numbers of our soldiers. They will come back to civilian life amid great rejoicing by their families and friends. But the families and friends of those who don't come back—who have to stay in the service to fight the Japanese—will be more worried and concerned than ever. Relatives of soldiers still fighting will see their neighbors' boys getting back and getting the pick of civilian jobs.

The result of partial demobilization—as the Japanese have carefully figured it out—will be a surge of war-weariness and unrest. The soil for peace propaganda will be fertile. The Japanese are all set to plant the kind of arguments that shortsighted Americans can pick up: "After all, Asia is so far away. . . . Are Korea and Formosa worth the lives of a quarter of a million American boys?" "Let's get out, and just supply China with arms and money; let China and Japan fight it out for Manchuria; after all, they've been at it for more than six years, and it's not our concern. . . ." "It's only the starry-eyed idealists who say we have to look out for all the peoples of the world; so long as we have freedom in our own land, what happens to the rest of the world is none of our real concern. . . ."

As these arguments grow into a chorus, Japan will make peace overtures. Unless we steel ourselves against the cries of the

quitters, it will be almost impossible for the government to refuse to compromise. And no matter how favorable the peace terms sound, no matter what promises the Japanese make (with no intention of keeping them), that will be a victory for Japan. I say this positively from years of listening to the Japanese in their own country. The United States will never be safe until the Japanese are not only licked, but so thoroughly licked that they will stay licked.

There is only one way to accomplish that. It is to invade and occupy the Japanese islands. Japan never has been conquered. It is their religion that the gods chose Japan as the center of the universe, and sent one of themselves (the God-Emperor) down to rule the entire human race. They believe, therefore—virtually all of them—that Japan never can be conquered.

They must be shown. The Japanese admiral who had the insolence to brag that he would finally dictate peace in the White House at Washington has been killed in action, but the determination of the Japanese nation to defeat and to humble us remains unshaken.

Invasion Was Foiled

The Japanese pattern for conquest included a plan to invade this country. They planned to seize California, Oregon and Washington, and then dictate a peace that would force us to disarm and to pay a staggering indemnity as the price of purchasing freedom for our Pacific Coast States.

It is too late, in this conflict, for the Japanese to carry out any such ambitious plan. But if, after defeating Hitler, we are tired of fighting and make a compromise peace, that plan will inevitably be revived, and Japan will try again.

If then Japan should succeed in occupying American territory, I can tell you, from having lived for 15 years in East Asia, what it will mean. I saw the pattern in China. On a bridge in Shanghai I have seen a husky young Japanese soldier kick a white-haired old Chinese woman in the stomach and knock her over on her back, because she did not bow low enough to please him. (Every civilian in every conquered country must bow low three times before every Japanese sentry "in token of respect to the Emperor.") Imagine that sort of thing happening in San Francisco or Portland, to Americans!

But that is Japanese conquest, and Japan is planning conquest—within the lifetime of most of us, if we fail to stop her this time. Next time, many of the men now fighting may well have to take up arms again. Certainly their sons will. And Japan will be far stronger then. When Japan plunged the Pacific area into the World War in December of 1941, she was not acting at Germany's bidding. She struck not to help Germany but as an act of insurance against a possible German defeat.

The Tokio leaders knew very well that if they stayed where they were late in 1941, no farther south than French Indo-China, our strength in the Philippines, the Dutch strength in the East Indies, and the British strength in Malaya and Burma would increase. Japan realized that if Hitler lost she herself would have to withdraw northward.

So Japan moved, and moved fast. In 90 days, she drove the white men out of East Asia and the adjacent islands. Japan banked upon the United Nations adopting the policy of "Hitler first," and calculated that by grabbing her new empire of 400,000,000 when she did she could count upon at least two years of



With Secretary of State Cordell Hull are the Japanese diplomats who sat in Washington talking peace while their planes were flying to attack Pearl Harbor. Will they come again, after the collapse of Germany, in an effort to get their nation out of the war strong enough to fight again? Hallett Abend, veteran student of the Orient, thinks they will.

development before she would be seriously attacked there. These calculations have proved diabolically correct.

Now Japan believes that war-weariness will develop in this country and in Britain after we have paid the terrible cost that bringing Hitler to unconditional surrender will exact of us.

The Four Freedoms

Japan is counting upon that weariness with the business of war, and hopes for a compromise peace which will leave her as the ruling power over half of the 400,000,000 people whom she now rules and loots and taxes and works 12 to 14 hours a day.

The American people—the people of all of the United Nations—have rallied magnificently to the slogan of The Four Freedoms. But a compromise peace, which would leave Japan strong and still armed, and able to arm herself further, would mean scrapping the dream of The Four Freedoms—not only in the Far East but all over the world—and in this country too. For with Japan strong, we could never again know freedom from fear, and where there is fear and a constant preparing for another war there cannot be freedom of speech. Where freedom of speech is lost, freedom of worship is soon denied. And if we must live in fear of another war, and keep prepared for attack, we shall know no freedom from want. We shall have to choose guns instead of butter.

Japan, as an Empire, reserves to herself certain monstrous freedoms. She demands as her right perfect freedom to overrun the territories of neighboring people, to put the millions of inhabitants of those territories to grueling toil for the greater wealth and power and glory of Nippon.

She demands for herself full freedom to tear up or to ignore any treaties which would halt the fulfillment of her greedy designs.

Freedom to Enslave

She insists upon full freedom to erect puppet states and spurious rulers, and then orders these cowed or willing hirelings to issue edicts or to pass so-called laws which take away the rights, the liberties and the belongings of all native and alien residents of newly-overrun lands.

She stretches the idea of freedom for herself to the extent of claiming that Japan, individually, can rewrite or revise international law—for instance, the announcement from Tokyo that all American or other United Nations airmen who bomb Japan, and who are captured, will hereafter be tried as murderers and punished with death.

Even bringing the Japanese to unconditional surrender will not be enough to totally discredit the military with the Japanese people. The masses of Japan must be given undeniable proof that aggression does not pay. Disarmament alone will not do this. There must be a

prolonged United Nations military occupation of the home islands.

We must not only defeat Japan's armies in the lands they have overrun, but we must bring visual evidence of their defeat to the people of Japan in their own homeland.

Cities Must Be Garrisoned

Every Japanese city of any size must be garrisoned by troops of the United Nations. There must be victory parades by our armies down Tokio's Ginza—the equivalent of New York's Fifth Avenue or San Francisco's Market Street—and down the main streets of every other Japanese city and town. And Chinese troops must participate.

Not for revenge—not to humiliate Japan's cities as Japan humiliated Shanghai, Manila, Singapore and Hong Kong—but to smash for ever in Japanese minds the myth that they are divinely invincible. And this can be done only by the presence of our troops.

That job, and all the danger that makes it imperative, will still face us on the day when Germany surrenders—barring the improbable chance that Japan will then, too, be beaten. For that is the day when we must be doubly vigilant against the Japanese and their campaign to get us to call it quits.

For if we quit, boys now in short pants will have to fight and die. And it may be in vain. Beware of S-Day.

(Reprinted from N.Y. Herald Tribune)

What About Jockeying?

It Doesn't Hurt Men Who Can 'Take It,' Says This Former Big-League Umpire

By Billy Evans

MANY baseball experts say that the lineup of every club should include the designation "Jockeys" and carry under it the names of men assigned that task.

Rosters of major league clubs, in addition to players, name the managers and coaches. None of the rosters tells who the jockeys are. They are always part of the troupe and play a role in keeping with the temperament of the manager. The title of coach is often mere camouflage for their real duties.

The baseball jockey is hired to "ride" certain opposing players.

There will always be much controversy on this point. Many insist that "goat-getting" tactics should be banned. They say that "riding" to disturb the poise of a player is rotten sportsmanship and no part of the game.

Those on the other side think "riding" is part of the game, a mental hazard, a definite test of moral courage and equilibrium. They declare that the game would become pantywaist without it, and the gates might as well be closed if razzing were eliminated.

Having played and officiated in two major sports that call for much personal contact—baseball and football—I have observed that while one may argue that

good sportsmen never step outside the line of play, it just doesn't work out that way.

"Can he take it?" is a question often heard in professional sport, because a player who reaches prominence is certainly going to have to take it.

In an important game an outstanding star was pitching. He had been a hold-out and when he finally reported, he started badly. The jockeying coach went to work on him, cupping his hands over his mouth so the umpire wouldn't hear.

"You bum," the jockey said contemptuously. "You to hold out for eighteen thousand. A bum like you."

The pitcher endured the riding until the eighth, when he had filled the bases. That was the blow-off. In a voice heard all over the park, the jockey yelled, "You are lucky to be in the league. I'm the one that's keeping you in it. Waivers were

asked on you twice and I'm the only club kicked to me. "Can they get away with that claimd you?"

Immediately the coach was ordered off the field. There was no truth in what he had said but the pitcher didn't know that. He let go a fast ball to the batter's strength and away went a triple that won the game.

Joe Bush of the A's could imitate a cornet. Coveleskie, of Detroit, was an earnest amateur cornet player. Report was that Coveleskie used his cornet to serenade a lady in his home town by playing "Silver Threads Among the Gold" under her window. With Coveleskie on the mound, then over the field would float from the A's dugout a crude burlesque of a cornet playing "Silver Threads Among the Gold" with squawks and blue notes. It never failed. Joe Bush should have been credited with many a victory over Coveleskie in games in which Bush never appeared on the field.

A jockey jockeyed with White Sox manager Clarence "Pants" Rowland in his New York debut. Rowland came to Chicago from Dubuque, where he conducted a popular tavern. As Rowland appeared in the coaching box the whole New York team began to shout, "Two beers," "Ham on rye," "One hamburger."

At the end of the inning Rowland

that in the big leagues?"

