

Man Spricht Deutsch
Hinlegen.
Hinlaygen.
Lie down.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

Ici On Parle Français
Fait-il plus froid ce soir?
Fay teel plew frwa suh swar?
Is it colder tonight?

Vol. 1—No. 178

1 Fr.

New York—PARIS—London

1 Fr.

Sunday, Jan. 21, 1945

Reds 30 Mi. From Breslau

Roosevelt Takes 4th Term Oath

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the first wartime Presidential inauguration since that of Abraham Lincoln in the Civil War, Franklin D. Roosevelt took the oath of office today as the first fourth-term President of the United States.

The President, in history's briefest inaugural address, thrust aside the animosities of the bitter election campaign and called the nation to total war effort in the last lap for victory.

Brief Ceremony

At his own request, the ceremony, on the back porch of the White House, was brief and simple, lasting only 20 minutes. In freezing temperatures, hundreds of workmen had cleared paths in the overnight fall of snow, which covered the White House grounds, while mechanics with numbed fingers prepared equipment for the President's brief broadcast.

Thinner and grayer than when he took office 12 years ago, the President warned the 7,000 specially invited guests—Congressmen, diplomats and other officials—that there would be no lasting peace if the victors approach the peace commitments with suspicion, mistrust and fear.

'Period of Supreme Test'

"You will understand and, I believe, agree with my wish that the form of this inauguration be simple and its words brief. We Americans of today, together with our Allies, are passing through a period of supreme test of our courage—of our resolve—of our wisdom—of our essential decency. If we meet that

(Continued on Page 8)

U.S. Ship Survivors Machine-Gunned By Japs, Navy Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (ANS).—The sinking of the American liberty ship John A. Johnson last November by a Japanese submarine, whose crew shouted, danced on the deck and machine-gunned helpless survivors, was disclosed yesterday by the Navy Department. The ship was torpedoed between the U.S. and Honolulu.

The Japs cursed the Americans, rammed their sub against one life raft and attempted to ram others. Ten Americans were lost, most of them machine-gunned while in the water.

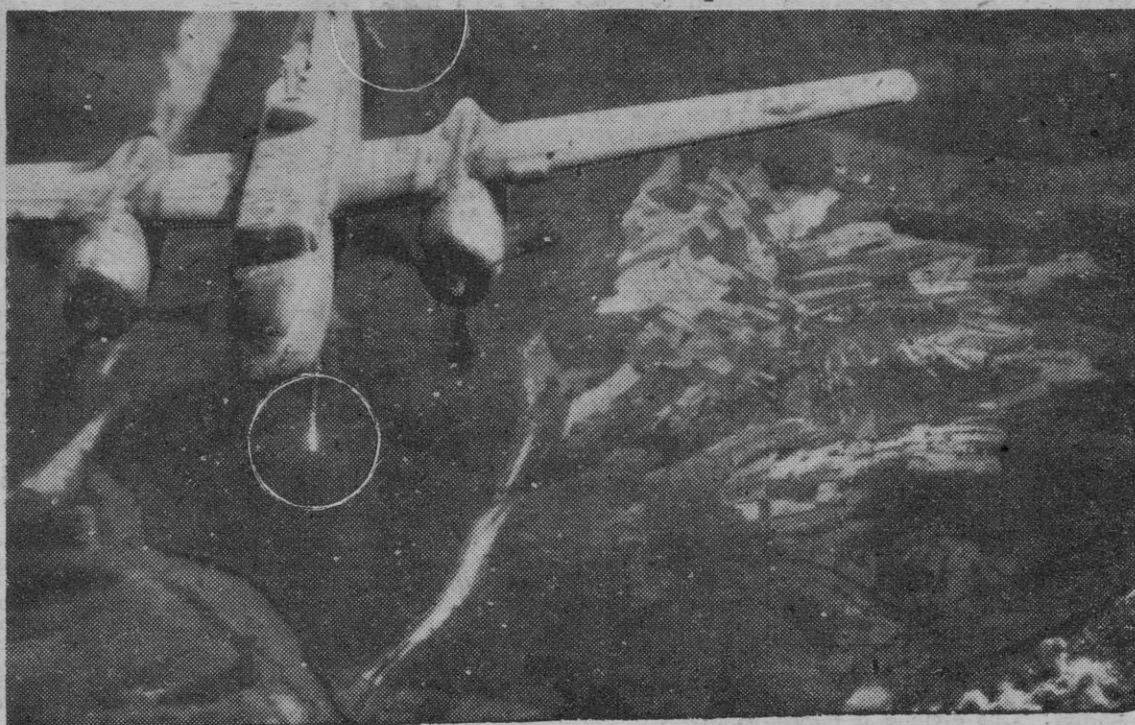
Along with this disclosure the Navy admitted that convoys sailing from Pacific coast ports have been alerted against roving Jap subs.

Marlene in Paris



Marlene Dietrich, recently rumored to be a captive of the Germans, is safe in Paris rehearsing a new show in which the GI circuit will see her soon.

Flak Got One But Another Limp Back to Base



Nazi flak smashes the starboard engine of an Invader as it swings away from a target at Munstereifel, Germany, and smoke pours from the nacelle. Beyond the A26, two flaming streaks circled across the sky mark the death plunge of another Invader following attacks on supply lines behind the Nazi salient.

3 Nazi Blows at Alsace Plain Blocked by 7th Army Troops

Nazi troops, reinforced by armor brought from across the Rhine, hurled three new assaults into the Alsace plain yesterday in mounting efforts to make Von Rundstedt's offensive moves in the west pay off with the re-conquest of Strasbourg and the Rhine plain after the failure of the Ardennes campaign.

While the German assaults were in progress, Gen. De Lattre De Tassigny's French First Army launched a powerful offensive against the Nazi pocket in southern Alsace, at the other end of the plain. The French troops attacked along a 25-mile front from St. Amarin to the Rhine, and reported gains of three miles.

In Ardennes Salient

In the Dutch panhandle, the British attack gained a mile and a half in weather which changed from thaw to frost and snow. Tommies captured the villages of Breberen and Saefelen, establishing a six-mile front between Peij and Breberen against stiffening resistance.

Earlier in the day, the British had taken Peij, one-and-a-half miles southeast of Echt, and seized the town of Sevensweerd, northwest of Echt, in a raid across the River Maas.

U.S. First Army forces continued their attack in the weakening north shoulder of the Ardennes salient, but no extensive ground gaining

(Continued on Page 8)

Half of Canada Troops at POE Go Over the Hill

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (ANS).—Half of 15,600 Canadian Home Defense troops ordered overseas failed to return from embarkation leave, and 6,300 of them are still missing, Defense Minister A. G. L. McNaughton announced today.

The absent men were part of a contingent drafted under the policy of partial conscription adopted in November by the Canadian government despite vigorous protests, largely by the French-speaking population of Quebec. Canada previously sent only volunteers overseas.

After 21 days' absence without leave in the Canadian Army, men are listed as deserters, a capital offense in wartime.

McNaughton said a full complement of 8,300 troops arrived in England in the first overseas movement of Canadian draftees. The army authorities, he said, anticipating some might violate embarkation leaves, had provided replacements at the POE.

Hitler Indicted For War Crimes

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The United Nations War Crimes Commission has approved war criminal charges preferred against Adolf Hitler and 24 members of the German government by the government of Czechoslovakia. The charges were based on the establishment of certain Nazi military courts responsible for sentencing to death approximately 3,000 Czechoslovak patriots, following the killing of Reichprotector Rheinhardt in May, 1942.

Hitler is named in a total of ten charges preferred by the Czechoslovak government. A total of 379 Nazi military and civilian officials and personnel were named in the charges.

Crimes charged against the Nazis included murder, torture, terrorism, deliberate starvation of civilians, forced deportation of workers, brutal treatment and massacre of students and mass extermination of 65,000 Czechoslovak Jews.

Hungary, United Nations Sign Truce in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Moscow radio announced the provisional government of Hungary had signed an armistice today.

Negotiations took place in Moscow between representatives of the Soviet Union, Britain and the U.S.—in the name of all the United Nations at war with Hungary—and a delegation from the provisional Hungarian government. Terms will be announced later.

Maj. Thomas McGuire, Pacific Air Ace, Killed

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 20 (ANS).—Maj. Thomas B. McGuire Jr., of San Antonio and Ridgewood, N. J., top-bracket ace with 38 Japanese planes to his credit, was shot down and killed in the Philippines Jan. 7.

Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, air forces commander in the Pacific, informed Mrs. McGuire in a letter dated Jan. 8. The letter said an "accident" had made the pilot vulnerable.

Russian Drive Sends London Hopes Soaring

The possibility that the astounding Russian advances may crush Germany and end the war in a matter of weeks fills military circles in London with suppressed excitement, William Frye of the Associated Press reported yesterday.

But, in Washington, caution "born of hard experience" led high American and British military observers to view the Reds' progress as due to a sweeping German retreat rather than a rout, AP said. Brig. Gen. Horace S. Stillwell, British official war interpreter there, said: "The Germans are making every effort to encourage optimism in the Allied countries."

"Though the German armies appear shattered and overwhelmed, they may possess the power and skill to stand against the eastern gateways to Berlin," wrote AP's Kirke L. Simpson from Washington. In London and Moscow, however, optimism was outspoken.

"No responsible military figure

(Continued on Page 8)

Two Armies Sweep Into E. Prussia

Three Russian armies were fighting last night on the "sacred soil of the Fatherland"—two inside East Prussia and another on the fringes of Upper Silesia. The Wehrmacht defense line on the Eastern front was falling to pieces under the resolute Red Army offensive, which Berlin described as the "battle which will decide the fate of Germany."

Berlin was 200 miles away and Breslau—Germany's "second capital"—only 30 miles away from tank spearheads of Marshal Ivan Koniev's First Ukrainian Army, which German Radio said had crossed on to the Silesian soil from Kepno, Polish city on the Warsaw-Breslau highway, 38 miles southwest of Lodz.

Nazis Ask for Time

Claiming that German resistance was beginning to stiffen, Berlin radio commentators pleaded with the home-front last night to be patient and give the German high command time to prepare to hold the Red Army.

In East Prussia, forward elements of Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian Army were reported ten miles inside the southern border, advancing from Miawa along the main highway from Warsaw to Danzig.

German News Agency said that patrols of Zhukov's army had reached Gilgenburg, about six miles southwest of Tannenberg and 85 miles southwest of the city of Danzig.

