

Man Spricht Deutsch

Haben Sie Verbandszeug?
Haben Zee Ferbahndszoyg?
Have you a bandage? •

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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

Ici On Parle Français

Faut-il des tickets?
Foat eel day teekAY?
Are coupons needed?

Vol. 1—No. 142

1 Fr.

New York—PARIS—London

1 Fr.

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1944

Yanks Land On Mindoro Off Manila

ALLIED HQ., Philippines Dec. 15 (Reuter).—American troops have landed on the island of Mindoro, cutting in two all Japanese-held territory in the Philippines, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced last night.

The landings on the island, one of the largest in the Philippines, were virtually unopposed. The new move gives MacArthur control of the entrance to Manila Bay. Mindoro is 75 miles south of Manila.

"The landing will enable us to dominate sea and air routes which reach to the China coast," the communiqué said.

Pay in Dollars Urged for GIs In All Theaters

ROME, Dec. 15 (UP).—Rep. John E. Sheridan (D.-Pa.) said today that members of the House Military Affairs Committee will insist when they get home that henceforth all U.S. soldiers overseas be paid in American currency.

"The Congressional Act under which soldiers were drafted stipulates that they should be paid in legal tender of the United States and not in phony francs and lire," Sheridan said.

He added that committee Republicans and Democrats alike are unanimous in their determination to take this step, although he said Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) had not yet expressed an opinion.

Soldiers Taking Rooking

"Our doughboys are taking an awful rooking with these invasion francs at 50 to a dollar," Sheridan said. "I have seen soldiers pay as much as two dollars for a glass of beer."

The committee considers that soldiers could get much better buys for their money if they had dollars to spend, Sheridan said.

"We also think that the psychological effect of being paid money that looks like nothing but stage money is bad," Sheridan said.

A WOL Roundup Staged in Paris

American MPs, aided by the British and French, combed Paris yesterday, checking passes of all military personnel in a 24-hour drive to round up AWOL soldiers.

The Theater Provost Marshal said the drive was scheduled to "clean the city out" and to cut down on the increasing number of men in Paris without passes.

MPs stopped all personnel on sight, and if they did not have either a work pass, orders or a combat pass, they were taken to MP headquarters, and locked up, pending investigation. To make the roundup easier for the MPs, all troops stationed in Paris were restricted yesterday to their billets and the immediate area of their work.

Suicide



Lupe Velez
... left two notes. ...

Actress Expected Child; Overdose of Dope Caused Death

By Carl Larsen
Stars and Stripes New York Bureau Chief
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The death of lively Lupe Velez, whose body was found early Thursday morning on the silk-sheeted bed of her Beverly Hills apartment, was described as a "suicide" today by the examining surgeon, thus marking a spectacular finish to the life of the gay and excitable filmland figure.

Capt. W. H. White of the Los Angeles police department said the unmarried Miss Velez was four months pregnant at the time and had taken an overdose of hypnotic drugs.

Tucked into the satin pillow-case on Lupe's bed were two notes indicating premeditation and motive for her death.

Left Notes on Bed

One note, addressed to "Harold," was for Harold Maresch, a French actor known in Hollywood as Harold Ramond. It said:

"May God forgive you and forgive me, too, but I prefer to take my own life away and our baby's before I bring him shame or killing. How could you, Harold, fake such great love for me and our baby when all the time you didn't want us. I see no other way out for me, so goodbye and good luck to you. Love Lupe."

Ramond, taken into custody by
(Continued on Page 8)

7th Crosses Nazi Frontier; British Support Russian Claim to Polish Territory

Would Give Poles All East Prussia And Danzig

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Prime Minister Churchill today ranged Great Britain solidly behind Soviet Russia's claim to territory carved from eastern Poland, held out to the Poles the prospect of compensating territorial gains from Germany, including Danzig and all of East Prussia, and strongly implied that the U.S. ought to make known its stand on the explosive Russo-Polish dispute.

Churchill thus drew a new post-war map for Central Europe in one of the most significant speeches of the war. His outline to the House of Commons of Britain's stand on the Russo-Polish controversy virtually dumped overboard the exiled government in London which has opposed any territorial concessions to Russia.

Atlantic Charter Called 'Ghost'

The address was cheered repeatedly by the House, but one of the first members to arise after Churchill had concluded, Conservative Henry Raikes, commented bitterly that "the Atlantic Charter has become a ghost—and that ghost was laid today."

Churchill reminded Commons that the Charter's expression against territorial changes excepted "changes mutually agreed" and maintained that "it is in the profound future interest of the Polish nation that they should reach an agreement with the Soviet government about their disputed frontier in the east"
(Continued on Page 8)

Canadians Gain in Italy

ALLIED HQ., Italy, Dec. 15 (AP).—Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, moving forward over their reinforced Lamone River bridgehead, reached the steeply-banked Naviglio Canal today after a night attack northeast of Bagna Cavallo.

Ike Gets *****

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Roosevelt today signed a bill creating the new ranks of "General of the Army" and "Admiral of the Fleet."

Immediately after signing, the President nominated Generals Eisenhower, Marshall, Arnold and MacArthur for the five-star Army rank. Admirals King, Nimitz and Leahy were nominated for rank of "Admiral of the Fleet."