In an unforgettable game in Detroit, Ruth and Gehrig had just hit a triple and a home run. Meusel was up. In wrath at the two runs, the pitcher threw a close one to drive Meusel back. The ball hit him over the kidneys and dropped him writhing. After a minute he was able to walk to first. The pitcher, still fuming, called to him, "You put on a cheap act. I should have hit you with my fast one and then they'd have carried you off."

Meusel had not complained about being hit but this was piling it on. He made a rush for the pitcher. Both teams swarmed in for a battle royal. Thousands of fans poured down from the stands. The game had to be forfeited.

This was riding in the extreme in its results. Nobody could call that playing the game.

Usually the riding any athlete must take now and then under fire could hardly be classed as good sportsmanship. However, the even-tempered, courageous player accepts it with a smile or ignores it and goes about his business unperturbed, proving that he can take it. That is most essential for sport success, which is, after all, the survival of the fittest.

Yanks Invade Army Show

GIs inspect British weapons at Oxford Street exhibition: see equipment, Tommies now using in Italy

By Arthur W. White

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE Yank was sweating it out. With ill-concealed nervousness he weaved the sensitive mine detector over the sand-swept maze of mines.

And he wasn't receiving much encouragement from the GI crouched by his side, ready to dig when the steady buzz in the earphones became an unearthly screech.

Three more tense minutes of searching—then the screech, a screech that was soon drowned out in a wave of spontaneous applause from a ring of men, women and children.

This is no desert battlefield, no strafed Sicilian beach, no OCS training ground. This minefield lies cleverly concealed on the blitzed site of what was one of London's largest department stores.

The GI has been doing his stuff before a critical audience which daily jams the site to inspect the Army exhibition setup on Oxford St. by the Ministry of Information and the War Office—an extensive exhibition which shows the equipment it takes to provide for a British division.

The same sort of thing will be happening every day until the show closes Oct. 2. Yanks of the ETO, officers and men of all the Allies and civilians are clicking the turnstiles at the rate of 10,000 a day to inspect the mass of equipment, to take their turn at working with the guns that interest them and watch others try their skill at demonstrations.

From the lend-lease point of view, it's not an American show. In all the mass of equipment the only items familiar to all GIs are an American-built repair truck, standing in solitary state among the British tanks and light armored fighting vehicles—and a small can of beans stamped "USA."

But it's a show that gives Yanks in the ETO a chance to see British equipment—implements they will need to be familiar with when they fight side by side with Tommies on the Continent, and the GIs like it. Lt. Col. E. H. Tattersall, of War Office public relations, in charge of the exhibition, says American soldiers are among the most frequent and popular visitors.

The frequency of American visits is attested to by the fact that each of the 52 attractive AETS girls who serve as guides are now well supplied with U.S. cigarettes. The guides claim they like the Yanks, too, but they don't mind telling you they think it was an American who "made off" with a missing 25-pounder shell.

One thing that makes the exhibit a popular one is that it is not a "hands off" type of show. There are many types of displays that invite close inspection and visitors are encouraged to step up closer and try a hand at handling some of the intricate machines.

The mine detectors, of a type invented by a Polish officer and sergeant, are the most popular of this type of feature. The demonstrator has shown hundreds of spectators how to put on the earphones, adjust the haversack, pick up the long detector which resembles an over-grown carpet sweeper and weave through the field of planted mines. The mine pattern is changed each day and spectators never fail to cheer when a visitor succeeds in discovering the secret.

Another big attraction is the Bofors gun, which holds an irresistible appeal for GIs. They like to sit in the little seats and twirl the easy-moving handles which wheel the gun around at a rapid clip.

Yanks also like to sight the famous 25-pounders that served as the backbone of Gen. Montgomery's artillery barrages and to monkey with the 258-pound 4.2 inch mortars, recently taken off the secret list. These guns are similar to those which hurled thousands of 20-pound shells into Messina.

Another of the star sections is the Blood Transfusion Service, complete with plasma and all the medical equipment necessary to transfer it where it will do the most good. There is liquid and "solid" plasma—looking like crisp coffee fudge—which reduced the mortality rate among Sicilian casualties from 15 to 2½ per cent.

Demonstrated also is a resuscitation box containing equipment similar to that carried by British assault troops who made the first landing on Italy's toe. The Air-Sea rescue launches which have pulled scores of American airmen from the Channel carry similar outfits.

Near the entrance stands a dejected-looking dummy clad in dyed British battle-

dress, issued to enemy prisoners of war. Another figure, wearing the clothes given to British prisoners in German hands, had to be removed because women whose sons had been captured broke down and wept when they reached it. "Jerricans"—five-gal. gas cans which can be filled simultaneously on the octopus system from an 800-gallon tanker—are on view and look similar to American models. Yanks are happy to tell the ATS demonstrator that the American apparatus doesn't have to be hand-pumped.

There is a "TS" section, too, staffed by veteran Army chaplains who have lived in the desert with combat troops and who can tell their side of the story with a ring of authenticity.

Many American soldiers show more than passing interest in British Signal Corps facilities. They particularly like to compare the British No. 38 portable field wireless with the U.S. "walkie-talkie." A carrier-pigeon unit from which eight birds are released nightly to fly to their home loft is another highlight.

GIs from the QM branch will find that their side of the story hasn't been overlooked. A waist-high stack of 60 ration cases containing one day's food for 840 men gives some small idea of the vast amounts necessary for even the smallest military operation. Concentrated emergency rations are also shown, a solid mixture of chocolate-type food giving the maximum food value for its weight (six ounces give 800 calories). And there is self-heating soup, issued to Commandos and usually eaten just before an attack—experts say it packs a wallop.

Other important items of the exhibition include the two-pounder and six-pounder anti-tank guns, anti-tank "sticky" bombs; aerial photos in the camouflage section and a mobile bath unit which can accommodate 12,000 men a week.

There's also a mobile laundry, an intricate small arms section, a pontoon bridge, and a collection of British chevrons, showing, incidentally, that band members, drummajors and bugle-majors wear them "upside down"—American style.

But the real eye-opener from the American point of view is contained in a little glass case, tucked away in the analytical section. The sign says the gadget—a Sykes hydrometer—is used to test the rum issued to British fighting men to make sure the stuff is right up to strength. The two Yank tank-men who saw it still aren't convinced that somebody wasn't kidding.



S/Sgt. Nelson Tinsley, Baltimore, Md., hunts for a mine with the new-type Polish detector while Pfc Joseph H. Fowler, Marion, Va., and a British audience give encouragement.



Pvts. Sol Slushy, Bronx, N.Y. (left), and Joseph Madunick, Milwaukee, Wis., inspect the Bofors nine-man light AA gun, which carries eight cases of ammunition and has proved its worth in thousands of engagements. Hundreds of Americans have been among the crowds who have seen it demonstrated. The exhibition, which closes October 2, is not a "hands off" show. Visitors are encouraged to experiment with the varied types of war weapons on display.

War Brides Always Know the Ring Finger

By Edward Ellis
United Press Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO (UP)—The judge mumbled: "I pronounce you husband and wife and may your lives be long and happy and with best wishes for your future welfare, I congratulate you."

The young sailor looked dazed. His wife of two seconds waited three seconds, more. Then she grabbed him. "C'm'ere!" she puckered, smearing his mouth with lipstick.

Then she led him from the judge's chamber in the Cook county building. Little did she realize they had become vital statistics.

They had become a unit on an adding machine some sociologist will punch some day, tally, then say in effect: "There were glutteen million marriages in the U.S. in 1943. Marriages increase during war, as this proves."

Sure, there are more marriages during war, but statistics don't tell the whole story.

These men and maidens pour through the county marriage court. Six hundred marriages a month, the statisticians tell you. Really, 600 one-reel dramas lasting about six minutes each.

There was the man who listened to the judge drone: "—to love her, honor and keep her through health, sickness and prosperity whatever your lot in life may be."

"Does it have to be that way?" he said, frowning.

"Surely," the judge replied. "That's the regular marriage vow."

"Well," said the man, "all right, then."

An astonishing number of both men and women chew gum throughout the ceremony. Many men aren't sure which is the ring finger, but the women always know. Some antique joke about dropping the ring may be expected, and once aired it reduces the emotional pressure.

A man sometimes finds it difficult to clasp the woman's left hand in his left hand.

And when finally he gets untangled he holds the woman's hand as gingerly as though it were a laundry bill.

The men are so eager to be correct in their responses that they sometimes choke out a thin "yes" before the proper time.

Their Friends Did Tell Them

By H. W. Blakeslee

AP Science Editor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—A social problem of steel mills, known as tellurium breath, has been solved by Dr. Harold R. Hulpieu, department of bio-chemistry, Indiana University School of Medicine, with cooperation of Dr. Louis Spolyer, head industrial division, Indiana State Board of Health.

Tellurium breath is a fairly recent arrival in steel mills. It is like garlic, but said to be more terrific. It comes from inhaling fumes of tellurium, a fairly rare metal, used in making steel.

The men with tellurium breaths were not ill, in fact Dr. Hulpieu and Dr. Spolyer showed the fumes did no harm, despite the fact that tellurium is related to arsenic. But they were social outcasts.

Things got so bad in some mills that men were threatening to quit or sue. The steel companies called for help in identifying the source of the garlic odor. It was found that the metallic fumes are converted into methyl tellurite in the human system, and that compound stinks.

Only a few minutes' breathing the fumes may bring on a bad breath lasting several days. The steel companies got rid of the social problem by installing ventilators specially designed to draw off tellurium fumes.

ALCAN

'Network' Links Far North Outposts

By William L. Warden

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—"The road" is open, but no speed records are being made on it.

The "Road" means the network of highways which at last is giving Alaska communication between its major cities as well as a technical connection with the rest of the world by highway.

The System

Included in the net are the widely dispersed Alaska highway from Dawson creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska; the Richardson highway which connects Fairbanks and Valdez, Alaska; the Steese highway from Fairbanks to Circle, Alaska; and the so-called Chickaloon highway from Fairbanks to Anchorage, Alaska.