On the eastern sector of East Prussia, Gen. Cherniakov's Third White Russian Army captured Tilsit and Gross Skalsgirren, thus outflanking Insterburg, the most important communication center in northern East Prussia.

Gen. Cherniakov's offensive,

(Continued on Page 8)

Red Army Tide Surges Onward



The Red offensive continued unchecked yesterday with seizure of the main towns of Kepno, on the Silesian frontier, and Tilsit, in northern East Prussia, highlighting the day's victories which included the capture of more than 1,000 towns and villages.



Everlasting Peace

Seated around the table of peace will be the representatives of the nations of the earth. Who should stand at the head of this table? The spirit of Jesus Christ must be at the head if the conference is to mean Peace. Too long have men believed that Christ's teachings are iridescent idealism. Too long have the nations of the earth hidden His light under a bushel. Christ's teachings must become the light that enlightens the world. Jesus thought in world terms. He had a world mind, a world heart and a world will. The only way in which the world will have an everlasting peace is universal belief in Almighty God.—Pvt J. M. Miller, Medic.

Oh Fudge!

Read the letter about GI fudge with D-rations. Followed recipe to a T, but it turned out soft; wouldn't harden. It did make a good spread for dog biscuits.—Mother Blake, FA Bn.

Fire Powerless

We, of a front line outfit, manning 155mm howitzers in direct support of our infantry, would like to know why a whole battery of 155s should be put out of firing commission by a silly order, of "all breech blocks will be torn down and cleaned" (simultaneously). This for a big brass inspection.

Wonder just how many doughboys we would lose in the event of an enemy counterattack and our infantry needed plenty of firepower and quick? Perhaps the Jerries will tell us in advance just when they intend attack.—4 Gun Sections.

Something About Jane

...That so-called comic strip "Jane", currently glutting the otherwise comic section of The Stars and Stripes. We think it stinks with a capital "S"—T/5 A. FENCOVIC & 5 others, medics.

Shop Talk

We are members of an FA Bn. in Germany. Evidently our bivouac area was an eye-sore to one of our commanding officers, who ordered us to beautify the area. We immediately laid paths with black cinders and slag.

Twice that afternoon German planes flew over, evidently on a reconnaissance patrol. The next two nights our area was bombed.

Contradicting all our earlier training in camouflage, we had greatly changed the appearance of this area. This seems like an invitation to more bombing? Do you think we are justified in bitching?—Fed Up.

What Say?

We live on a one-way road about 400 yards from a military point. Yet we can't come up that road. Everyone says save tires, yet we have to go about 15 miles out of the way to get to our area. What say we settle that? Maybe if the big shots got around to things like that we can all pull together and finish the job.—Pvt. F.J. Ryan, four others, Engr.

Eureka! Sisago!

A good slogan for radio operators just popped into my mind. "SISAGO"—say it short and get off. This may be a good slogan for everybody.—Pvt. Louis C. Cosentino, Signal Corps.

Look Out, Lt.

I note in your Jan. 12 issue that Lt. Wm. G. Farrington has written 1,275 letters, 1,062 V-Mails, 467 airmails and 14 cablegrams. Just what organization does this officer belong to, what does he do and who is his commanding officer? If he is in any organization under my command, I will see that he is more gainfully employed in the future.—(And with apologies to his wife.)—J. M. W.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Printed at the New York Herald Tribune plant, 21 rue de Bergl, Paris, for the U.S. armed forces under auspices of the Information and Education Division, Special and Information services, ETOUSA. Tel.: ELYsees 40-58, 41-49.

Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors. Entered as second class matter, Mar. 16, 1943, at the post office, New York, N.Y., under the act of Mar. 3, 1879. Vol. 1, No. 178

Hash Marks

We like S/Sgt. Jerry Arenson's breathless account of a conversation between a veteran pilot and a rookie shortly after Thanksgiving Day. Said the veteran impressively, "There I was. The right wing gone and then the left wing gone." "Gee, what did you do?" screamed the novice. "Oh," replied the veteran calmly, "I ate the neck."

Sign in a new GI billet: "Please



clean tub after bathing landlady."

Snappy repartee. "Could you learn to love me?" sighed the GI as he gazed at his lady fair. Replied the practical young miss. "Well, I learned short-hand in three weeks."

Fun on the Home Front. Our spy back in the States witnessed this scene: While a young lady clutched a cartoon of fags, a young man on bended knees made this proposal:

Your face is fair, your form divine, Oh, darling, say that you'll be mine. I promise you'll have no regrets, Now—do I get those cigarettes?

And here's another stay-at-home story:

Lucey: "Why doesn't Harry ever take you to the movies any more?" Shirley: "One evening it rained and we stayed at home."

The modern girl has disproved one belief of medical science. Tight



clothing does not stop a girl's circulation. In fact, the tighter the clothing the more she circulates.

Hot tip department. 'Tis rumored that T/4 Paul Weissman of an Engineer unit over here was a cigar manufacturer in Berlin before the war. Paul sez his most popular brand was "hand grenade"—People would light them and throw them away within five seconds.

Afterthought. In Hollywood a hair is never cured. J. C. W.

Up Front With Mauldin



"I'm beginnin' to feel like a fugitive from th' law of averages."

Sad Sack in the Flesh: That's Roscoe Ates After Accidentally Mimicking Famous GI

Stammering Comedian Does His Act With USO Show Unit

By Allan Morrison Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Homespun, sandy-haired Roscoe Ates, the stammering, wide-eyed screen comedian, has been nominated by Ninth AF men as their choice to portray The Sad Sack, should Sgt. George Baker's cartoon character ever be filmed.

Ates was discharged from the Army as an over-38er last July after 27 months' service. He immediately enrolled as a USO entertainer, and since Oct. 1 has been overseas, heading a unit touring Army installations in Europe.

A veteran of World War I, Ates finished his Army service in this one as a major at Ellington Field, Texas.

Since his arrival in the ETO, the



Roscoe Ates

stuttering Mr. Ates has been kept very busy as No. 1 man of the USO

Ex-Major Now Touring Europe as Master Of Ceremonies

show, "Hold Everything," in which he is MC and general cut-up. But his greatest success was achieved during an entirely unintentional impersonation of the famous George Baker character, The Sad Sack.

"One night, while we were playing a Ninth Air Force fighter squadron," Ates said, "I put a helmet on backwards, picked up a rifle and walked out on the stage. The GIs really ate it up. I didn't get it then."

"After the show, some of the guys came backstage and told me that I looked more like The Sad Sack than he did himself."

At each performance now, Ates goes through the motions of the hapless, war-weary Sad Sack to the great enjoyment of his soldier audiences.

Sailor Who Fled Jap Prison Outwitted Foe for Two Years

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 20 (ANS).—The Navy permitted 23-year-old Machinist's Mate Charles O. Watkins, of St Petersburg, to describe for the first time how he outwitted the Japanese for two years and two weeks on half-a-dozen enemy-infested Philippine Islands after his escape from a prison camp.

Watkins and other Americans lived with the help of friendly natives, moving from village to village. On one occasion they killed a Japanese sympathizer who was planning to betray them. His worst experience came

when he was stricken with malaria, and could obtain little quinine.

He escaped from a prison camp on the Island of Palaman in August, 1942, with an Ordnance man, Joe Paul Wittle, of Seattle, Washington. Wittle was rescued before Watkins, who was found by Americans August 31, 1944.

The fugitives lived on rice, sometimes killing wild cattle for fresh meat. When fortunes ebbed low, they ate monkey meat.

Upon return to the United States he drew pay totalling \$2,010.

Nine Newark Strikers Get FDR's 'Greetings'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (ANS).—Nine men who took part in the Rubberset Company strike in Newark, N.J., which ended Thursday, have been drafted. Most of the employes involved were women.

At Chicago, a WMC spokesman said it had sent four men induction notices for quitting war jobs. The spokesman said the reported draftings indicate the tough attitude to be taken by draft boards from now on.

The WMC director of Region 2 (New York) previously had turned over names of 1,000 men who left war jobs in the Newark area, the spokesman said.

Virginian Is Awarded Congressional Medal

WASHINGTON, D.C. Jan. 20.—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded to 2/Lt. Ernest H. Dervishian, of Richmond, Va., Lt. Dervishian, then a technical sergeant leading a platoon of the 34th Inf. Div. against a German position in Italy, feigned death, then forced a machine-gun position to surrender after he threw a hand grenade into it. He then forced two more positions to surrender.

Life Hung on a Full Pocket

Parachute Harness Slips But Loop Snares Sergeant

NINTH BOMBER COMMAND HQ, Jan. 20.—Sgt. Walter F. McQue went out the bomb bay with his crew when their Marauder ran out of fuel in a snowstorm. As the parachute opened his harness was jerked from McQue's shoulders.

For 300 feet he hung onto the harness and fought against the numbing cold which was taking the strength and feeling from his fingers. His grip relaxed with 8,000 feet to go.

A loop of the web caught around the bulging contents of the knee pocket in his coveralls, leaving the Philadelphia gunner hanging head-down. He rode to earth that way, afraid to try and right himself. He got up and walked away uninjured.



Sgt. Walter F. McQue

AEF AFN Radio Programs

- TODAY
Time
1200—News.
1230—RCN Show.
1301—Atlantic Spotlight.
1330—Sammy Kaye.
1400—News.
1410—Spotlight.
1425—Anne Shelton.
1455—American Sports.
1501—National Barn Dance.
1530—Andre Kostelanetz.
1601—At Ease.
1615—Navy Mixture.
1700—News.
1800—News.
1805—Map Mark up.
1810—American Sports.
1815—Intermezzo.
1845—Raymond Scott.
1901—Jack Benny.
1930—All Join In.
2000—World News.

- 2015—Dorothy Carless Program.
2045—Organ.
2100—News.
2105—Mail Call.
2135—Guy Lombardo.
2201—Sunday Half-Hour.
2230—AEF Radio Weekly.
2301—News.
TOMORROW
9601—Rise and Shine.
0700—News.
0715—Vera Lynn Songs.
0725—Program Summary.
0801—Combat Diary.
0815—Personal Album.
0830—Music in Modern Manner.
0900—Headlines.
0920—Program Summary.
0925—Medley.
1001—Mail Call.
1030—Music While You Work.
1102—U.S. News.
1106—Duffie Bag.