Army Weighs Combat Money For the Medics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War Department is studying possible additional recognition for Medical Corps enlisted personnel serving with combat units comparable to combat insignia and extra pay for infantrymen, Secretary of War Stimson said today.

His statement came as a proposal was made in Congress that holders of the Army's Medical Corps valor badge be paid \$10 more monthly. The bill was introduced by Rep. Bolton, R., Ohio.

However, Stimson said, recognition would have to be such that it would not impair the non-combat status of medics under the Geneva Convention, indicating it was not feasible to make them eligible for combat infantrymen's insignia and pay such as is extended to service forces personnel serving with combat units.

Stimson said the position of medics from the standpoint of pay was not unfavorable, because there is a larger proportion of technical ratings receiving higher pay in medical units than in ordinary combat units.

Combat pay for medics serving with combat units was recommended to the committee in Paris by Gen. Eisenhower on Dec. 10.

Patch's Men Fight On Soil of Enemy Near Karlsruhe

Elements of four American armies battled on Reich soil yesterday as U.S. Seventh Army troops slashed across the German frontier from Northern Alsace about ten miles west of Karlsruhe.

This new invasion of the Reich—the sixth made by the Allies since Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U.S. First Army pierced the Siegfried Line at Aachen nearly three months ago—brought American forces within artillery range of Karlsruhe. The city, major Nazi war production and communications center, was reported already under American shelling by German radio.

The other two American Armies with units fighting in Germany are the Third and Ninth. At the north end of the line in Germany are the British Second and Canadian First Armies. The First French Army in Southern Alsace stands on the Rhine, close to the Nazi border.

In Bavarian Palatinate

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh shot a spearhead into the Bavarian Palatinate, a rich section of the Reich ruled for centuries by the warlords of Bavaria until it was incorporated into the Prussian Empire in the last century.

The border was first crossed by L. Co. of the 120th Regt., 45th Div.

This penetration followed the Belfort Gap breakthrough of the German Vosges defense positions last month and a second breakthrough in the Vosges by Patch's forces, which captured Strasbourg.

Striking north from Strasbourg, Seventh Army men outflanked Haguenau, then captured the city when the Germans evacuated the area rather than risk encirclement. In the last week, German forces withdrew steadily back into the approaches of the Siegfried Line across the border, fighting a delaying action which crumbled when Seventh Army men cleared
(Continued on Page 8)

French Forbid Dancing in Paris

French police last night outlawed all dancing in the Paris area, except for dances in Red Cross and Allied service clubs.

All bars, cabarets, nightclubs and dancehalls were notified that, from now on, dancing in public places is prohibited. The Paris Prefect of Police warned that any establishment violating the ban would be immediately closed down. Police officials indicated that the injunction would soon extend to all France.

The "no-dancing" rule in Paris night spots includes American and Allied troops on pass or stationed in the French capital, as well as civilians.

None of the Paris bistros will be

Red Cross Programs Not Affected by Ban

The ordinance banning dancing in public places does not affect the American Red Cross or other Allied service clubs, Paris police said last night.

At present, American troops can dance in Paris at the Red Cross "Rainbow Corner" and Columbia Club, and at the Grand Hotel Inter-Allied Club.

closed, the Prefect said, and orchestras and professional entertainment may be maintained, but the dance-

floors themselves are off limits from now on to night-club patrons

The reason given for the ban was the bad effect on "public morale" of continued dancing while three million Frenchmen are prisoners in Germany, and while men are dying on the front lines.

Police also declared that the prohibition of dancing would curtail the activity of "uncontrolled prostitutes" who have been flourishing since the liberation of Paris.

Punishment for those found dancing in public places will not be severe at first, according to present police plans. Allied troops violating the ban will simply be requested to stop dancing.

S & S Sunday Edition Begins Tomorrow

The Stars and Stripes will publish its first Sunday edition tomorrow.

All personnel concerned with the circulation of the paper are notified to carry out their regular collection and distribution duties tomorrow and each succeeding Sunday, just as they do on weekdays.



Too Early

This note which we wrote and posted on our Co. bulletin board may interest the truck drivers who read your sheet.—Lt. A. B. C., Truck Co.

The men of this company have played an important part in the splendid progress made by our Armed Forces in this war. We have worked hard and well to keep the combat troops supplied with the necessities of war.

It would be nice now to rest on our laurels. Unfortunately, the laurels haven't been won yet, and the rest is not yet deserved. Rest and laurels and victory will all arrive together.

Until then it is necessary that we strain every effort toward one goal—defeat of the enemy.

The man behind the wheel is an important soldier. His weapons are his carbine and his vehicle. His efficiency depends upon the efficiency of his weapons, and his weapons are efficient only as long as he takes care of them.

Taking care of a carbine is a simple matter. Taking care of a 6x6 is not so simple. The men of this company are capable of taking care of their vehicles. They can properly perform First Echelon Maintenance, and by so doing can keep trucks on the road, and out of ordnance.

A vehicle in ordnance is working for Hitler. A driver who is responsible for a vehicle being in ordnance is working for Hitler.

Let's go into business for ourselves, and our business is to win the war and go home.

* * *

Scram!

We are not located in an area close to the front and no steps have been taken (as far as we know) to stop the civilians from getting an eye-ful.

How about giving the EMS authority to chase some of these nosey people away?