In this network of roads it is possible to visit more of Alaska than by any other method except airplane flight—but a stout truck is recommended for the trip.

The highway network came into being in November with official opening of the Steese highway. Completion of that road was simultaneous with the finishing of the Chickaloon cutoff linking Anchorage—nearby Fort Richardson—to the rest of the cities served.

Since that widely publicized opening, it has been said about the highway network, opening of the highway did not mean that it was finished.

The road is not finished yet and will not be for some time. So far, the total freight moved on the highway has had no measurable effect on the Alaskan economy, nor is there any immediate prospect that a major portion of Alaska's freight will move over it.

Ships, Railroad

Ships still supply the troops in the interior; the Alaska railroad still is the principal supply line for the interior.

Two new branches of the road—the Richardson and the Chickaloon—were opened in mid-summer set in in earnest. With the opening of the entire countryside set in in earnest, the winter problems were those of keeping snow cleared from the roads and of keeping road crews fed.

70 Below, 90 Above

The situation changed rapidly with the opening of the highway. On parts of the highway, the temperature is subject to variations of more than 160 degrees—from 70 below zero to 90 above.

The cold, which last winter made it necessary to keep the motors of truck convoys running constantly because they could not be started again for days after having once allowed to stop, now has been replaced by midsummer heat, periodic rains, and floods.

Sometimes, dust, flood and rain may all be met within a mile.

The truck convoys are being operated by the army over the Alaska and Steese highways, working in a pony-express, relay system which allows one driver to take the familiar with the peculiarities of the highway and then to drive more steadily over the section he knows.

Private Trucks

At night when the trucks are moving, it is not unusual to see 50 or 100 of them on the road. On the Richardson and

Chickaloon branches, most of the trucks are private vehicles, albeit operating almost entirely with army freight.

Troops guard the bridges and regulate the traffic, permitting only essential travel for most of the distance (although Alaska has no gasoline rationing).

These truck convoys, however, do not move without difficulties. The raging Tanana river, glacier-fed stream which wanders through a huge valley of the same name, at one spot is now at the highest level ever recorded. Both that stream and the Matanuska, between here and Anchorage, are over the road in several places, although traffic still moves slowly across the flooded portions.

A bridge is out on the Alaska—it will be repaired before this story is printed, but officers expect two or three more will go out in the meantime.

It is not only floods. In the mountains—practically the entire length of the Richardson link, most of the Chickaloon and long stretches of the Alcan—slides constantly menace the road. Maintenance

crews of both army and civilian personnel work day and night to clear them away.

Where it is not actually covered by slides or flooding, the road is dusty. All Alaska is a land of loose top-soil, powdering into dust in every dry spell. The highways are the driest—and therefore the most dusty—spots in the territory.

Clouds of dust roll up under the multiple wheels of trucks in such density that vehicles usually try to stay at least half a mile apart. This dust maltreats the gears of vehicles, reduces camp cooks along the route to impotent fury.

Wild Life

Contrary to general opinion outside Alaska, the wild life is the least of all problems. Once in a great while, a bear or moose will wander onto one of the roads; but usually nothing more vicious than ground squirrels or rabbits are to be seen.

Nothing molests the ordinary traveler except the mosquitos. The mosquitos are terrible, the stories about them legion, the actuality almost as bad as the stories. No

road crew man new to the territory would think of going out on the highway to work without a head-net.

Some Immune

Strangely, some long-time Alaskans seem to develop at least semi-immunity to mosquito bites, never have any ill effects and bother to brush the insects off only when they happen to land on tender nose or itching ear.

On the face of it, Alaska's highway system just now seems to have been a tremendous expense for the present value received. However, most army officers hasten to straighten out one popular misconception—that the highway was built with the idea that it would immediately begin to carry large quantities of military supplies.

Supply System

Rather, they assert, the Alaska portion of the system—and the Chickaloon connection as well—were rushed last year to provide a vital supply system which could be used should other routes be cut off.

If, for example, the Japanese had been able last year to stop or seriously impede our sea traffic between the west coast of the United States and the territory, Alaska could not have been successfully defended for lack of supplies.

Secondary Route

However, with the highway in, rough and uncertain as it is, we now have a secondary route which could supply large armies here when and if its use became necessary. As long as the sea lanes remain open, that use is not likely. But the road had to be opened just in case.

Maj. R. H. Souder, Champagne, Ill., now operating a fleet of army freight trucks over parts of the Alaska and

Richardson highways, pointed out another truth.

"People argue about whether the roads will be kept up after the war," he said, "but actually it doesn't matter a lot. Even if the governments of the U.S. and Canada just let the road go after the war without spending any money on it, nothing much would be lost."

"Even if the Alaska grew over with vegetation, it could be reopened to traffic in a matter of days when the necessity arose. That might be for some other war or to connect with an Asiatic system or even just to help Alaska out in some crisis."

At a construction camp just outside Big Delta, is George H. Anderson, of Polk City, Ia., newly assigned there to assist in constructing several buildings for use of the army truckers.

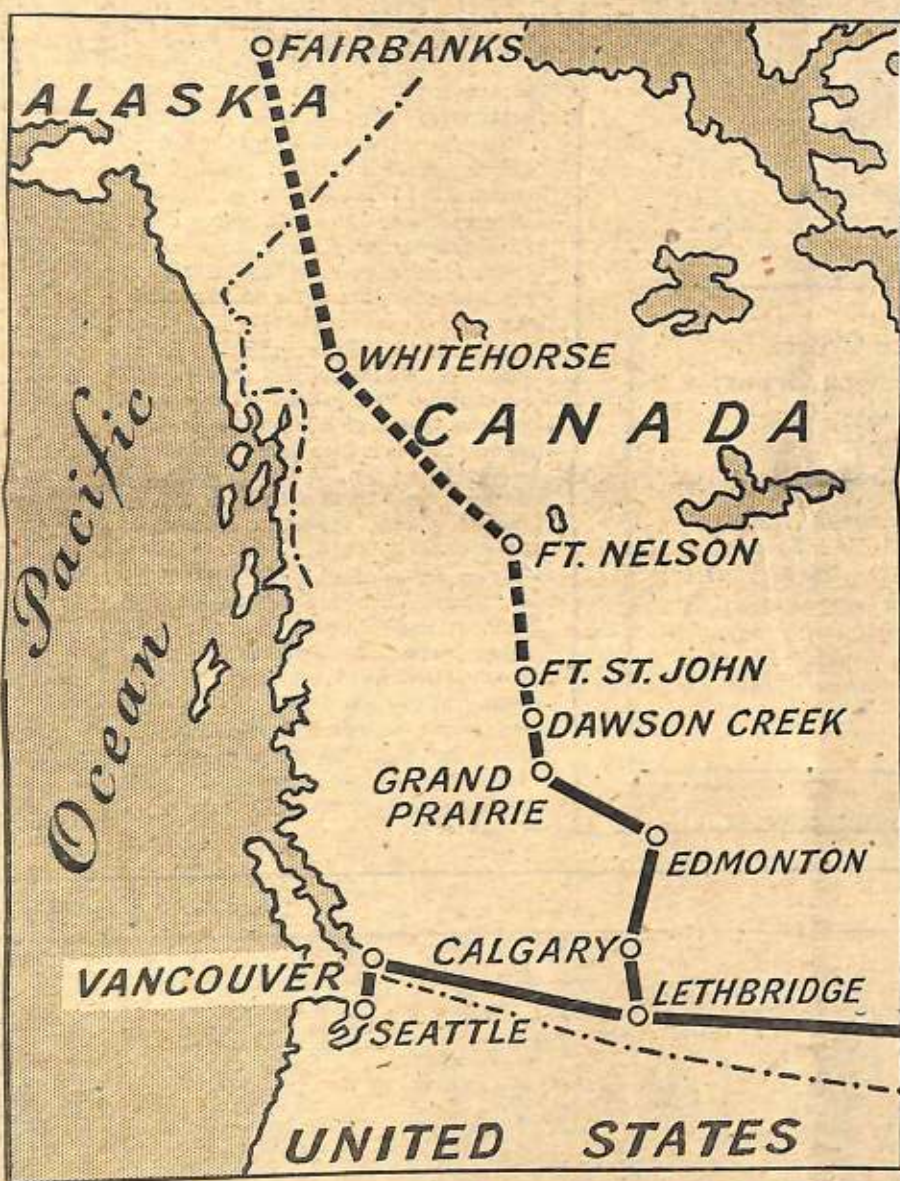
"I don't know," he said. "This is sure a pretty place. But it's not like Polk City. Not with those mosquitos."

Gets Wish

As for the highway itself, there is the word of Edward Glover, Anchorage automobile dealer who always had wanted to be one of the first men to drive a civilian car from there to Fairbanks. He had his chance this week. Sun-burned and mosquito-bitten, he stood on a Fairbanks street corner today.

"It took us," he said, "14 hours to go 24 miles over one stretch in the mountains. Part of the way we followed a big truck that was packing the road down, and part of the time we let a bulldozer go ahead of us, because we knew he would have to pull us out of the mud every half mile or so. I think I'll take the train back to Anchorage."

One Road Leading To Japan



The broken line of this map traces the route of the Alcan highway, supply route for one arm of the vast pincers that are closing on Japan's ill-gotten empire. The road was completed weeks ahead of schedule by U.S. Army engineers.

Two on a Match

How the nervous habit of twisting match ends bagged a master spy in World War I

By Rene Davis

A TINY lump of mud and a twisted, half-burned match were the only material clues Colonel Paul Lafontaine, of the Military Intelligence, and M. Vignard, of the French Surete, had in the murder of Captain Lucian Clement and the theft of the priceless war documents from a safe in the Quai d'Orsay.