The Communique Said Only



PATROL ACTIVITIES

...But It Takes Brains, Guts,
Initiative to Do the Job of
Procuring Vital Information

By Ed Wilcox
Warweek Staff Writer

IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, Jan. 20.—The weather was ideal. It had gotten dark early and a light rain was falling now.

A handful of men stood beside a building and the sergeant spoke in low tones. He would direct a few words to each man and, turning, point into the inky blackness, indicating a direction. And the rain continued to fall and caused little rivulets to run down their backs. The men stood silently, listening to the sergeant and keeping their carbines and Thompsons butt-up to keep the barrel dry.

"We got a damn fine break on the weather," the sergeant drawled, glancing approvingly at the low-hanging clouds. "We'll give 'em fits tonight," he said. They turned and started up the muddy path toward the railroad tracks, keeping close contact in the dark. The night patrol was on its way.

As the patrol neared the rail embankment, they spread out thinly, leaving a 20-yard interval between each man. At a signal from the sergeant they were over the top of the embankment and sliding down the cinder slope on the German side. The whole thing had been done faster than you could say "Heinrich Himmler."

Shortly after midnight the patrol returned. The rain continued to fall and the mud made a sucking noise as they slogged along the path leading back to their outpost. Some of the mud had been washed from the blackened faces of the night patrol, three of the men no longer carried grenades, taped to the front of their jackets. They had seen a little skirmish, but all of the men had managed to get back and they brought a water-soaked Kraut along with them for good measure.

The German stumbled along reluctantly, halting every few minutes to protest in German.

"Shut up, jerk!" one of the men told him, pushing him along the path, "You never had it so good before."

Patrolling Is Tough

Well into the early hours of the morning, battalion officers pored over the report made by the patrol. The situation, rainy as it was, looked bright for us. At dawn the next morning we launched an attack, killed more than a score of Germans, captured twice that number, and gained another strong-point on the road to Berlin.

That story was told by an officer of one of the units now fighting on German soil. He was a young fellow with carrot-red hair and he chattered away in a typical Jersey rush of words. His name is Captain Alfred Koenig, he hails from Brunswick, N.J., and in his outfit he is considered an authority on the gentle art of patrolling and scouting.

"Whenever I see one of those short one-paragraph items on the bottom of page four in a newspaper which says, 'Action was limited to patrols,' I always get burned up. If people only knew it, patrolling is probably as tough a job and as specialized as any detail the army can name."

We were talking in the attic of a three-story house in which the company O.P. was located. The captain squinted through a captured German scope and said, "Hell, patrolling is the most dangerous game—but there's something about it that fascinates me. I still go on

This story is about those everyday GIs who do an everyday job—patrolling. It is the "routine" side of war—it's happening 24 hours a day—but never makes the headlines. Generally it's dismissed with the terse report—"...action was limited to patrolling."—But behind those few lines of type lies a story of heroism.

patrols just for the kick of pitting my wits against Jerry's."

"There are two kinds of patrol," the captain confided. "There's the reconnaissance patrol—that's to get the dope on Jerry and get it back as easily as possible. We emphasize keeping out of sight and avoiding any fuss on recon patrols."

Armed to the Teeth

"But on combat patrols," he continued, "We set out in a group of anywhere from a dozen to 40 men with the express purpose of contacting the enemy and giving it to him fast and furious. Combat patrols go out armed to the teeth with plenty of fire-power from automatic weapons. Usually we try to include a bazooka in the group—you'd be surprised the impression that thing makes on the super-boys. Scares hell out of them."

"The most important thing about patrolling is patience and headwork. If a guy is fired on, he shouldn't return the fire and tip his position

—he is smarter to hold his fire and move to another spot and wait. A patrol isn't much good if it comes back as soon as the Germans open fire.

"I always try to do the thing that isn't expected," the captain said. "If those Krauts expect me to turn back after a burst from one of their machine pistols, that's just when I'm going to stick there and turn the tables on 'em."

Just then Lt. Fred Towles, a soft spoken, dark-haired gent from North Carolina, popped his head into the attic.

No Rule Book

"There's a man who knows his patrolling," Captain Koenig said. The lieutenant came over to where we were standing, looking through the scope at a group of buildings 200 yards away where the Germans were.

"I'll say one thing for sure," said the lieutenant, "you never get to know the Jerries for what they are until you get real chummy with them. I've been behind their lines so much I been pickin' up my mail from their orderly tent—attached for rations 'n quarters you might call it.

"Well they don't play by the rules—if there are any rules to fighting a war. They'll do anything to trick you and mislead you and they don't respect their dead, our dead, anybody's wounded men, or anybody's medics."

Ammo Stretcher Bearing

The captain stepped up to the scope and wheeled it far to the left. He adjusted the little wheel at the bottom and turned to me. "Take a look at that pillbox and tell me what you think of it—then I'll tell you a yarn about the way Jerry fights nowadays."

I looked through the scope and saw a badly battered pillbox that looked as if it had been under direct fire of heavy TD guns, besieged by bangalore, torpedoes and bazooka fire. "What hit that thing," I asked wonderingly.

"Yesterday," the captain said, "We fired several rounds of 75s at that thing at almost point blank range. It silenced their guns for the rest of the day. Then, early last night, just as it was getting dusk, we saw an ambulance pull up. You could see the large red cross and then I could make out stretcher-bearers walking back and forth from the entrance to the ambulance.

"So I decided to have a closer look. When I looked at it through the glasses, the b.....s weren't taking wounded out on those stretchers—they were bringing in ammunition. Well—we blew hell out of their phoney ammo truck with the Red Cross. They'll do any-

thing these days. They're desperate."

The lieutenant turned away from the scope and said, "That's why I like to go after those jerks on combat patrols—I've seen them fire on our Graves Registration truck not more than a week ago. And they don't respect our medics in the least. And they booby-trapped their dead all through France and here, too."

Trigger Happy Krauts

"We've got a bunch of good men here in this company for patrolling," the captain said, wiping his forehead with his sleeve. "There aren't many companies that can show a record of fighting like ours with no KIA's on patrols since D-Day. We had a couple shot up but they came through all right."

"These Krauts we're running up against here are trigger-happy. If you make a little noise they fire and give away their position. They're still tricky though and they yell at us in English telling us to 'hold it up' or 'wait a minute.' They're still tricky, but they aren't the soldiers we were up against in the past."

The lieutenant said goodbye and started down the narrow, creaking steps. "He's leaving in a few minutes," the captain explained. "As soon as it begins to get dark they'll take off—it's almost time now."

"You might say the art of successful patrolling is built on the

'look and feel' theory," the captain continued. "You have to rely on your eyesight, ears and touch. You got to know the sounds of the night and be able to pick out the sounds that are man-made. And when you hear shooting you must be able to tell if it is the enemy and what the weapon is—that comes with practice and study."

The captain listened a moment and turned and peered out of the window straining to hear a sound that I couldn't hear. "They're on their way," he said. "Can you tell where they are?" I said that I couldn't and he gave me a rough idea. They were headed straight for the cluster of buildings where the Germans were. I tried to see where they were and finally gave up. I was almost sympathetic with the Germans—these boys were like ghosts, flitting silently through the German positions.

Just then there was the sudden, blur of noise that comes from a German machine pistol. "Must be getting close now," the captain observed matter-of-factly.

In a few minutes you could hear a guttural voice shouting, "Hey! Hold it up a minute—wait for me!" But the trick didn't work. The Yanks were on to Jerry's tricks and they just let a profane answer die in their clenched teeth. The boys who provide that paragraph, "Action limited to patrols," don't have much to say—not with words, anyhow.



Yank patrol moves cautiously into area strewn with dead Germans.

The Red Blitz Is Going

GREAT GUNS

By Joe Weston
Warweek Staff Writer

THE second hand was straight up. A snow-covered mitten covering the hand of a Soviet artilleryman wiped the frost from the watch crystal. It was 1000 hours, Jan. 12.

Uncounted thousands of massed artillery pieces poured salvos of hate into German positions from southern Poland to East Prussia. This was the jump-off of the terrific Red Army winter offensive. An offensive the Soviet press choose to call "Operation Berlin."

The icy air screamed over the heads of advancing Red infantrymen, cavalry and tankers as the creeping artillery barrage filled the Nazi trenches and strong-points with half-conscious men, stunned by the high shelling.

Three Million Men

As this is being written, Red Army troops have penetrated into the "Lebensraum" at three points. Warsaw and Krakow have been liberated as well as more than 3,000 other towns and villages along a 550-mile front. Soviet armies have gained 130 miles in the past week on the Polish front alone.

Six armies totalling nearly three million Red soldiers, including corps of tank divisions, are cascading west toward the "operational goal."

Booming along behind the troops—with the troops—and ahead of the troops is the ARTILLERY—"The Main Shock Force" of the Red Army.

Once again this "Shock Force" is clearing the road to Berlin, as it did at Stalingrad and Kiev and Vitebsk. The House that Hitler built is getting the Fuehrer kicked out of it by the greatest concentration of offensive wheel-to-wheel fire power the world has ever seen.

This massed artillery pattern is well known to the shell-shocked Jerry who was at Moscow or Stalingrad or Leningrad—and who now inhabits a bed in a Berlin mental hospital. It is unfortunate that he cannot pass on the rich fruits of his experience to the Kraut recruits now in the line.

If he was in better health, his combat tips to the new boys might read something like this:

Guns Stall Blitz

When the Germans invaded the Soviet Union the Red Army already possessed first-class artillery. And that was one of the most important reasons why the Nazi blitz stalled.

During peacetime the entire Soviet artillery, including the large caliber guns, had been trained to deal with tanks. The Red Army

strategists were on the beam. They had watched the Kraut blitz through Western Europe—and they had profited well.

Wheel to Wheel

At Moscow, the Reds had massed anti-tank guns wheel to wheel. Artillery of all types was set for point-blank fire at the lumbering Jerry armor. German Tigers, Ferdinands, Panthers and King Tigers rushed in where they should have stayed in bed. They got knocked off with neatness and dispatch—nearly 1,500 of them—by the deadly Red gunners. As a result, the General Staff had to change tactics in the middle of a battle. Losses of men and equipment were tremendous. The "blitz" sputtered, coughed—and finally developed a first-rate case of asthma. Not enough, it is true, to completely stop the German advance in the early days. But the artillery did slow up the armor—and gained valuable time for the USSR.