Why not segregate these civilians in towns and not leave them free to roam our front lines. Just because they sign up with the CIC doesn't mean they aren't true to the Fatherland and the SB that leads them!—T/5 James, Riga, Adams, Com, Engrs.

* * *

Passanine

Yesterday our infantry outfit held a drawing to determine who would be the first to go to Paris on the new 48-hour pass plan for front-line combat troops. Everyone rejoiced when the turn of chance awarded the coveted trip to a couple of buck privates who had been under fire for more than a week during the successful drive on Metz.

So, what happens? At the last minute, without explanation, the names of the 1st Sgt. and the Bn. operations Sgt. are substituted.

We are a little touchy on this subject because, when we were in England, trips to London were handed out on the basis of rank, with the result that all the officers and sergeants got to the big city, while the privates had to be content with the rural pubs. Even the non-coms were opposed to this policy, feeling that a drawing is the only fair way to allocate such privileges.

Our only outlet is to beef through your column, which, thank God, is a medium of free exchange, open even to privates.

Please do not publish any of the signatures. There is no point in having the 1st Sgt. draped around our collective necks like an albatross for the duration. (21 signatures.—Ed.)

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Hash Marks

Quip of the Week. Accused of "shooting the same line" to six girls, a GI blithely replied: "Well, that's all the French I know."

A guy we know lost 125 pounds when he left England. She was a brunette.

We understand that Hitler's famed "Festung Europa" has been renamed "Festering Europa."

The sergeant was putting his men through an extra-long, extra-vigorous period of calisthenics. During a tiresome arm exercise a



mournful voice whispered "What does this develop?" "Hatred," boomed a voice in the rear.

We have been asked to repeat this bit of GI Philosophy. As far as many of us are concerned chemistry's greatest contribution to modern warfare is blondes.

A GI once beamed at his supply sergeant, "Gee, sarge, this shirt, pants and blouse fit me perfectly." "Ye gods," screamed the sarge, "you must be deformed."

And then there was the big league pitcher who was drafted and wound up overseas.

Who said that? What has a corporal to be so proud about? He's just a non-com with two stripes on him.

Comment by a guy gnawing on canned rations: "A girl friend of mine is down in the dumps—and eating better than I am."

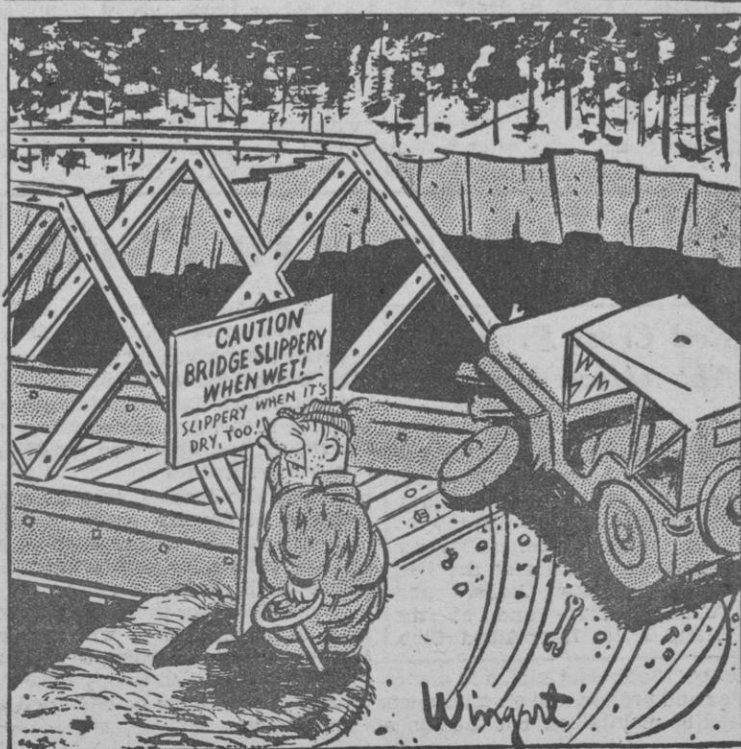
A guy named Reilly just told us about the lieutenant in the Air Corps who wears a girde. He flies a P40 and is trying to get into a P38.

A bombardier we know doesn't see how Germany can be fighting with her back to the wall. He doesn't think there are any walls left.