It was late in the evening of June 12, 1917, a critical moment in the first World War, and the stolen plans were vital.

Two unknown men, resplendent in uniforms, gold braid and medals, impersonating General Boris Tcherbacheff, of the Russian Imperial Staff, and his aide, had entered the building openly, strangled Captain Clement, overpowered two guards, stolen the maps for a new offensive against Germany, and walked out.

The only additional lead the police and secret service had was that the larger of the two spies and murderers bore an actual striking resemblance to the famous Russian soldier-diplomat. General Tcherbacheff was a tall, robust, well-known, high-cheeked, bearded figure, and no mere disguise could have sufficed for the daring impersonation. The supposed aide was small, pale, slender, nondescript. They had worked with gloves and an acetylene torch, had left no traces except a fleck of mud on the floor near Captain Clement's body and the curiously twisted, half-burned match which lay near the safe where they'd been using the torch.

A few discarded documents had been scattered on the floor, and on one of these there seemed to be a faint footprint.

While the Surete laboratories went to work on the mud, the possible footprint and the twisted match, Colonel Lafontaine obtained photographs of the real General Tcherbacheff—who incidentally had been in conference at the Russian Embassy when the crime was committed—and made composites showing the man clean-shaven, differently bearded, moustached without a beard, and in costumes which varied from full dress to that of a ragged peddler. No matter what disguise the bogus general might now attempt, he would basically resemble at least one of these pictures.

Late that same night the laboratory chief made his report.

"The specimen of mud we analysed includes particles of silicates and a peculiar sod thinly permeated with endo-manganese liquids. There were traces of endo-manganese on the trodden document."

"It is found only," added the chemist, "in the Maboule suburb, a small district outside Vincennes."

Of the 30 secret service men, all carrying copies of the composite photos, who were sent to haunt that district, one promptly returned. He was handsome young Emil Pessard. He said:

"I have a girl friend, cashier of a small restaurant and bar out there, centrally located in the quarter. Two of her brothers are at the front. I knew I could trust her, and showed her the photos. She is convinced that the man who impersonated

Tcherbacheff was a frequent patron. She knows nothing about him, except that he is supposed to represent a firm of Swiss watchmakers."

While he was talking with Vignard, one Bordot, cop on beat near the restaurant, came in, excited.

"Messieurs! I have seen the fake general nearly every day. He wears a moustache, glasses and a checkered suit . . ."

Vignard leaped from his chair. "Does he live on your beat?"

"But yes!" And Bordot pulled from his pocket the copy of the residence card all foreigners file:

Simon Revelle, Berne, Switzerland. Salesman for a watchmaker. (Occupation checked and true.) Address, 33 Rue du Sempion.

Vignard rushed there, but the bird had, of course, flown. Every retail watch dealer in the district was canvassed. Revelle had visited many and sold them goods. Finally they came to a dingy little watch repairer's shop which they found closed and locked. The concierge said: "The poor little pale, frail man! His name was Girole. I hope he has come to no harm." Her description tallied with that of the bogus aide. And yes, a larger man, answering the description of the bogus general, had often called there. The net was tightening, and when they broke in and found in an ash tray, along with cigarette butts, a number of burnt matches twisted in a curious, nervous way, they knew they were fishing in the right stream. Armed now with descriptions of the two men, it was soon discovered they'd been seen together in the Cafe Malakoff.

On the second night, Girole was seated with a blonde girl at one of the tables. But as Vignard and his men moved toward him, bedlam broke loose. Hidden peepholes in the wall were opened and guns blazed from them. The place was a nest of Bulgarian spies. Three of Vignard's men went down, but Girole was captured alive. He refused to talk, being doomed to certain death anyway. But his girl companion, to escape the firing squad, revealed that "Revelle," who had been planning to smuggle the papers out by way of Spain, had still been in Paris that morning. All border points were wired while Col. Lafontaine took over.

Some hours later on the Paris-Barcelona express, a pair of polite young lieutenants, apparently on leave from the front, were seated in the same compartment with a tall, smooth-shaven priest whose profile and high cheekbones interested them. They asked the priest's permission to smoke, then found they had no matches. The priest politely struck a match for them, then twisted it curiously between his fingers and dropped it to the floor. When he lifted his eyes, two automatics were levelled at his belly. As the "priest's" hand made a lightning movement, one of the pistol barrels crashed on the bald, shaven head of Colonel Horetzy, an ace of the German-Bulgarian spy ring. He had the plans.

The spy's habit of twisting match ends sent him with his gang to the firing squad, and helped seal the doom of France's enemies. (World Rights Reserved, King Features)

Washington in Wartime

U.S. Plane: Red's New Weapon

WASHINGTON—This must necessarily be a story without names.

The Russians are making a run of our airplane manufacturing company. The plane the company turns out is undoubtedly one of our best—but it isn't a purpose plane.

The company vice-president telling the story put it this way: "We were amazed, when Russian orders piled up on our heads; but we were completely dumbfounded when reports from the Russian front began to drift back that one was knocking Nazi fighter planes out of the air three and four for one."

We also heard that the plane, flown by pilots, could turn on a dime and was maneuverable in and out of small temporary or hastily built airfields.

We can imagine our interest. We immediately started querying the Russians, and they told us what changes they were making in the plane that made such operations possible. That was a good many changes, but not one word of informa-

tion have we received. I guess our plane is a Russian military secret that even we can't find out about."

I asked him if the orders for the plane came through lend-lease.

"They not only come through lend-lease, but through every other possible channel. They even place orders direct at our plant," he said. (That's a severance of red tape—by-passing government agencies—that no nation has dared use since we got into war.)

"Not only that," my informant wailed, "but when we started production recently of a new and improved model that was so secret that only a few of our own engineers and top-ranking Army officials knew anything about it, we got a direct order from the Russians for 500 a month of the new models. That order came in before we'd even flown a test flight."

"Apparently something new has been added and our engineers would give years off their life to know what it is."

In spite of the tremendous number of government stenographers and secretaries

that have been added in the last two years, there's a shortage.

One of the ways of circumventing the shortage is the widespread use of dictating machines. This provides some complications because there are thousands of bosses in the government now who never have used the machines and get stage fright the minute they start trying to talk into them.

Maury Maverick's WPB division recently held a staff meeting to try to increase use of machine dictation.

"I know from personal experience what a lot of you are up against," said Maverick, who comes from the deep south of Texas. "The first time I used the machine, I sent about 20 discs over to be transcribed. They sent them all back, with the simple explanation that the secretary who received them couldn't understand me. I didn't mind that so much until I found out that the secretary was a girl from my home town."

"From that time on I just talked natural and I haven't had any trouble since."

New Outlook For Disabled

Veterans Can Receive Training For Different Vocations Through Well Planned, Thorough Rehabilitation Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—When President Roosevelt called for an extensive program to promote rehabilitation of all returning veterans of this war, a government project was under way to aid soldiers handicapped by service-connected disabilities to prepare for a new stake in life.

As a result of this project, thousands of veterans bearing the scars of war may win a future brighter than they otherwise might have had.

A boy who may have just finished high school and was working at an ordinary job when he was called into service may become a lawyer—at government expense—if a war wound makes it impossible for him to make a living at his old job.

A college graduate who might have been forced to take a job in industry because he didn't have money enough to go on to medical school may have the way paved toward a doctor's degree—if the government finds he can't do the industrial job because of his service disability.

A lad who may have driven a truck before the war may become an aviation engineer, because the heart trouble he developed in service may eliminate the truck-driving but still allow him to do good work at a responsible technical post.

Bad Eyes No Handicap

Bad eyes might prevent a soldier from resuming his old position as a book-keeper, but the government may train him to become a first-class farmer.

These are hypothetical cases, but they are within the limits of the government program known as the Veterans' Vocational Rehabilitation Act passed by Congress and approved by the President late in March.

Under it, many qualified veterans will have all expenses paid for training in a profession, or in an industrial or farming job—provided they can show the need of such vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of their disability.

"There's hardly anything that there isn't a green light on, provided the case is meritorious," says a spokesman for the veterans' administration which will administer the program.

While the men are in training their ordinary service pensions for disability will be increased considerably so that, in effect, they will be receiving pay from the government while training. This will be \$30 a month for an unmarried man, \$90 a month for a married man and \$5 a month additional for each child. There also is an allowance of \$10 a month for each dependent parent.

Training may last for as long as four years, but must be completed within six years after the close of the war, except in unusual cases. Such a case might be that of a man who might have to spend several years in a hospital before applying for vocational rehabilitation training.

1,000 Men Already Applied

Already approximately 1,000 veterans of this war have applied for this training. But the project is so new that Washington headquarters of the Veterans' Administration has not yet determined the disposition of those cases by 53 regional field offices of the vocational rehabilitation service that have been set up in veterans' facilities throughout the country—most of them in veterans' hospitals.

The government is prepared, however, to make contracts with colleges, trade schools, private industry and farms to meet the needs of individual cases. In colleges and other educational institutions costs of books and other materials will be paid as well as tuition fees.

"No contracts will be made until the individual case is investigated," says a representative of the Veterans' Administration, "but every effort will be made to have the training carried on at places near the veteran's residence."

Here are the conditions that must be met:

1. The applicant must have been in the active military or naval service any time after Dec. 6, 1941, and during the present war.
2. He must have been honorably discharged.
3. He must have a disability incurred or aggravated by such service for which pension is payable under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration or would be but for receipt of retirement pay.
4. He must be in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of his disability.

Disability Pensions

On the latter point, the Veterans' Administration gives this amplification:

A man may have incurred disability that entitles him to the regular disability pension paid by the government—\$10 a month for 10 per cent disability, \$20 a month for 20 per cent disability and so on.

Yet, if his disability does not prevent him from doing the job he did before he went into service, he is not entitled to vocational rehabilitation.