In Jan., 1942, Marshal Stalin figured out an S.O.P. for the artillery based strictly on offensive mea-

sures. He instructed that artillery action against the enemy defense must be continuously sustained both during the preparation of an attack, during the attack itself, and in exploiting the break-through.

This was the blackboard quarterbacking which brought the Red steamroller to its present climactic position. It is the S.O.P. for artillery which is making a mastered race out of the Master Race.

In Nov., 1942, the Red Army at Stalingrad launched the counter-offensive which, despite some necessary slowdowns and stoppages hasn't stopped rolling since. It was the blueprint for today's offensive.

Always Massed Fire

Then as now, the massed, sudden use of artillery insured the success of the break-through. Mortars, rocket-firing Katushas, anti-tank guns, howitzers, guns of all calibers and sizes—stationary and self-propelled, with one gun for every two yards of front—proved highly disconcerting to the sensitive Krauts when fired at point-blank range.

Then came Ivan. He moved and he fired and he moved. But always massed and continuous fire. He walked and he rode the tanks, and in front of him was always that murderous, paralyzing artillery barrage—creeping just ahead of the advance. The mobile infantry, cavalry and tankers which were then thrown into the hole in the Nazi doughnut were also provided with massed artillery escort.

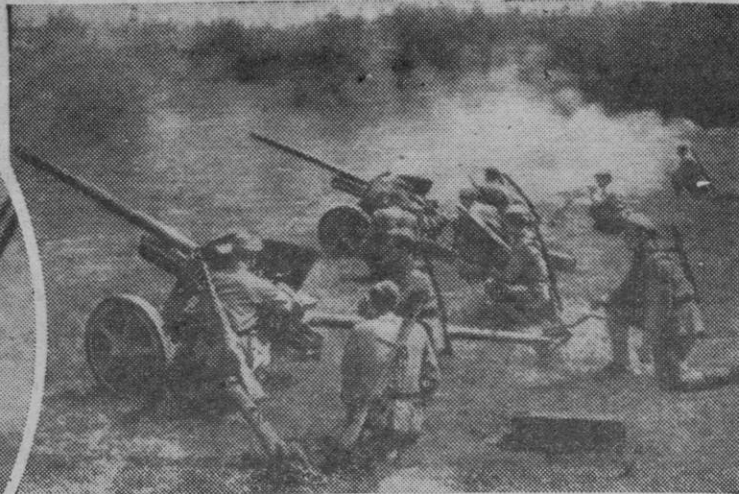
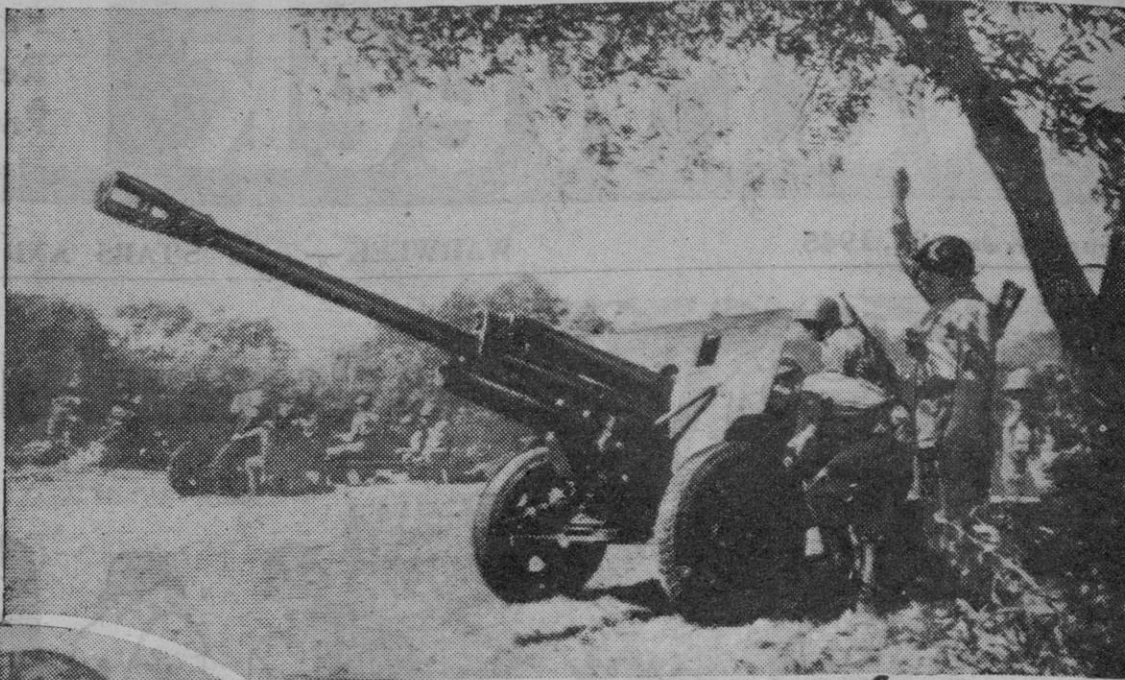
The net result of the Stalingrad engagement is well known. Even Joe Goebbels, No. 1 Kraut press-agent, couldn't pass that one off. It is to be hoped that he has a better explanation for the current Red offensive than the too-familiar—"Our armies are withdrawing according to plan."

New Techniques

The Red Armies, riding along on the backbone of their artillery, have come a long way since Stalingrad. The historic city and most of the USSR are now a rear area. But the tactics haven't changed a bit—just the locale.

As the war has progressed so has the Red artillery. New battles, new techniques—same artillery.

According to a recent report by



Soviet Information Service.

MASSED BATTERIES of Red Army artillery like these pour hail of steel on retreating Krauts. Lt. Simeon Myasnikow (top) drops his hand and Red "Shock Force" booms victory tune on Polish fronts. Artilleryman Clement Akhmetov (circle) holds 1st Red Army shell to land in East Prussia in current winter offensive.

Lt. Col. Viktor Smirnov, Red Army, the Soviet artillery now shies away from long-range, stationary emplaced guns. By long range, the good colonel means anything more than 10 or 15 miles.

"Our designers," he says, "have preferred to go in for howitzers, which means increasing the power of the projectiles even if it tends to cut the range, at the same time retaining mobility. Approximately ten miles is the maximum useful range for artillery."

Mobility Is Vital

The report also states that the Red artillery has practically ceased using extremely long range guns because it is senseless to build costly emplacements and transport unwieldy giant guns when the objective can be reached rapidly by armored battering rams or even motorized infantry.

"It is far more effective to en-

The commander ordered a halt and the column swerved from the road. The enormous guns, to which anything less than a three-foot wall seemed as fragile as glass, sidled among the slender trees, looking particularly ungainly and tremendous. Guards were posted and a few of the gun crews alerted for possible action.

"Then it happened. Fifty-eight German panzers and twenty troop carriers bore down headlong on the batteries, which had no time to get into fighting formations.

"The panzers approached in open order, racing for the grove, their cannon and machine-guns blazing. The Red order was 'Stand fast—and wait.'

"Capt. Semyon Terekhov turned his gun on the enemy tanks and waited for them to get in close range. The gunlayer was killed. Terekhov replaced him. A direct hit set the first German tank ablaze. Terekhov was killed at his gun after he had gotten another tank.

Guns vs. Panzers

"Imanov's gun was concealed in a ryefield. He was nearest the enemy, and had to withstand the attack of 26 machines. His gun shield was smashed, but he resisted the temptation to fire until the leading tank was looming right over him, whereupon he killed it with his first shell. Imanov smashed four panzers by looking into the slits of their eyes with his howitzer. "Sgt. Maj. Shamin knocked out two tanks. Sgt. Amershayev accounted for two more. Pokrovsky died near the flaming tank he had set afire.

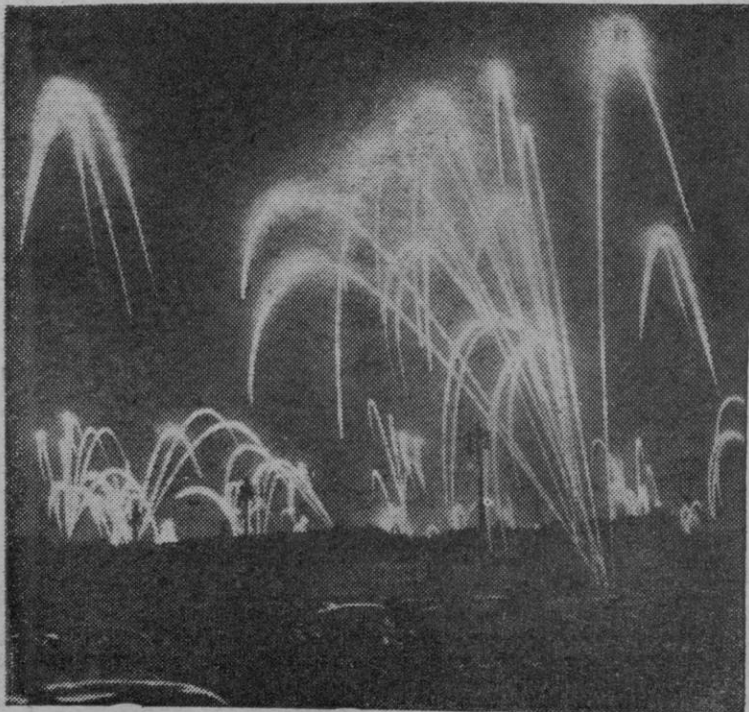
"The enemy tried to skirt the Soviet positions. The artillerymen turned their guns. To the rear of the batteries, the kitchen men and the drivers were holding their own against Nazi Tommy-gunsners.

"In two hours the Red artillerymen put 24 heavy German tanks out of commission. Towards the end of the second hour the enemy retreated."

Soviet artillerymen are the giants in a land of giants. Like their comrades and allied soldiers everywhere, they fight with hate in their hearts and Berlin in their eyes.

Allied troops on all fronts go along with the Red newspaper "Pravda" in saying, "May the Soviet artillery live long and prosper well."

● For the past week the onrushing Red Armies have been doing a chain-store business in dead Krauts. From the east and from the west Allied soldiers are clamping the steel jaws of destiny around the Nazi throat. The deadly Soviet breakthrough on the eastern front once again points up the pulverizing effect of the massed, wheel-to-wheel artillery fire which has been the back-bone of the Red offensive power since Stalingrad.



Soviet Information Service.

MOSCOW CELEBRATES Red Liberation of Warsaw with artillery salvos and fireworks.