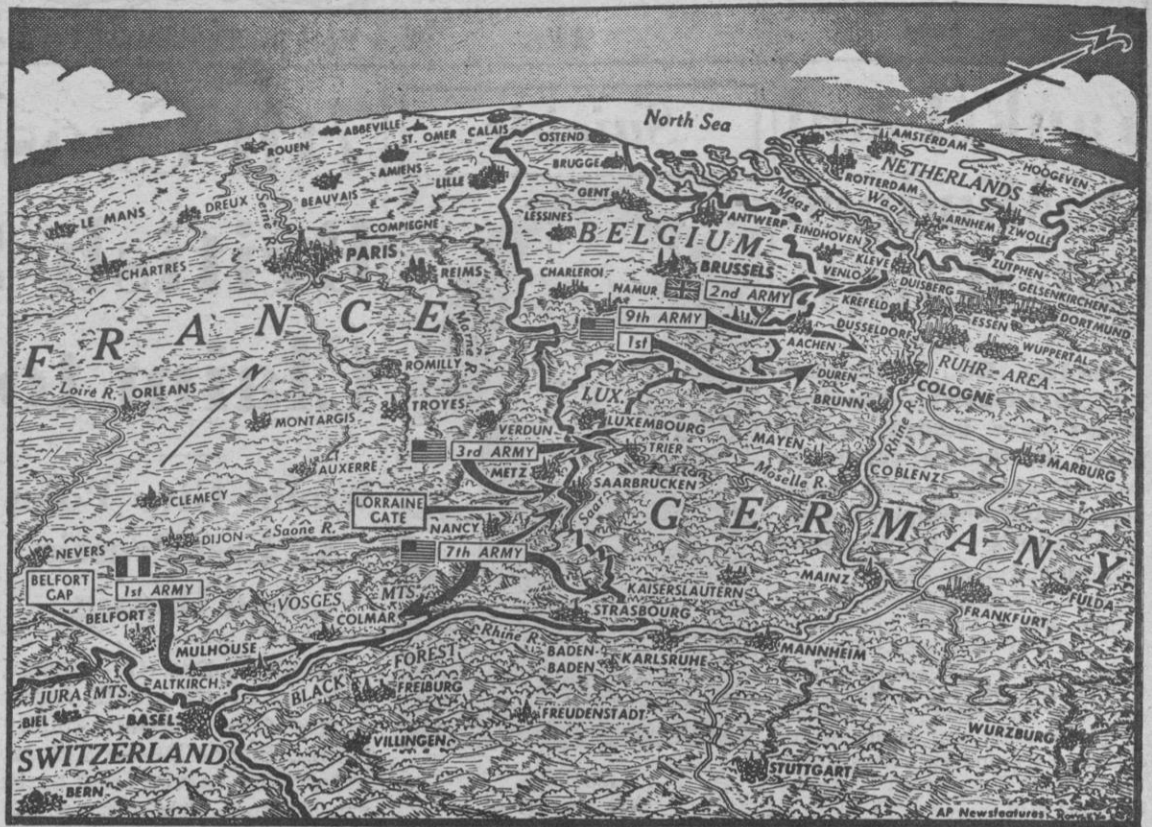
J. G. W.

HUBERT

by SGT. DICK WINGERT



Hitler's View of Western Front



WELL-EQUIPPED American, British and French divisions are probing inexorably through the German invasion gateways through which the Wehrmacht rolled out in 1914 and 1940. If Hitler could look over his whole western frontier from Berchtesgaden, this is what he would see:

The French First Army has forced the southernmost gate, the Belfort Gap, and pushed on to Strasbourg where the U.S. Seventh Army also stands at the Rhine.

North of there, the U.S. Third Army had forced the Moselle Valley from Metz to Trier.

Above the Moselle River, the Eifel Mountains guard the Reich until the Cologne Plain offers another natural invasion route, which the U.S. First and Ninth Armies are exploiting. As Germans see it, this may appear the greatest threat. They can hardly afford to lose the Ruhr, rich in coal and iron. But the British Second Army at Venlo is less than 50 miles from Essen.



SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE



Bars Replace Stripes

Ten enlisted men of the Fifth Inf. Div. have won battlefield commissions since the division arrived in France, July 10. The new 2/Lts. are: T/Sgt. Norman Rivkin, Chicago; T/Sgt. Leonard A. Duston, Muncie, Ind.; 1/Sgt. James F. Shanks, Cincinnati; Sgt. Eugene L. Goodrich, Chicago; T/Sgt. Hallie C. Sizemore, Branchland, West Va.; 1/Sgt. James R. McCartt, Lexington, Ky.; T/Sgt. Stanley J. Kuwik, Hamtramck, Mich.; T/Sgt. Lawrence F. Cheney, Chillicothe, Mo.;

1/Sgt. Donald R. Lane, New York City and T/Sgt. Henry Starkey, Wilsonburg, West Va.

Meet—Socially

Two Second Armored Div. soldiers, Lt. John J. Jackson, of Eureka, Kan., and Pfc William Sugar, of Revere, Mass., worked together for a week before they saw one another. Jackson reported to his unit as a replacement, climbed into his medium tank, already occupied by assistant driver Sugar, and stayed there for seven days. The pair had spoken over the inter-phone, but they saw each other for the first time when the tank was finally pulled out of the line.

Fast-Firing Outfit

Gunners of the 229th FA Bn. may be partially responsible for the Nazi belief that the Allies are using automatic artillery weapons. On Nov. 5 the battalion's 12 guns fired 3,949 rounds of 105mm. shells at Jerries in and around Kommer-scheidt in the Hurtgen Forest. In the seven-day period beginning Nov. 2, the 229th fired 16,892 rounds, an average of 201 rounds per gun per day.

Two of Everything

Two Spencer, Iowa, friends who entered the Army the same day, and were assigned to the same TD battalion in the Seventh Armored Div., were wounded on the same day in the same battle at Meijel, Holland. Both have been decorated for heroism.

The men, Cpl. Carl E. Abel and Pfc Harvey L. Walstrom, received a Bronze and Silver

Star, respectively, for evacuating wounded crewmen under fire.

Helpful Partner

Still another story about guns that wouldn't shoot is Pvt. George Martindeal's account of what happened to him while he was scouting enemy positions. Martindeal, of Memphis, Tenn., together with Pvt.