(Veterans with non-service-connected disability may apply to the U.S. Office of education for vocational rehabilitation training—as may any citizen handicapped by some disability.)

The Veterans' Administration has designed its program with a view to

making it as easy as possible for qualified applicants to get service.

A close check is to be kept on each man while in training.

It may be necessary for him to return to a hospital for a time. He can get free service in one of the 93 veterans' hospitals throughout the country—as can all veterans, even though their disability may not be service-connected. When he is discharged from the hospital, he can take up his training again.

When a man is nearly finished training, the Veterans' Administration will begin trying to place him. It may call on the United States Employment Service and other agencies to help.

Officials of the Administration say the

system is much the same as that which prevailed for veterans of World War I—with this difference:

The machinery is already functioning while the war is still on.

After the last war, they say, facilities designed to assist the returning veteran were scattered around prior to 1921, when they were consolidated in the Veterans' Bureau, predecessor of the Veterans' Administration.

It was 1924 before the vocational rehabilitation training program got into full swing, they say, but 128,000 men completed training courses.

This time, with a head start, they say they hope to take care of every man who is qualified.

AIR FORCE HONOR ROLL

No. 6



VI-FIGHTER COMMAND ENGLAND

LT COL CHESTER

G. PETERSON

SALMON IDAHO 1943

**Distinguished Service Cross,
British Distinguished Service Order,
British Flying Cross,
PURPLE HEART
Air Medal with Two Oak Leaf Clusters**

The youngest fighter group commander in the Eighth Air Force, Col. Peterson is a veteran of the Eagle Squadron of the RAF, where he was given the DSO by the King. His citation for the DSC reads "... with utter disregard for his own safety ... he engaged eight enemy aircraft, probably destroying one and damaging another. The vigor and fearlessness of his attack completely disrupted the enemy formation and routed the attack. . . ."

Future Radios Much Clearer

NEW YORK (UP)—Post-war radio sets freed from almost all traces of static by the new "static eliminator" now used by the Army and the Navy are foreseen in an article in the current issue of "Radio News."

The development may limit the use of FM—Frequency Modulation—to instances where extremely high fidelity and tonal richness are desired, the magazine suggests.

"The static-eliminating radionic unit has the ability to discriminate between static and the desired signals," the article says, "and is capable of automatically controlling static on the same frequency as the incoming signal by permitting the energy of the static itself to generate a current of opposite electrical polarity. This neutralizes the static."

An experiment is described in which a spark coil was set alongside the antenna of a radio set. Extraordinary static was created. Without the static eliminator interference completely drowned out the program, but when the unit was switched on "the terrific interference was reduced to a very slight buzz."

"Even a 25,000-volt spark from an airplane engine ignition system was effectively reduced to insignificance," the article says.

Souvenirs From Japs

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (UP)—American homes after this war are scheduled for a new decorative motif if the loot captured by Marines is any indication.

Japanese Samurai swords, sniper rifles or Japanese flags may adorn simple Mid-western farmhouses and city mansions alike, taking the place of the deer heads of today.

American Marines, recuperating in a hospital here after action in the Solomons, have drawn a "hit parade" of Japanese souvenirs. Number one on the list is a Samurai sword, said to have belonged to Premier Tojo's son. Next are the gem-encrusted, gold-hilted sabers carried by Japanese officers, valued at more than \$100 each.

Japanese flags of all kinds, a five-shot, .22 caliber pistol with a three-inch barrel somewhat resembling an American six-shooter, sniper rifles and equipment are all considered good souvenirs.

Many of the objects acquired by the Marines can be worn by their captors. The Marines were always glad to get wrist watches of shock-proof and water-proof design which were usually of Swiss or German make.



Even if you've been out of school for 10 years, the following questions should prove simple. If you get eight right, tear off the top of the Colonel's sedan and send it in with six shillings, four pence ha'penny, to cover cost of wrapping and mailing, and we'll send you a bushel of brussels sprouts. Answers are on bottom of page.

1. The U.S. bayonet is:
 - a.—15 inches long.
 - b.—18 inches long.
 - c.—20 1/2 inches long.
2. Winston Churchill's middle name is:
 - a.—Cornish.
 - b.—Stevens.
 - c.—Spencer.
3. A bomb dropped from an airplane a mile high will hit the ground in how many seconds?
 - a.—19.
 - b.—23.
 - c.—28.
4. The British barrage balloons are filled with:
 - a.—Helium.
 - b.—Hydrogen.
 - c.—Nitrogen.
- 5.—The gadget in the picture is the insignia of the:
 - a.—Transportation Corps.
 - b.—Military Intelligence.
 - c.—U.S. Military Academy.



- 6.—Monsoon is the name of a:
 - a.—Chinese general.
 - b.—Animal found in central Africa.
 - c.—Seasonal wind over India.
- 7.—The president of the U.S., as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, wears the uniform of:
 - a.—The Navy.
 - b.—The Army.
 - c.—The Marine Corps.
- 8.—A dogface, adrift in a lifeboat, has 16 cigarettes; he finds that after smoking the 16, he can make one cigarette from 4 of the butts. He has plenty of matches and extra paper. How many cigarettes can he make after he has smoked the 16?
- 9.—Brass is made of copper and:
 - a.—Tin.
 - b.—Zinc.
 - c.—Lead.
- 10.—Foggia is:
 - a.—In the toe of Italy.
 - b.—In the heel of Italy.
 - c.—Along the east side of Italy.

GI JOE

By Lt. Dave Breger

Articles of War Part II



Lt. Dave Breger Britain

ART. 62—Any [soldier] who uses disrespectful words against the President, Vice President... Congress of the U.S....



ART. 63—Any person subject to military law who behaves with disrespect toward his superior officer...



ART. 64—Any person subject to military law who, on any pretense whatsoever, strikes his superior officer...



ART. 65—Any soldier who... uses insulting language... toward a... noncommissioned officer...



ART. 66—Any person subject to military law who... excites... any mutiny or sedition...



TO BE CONTINUED

- Answers to GI Quizz
- 1.—b.
 - 2.—c.
 - 3.—a.
 - 4.—b.
 - 5.—a.
 - 6.—c.
 - 7.—None.
 - 8.—5.
 - 9.—b.
 - 10.—c.

20 Squads Will Compete in ETO 'World Series'

Yankees Rap Macks, 6-5, For 7th Victory in a Row



American League

Tuesday's Games

New York 6, Philadelphia 5
 Chicago 7, Detroit 1 (first game)
 Detroit 7, Chicago 5 (second game)
 Washington 3, Boston 2 (first game)
 St. Louis 3, Cleveland 0 (night game)
 St. Louis 7, Cleveland 1 (second game, night game)

W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
New York	86	.49	Chicago	67	.68
Washington	76	.62	St. Louis	64	.71
Cleveland	73	.62	Boston	62	.75
Detroit	70	.66	Philadelphia	44	.89

Yesterday's Schedule

Detroit at Chicago
 Cleveland at St. Louis
 Philadelphia at New York
 Boston at Washington

National League

Tuesday's Games

Boston 3, Brooklyn 0
 New York 4, Philadelphia 4 (called 10 innings)
 No other games scheduled.

W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	90	.44	Chicago	61	.71
Brooklyn	75	.61	Boston	58	.74
Cincinnati	74	.61	Philadelphia	58	.75
Pittsburgh	73	.68	New York	49	.84

Yesterday's Schedule

Brooklyn at Boston
 New York at Philadelphia (two games)
 No other games scheduled.

Leading Hitters

American League

G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Appling, Chicago	135	510	51	.163
Wakenfield, Detroit	137	564	84	.177
Cramer, Detroit	125	542	74	.163
Curtwright, Chicago	118	405	87	.212
Johnson, New York	136	517	60	.150
Hockett, Cleveland	123	524	65	.152

National League

G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Musial, St. Louis	137	550	93	.194
Herman, Brooklyn	136	519	69	.172
Witek, New York	131	529	54	.167
Elliott, Pittsburgh	143	542	74	.170
Vaughan, Brooklyn	132	544	106	.168

Home Run Hitters

American League—York, Detroit, 31; Keller, New York, 26; Stephens, St. Louis, 20.
 National League—Nicholson, Chicago, 22; Ott, New York, 18; DiMaggio, Pittsburgh, 15.

Runs Batted In

American League—York, Detroit, 106; Eiten, New York, 97; Johnson, New York, 90.
 National League—Nicholson, Chicago, 106; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 92; Herman, Brooklyn, 91.

Senators Edge Bosox, 3-2; Browns Cop Twin Bill From Indians

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The New York Yankees continued their blithe way toward the American League pennant yesterday, edging the Philadelphia Athletics, 6-5, at the Yankee Stadium for their seventh consecutive triumph.

The Macks put over a marker in the first inning only to have Bud Methany tie up the game in the home half with his seventh homer of the season. Bill Zuber allowed the A's four runs in the fifth inning, the Yanks coming back again in their half with four tallies, again knotting the count.

The winner came in the eighth on singles by Bill Johnson and Charlie Keller followed by Nick Eiten's fly. Jim Turner, who took over the mound duties for the Bombers in the fifth, was credited with his sixth mound victory, while Christopher suffered his sixth loss.

The winner came in the eighth on singles by Bill Johnson and Charlie Keller followed by Nick Eiten's fly. Jim Turner, who took over the mound duties for the Bombers in the fifth, was credited with his sixth mound victory, while Christopher suffered his sixth loss.

Vernon Tallies Winner

In a night game at Griffith Stadium, the Senators beat out the Boston Red Sox, 3-2, the deciding run scoring in the seventh as Gerry Priddy squeezed home Mickey Vernon from third. Milo Candini stayed the distance for the Griffs and drove in the tying run with a single in the sixth. Heber Newsome was the mound victim.