Courage, Command, Co-ordination

Our Battle Teams Clicked Perfectly In Bastogne Stand

By Ralph Harwood
Warweek Staff Writer

SMALL wonder that few battles of the war have received the attention the defense of Bastogne has. Aside from its great significance as the block upon which the German westward drive first stumbled and then got its neck chopped, this fight really had the storybook touch. Nothing of the dramatic or heroic was missing from the picture.

To begin with, a division—a famous airborne outfit, at that—is rushed in to hold a vital communications center, right in the teeth of Von Rundstedt's attack. Armored elements also grind in to backstop the infantry and serve as mobile artillery. Other groups of hard-hit troops fall back on the town and are incorporated into the hasty defensive setup.

Doughboys grimly dig into the snow-covered ground in the bitter cold. The first panzer hammerblows fall and are beaten back. Bastogne is enveloped, cut off by land. Supplies and ammunition run desperately low. Then the weather breaks clear and C-47s swarm over to drop fresh supplies. Bombed, shelled incessantly, the besieged troops doggedly hold off the best the enemy can hurl at them.

A veteran American armored division hacks slowly closer, cutting a corridor from the south. Christmas Day arrives, and the Germans mount their climax attack. They are defeated. Their chance has run out.

Men Against Steel

It was truly a soldier's battle, men against steel, refusing to budge. It was the epic proof of the American soldier's mettle. Scores of news and magazine writers went to town on the story of Bastogne. The superlatives flew thick and fast.

The men of Bastogne themselves, reading these glowing accounts of their individual and collective bravery, probably said "nuts," or something else the equivalent of what their commander had replied to a certain German surrender ultimatum.

But the general—Brig. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, acting commander of the 101st Airborne Division at the action—doesn't say "nuts" to these stories. Retrospectively weighing the factors which contributed to the successful defense, he gives first place to the fact that "every soldier on the Bastogne perimeter accepted the risk of the situation and stood his ground with unwavering courage."

Col. Bud Harper, CO of the 327th Glider Regiment, explained it this way:

"All we commanders at Bastogne



TIRED BUT VICTORIOUS, two infantry Joes take it easy at the scene of their great stand.

could do was to put our men on what we considered the critical ground. When that was done, the battle was delivered into their hands. The question of whether we were to survive and win was then up to the individual soldier."

Five Main Attacks

The battle record of Col. Harper's own regiment proved his statement. In the latter stages of the battle the 327th covered half of the Bastogne perimeter, facing west, east and south. It bore the brunt of two of the five main German attacks launched on a regimental scale.

As military analysts examine the battle in the cold light of its results they see it as a classic example of co-ordination between the various arms involved—the ground with the air, and the armor and artillery with the infantry on the ground.

Then, too, the defense is regarded as having been masterfully conducted from a command standpoint, particularly in the conservation of reserves. There was never a time when the reserve at Bastogne was committed and at all times the principle was to defend the perimeter with as thin a line as possible. The reserve was kept in the position of a fire truck, ready to meet any considerable breakthrough, if it came to that.

Courage And Position Paid Off

General McAuliffe credits the natural defensive strength of the ground surrounding Bastogne as a factor second only to the courage of his men in the successful struggle. That every advantage of position was fully taken in disposing the perimeter forces and setting up the inside defense in depth, is

evident in the quantity of burned out German armor which litters the approaches to the town, and the extremely high toll of enemy foot troops that is known to have been taken.

As another vital factor in the defense, General McAuliffe stress-



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo
GLIDER TROOPS man .30 cal. machine gun on the Bastogne perimeter.

es the great margin of superiority enjoyed by the American artillery, including the brilliant work of the tank and tank-destroyer task forces. An armored reserve was created from elements of the 10th Armored Division and 705th TD Battalion to act as mobile artillery and a second line of defense against at-

tacks in strength at any point on the perimeter.

The bulk of the field artillery was grouped in the hub of the defense, situated so as to make possible a 360-degree traverse and the quick direction of massed fire against any point of eruption. Commanders at Bastogne estimate that half of all enemy attacks were completely dispersed by the American artillery fire before the attacking forces could close with the perimeter infantry. The remaining half were greatly reduced in strength by the time they closed in.

A fourth factor in the defense, General McAuliffe adds, was certainly the uniquely successful co-ordination of the air attack with the ground resistance. Repeatedly, the fighter-bombers came in to jump on enemy concentrations just outside the American rim, and the effect of their bombing and strafing in crippling the striking power of superior German forces cannot be over-estimated.

Air-Ground Clicks

The business of support, however, was strictly a two-way affair at Bastogne, where air-ground co-operation was carried to a new high. When the P-47s, P-38s and P-15s came in to drop their cookies or heat up their fifties, sometimes they found the terrific concentration of enemy flak too thick for them. In these cases, the positions of the German ack-ack batteries were immediately relayed to the ground artillery. The 105s, 155s and the armored guns then hammered them into comparative silence so the planes could do their stuff. The air-ground team really clicked at Bastogne, with each arm supporting the other.

The essence of the tactical

German Armor Was Pulverized In Mill Of Mutual Support

measures employed at Bastogne is best expressed in the orders which were given to all infantry troops on the perimeter. They were to stay in their foxholes and positions even if enemy tank attacks carried on through or over them. They were never to pull back.

It was explained to the infantry that their own armor, arranged in depth behind them, would deal with enemy tanks that broke through, and that this would occur at about the same time the enemy infantry tried to follow in on the penetration. If they could maintain their dug-in positions, even though passed by some armor, they would be able to handle the German foot troops when they made their attempt to close. This is precisely what happened time and again at Bastogne.

Roughly 50 percent of the enemy armor destroyed at Bastogne was hit either by flank shots or shots from the rear. Which means that a great weight of German tanks at various times and places moved over or around the defending American infantry line before smacking into waiting American tanks and TDs. It proves that armor can be allowed to sift through an infantry line without nullifying the line's effectiveness.

They Got Through—But Died

In only two cases during the siege was the perimeter overrun at some point by enemy foot troops and actually broken. The first of these breaches was healed within 24 hours in an action in which tanks combined with infantry to restore the original line. The second case was where a company was overrun by a column of 17 tanks and something more than a battalion of foot troops, many of whom rode the tanks.

The tail end of the German column was just clearing the outer defense line, however, when the lead elements were engaged by a body of infantry and a small group of tank destroyers at the edge of a wood farther inside the circle. Three of the tanks were knocked out by bazooka fire, and the remaining 14 were potted in swift succession by the well-situated TDs.

Every man of the breakthrough unit was killed or captured. The American infantry company which had been overrun on the perimeter had suffered only 20 casualties, and quickly closed the gap before any of the Germans could use it as an exit. When the shooting stopped they had taken 98 enemy prisoners. The Bastogne defensive plan worked to perfection. Soldier courage, skillful command and clock-like co-ordination between the infantry, the armor, the artillery and the air wrote a page for American military history, and altered a few in the German book.



AMERICAN ARMOR backed the doughboys on the rim and quickly took care of enemy tanks that broke through the thin line. The infantry stayed put to stop German foot troops trying to follow in.



YANK ARTILLERY like the 105mm. howitzer pictured here smearing half of the German assaults on Bastogne before they got close, and crippled the other 50 percent before they reached the infantry.

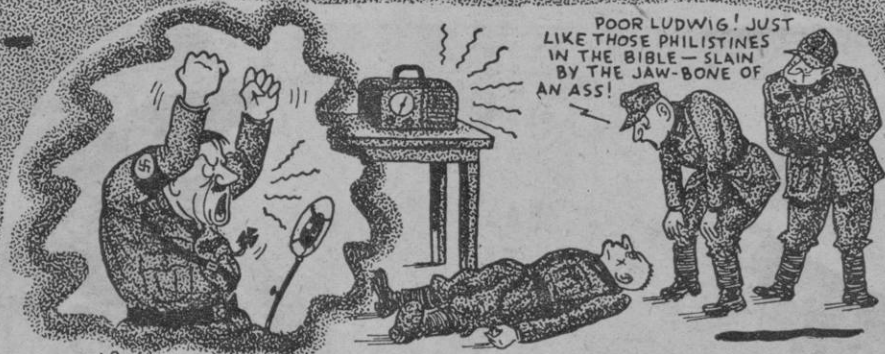
GI JERRY

by Lt. Dave Breger

Nozi Guide-Book Part 31



Lt. Dave Breger



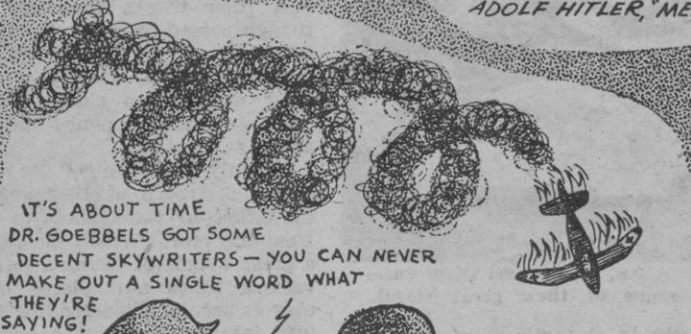
POOR LUDWIG! JUST LIKE THOSE PHILISTINES IN THE BIBLE — SLAIN BY THE JAW-BONE OF AN ASS!

"The masses understand only when they are conscious of a master. The tougher and more brutal your phrasing the more people you will convince."
 "Good propaganda is repetition. People don't know what one talks about if one does not repeat the same story again and again. But when one always repeats the same thing they are convinced."
 ADOLF HITLER, "MEIN KAMPF"

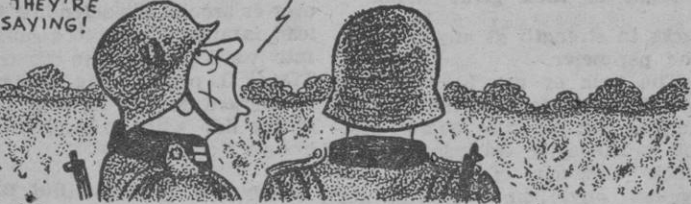


I WONDER IF IT'S HIM OR ONE OF US!