Henry Shaheen, of Dover, N.H., and Pfc Byron Wild, of Norwood, Mass., surrounded a group of Germans who surrendered as soon as Martindeal uncovered his BAR.

On the way back to the Seventh Army lines one of the Nazis tried to make a gateway and Martindeal and Wild both fired. Martindeal's BAR failed to go off.

Births

Folks at Home Send These GIs Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival:

PVT. Milton Scheinbach, N.Y.C.—Ruth Gall, Dec. 10; Lt. Raymond F. Condon, N.Y.C.—boy, Dec. 9; 1/Lt. Christopher Doyle, Brooklyn—boy, Dec. 7; Sgt. John R. Brown, Anderson, S.C.—Joseph Gary, Dec. 4; Pfc Leonard Konowitz, Bronx—Barbara Dale, Dec. 9.

SGT. Carl Atkinson, Baltimore—Charles Gary, Nov. 15; Capt. Ralph M. Buteroore, Tulsa—boy, Dec. 7; Victor L. Brost, Brooklyn—Doleen, Dec. 3; Pvt. Ben S. Brody, New York—girl, Dec. 4; Sgt. Martin Birnbaum, Brooklyn—Michael Howard, Dec. 3; Pvt. Michael Buican, Watertown, N.Y.—Helen Michele, Nov.; Richard P. Cady, Lexington, Miss.—boy, Dec. 5; Cpl. Norman Nell Cingling, Somerville, N.Y.—Joyce, Dec. 5; Pfc Edward Czerwinski, Chicago—Denis Edquar, Oct. 30.

EDUC

Warweek

Germany, Back to the Wall, Digs In
Russian Girl Tells Tale of Tyranny
Some New Uses For Wine and Perfume

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1944

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In An All-Out Effort To Stop
Yank Drive, Germans Turn To

COMMUNITY DIGGING

By Jack Caldwell
Warweek Staff Writer

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY.—Germany has reverted to a country of fortified villages as Schickelgruber throws in his all in a desperate bid to slow down the Allied sweep across the Reich.

Allied armor and doughs blasting deeper into the Krauts' tottering hinterland report villages in their path are ringed with fortifications thrown up by civilians armed with shovels, spades, axes and wire cutters.

The Nazis call it "community digging"—our tankers and foot sloggers say in most cases it has nuisance value, and not much more. As one tankman remarked: "It's just like trying to stop a charging bear by tossing a soap box in its path."

The civilian-built defenses are fresh evidence of the plight of the Nazis—they're not leaving one stone unturned in their feverish attempt to prolong the Reich's final collapse.

But before that collapse comes, it is evident that the fight across Germany will be a bitter one. Every hill, stone and dale; every village, town and city may well be turned into a fortress seething with desperate Germans, fanatically fighting until the very end. Under these conditions, Hitler's soldiers and civilians will make every square foot a battlefield until the Americans join hands with the Russians, to prolong the Reich's final collapse.

The village defenses consist of winding trenches—shoulder width and three to seven feet in depth—incorporating cellars of houses; yawning tank traps, road blocks of heaped logs wired securely together, mounds of sandbags and heaps of

slag, and improvised earthworks.

Every German man, woman and child unable to shoulder a gun but still able to bend a back over a shovel has been drafted for the job of building the village fortifications. And they don't have much chance to gold brick—their Nazi straw bosses see to that.

Pfc Eddy Reizer, 25, of Chicago, Ill., CO bodyguard and runner of the 115th Infantry Regiment, said village fortifications in the 9th Army sector were first encountered around Geilenkirchen.

Well Dug In

"From that point on," he declared, "just about every village we've taken has been well dug in. Hell, Jerry didn't put up these obstacles in a hit-and-miss way. Every trench and tank trap was neatly dug.

"The fortifications seem to be built at various echelons. For example, at Kirchberg we first had to battle our way through minefields. Then there was a line of barbed-wire entanglements, and finally trenches deep enough to conceal a standing Jerry. The trench zigzagged its way around the outer fringes of the village, running



LAST DITCH

through the cellars of homes. Yeh, they had even moved beds, chairs and tables into these cellars—those guys really believe in doing things in comfort."

Pfc John H. Phenicie, 21, of Sylvan, Pa., 9th Army anti-tankman, said the Germans "really had an eye to the future when they went in for community digging." He said: "In France, Jerry got the pants licked off him and was kept on the run because he didn't have any place to dig in. But now he's in his own stamping grounds—each time he falls back he has a hole already made for him to hop into."

"Yeh," interposed Reizer, "the barriers built by the civilians help us, too. Soon as we knock Jerry back, we also have a ready-made hole to jump into for coverage. Very considerate of them."

Log Road Blockade

Three 3rd Army Joes—T/Sgt. Warren F. Hicks, 25, of Attleboro, Mass.; S/Sgt. Duke J. Wencis, 25 of Brighton, Mass., and Cpl. William J. Adair, 24, of Lancaster, Pa.,—reported the Germans have thrown up every conceivable obstacle in the path of our forces.

"One of their pet tricks," declared Sgt. Hicks, weapons platoon sergeant, it to put up a blockade of logs at gaps through woods and orchards leading to their villages. The logs are piled lengthwise about six feet deep and five or six feet high—reinforced with stakes.