Out at St. Louis, the Browns took both ends of a twilight-night doubleheader, trouncing the Indians, 3-0 and 7-1. The double defeat dumped the Tribe into third place. Steve Sundra notched his 13th victory, helped by Vern Stephens' 19th and 20th homers. Sundra allowed only four hits. Jim Bagby was the loser.

In the second game, Stephens doubled in two runs during a three-run rally in the fifth to help Nelson Potter to his ninth win. Lefty Al Smith yielded all the Browns' runs and was tagged for his sixth setback.

The White Sox could do no better than get an even break with the Detroit Tigers at Comiskey Park. The Hose copped the first contest, 7-1, the Bengals taking the nightcap, 7-5. Bill Dietrich pitched seven-hit ball in the opener and missed a shutout in the third on Doc Cramer's circuit blow. Meanwhile the Sox pounded three Detroit moundsmen for seven hits. Hal White started and was the loser, yielding five runs in the sixth frame.

Trucks Lasts Eight Innings

Virgil Trucks was credited with the triumph in the second game although he lasted only eight innings. The Sox pushed over two in the seventh and three in the eighth. Dizzy Trout entered the game in the ninth and squashed a Sox rally with the bases loaded. Johnnie Humphries started for the Sox and lasted six innings to drop his tenth game.

Over in the National League, Charlie Barrett pitched five-hit ball and Chet Ross drove in three runs as the Braves topped the Brooklyn Dodgers, 3-0, at Boston. Ross' single produced the first Boston run in the fourth inning and his fifth homer with one man aboard in the sixth accounted for the rest. Rex Barney started for the Flock and lasted seven innings when he was relieved by Les Webber. It was Barney's first defeat against two wins.

The Phillie-Giant night game, only other contest in the circuit, was called, 4-4, in the tenth inning with a twin bill scheduled today.

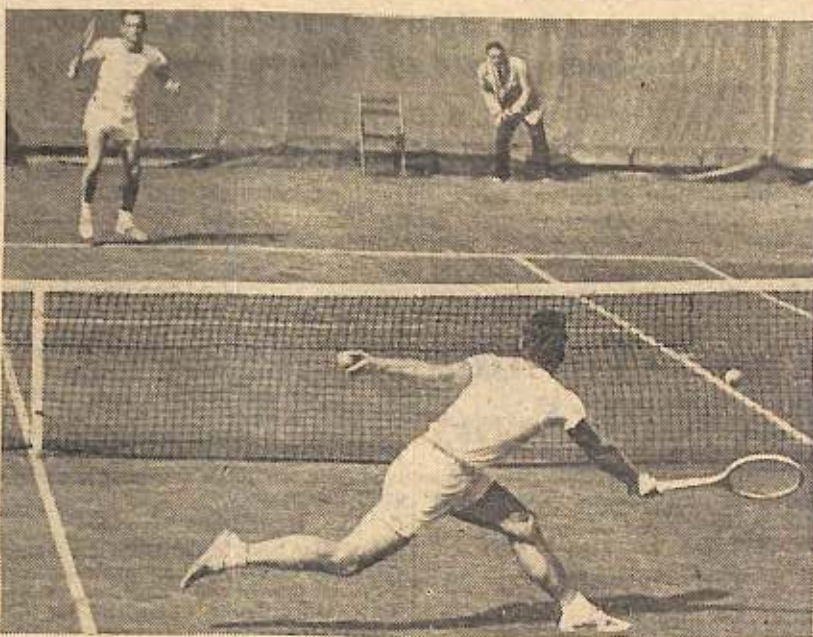
Big Seven Conference Trimmed

PROVO, Utah, Sept. 15—The Big Seven football conference has been trimmed to six teams, Brigham Young officials having announced that football will be abandoned this year because of the lack of players and the Army's taking over of the school.

Clyde McCullough Rejected

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Clyde McCullough, aged 26, Cubs catcher, has been rejected by the Army for physical reasons.

Net Champ Goes After One



Navy Lieutenant (jg) Joe Hunt, of Annapolis, Md., forecourt, reaches out for one at the net as he defeats Coast Guardsman Jack Kramer, of Los Angeles, in the championship match of the National Men's Singles tourney at Forest Hills. Hunt won in four sets, 6-2, 6-8, 10-8, 6-0, to take the title.

Michigan, With Hirsch, Daley, Will Have Nation's Best Backs

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Elroy Hirsch of Wisconsin and Bill Daley of Minnesota were two of the country's finest backs last fall. Both are fast, powerful ball carriers of the All-American type.

Michigan got both men this fall in Navy assignments and that means that Michigan, with Paul White and others, will have the best backfield in the country. It also means that Michigan will be the hardest squad in the country to beat.

The Navy didn't draw all the good football players, but it got its full share. From the Navy allotment, I would say that the Wolverines got the strongest delegation so far as any single university is concerned.

Daley and Hirsch could star on any pro team I have seen. On his own, each would be a winning factor. Together they will be something to stop.

There will be more good football played in the East and Midwest this season than any other section. Southwestern University in Texas and Washington University on the Pacific Coast will be as strong as anyone, but the East and Midwest will show a larger combination of quality and quantity.

The Army-Navy game should be the best ever played between the two service rivals. Both have speed, hard running backs and first class passing. There is no bulk on either squad.

In Doug Kenna, the Army has a triple threat back who can pass, kick and run well above ordinary ability. Navy's backfield has just as much speed and versatility as Army carries and there is at least the chance that they may come to the climax test unbeaten. The odds against such a turn are not as high as they might seem to be.

Minor League Results

International League

Playoff Results

Syracuse 6, Newark 2 (first game, Tuesday)
 Toronto 3, Montreal 2 (first game, Tuesday)

Eastern League

Playoff Results

Seranton 10, Hartford 4 (first game, Tuesday)
 Wilkes-Barre 4, Elmira 1 (first game, Tuesday)

American Association

Tuesday's Games

Indianapolis 2, Toledo 0
 Louisville 2, Columbus 1
 Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 3
 Kansas City 1, St. Paul 0 (first game)
 St. Paul 5, Kansas City 1 (second game)

W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	34	.61	Louisville	68	.76
Indianapolis	81	.63	Minneapolis	64	.79
Columbus	79	.66	Kansas City	65	.81
Toledo	73	.72	St. Paul	64	.80

Pacific Coast League

Playoff Results

Seattle 3, Los Angeles 2 (first game, Tuesday)

Frankie Sinkwich Signs With Detroit Lions Eleven

DETROIT, Sept. 15—Frankie Sinkwich, ex-Georgia All-American halfback recently discharged for physical reasons by the Marines, has signed a contract to play professional football for the Detroit Lions in the National League. Owner Fred Mandel announced the signing after a conference with Sinkwich and his father, Ignatius Sinkwich, who came here from their home in Youngstown, Ohio.

Immediately after formalities, Sinkwich went to the Lions' training camp at the West Shore Golf Club in suburban Grosse Ile. He probably will play in next Sunday's opener against the Chicago Cardinals.

Good Named for Indiana Post

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 15—Indiana University have named Harry Good as acting basketball coach, replacing Branch McCracken, who was given leave of absence to enter the Navy as a lieutenant. Good coached cage teams at Indiana Central for 16 years.

Middlebury Out for Duration

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 15—Middlebury College has abandoned its eight-game football schedule next season because of the manpower shortage, travel difficulties and the Navy's rules against trainees cutting classes.

Yale Loses Two Tackles On Scholastic Deficiencies

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15—Yale has lost two more men, first-string Tackles Ed Strype and Gene Constatin, placed on the ineligible list by Naval authorities due to scholastic deficiencies. Yale plays Navy-loaded Rochester University next Saturday.

Last Saturday, Yale lost Fullback Wayne Johnson, who broke his neck against Muhlenberg. Johnson, ex-Harvard star, will be the first man in history to earn a football letter at both Yale and Harvard.

Great Lakes to Play Panthers

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Sept. 15—The Naval Training Station here has added Pittsburgh and Western Michigan to the 1943 football schedule. The Bluejackets have a 12-game schedule ending Nov. 25 with Notre Dame at Comiskey Park, Chicago.

Final Exam for Ostermueller

BOSTON, Sept. 15—Fritz Ostermueller left the Dodgers last night for Chicago for a final Army physical examination.

4-Day Playoffs Start Sept. 27 At Air Force Hq.

Fliers Will Have 6 Teams Entered in Title Tourney

By Ray Lee
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

EIGHTH AIR FORCE Hq., Sept. 15—The ETO's "World Series," climax of the baseball season in this theater, will be played here Monday through Thursday, Sept. 27-30.

Each league is sending their champs for the playoff, making a total of 20 teams, each with a roster of 15 enlisted men and one officer. The Eighth Air Force will have six entries, WBS four, SBS three, EBS, CBS, Northern Ireland, field forces, SOS, Navy and Marines one each.

The games will be played under official rules of organized baseball. The eight-game preliminaries will be played on the 27th and 28th, the semi-finals on the 29th, the consolation and finals on the afternoon of the 30th.

No Favorites Yet

As some of the unit and base playoffs are not yet completed, and therefore all entries have not yet been received, it is not known what teams will be favored.

According to Maj. Donald Martin, ETO Special Service athletic officer who is supervising the arrangements, it is not an All-Star competition, but eliminations of teams that have played together throughout the season and have won the right to take part in the "World Series."

Competent and qualified officials will be furnished by Special Services and the ARC athletic department. Winners will be presented with trophies by a high-ranking official. Players will be given free accommodation at ARC clubs.

Squad 'Raided,' Pitt Coach Says

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15—Clark Shaughnessy, Pittsburgh University football coach, has accused two Southern colleges of raiding his squad of four freshman stars.

Shaughnessy said, "Even in these war-time days, representatives of two Southern colleges came right on our campus and propositioned the boys, offering them terms they couldn't afford to turn down."

The Panther coach declined to identify the colleges, but prophesied, "You'll learn the identities of the schools when you see the names of players formerly with us show up in their lineups."