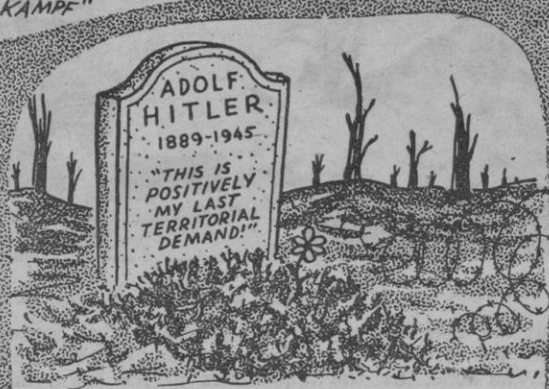
"The leaders of the party swear to go forward — if necessary to sacrifice their lives."
 ADOLF HITLER, FEB. 24, 1920
 "If I won't be victor tomorrow in the afternoon I shall be dead."
 ADOLF HITLER, NOV. 8, 1923
 "Tomorrow will see either a Nationalist Socialist government or my death."
 ADOLF HITLER, NOV. 8, 1923
 "If the party falls to pieces I shall end my own life with a pistol within three minutes."
 ADOLF HITLER, DEC. 8, 1932
 "... until victory is secured or I will not survive the outcome."
 ADOLF HITLER, SEPT. 1, 1939
 "My own life and my own health are of no importance."
 ADOLF HITLER, DEC. 10, 1940



IT'S ABOUT TIME DR. GOEBBELS GOT SOME DECENT SKYWRITERS — YOU CAN NEVER MAKE OUT A SINGLE WORD WHAT THEY'RE SAYING!



"By persuasive publicity we will reach our goal: that the whole nation will think uniformly and that these will exist only one public opinion for all."
 DR. GOEBBELS, MAR. 19, 1934



"If I had the Ural Mountains with their incalculable treasures in raw materials, Siberia with its vast forests and the Ukraine with its tremendous wheat fields, Germany and the National Socialist leadership would swim in plenty!"
 ADOLF HITLER, SEPT. 12, 1936

The General Lost a Star—A Tanker His Tank

This is the first of several stories WARWEEK will run on General and outstanding enlisted-man combinations which play such an important part in the success of a division in combat. Here are two outstanding men out of more than 1,000. One is a high ranking officer whose success lies in the planning; the other is an enlisted man whose success lies in his ability to translate plans from a general into yards gained on the ground, Germans killed in a week. It is through this combined operation that the American armies have achieved outstanding combat results. These are two men from a division. They are representative of the many who are doing exemplary work which, added up, spells Victory.

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT W. GROW, commander of the 6th Armored Division, is probably the only general officer in the U.S. Army to be busted to brigadier—by the Krauts.

It all happened somewhere in France when the 6th Armored spearheaded the Third Army race into Germany.

The general was up front with one of his artillery outfits observing the effect of the fire when an 88mm landed a short distance away. Before he could say "What the hell," a small chunk of shrapnel zipped along the front of his

helmet—cutting away one of his stars clean as a whistle.

Being up front with his men is General Grow's pet outdoor activity.

An enlisted man of the 86th Recon. told this story:

"I was on outpost duty on the run to Brest," he said, "and was crouched in my foxhole when all of a sudden here was the general himself standing there and asking directions to the most extreme outpost of the unit."

"I was scared to death and I must have looked it. But the general talked to me for a while and as he was about to leave he

said that he was scared as hell, too. And not to let it bother me. And then he left."

General Grow's only boast is that he is as good a soldier as any man in his outfit. And that takes some doing, according to him.

One of his staff officers told the story of his message to a corps commander during the battle around Avranches. It seems that the division was being given short and limited objectives as they pushed toward Brest.

The general found that he was reaching the objectives and was able to push on but couldn't because of orders.

Finally he called corps and his telephonic conversation with the corps commander has become one of the classics of the 6th A. Divisional history.

His blistering comment has become a matter of tradition in the division.

Gen. Grow was born in Sibley, Iowa, on Feb. 14, 1895. He has served continually with tank outfits since the early 30's from Fort Eustis, Va., to the present. He was assistant chief of staff G-3 of the 2d Armored at Fort Benning under Lt. General George S. Patton in 1941. He served also with the 5th, 8th and 10th Armored Divisions. He assumed command of the 6th in June, 1943 at Camp Cooke, California.

General Grow joined the regular Army as a cavalryman, Nov. 28, 1916, after graduation from the University of Minnesota. His promotion to brigadier general came in March, 1942, and the other star was added Sept. 17, 1943.

* * *

S/Sgt Everett H. Tourjee, Catskill, New York, felt like a GI in a PX with a 1,000 francs and no ration card.

Here he was—chosen the outstanding tanker in an outfit of first class fighting men by his CG, Major General Robert C. Grow—and he didn't even have a tank.

His tank, which had been his home, his protection and his "baby" ever since he hit the beachhead with it, July 27th, was gone. It had been shot up—and all the original crew were casualties—while he had been on pass.

But Tourjee, his tank and his men, had done a terrific job.

As part of the 68th Armored Regiment, he won himself a Silver Star during the Gramercy Wood engagement by taking command of a tank platoon after the lieutenant was killed, holding open a bridge and keeping a foothold on an all-important bridgehead at Han-sur-Neid on Nov. 11.

Han-sur-Neid was a most critical point, Major General Grow explained, and the success or failure of our whole operation depended on this crossing. The bridge was wired for demolition and if Tourjee hadn't held on in the face of almost certain death they would have blown it and probably stopped everybody.

Knows His Stuff

S/Sgt. Tourjee is 31 years old and holds a Purple Heart with a cluster. He came into the Army

in April, 1942. He joined the 6th Armored at Camp Chaffee, Ark., a few days later, and has been with them ever since.

His selection as the outstanding enlisted man in the outfit was based not only on his decorations. The 6th has a lot of men with ribbons.

"He is a natural born leader," his immediate CO said. "The men respect him and the officers trust him. His judgment is keen and when he says 'go' the men feel that he knows his stuff. That, after all, is the final test."

Tourjee was a combination farmer, machinist and construction worker in his home town before the war and he hopes to get back to it in one piece again.

"I'd just as soon be an outstanding civilian," he said, "but I've got a job to do now and the better I do it the quicker I get home."

THE OLD SERGEANT'S CORNER



Lt. W. B. Dietz, member of an Armored Engineer Battalion which is now doing its stuff on the "sacred soil" of Hitler's tottering Reich, has seen too many tank recovery men hurt by enemy mines.

A couple of simple precautions, he reasoned, would avoid these casualties. Here are excerpts from his letter to Warweek's Old Sergeant, who used to be in the Engineers himself, once:

"Before moving the tank, empty it of all ammunition, gasoline and other inflammables. There may be mines under the tank which, if detonated in the process of pulling the tank away, may cause a fire."

"For the same reason, once the towline is attached to the tank, get all personnel far enough from the tank to prevent injuries from exploding mines."

Lt. Dietz points out that it is impossible for engineers to remove mines far under a stranded armored vehicle and that these precautions will protect the maintenance crews when working in enemy minefields.

* * *

"Patton's Ghosts"—42nd Cav. Recon. Sqdn.—come up with a few "Hot Patch" suggestions. Old Sarge passes 'em on for comment. The necessary items are electricians' rubber tape, an old tin can from a used hot patch and a vulcanizer press. Place the tape over the hole to be patched, cover the tape with K-ration cellophane to prevent the tape from sticking to the tin, place a gasoline soaked cardboard in the old hot patch tin, then place in the press as you would ordinarily do. Ignite the cardboard and wait for results. Be sure this method is completely shielded from the wind.

NEXT WEEK: The President's report to the American people: "The State of the Union." Also Newscope and Combat Tips. Army Talks, Sat., Jan. 27, 1945.



Sixth Armored Division Photo
 Major Gen. Robert W. Grow and S/Sgt. Everett H. Tourjee.

This Was America Last Week:

Lights in Times Square Go Out As Brownout Switch Is Pulled

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—This was the week in which War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes banished the so-called "dimout"—which still looks like blinding light to those returning from Europe. The "brownout" starts next month. Already The New York Times electric sign in Times Square has been blacked out and stage folk are bemoaning the fact that their names can only appear in bright lights two more weeks.

AND because of heavy snow which has missed little of the country, railroads have been instructed to cut out passenger services where necessary in order to move war materials over the rails.

Boston is looking ahead to a more beautiful city. There is an exhibit at the Museum of Fine Arts of plans for opening up of Copley Square—it is proposed to square off the street in front of Trinity Church and extend Trinity Place through to Newbury Street.

Boogie Woogie in a Concert Hall

IN Los Angeles they're talking about the big barrelhouse boogie woogie and blues convention at Philharmonic Auditorium last night—first time swing invaded that staid place. There was a galaxy of big-name bands and a three-way jam session via radio, with Duke Ellington there, Benny Goodman in New York and Louis Armstrong in New Orleans. Gallery jazzies whistled, clapped, stomped and cheered in a demonstration that beat all records. Only one dowager wasn't "sent"—she was seen walking out on the performance—although it might have been a 'phone call.

Eleanor Roosevelt in her column "My Day" asked the nation to turn its thoughts "in gratitude and appreciation" to the infantry. Allaying fears of infantrymen who sometimes feel their job is not appreciated, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "All of us know that on every front final victory is never assured until the infantry marches in."

Windy City Airs Plans for New Airport

AND in Chicago they figured that the present airport is not capable of expansion to meet post-war plans and a new one, to cost \$20,000,000, is suggested.

FOREMOST event of the week, perhaps, was Shirley Temple's first real, four-in-hand, point-to-point movie kiss. She liked it, her managers say, and declared a smooch she got on the cheek two years ago "didn't count." Young Jerome Courtland, her boyfriend in the picture, "Bashful," planted this epochal buster after hoydenish Shirley shouted, "Don't dodge!" To make sure it would all look innocent and impersonal, Hollywood had 20 "servicemen" kiss the Great Sweet Kid immediately afterwards. Shirley's 16 now.



Shirley Temple

Best public doing of the week was the 39th annual National Western Stock Show Horse Show and Rodeo, at Denver, where the kids wore cowboy garb and one and all thought 8,000 head of finely-bred cattle looked mighty fine.

New York had a new show, too—"Good Night Ladies"—which outflanked Broadway after lasting 100 weeks in Chicago. There is ogling, knee slapping, whistling and other athletic stuff. Says the Daily News—"You could write the plot yourself by putting a pencil between your toes and wiggling your foot."

TWO revivals—"La Vie Parisienne" and "Empower Jones"—make the only other stage news along the Steaming Stem. But the American Theater Wing is reported to be rushing plans for Stage Door Canteens in Paris and Brussels. Berlin and Tokyo also are on the list but not marked "urgent." The cast hasn't learned Russian yet, anyway.