"The opening is blocked by a wagon loaded with more logs which



can be rolled aside to allow their own troops and armor to pass through. The approaches to these blockades are further barred by fallen trees."

The platoon leader described as "suicide" an attempt by infantry to smash through these blockades.

"You'll be mowed down by mortar, machine-gun and rifle fire if

you try to get through the barrier," he warned. "A guy's best bet is to outflank the blockade."

Forced-Labor Project

Hicks said he and four other men were told by a civilian woman in Sarre-Union that the Nazis used forced labor—both native and foreign—to build the village defenses.

"We had ducked into a linen shop near the square in the center of Sarre-Union after a Tiger tank blocked our path," Hicks recounted. "A woman of about 40 who spoke pretty good English greeted us inside the shop. She said she was glad to see Americans—but we took that with the usual grain of salt because every German civilian will give you the same line.

"While we were waiting for the Tiger to move on, the woman told us that she and her maid had been brought from their home across the Saar River to help dig trenches around the village. She said they had no choice in the matter—were just given shovels by a German officer—guess you'd call him the straw boss—and told to start digging."

Hicks said he and his companions barely escaped capture when a German lieutenant and five soldiers entered the shop in search for Americans.

Women and Kids Drafted

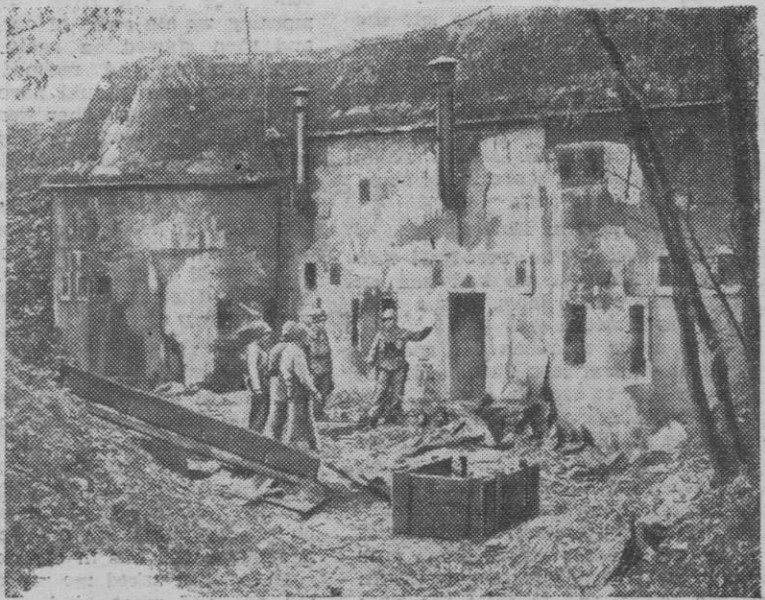
"The woman quickly shoved us into a rear storeroom," the sergeant went on, "and then went to the door to greet the Jerries. She invited them in and poured them some schnapps. Cripe, they were so close to me I could have touched the lieutenant's shoulder. They searched just two rooms and finally took the woman's word that there were no Americans there. A few minutes later we sneaked back to our platoon.

"That was one of those very rare instances where a German civilian really came to our aid," he added. "I still don't trust any of them. Often they'll tell you their town is cleared of Nazis, and just as soon as you show your face on the street all hell breaks loose from sneakin' Jerries hiding in the houses.

"If Hitler wants every village, town and city in Germany to be another Aachen, we'll gladly oblige," he grinned.



WEST OF WURSELIN Hitler's women and children dug these anti-tank ditches in bulge of Siegfried Line before they fled in front of American armor that crashed through.



THIRD U.S. ARMY doughboys examine battered defenses of German fortress of Koenigsmacher, 20 miles north of Metz. Community diggers helped prepare strongpoints like this.

Out of Gutted Towns, a Crowded Freight Car and Sweaty Slave Pens Comes Her Story of the

Nazi Labor Gang

By Nina Tverdohlib
as told to
John Christie
Warweek Staff Writer

When American troops captured Aachen, first of Hitler's cities to fall, they were faced with a two-part civilian problem. One group comprised the enemy—the German population. The other was formed of United Nations nationals—French, Dutch, Belgian, Russian, Polish and Czech.

These people were the impressed workers, the labor slaves of the Nazi war machine. They formed the first of what will probably be millions of "displaced persons"—the tragic flotsam of this war.

Sorted out from among the enemy civilians, these bitterly anti-Nazi victims of the German plan for war are returned to their homes if possible or put into refugee centers if their homes are on the other side of Germany. It was in one of these centers that Warweek Reporter John Christie encountered Nina Tverdohlib, blonde, 19-year-old fugitive from the slave pens of the Reich. This is her story, as she told it through an interpreter, only a few miles from the squalid brickyards where the Nazis had marred her beauty—but had never been able to conquer her indomitable spirit.



In the summer of 1942 I was living with my mother at our home near Rostov-on-Don in the Russian Ukraine. My brother was a soldier in the Red Army. My father is dead. I was a student nurse in the People's Hospital and my mother kept house for me and for my grandmother—who was, at that time, 73 years of age.

Early in the summer the German Fascists started their drive into our land. The Red Army men fought doggedly but they were forced back. The Germans came nearer and nearer.