Players involved were Halfbacks Charles Ryan and John Keenan, and Tackles Michael Teslovich and Henry Crews.

Draft Ruling Hits Ice Loop

OTTAWA, Sept. 15—Mervin "Red" Dutton, chairman of the National Hockey League, has conferred with Canadian Selective Service officials on a new ruling involving hockey players.

Selective Service officials recently announced that hockey players liable to induction would not be allowed to play in the U.S. Only Canadians eligible are those too young or too old for the draft, men who were rejected and men discharged. The ice loop suffers as the majority of the men in the League are Canadians.

League officials induced selective service to release certain war workers if employers were willing to allow the men to play, but are doubtful whether further concessions will be made.

Bachman Gets Camp Grant Post

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 15—Charlie Bachman, football coach at Michigan State until the school abandoned football, has been appointed head coach at Camp Grant, Ill., by Lt. Col. Frank Bush, post athletic director. Bachman's first game with the soldiers will be against University of Michigan next Saturday.

Van Robays Headed for Army

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15—Maurice Van Robays, Pirates' outfielder, leaves next week for Detroit for induction Saturday. Bill Brandt, pitcher, recalled from Toronto, has been ordered to Aurora, Ill., for pre-induction examination.

Indians Recall Two Hurlers

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15—Pitchers Steve Gromek and Paul Calvert have been recalled by the Indians from the Baltimore Orioles of the International League. Gromek reports next Friday, Calvert next spring.

Marotti Goes to Grid Cardinals

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—The Chicago Cardinals have announced the purchase of Louis Marotti, former University of Toledo guard, from the New York Giants in a straight cash deal.

Col. Bunker Dies In Jap Prison

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—The War Department has officially confirmed the death of Col. Paul D. Bunker, West Point classmate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, on Sept. 7 in a Japanese prison camp at Tiawan. Col. Bunker, aged 62, was a famed West Point athlete, one of the few men in history chosen an All-American two years in two positions by Walter Camp. In 1901 he made Camp's team as tackle and next year made the team as halfback.

A generation later his son, the late Lt. Paul D. Bunker, was named All-American on the lacrosse team at West Point. Young Bunker was killed in Hawaii in 1938 when a bomb from his plane, released in practice, exploded just beneath the plane.

Col. Bunker commanded the 59th Coast Artillery and was captured at Corregidor.

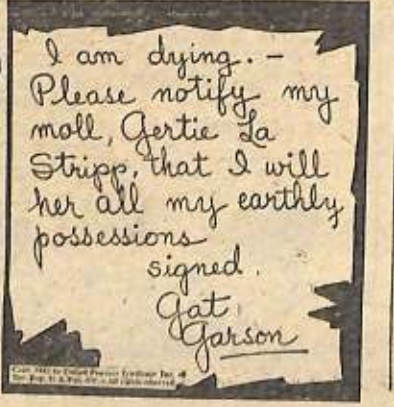
Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, Stars and Stripes, Printing House Sq., London, E.C.4.

- APOs Wanted**
- M/SGT. John A. Chalat, Westchester, N.Y.;
 - William Kewer, Ralph Staven, Waukesha, Wis.;
 - Pvt. Charles T. Vale, Lexington, Mass.;
 - Pfc Otto Brunette, Seattle, Wash.;
 - Mr. Bures, San Bernardino, Cal.;
 - Lt. Madge Teague, Dallas, Tex.;
 - Bernardino, Cal.;
 - Lt. Turner, Washington;
 - Sgt. Geo. Sig. Henry C. Robt. W. Achenbach, Reading, E. Lapp, Cpl. Edward L. Haight, Charles R. Lewis, Pa.;
 - Lt. Edward L. Haight, Charles R. Lewis, Alfred H. Lewis, Redding Grimes Lewis, Robert B. Lewis, Farmville, N.C.;
 - T/5 Harold Fein, B. Lewis, Farmville, N.C.;
 - Brooklyn; Capt. Fred Pvt. Alex Kaufman, Tenn.;
 - T/5 Delmar Seleska; Gray, Rochester, N.Y.;
 - Lt. W. R. L. B. Leve, Rochester, N.Y.;
 - Lt. W. R. Fitzgerald, Pa.;
 - Glen Burch, Hygiene, Col.;
 - Irving Swersky, Richmond, Va.;
 - Pvt. Paul Lawrence, San Monticello, Ga.;
 - Pvt. Bertram B. Pynes, Pittsburg, Cal.;
 - Pvt. Gerald D. Mahoney, San Francisco, Cal.;
 - Pvt. Joe Wasm, burgh, Tex.;
 - Cpl. Al Pointis, Ill.;
 - Pvt. Juan Sgt. Al Sobickas, St. Charles, Ill.;
 - Pvt. Juan Martinez, Laredo, Tex.;
 - Lt. Col. T. Carroll, Montclair, N.J.;
 - Pvt. Robert Dows, Pvt. Calvin Dows.

Camera Wanted

WANT to buy Argus C.2. Any offers?—Lt Irving C. Pollock, c/o Help Wanted.



Allies 10 Miles From Lae After Jungle Smash

Village, Equipment Taken; Aussies from Salamaua Driving Northward

ALLIED HQ, Southwest Pacific, Sept. 15—American and Australian troops smashed their way through the jungles to within 10 miles of Lae today after capturing two Jap strongpoints, a village and large quantities of equipment, according to Gen. MacArthur's official communique.

At the same time, other Australian forces moved northwards from captured Salamaua to join their comrades for the final blows against the Lae garrison. The two spearheads are closing around Lae from the north and west. The distance between the spearhead of the northern arm, which is well over the Busu River, the last natural defense line which the Japanese could have held, and Lae can be measured only on a large-scale map.

To all intents the Allies are in Lae, only waiting for final preparations to storm the town.

The Japs lost their face at Salamaua. Instead of a traditional last-ditch stand, upon which they pride themselves, they fled ignominiously, leaving equipment of all kinds in their wake.

Only small scattered groups now remain, and are fleeing to the hills and jungles many miles northwest of Salamaua.

Wewak, the scene of the great raid by U.S. bombers which destroyed more than 200 aircraft on the ground and marked the beginning of a new air offensive in the Pacific, was smashed again by heavy Allied bombers yesterday. Sixty-three tons of bombs were dropped on the airfield and dispersal areas.

Japs Hammered in Burma

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (UP)—U.S. bombers of the Tenth Air Force, hammering away at Japanese transport targets in Burma, attacked enemy supply bases in the Nukawng Valley and railroad installations at Urundalu, in central Burma, yesterday.

Duce Proclaims Self Boss Again

(Continued from page 1) as well as other Fascist military, political, administrative and educational bodies banned by Badoglio, was ordered by Mussolini.

In a "How We Rescued Mussolini" thriller, Berlin radio last night told some fanciful details about the alleged rescue of Mussolini by the Germans. Mussolini, according to this account, had been transferred from Maddalena Island to the Gran Sasso Mountain, where he was kept prisoner in a hotel.

An SS leader and a few men reached the mountain by plane, bailed out over a small plateau, and were soon joined by reinforcements with heavy arms, Berlin radio said. Storming the hotel and surprising several hundred carabinieri, the party found Mussolini, to whom the SS leader reported as follows, said the radio:

"Duce, my Fuehrer sent me to liberate you. I hope that everything went all right. You are now under my protection."

Speechless, Mussolini was only able to embrace the SS leader at first, Berlin radio reported, but then the Duce said:

"I thought this would happen, and never doubted that the Fuehrer would do everything to fetch me from here."

A Fiesler Storch aircraft was then landed on the plateau, and flew Mussolini away, the radio concluded.

Italians Asked to Resist

ITALIAN FRONTIER, Sept. 15—The anti-Fascist parties of Italy today called upon the people of Milan to resist the German invader at all costs and to fight Fascists arriving "thirsty for revenge."

Appealing to Italian workers in a broadcast from Algiers, an Italian trade union official asked them to increase their resistance to the Germans in every possible way.

American Forces Network

Operated by Radio Branch, Special Service Section, SOS, ETO.

- 1402 kc On Your Dial 1420 kc
213.9m. 211.3m.
- (All times listed are PM)
- Thursday, Sept. 16
- 5.45—Spotlight on Johnny Long.
 - 6.00—News (BBC).
 - 6.10—Personal Album—Elsie Janis.
 - 6.25—GI Supper Club—request program.
 - 7.00—Sports—Stars and Stripes radio reporter.
 - 7.05—The Aldrich Family.
 - 7.30—Jubilee.
 - 8.00—News From Home—Stars and Stripes roundup.
 - 8.10—The Fred Waring Show.
 - 8.25—"This is the Army."
 - 8.30—The Crosby Music Hall.
 - 9.00—News (BBC).
 - 9.10—Novatime—Ted Steele.
 - 9.25—Mail Call.
 - 9.55—Weekend Leave—Suggestions as to what to do with that leave that's coming up.
 - 10.00—Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra.
 - 10.20—Final Edition—Stars and Stripes News.
 - 10.30—Sign off until Sept. 17 at 5.45 PM.

Vicious Thrust in Dead of Night Fails to Snap Bridgehead Line

Dawn's Early Light Finds Allies Still Dug In At Salerno After Hours of Screaming Shot And Shell, Roar of Planes, Tanks

By L. S. B. Shapiro
Representing the Combined Press

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY, Sept. 14 (delayed)—Fighting side by side in the light of the full moon throughout last night and in the early morning hours, American and British troops stopped vicious German counter-attacks which pushed with considerable force against the dead center of the Allied bridgehead on Salerno Bay.

The enemy began the attack about nightfall, striking on the front in the area of the Sele and Calore rivers and pounding toward the junction of the rivers. Infantry units of the 16th Panzer Grenadiers attempted to open gaps in the Allied bridgehead line, closely followed by Tiger tanks.