The Navy has stolen the interest away from curves, contours and caresses in its picture shown this week, "Fighting Lady," the saga of an aircraft carrier. In technicolor film it represents two years work and two years of life on a flat top in the Pacific, showing battles of the Marianas and Philippine waters. Few movies have been as enthusiastically reviewed.

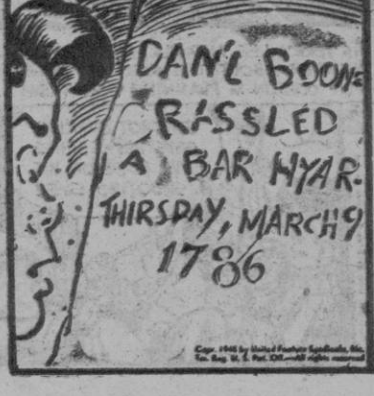
Hope Leads Radio Pack; McGees Trail

BOB HOPE still leads radio ratings, and after him come Fibber McGee and Molly. There is practically no change in record listings, either, "Accentuate the Positive," sung by Johnny Mercer, has crept up to second place behind Crosby and the Andrews Sisters singing "Don't Fence Me In." Then come the Inkspots' "I'm Making Believe," and Ella Fitzgerald's, "Don't Fence Me In."

Among the magazines, Life is planning new kinds of homes for us; Harpers' writer John Fischer thinks we should prepare against war by having strong outposts in the Pacific and Atlantic and production geared rather than have a large standing army, and the Satepost is concerned because American history is taught inadequately in our schools.

THE Gallup Institute polled opinion on whether we should use gas against the Japs since they threaten to lynch American airmen forced down there. Forty-seven percent said "No," 43 percent said "Yes," and ten percent were undecided.

Li'l Abner



By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp



Dark-Horse Golfers Lead In Tucson Golf Tourney

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 20.—Joe Zarhardt, of Philadelphia, toured the El Rio course in 65, five below par, to lead the first round of the Tucson Open golf tournament, which started here yesterday.

Despite his brilliant golf Zarhardt held only a one-stroke lead over five others deadlocked in second place. They are Leonard Dodson, Kansas City; Claude Harmon, Lochmoor, Mich.; Bruce Coltart, Atlantic City, N.J.; Leland Gibson, Randolph Field, Tex., and Jim Gauntt, Ardmore, Okla. The comparative unknowns in the national golf picture overshadowed the big name players. Byron Nelson, pre-tournament favorite, was tied for third with Harold "Jug" McSpaden and Sammy Snead, all with 67s. Nelson carded a four-below-par 31 on the first nine holes, but blew up on the way in and was lucky to score 36.

Pug Loses Twice The Same Night In Two States

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Charley Robinson, of Penns Grove, N.J., has the unique distinction of losing two bouts in separate rings in two different states Thursday night—all in less than one hour. Robinson, a 190-pounder, lost a six-round decision to Louis Long, of Chicago, at Camden, N.J., then dressed and boarded a bus for Philadelphia. He lost to Johnny Allen, on a technical knockout when the bout was stopped because of deep cuts on Robinson's face.

Jacobs Believes Louis Will Warm Up for Conn

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Mike Jacobs, who is certain to promote the Joe Louis-Billy Conn heavyweight bout after the war, doesn't believe Louis will fight only once when hostilities cease. "I think when the time comes Joe may want a tuneup bout with some ordinary heavyweight before he takes on Conn," Jacobs declared.

Archer Decisions Zanelli

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Freddie Archer, Newark welterweight, weathered a last-round spurt by Ralph Zanelli last night and won a ten-round decision at the St. Nicholas arena.

Conn's Newborn Son Weighs in at 9 Lbs.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.—A 9-pound addition to the famous fighting Conn family arrived yesterday, a second son being born to Cpl. Billy Conn, now staging exhibition bouts in the United Kingdom, after completing a tour of Italy, Sicily and France.

The baby, displaying a sharp left hook and vicious right jab, refused to comment when asked if the report was true that his daddy would fight Joe Louis immediately after the war in the ETO is concluded.

Howard Has Hopes Derby Will Be Run

ARCADIA, Calif., Jan. 20.—Charles Howard is hopeful that the Kentucky Derby may be run after all. He has ordered his trainers to continue training six promising sons of Seabiscuit for the annual classic at Lexington, Ky.

"We can't afford to let up on them," Howard said. "They might become too fat and sluggish."

The Derby usually is run the first week in May, but unless there is some modification of the racing ban soon, the race will miss its first running since 1875.

Haegg, Lidman Junket To States Is Stymied

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—Virtually all hope of the Swedish runners, Gundar Haegg and Haakon Lidman, travelling to the United States for the winter track season was abandoned yesterday.

The Swedish Athletic Association informed the runners the fastest transportation ship would place them in the United States too late for adequate training preparatory to the winter track meets.

Rejection Slips For Van Buren And Ray Mack

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Not all 4F athletes are getting OD "fever," reports from various draft boards indicate. There are a good many football and baseball players whose hometown boards re-examined them and forwarded Uncle Sam rejection slips.

At New Orleans, medical examiners rejected Steve VanBuren, Philadelphia Eagles' halfback, and former Louisiana State star, for "faulty vision." A Cleveland draft board classified Ray Mack, Indians' secondbaseman, as a "temporary reject." The 28-year-old ballplayer was accepted for limited service last summer, but never was called up. He's married and has two children. Mack works in a Cleveland war plant.

And Howard Gaskey, 225-pound Penn State tackle, has been called up for a draft physical three times, and three times he's been rejected, each time for a different reason. Gaskey played 60 minutes of football for the Nittany Lions and was an "Iron Man" freshman ace.

News of the induction of prominent athletes continues to pour in, however, and Stan Musial, Cardinals' slugger, leads the parade. Musial will be sworn into the Navy Monday. Manuel Ortiz, world bantamweight champion, is the latest boxing addition to Uncle Sam's forces.



Stan Musial

He'll be inducted in the Army Tuesday.

Out of Washington comes the report that players from Latin America are eligible for the draft, under the new manpower policies. Players from Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela and other friendly nations have been playing big league and minor league baseball, especially with the Washington Senators, who plan to take 12 Latin-Americans to spring training with them this year.

The catch there is that an alien gainfully employed in the States is considered a resident and therefore is subject to draft regulations.

Majors Favor Indiana Sites

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The uncertainty facing major league baseball hasn't prevented the clubs from going ahead with spring training plans. All the teams except the Boston Braves have chosen training sites and set dates for their athletes to report.

Indiana again leads as the favorite camping ground, luring six teams, three from each league. New Jersey will be host to three, Maryland two, and New York, Delaware, Missouri and Illinois one each.

All but two clubs will return to the same place as last year. The Boston Red Sox have shifted to Pleasantville, N.J., and the Chicago White Sox have transferred to Terre Haute, Ind.

The sites and reporting dates:

- NATIONAL LEAGUE
- New York, Lakewood, N. J., March 13;
- Brooklyn, Bear Mountain, N. Y., March 15;
- Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., March 15;
- Boston, unannounced; Chicago, French Lick, Ind., March 8;
- Cincinnati, Bloomington, Ind., March 9;
- St. Louis, Cairo, Ill., March 12;
- Pittsburgh, Muskegon, Ind., March 15.
- AMERICAN LEAGUE
- New York, Atlantic City, N. J., March 11;
- Boston, Pleasantville, N. J., March 15;
- Washington, College Park, Md., March 7;
- Philadelphia, Frederick, Md., March 12;
- Chicago, Terre Haute, Ind., March 10;
- St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, Mo., March 12;
- Cleveland, Lafayette, Ind., March 12;
- Detroit, Evansville, Ind., March 15.

CAGE RESULTS

- Alabama 54, Georgia 25
- Bishop 49, Southern Methodist 48
- Bowling Green 24, Long Island U. 54
- Bridgewater 53, Gallaudet 26
- Central Michigan 77, Calvin 26
- Citadel 57, Furman 36
- Detroit 50, St. Mary's (Mich.) 38
- Florida A&S 26, Morris Brown 33
- Hampden-Sydney 46, VMI 23
- Illinois 51, Northwestern 42
- Iowa 29, Michigan 27
- Iowa Pre-Flight 44, Bunker Hill Naval 57
- Indiana Techs. 99, Crane Navy Depot 43
- Hofstra 40, Mitchell Field 29
- Franklin 70, Earlham 50
- Loyola (N. O.) 52, Keebler Field 45
- Lakehurst Naval 52, Rider College 41
- Oklahoma A&S 66, Frederick Air Base 37
- N.Y. Coast Guard 46, Sampson Naval 35
- Rensselaer 46, Baldwin-Wallace 33
- Trinity 58, MIT 47
- Simpson 59, Ambrose 52
- Washburn 55, Wichita 32
- Wiley 49, Arkansas State 20
- Rochester 68, Union 47

DAN'L BOONE RASSLED A BAR NYAR. THIRSDAY, MARCH 9 1786

Reds 30 Miles From Breslau; Tilsit Captured

(Continued from Page 1)
 in progress less than six days, already had gained possession of the whole northeastern corner of East Prussia and more than 1,500 towns and villages.
 In fighting west of Warsaw, an order of the Day said that mobile infantry of Marshal Zhukov's army, smashing along the northern bank of the Upper Vistula, had seized Wloclawek, 90 miles northwest of Warsaw, then crossed to the other bank and drove south to capture Kolo, 100 miles due west of Warsaw on the main highway to Berlin.
 To the south, along the Carpathian Mountains, other sweeping gains were reported in Marshal Stalin's victory announcements in Moscow.

Two Towns Captured

Moving along both sides of the mountain ridge which divides Poland and Hungary, Gen. Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army captured Presov, Hungary, and Nowy Sacz, Poland, to gain both ends of a vital road and railway which pass through the Carpathians and connect the two countries. Some of the heaviest fighting of the day was reported in the southern sector.

Nowy Sacz, one of the most important towns in southern Poland, lies 45 miles southeast of Krakow, seized Thursday by Marshal Koniev. With more than three-fourths of Poland already overrun by the five-army offensive, battles were raging over a "fluid" 350-mile front from the shores of the Baltic to the Carpathians. Marshal Koniev's dash across southern Poland to the Silesian frontier has covered more than 170 miles in eight days.
 Red air activity on all sectors was described as heavy yesterday by the Germans, who claimed that Breslau—already being evacuated by the older civilian populace—was heavily attacked by Russian bombers Friday night.