In July they took Rostov. Almost in the same week their first patrols moved into our city. We had warning that they were coming and we knew what to do. Everywhere in the Soviet Union the people knew what to do when the enemy came near.

Those who were able, and who had been trained in military things by Red Army men, went into the country to form guerrilla bands. As a nurse, my place was with one of those bands.

Join the Guerrillas

When I told my mother I was going to join the guerrillas, she insisted that she would come too. "I can cook for the fighters," she said, "I can help you care for the wounded. See, I am strong..."

I argued with her, saying she should stay at home to take care of the grandmother and that the Germans would not harm her, but she would not listen.

"It is useless for you to talk," she told me, "I, too, go to join the guerrillas, Nina douchka."

She was a Russian woman. I do not know what has become of her. I do not know if she still lives. I do not even know if she even found the guerrilla headquarters.

We had agreed to leave in the night, and all that day I was busy with preparations. I made two packs, with blankets and food and with my nurse's costume. It was very necessary that I take my hospital uniform because, without it, the officer might not know I was a nurse, or he might not believe that I would be of value to the guerrillas.

bridges, but in the early days they very often did not, so that the partisans were able to use them in spite of the guards.

Through the Girders

It was not easy to climb through the girders, with the packs, and my mother had trouble. About a third of the way across I told her to take off her pack with the food in it and give it to me. She was forced to hold on with one hand while she slipped her other arm out of the straps, then change her hold to the free arm. It was dark. We were standing on a narrow steel beam. Somehow the strap slipped from her hand and nearly all our food fell into the river.

The sentries did not hear the splash, however, and after a moment we made our way across the rest of the bridge. But we had almost no food left.

The rest of the night we spent in a wood, a few kilometers the other side of the river. In the morning we ate some of our food and then started on again. By afternoon we had reached the place where we should have met the partisan band. They were not there and a boy told us they had gone to another camp. He did not know where it was but he did tell us which road the guerrillas had followed. We tried to get food at a farmhouse but there was nothing which could be spared for us.

We ate the rest of the food for supper that night—all but three pieces of black bread.

The Fascists Come

I was in the kitchen, talking with my grandmother, when the Fascist patrol knocked the door open and came into the room.

The sergeant pushed my grandmother into a corner, took me by the arm and led me to the lieutenant who was in charge.

The officer asked me my name, my age and what kind of work I had done. I replied to his questions because I knew he could get the correct answers from the

records at the Municipal Bureau. "Where have you been for so long days?" he asked. I did not answer. The sergeant shook me by the arm.

"Answer, you communist bitch," he shouted.

Still I said nothing. I was frightened, I thought they might kill me then, but one says nothing about the partisans to the Fascists in any part of the Soviet Union.

The officer nodded to the sergeant, who hit me in the face.

Blood in My Eyes

"Now, will you answer?" said the officer.

I shook my head. The sergeant hit me again, not once but many times.

I was thrown against the wall and I hit my head against the edge of the door, cutting it. The blood ran into my eyes so I could not see to dodge the blows they were showering on me. I fainted.

When I recovered, I was lying on the floor, near the wall.

"Take her too," I heard the lieutenant say. "She's young and she looks strong. They'll be able to use her."

They pulled me to my feet and pushed me out of the door, locking it behind them. I could see the fire burning brightly through the window and I could hear my grandmother, still sobbing in the locked room.

I tried to pull away and they hit me again, from behind, so that I fell down a second time. Then they pulled me up to my feet, twisted my arm behind my back and forced me into the road and down to it where other persons were being collected in a group.

Baby Was Asleep

In about half an hour we were fifty—men, women, girls my own age and some even quite young boys. Then, for quite a long time, nothing happened. A woman came out of a house with a pail of water

but when she came up to us to offer us a drink the soldiers knocked the pail out of her hands and then pushed her into the group too.

Her baby was asleep in her house, alone, and no one would know about that because the woman's husband was a Red Army man and she lived alone with the baby.

in such a car and very little air. One old man, he was the shoemaker, couldn't climb into the car and the Hitlerites made great sport of this, prodding him with their bayonets and laughing when he fell back to the tracks. Some boys helped him in. When we were all in the car the soldiers locked the doors. There was no food and no water

...dies Lay in Car

Next was another of the old men, an agricultural worker who had been in the town when the Germans came.

Their bodies lay in the car all that day because there was no way to get rid of them and the Germans never came to the car when the train stopped.

Finally two of the men discovered they could pry open one of the doors far enough so that the bodies of the shoemaker and the farmer could be pushed through the opening onto the tracks.

I, myself, was sent to a labor clearance pool at Cologne.

From there, with eighteen other girls, I was assigned to work in the brickyards at Aachen. We lived in part of an old brick barracks building, no longer suitable for troops. There were big holes in the roof, and when it rained it was very difficult to find a dry place in the straw to sleep.

Daily Routine

That is where I lived for two years, until I escaped when the city was captured by American troops.

This was our daily routine: We got up at 6 o'clock in the morning, drank some black coffee and ate a piece of bread and then went to the brickyard for work. We had to start work at 6:30, so you can see we didn't have much time to wash, dress and have breakfast.

The morning work was from 6:30 to 12. Then we had a half-hour period for dinner, usually soup and some more bread.