The clear night air crackled with the sound of the Allied machine and anti-tank guns, reaching a screaming crescendo at midnight.

Tide Is Turning For Fifth Army

Mighty Air-Sea Support Helps to Beat Off Counter-Attacks

(Continued from page 1) Every type of Allied plane available was thrown into the attack on roads, railways, gun positions, transport and troop concentrations during the day, and at night the blasting was continued. More than 2,000 sorties were flown in 24 hours.

The Germans were putting up little resistance to the bombings, although they control airfields within 50 miles of the front, while the Allies, using fields in Sicily and possibly in the toe of Italy, are approximately 150 miles away. Only once in the 24-hour period were our air armadas attacked by a German formation.

Allied warships added their gun support to the Fifth Army drive, with strong forces of cruisers and destroyers, drawn in close to shore, raining shells on the enemy's positions. One cruiser alone fired 355 rounds on enemy tanks and machine-gun positions during the day, the Allied Naval communique announced.

Other naval forces assisted British troops moving out from the Taranto area and supported Gen. Montgomery's Eighth Army advancing along the Calabrian coast.

The communique also announced that the island of Capri was occupied by an Allied force on Sunday afternoon, and the defense of the island was left in the hands of Italian military and naval authorities who are cooperating with the Allies.

On the other side of the Italian mainland, the railway yards at Pescara were plastered on Tuesday by Liberators of the U.S. Ninth Air Force operating from Egypt. More than 150,000 pounds of bombs were dropped during the raid, scoring hits on an engine shed, starting fires in two oil storage tanks, and damaging the railway bridge over the Pescara River. The planes encountered neither fighter nor ground opposition, and all returned safely.

Inside Italy the Germans still are reported to be meeting resistance from the Italian people who now have the Fascist yoke back on their shoulders after being free of it for several weeks. Mussolini's announcement that he had resumed dictatorship of the country and indicated that the monarchy had been abolished is expected to herald a widespread purge of those who supported Marshal Badoglio.

Famine Threat in North Italy

Reports from the Italian frontier yesterday said that the spectre of famine was hanging over Rome and cities of northern Italy, occupied by the Germans. Rome radio appealed to farmers to bring food to Rome at once, promising it would go to civilians.

FDR on Canadian Disbanding

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—President Roosevelt said today at a press conference that two and a half divisions which Canada was disbanding were organized to meet a Japanese threat from the Aleutians which no longer existed. Presumably answering Sen. Burton Wheeler, who said he opposed the draft of fathers while Canada was disbanding troops, the President said he believed the units in question were a home guard.

Sergeant Rescues Woman

Sgt. Harold R. Dietrich, 25, of Indianapolis, Ind., rescued a 39-year-old woman from drowning in the Hyde Park Serpentine Tuesday, ETO headquarters announced yesterday. The announcement said she jumped from a diving board fully clothed. Her identity was not disclosed.

Terry and the Pirates



Divorces Mickey Rooney



Declaring her husband "didn't want any home life," Ava Gardner was awarded a divorce decree yesterday from Mickey Rooney in Las Vegas, Nev. The 20-year-old actress married Rooney Jan. 10, 1942, and since the couple parted twice.

DSC to Forrest Lost Over Kiel

Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest who has been missing since the bomber in which he was an observer was shot down over Kiel June 13, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, it was announced yesterday by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, ETO commander.

The 38-year-old grandson of the famed Confederate general of the same name was the first general to become a combat casualty in the ETO. The citation praised him for "leadership, skill and extraordinary heroism" displayed in leading his damaged bomber to the target "in the face of the strongest opposition yet encountered on a bombing mission."

Crews of other bombers reported eight parachutes opened from the aircraft as it dropped down, apparently under control, but seriously damaged by German fighters.

Navy Hall Dedicated In Logan's Memory

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 15—Officers and men of a U.S. Navy construction battalion stationed at this naval operating base joined base officials yesterday in dedicating a recreation hall recently built by the Sea Bees in memory of Comm. James A. Logan, late base commandant killed in an airplane crash Sept. 4.

Cmdr. John Williams, USN, executive officer, dedicated the structure as Commodore Logan Memorial Hall. Capt. Harry L. Thompson, USN, who recently took over command of the base, was introduced by Cmdr. L. J. Borstmann, officer in charge of the Sea Bees.

Jap Exchange Vessel Sails

The German news agency DNB has reported from Tokyo that a Japanese exchange vessel "Teih Maru" has left Yokohama with Americans who have been living in Japan and Manchukuo and is due to arrive middle of October at Murmacao.

Betty Hutton to Wed

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Betty Hutton, blond screen and radio singer, announced here she would marry Charles Martin, a radio program producer.

Patchogue, L.I., Soldiers Hold Reunion in London

Fifteen residents of Patchogue, Long Island, and nearby towns, brought together by a notice in The Stars and Stripes Help Wanted column, held a reunion dinner at the Park Lane Saturday night. Those present included (all of Patchogue unless otherwise indicated): Lt. Frank Walsh, Sgt. Ed Sideri, Sgt. Herbert Cornell, Sgt. Albert King, Sgt. Ed Barreau, Canteen Lake, N.Y., Sgt. George Costello, Bay Shore, L.I., Sgt. Pat Deegan, Springfield, L.I., Cpl. Pat Andrasani, Cpl. Gordon William, Cpl. Emanuel Chucholo, Pfc. Jack Ryder, Pvt. George Striffler and Pvt. Harold Stone, Pvt. Paul R. Baus, of Patchogue, who could not be present, sent a message.

SOS Garage Fixes Anything, Cars, Guns or Lawn Mowers

SOS HQ, Sept. 15—Like the corner drug store back home, the SOS headquarters garage can take care of almost anything. Its mechanics repair cars and trucks as a matter of routine but they also design medical equipment, make machine tools for rifle repairs, fashion parts for lawn mowers and machine-guns and in their spare time whip together filing cabinets.

They're a versatile crew, and not satisfied with having the highest production average of any U.S. Army garage in the ETO, they produce every month at least 100 jobs that no garage at home would consider in its field.

Just recently, for instance, T/4 Earl F. Taylor, of Albion, N.Y., finished a jig for the bolt assembly on a carbine. The job Taylor turned out in the garage machine shop, at the request of an ordnance lieutenant, was so successful it was sent to Washington for the eventual use of ordnance units all over the world.

McNarney Asks Army Increase Of 400,000 Men

Opposition to Conscription of Fathers Grows In Legislature

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—As Congressional opposition to the draft of fathers grew, Lt. Gen. Joseph McNarney, deputy chief of staff, today told the House Military Affairs Committee that the Army must number 7,700,000 men by the end of this year to carry out the decisions made at Quebec.

The Army now has 7,300,000 men. To meet the figure asked by Gen. McNarney, men would have to be inducted at the rate of 145,000 to 175,000 a month for the remainder of the year.

Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, also told the committee the U.S. would need an army of 7,700,000 men.

"Our strategic plans for winning the war call for an army of 7,700,000 by the end of the year, with more to be raised in 1944," he said. "This force is indispensable if the operations planned by Gen. Marshall are to be carried out. Of this force, more than 2,000,000 are destined for the army air forces."

Rep. Chester Gross (R.-Pa.) yesterday introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing for the deferment of fathers of children born before Pearl Harbor. Gross also asked that the Selective Service law be amended to allow the induction of all convicts between 17 and 45.

Sen. Burton Wheeler (D.-Mont.) opened the battle by declaring he would oppose inducting fathers "while our neighbors in South and Central America, whom we have pledged to defend as well as supply, have not sent a single man overseas."

Nazis Aid U.S. Salvage Crew

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Capt. Edward Ellsberg, navy salvage officer, told today how the Germans aided two American salvage crews who for nine months had tried unsuccessfully to raise a floating derrick from the Red Sea. Nazi planes bombed an airfield near Massawa, Eritrea, and supplied the crews with six wrecked oil drums, which they used as pontoons to raise the derrick.

Interned Italians Thank U.S.

FORT BENNING, Ga., Sept. 15—A special Te Deum Mass was celebrated here for 800 Italian prisoners who wished to give thanks for the capitulation of Italy and to express their gratitude for the treatment accorded them in internment.

Awards - - -

(Continued from page 1) Orchard, Neb.; Francis S. Madsen, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Robert P. Millikin, Adrian, Mich.; 1/Lts. Louis E. Green, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Peter F. Provenzale, Brooklyn, N.Y.; 2/Lts. George M. Arnold, Norfolk, Va.; Maxwell P. Barrett, Frankfort, Ky.; James T. Harrison, Elmore, Ala.; Chauncey H. Hicks, Chesapeake, Ohio; Leo A. LaCasse, Manchester, N.H., and John D. Schley, Savannah, Ga.; T/Sgts. Borden W. Christensen, Corning, Cal.; Oscar W. Krigbaum, St. Louis, Mo., and William E. Morgan, Flint, Mich.; S/Sgts. Willard O. Hunter, Bloomfield, Ind.; Budd R. Schmidt, Brewster, Wash.; Jesse B. McGee, Ironton, Mo.; John Solinsky, Cleveland, O.; Mike Szewyck, Milwaukee, Wis.; Alfred J. Vickers, Chicago, and John F. Wagner, Cleveland.

Lt. Col. Wilson was co-pilot of a bomber attacked by three enemy planes while over Europe June 26. A cannon shell exploded in the cockpit, killed the pilot and started a fire which severely burned Wilson's hands, but, said the citation, "despite the excruciating pain from burns which left his hands almost without skin . . . Wilson courageously flew his airplane on to the target and successfully bombed it."

Gettys, ball turret gunner in a Fortress, was painfully wounded by a 20mm. shell over Europe July 4, but "in utter disregard of his critical wounds and failing strength he remained at his post, firing his guns, turning away particularly numerous and determined attacks, and thereby probably saving his aircraft from destruction."

By Milton Caniff