Seventh Blocks 3 Nazi Blows

(Continued from Page 1)
 was reported. U.S. Third Army forces pressed forward a mile southeast of Houffalize, while in Luxembourg Fifth Div. doughs reached a point three miles south of Viandon. The first strong Nazi attack in the Alsatian Rhineland started at 1700 Friday from a point west of Drusenheim toward Weyersheim, about 12 miles north of Strasbourg. German infantry, supported by 10 tanks, rushed Seventh Army forces, which smashed six tanks, probably knocked out two more. The remaining Nazi tanks took off.
 In their second attack, Germans brought up 17 to 18 tanks to support 400 advancing infantrymen. The force reached the outskirts of Weyersheim before it was stopped. The third attack was made with unreported infantry and armored strength. Five German tanks were left smoldering as it receded. Germans held some of the ground they gained and fighting was still going on at latest reports from this sector.
 It appeared that a considerable force of tanks had been massed by Germans on the east side of the Rhine. Bad weather, which handicapped air reconnaissance, aided the attackers.

18th Regt. Takes Montenuau

On the First Army sector in the broken bulge, the First Div.'s 18th Regt. took Montenuau, five miles northeast of St. Vith. Other First Army forces were at the village of Recht, within four miles of the key communications center.

Armored elements of the First took Deidenberg and were approaching Born, Stars and Stripes Correspondent Dan Regan reported. Along the 75th Div. front, the Germans staged a counter-attack in the Burtonville area, but were repulsed.

Men of the 75th Div. continued the clean-up of the Grand Bois southeast of Vielsalm. The 83rd Div.'s 329th Regt. cleared Bovigny and Courtel to the south.

Third Armored Div. forces advanced eastward along the Ourthe River, beating off a small counter-attack.

On the south shoulder, the Fourth and Fifth Divs. of the Third Army gained up to one and one-half miles north of Diekirch and captured Longsdorf, Stars and Stripes Correspondent Pat Mitchell reported. Mitchell also said that Third Army troops had occupied Tandel. Fifth Div. men, driving north, were battling in Bastendorf.

Elements of the 80th Div. took Nocher, southeast of Wiltz, and mopped up in the woods southwest of the town.

Stars and Stripes Makes Liège Debut

A new edition of The Stars and Stripes, published in Liege, was delivered to troops of the First and Ninth Armies yesterday. It was established to serve men at the northern end of the Western Front and those behind that front, and its emphasis will be on news in that area.

The Liege paper will be delivered more promptly to the First and Ninth than was possible for this edition, which will continue to serve the Third Army and Com Z.

The Stars and Stripes in Liege is the sixth edition currently being published in Gen. Eisenhower's command. Others are at London, Strasbourg, Dijon and Marseilles.

U.S. Sets Up Rest Center On Riviera

By Arthur W. White
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The establishment of a rest and recreational area for Western Front troops on the French Riviera, former winter playground of millionaires, was announced yesterday by ETO headquarters. Soldiers will get a week's furlough there, exclusive of travel time. Twelfth Army Group has been allotted a periodic quota of 1,250 and the Air Forces 800, and the first men are scheduled to arrive there soon. Sixth Army Group's quota has not yet been announced. About 500 convalescents and special rest cases sent under other arrangements have already checked in.

To Accommodate 18,000

Quotas from the Twelfth and Sixth Army Groups and the Air Forces will arrive regularly, officials said, and the facilities eventually will be expanded to accommodate 18,000 men at one time. Com Z men are to be included.
 Stretching from Cannes to Nice on the Mediterranean coast, and inland about 20 miles, the territory will be known as the "U.S. Riviera Recreational Area." In general, Nice will accommodate EMS, Cannes officers. There will be no shift in the French population in the recreational area and they will not be affected by its establishment, officials said.

A large Army PX is to be set up for the sale of souvenirs and other articles, and soldiers will be encouraged to take part in sports such as swimming, golf and tennis.

Soldiers will be selected for the Mediterranean furloughs by local commanders. So they will have sufficient funds during their stay, partial pay will be authorized before leaving their units.

Hopes Soaring...

(Continued from Page 1)

will predict the outcome, but informed persons make no secret of the impression—and hope—that the Red Army has used massive strength in diversionary attacks on a scale hitherto undreamt of in warfare to catch the Germans off balance," Frye reported from London.

Associated Press reported from Moscow that "some of the bad news of the sudden panic which seized entire sectors of the Wehrmacht apparently were being transmitted back to Hitler's homeland. . . . The catastrophic situation on the eastern front is best described by the Germans, who are repeatedly calling the Russians' advance the most serious moment in the history of the Third Reich."

Yesterday's "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," in Berlin, said the Reds' gigantic winter drive "will decide the fate of Germany."

Terry And the Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



Dishing It Out With Dishes



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo
 Pfc Mel Byrne (on his knees, at right) uses dishes to demonstrate a Western Front battle problem to Brig. Gen. A. A. Farmer, Signal Corps depot commander, and George E. Whithall, Chamber of Commerce president (center) of Philadelphia. Around them are four battle veterans who came with Byrne as special emissaries of Gen. Eisenhower to describe the urgent need for ammo.

Fortresses Hit FDR Sworn In Railroad Yards For 4th Term

The heavy bomber assault on the Reich was renewed yesterday, after a day's interruption, when more than 750 Flying Fortresses of the Eighth AF struck at two marshaling yards in Germany, and hit a road and rail bridge across the Rhine, near Mannheim.
 Approximately 550 Mustangs of the Eighth escorted the Forts as they bombed yards at Rheine, 25 miles north of Munster, and more than 200 miles farther south, at Heilbronn, near Stuttgart.
 The Eighth made its attacks in one of the winter's worst flying days, struggling through snowstorms to reach the targets. Two ME262 jet-fighters were downed.
 The First TAC AF, supporting Seventh Army near Strasbourg, flew nearly 100 sorties through the snow and shot down five ME109s.
 Fighter-bombers of the Ninth AF made more than 200 sorties in the area between Trier and Duren.

Churchill Given Vote of Confidence

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Winston Churchill won a 340-7 vote of confidence in the House of Commons yesterday, vindicating his policy in Greece, which had been under challenge.
 Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Churchill's advocate, demanded the vote to repair damage to British influence overseas which he said had been done by opposition to the Greek policy.
 Eden made an impassioned plea for Churchill's support, and demanded that Britain ask for the release of 5,000 to 10,000 Greek hostages.
 Churchill had described these hostages previously, and had declared Britain will break the truce if necessary to free them.
 Eden admitted the government is not yet satisfied with working of United Nations machinery on the political plane, but expressed hope that the "Big Three" conference will solidify the Allied diplomatic front.

Fortresses Hit FDR Sworn In Railroad Yards For 4th Term

(Continued from Page 1)
 test—successfully and honorably—we shall perform a service of historic importance which men and women and children will honor throughout all time," he said.
 "As I stand here today, having taken a solemn oath of office in the presence of my fellow countrymen—in the presence of our God—I know that it is America's purpose that we shall not fail in days and in years that are to come.

Cites Durable Peace

"We shall work for a just and durable peace as today we work and fight for a total victory in war. We can and we will achieve such peace. We shall strive for perfection. We shall not achieve it immediately—but we still shall strive. We may make mistakes—but they must never be mistakes which result from faintness of heart or abandonment of moral principle.
 "We have learned we cannot live alone at peace; that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations. . . . We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of a human community. We have learned a simple truth as Emerson said: 'The only way to have a friend is to be one.' We can gain no lasting peace if we approach it with suspicion and mistrust—and with fear."

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9 Die in Mine Disaster

McALESTER, Okla., Jan. 20 (ANS).—The bodies of nine miners trapped 2,600 feet underground by an explosion Wednesday were recovered yesterday by rescue squads.

Now the Nazis Have the Headache

NINTH AF HQ, Jan. 20.—The fumes creeping into the cockpit of his Thunderbolt were making him dizzy and sick, so Capt. Robert Caldwell, of Roseville, Calif., turned his squadron over to another pilot and headed home.
 Still over Germany, Caldwell looked around for a target on which he could unload his bombs, and spotted a bridge. He let fly—and knocked out the center span.
 He then returned to his field and sick call. "Boy, I had a terrible headache," he said.

Yanks Advance To Within 65 Miles of Manila

U.S. Sixth Army forces drove six miles southeast on the Luzon Plain to within 65 miles of Manila yesterday, while on the left flank of the beachhead other American elements pushed Japanese troops back from the Manila-Baguiio highway.

Gen. MacArthur's Pacific headquarters reported that Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's troops are winning the important battle of the left flank, smashing Jap tanks, silencing artillery concealed in caves, and going after holed-up enemy soldiers with flamethrowers.

Control Cabaruan Hills

In a bloody battle, Japanese counter-attacks near Rosario, captured by American forces on Friday, were repulsed with heavy enemy losses, the AP reported. Spearheads in the center of the attack zone sliced through the Jap lines, advancing six miles to Santa Ignacia, less than 65 miles northwest of Manila.
 Capture of the town of Cabaruan by U.S. forces was reported, giving Krueger's doughboys control of the Cabaruan Hills. Considerable numbers of Jap tanks and troops—some of 23rd Div. soldiers from Manchuria—have been knocked out in a three-day period along the left flank.

Blast Aircraft Plant

Twentieth AF headquarters reported that Superfortresses from the Mariannas had left fires and explosions raging through the modern Kawasaki aircraft plant at Akashi, on the Japanese homeland, in the wake of their raid Friday. Bombs were dropped from a lower altitude than usual, but not a plane was lost in the daylight raid. The Kawasaki factory is the fourth major enemy aircraft center to feel the weight of Superfort attacks.
 Tokyo radio asserted that Shanghai was raided yesterday by small forces of China-based U.S. planes.

Hint Voyage Soon for FDR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (ANS).—The first disclosure that President Roosevelt will make a transoceanic journey for his forthcoming meeting with Churchill and Stalin, was made last night by Chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, addressing the inaugural dinner given by the Electoral College.
 "The President is soon to go across the sea to confer with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin," Connally said, and wished him god-speed and a "safe voyage."
 The general location as well as the time of the meeting has been a closely guarded secret.

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Metal Shield Bible Firm Accused of 'Deception'

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