The day's work ended, for us, at 6:30 in the evening. Our last meal of the day was more soup, sometimes with small bits of meat in it, and more black bread. After



At last, about midnight, the Fascists made us walk to the railway, where they had a car waiting for us. It was the kind of car which was used, before the war, to transport goods. It had sliding doors on the sides which could be locked from the outside with an iron hasp. When the doors are closed, there is no light

in the car and, of course, no provision for either men or women to answer the calls of nature in privacy.

A few hours after daylight the train started. There were fifty-two persons in the car, including myself. For four days the train traveled across Russia and Poland. During those four days, although

the train stopped many times, we were given no water and no food of any kind.

The shoemaker was the first to die.

Unfit to Eat

Once, when our midday meal of spinnach soup was absolutely unfit to eat, I told the girls who worked with me that we should remain away during the afternoon. We slipped out of the work place and took the afternoon off. As soon as we were missed the Gestapo was called and a hunt was begun for us. They decided that I had been the organizer of the plan, although none of the girls told them anything.

I was called into the office of the commandant. The Gestapo men were there. They questioned me. It was like the night that they came into my grandmother's kitchen, far away in our home in the Ukraine.

They beat me, cursed at me and threw me to the floor.

I wouldn't tell them anything, except to say that we were unable to work because we had no food which was fit to eat. At last, when they saw that they would gain nothing that way, they left me alone.

Three other girls and myself were later transferred to another brickyard. The work was the same and the conditions were even harder.

Impressed Workers

At this new place there were a number of men whose status was the same as ours. They were impressed workers from Poland, Russia and Czechoslovakia. It was harder for them to slow down their work than it was for us, but they invented a way of doing it.

What they did was this: With a safety-razor blade they would make a fairly deep cut on one hand, from the base of the thumb to the base of the forefinger. Into this cut they would rub dirt and all manner of refuse so that it looked as if it was very sore and infected.

This would be enough to convince

the Germans that the man couldn't do a day's work and gave him an opportunity to slow down. The Hitlerites were always trying to find out what kind of work it was that resulted in so many cut hands.

When the doctor asked the men how they hurt their hands he would get many different answers. Some said the rough edges of the bricks had cut them. Others blamed the tools, saying the handles were rough and full of splinters. One man even told the doctor, with a perfectly straight face, that he had cut his hand on a spoon while eating his noon-day soup.

Other Women

There were a number of other women in addition to the three girls who had been transferred to this place with me. The Hitlerites were very cruel toward them.

Women who were pregnant were forced to work right up to the last day before their babies were born and then, after only a few days, had to return to their labors. They were given only a very short time each day to be with their babies and to care for them. The rest of the time these very young children were left alone and unat-

tended in the barrack. Many became ill but the Fascists seemed to have no pity, even for the sick little children.

There were some of the women workers who could not stand it and who sought by any means to make their lot better. The factory superintendent realized this and any attractive young girl who was willing to sell herself for better rations, easier work or a few extra articles of clothing had the opportunity of arranging such transactions. There were not many—but there were some.

American Landings

All through this summer there was a mounting sense of excitement among the impressed workers in the brickyard. We learned of the American landings from the conversation of the soldiers and of the officials of the place where we worked.

At first they were very contemptuous about the American troops who had landed in Normandy.

"Wait until we counter-attack," they said. "Then we will drive the Americans and British back into the sea. Days went by and some-

(Continued on Page 5)



THIS REFUGEE (center), safe in Allied hands, will be interviewed and returned to her home in Russia.

More About Labor Gang

(Continued from Page 5)

times when we asked about the counter-attack and how it was going the Hitlerites would become very angry. They would curse us, saying:

"Silence, communist dogs. When the Fuehrer is ready to attack, then we will attack. The Fuehrer knows..."

But we could see that they were beginning to get worried.

Then in August the whole atmosphere changed. That was when the Germans finally started their attack and, in the brickyard, they were excited and anxious, boastful and nervous at the same time.

For several days things were uncertain and the Germans grew more and more difficult. A word called for a blow and there was much punishment given out.

Counter-Attack Failed

Then, suddenly, we knew that their big counter-attack had failed and for the first time in more than two years I really began to believe that we should be free. I made up my mind to escape to the American lines if the opportunity ever came.

Through the latter part of the summer things grew much worse. There was much bombing from the American and British planes and the brickyard sometimes had to shut down because of the lack of coal or other materials. The character of the German troops was changing, too.

March to Dusseldorf

Toward the end of October it became clear, even to us, that Aachen was the principal object of an attack. Then, one day, we were ordered to pack up what belongings we had and to be ready to start a march to Dusseldorf. The Americans were close and all civilians were being taken to the rear. We foreign workers were known to be hostile to Germany and they did not want us in the city if there was to be a battle there.

Most of the people saw nothing else to do but to obey. I, however, had made up my mind to escape. I spoke with several of my comrades who I thought could be trusted, and we agreed to try to get through the German lines together.

We waited for our opportunity, first arranging that our names would be answered when the roll was called. Then we hid, in the same place as that which we had used after the affair of the spinach soup. It really was not necessary for us to have made the arrangements about the roll call because, when it was time for the people to go, there was an American air raid on the railroad yards near the brickyard and the Germans just hurried the workers into ranks and marched them off as fast as they could. They didn't even bother to call out the names of the persons who were going to Dusseldorf.

A German Soldier

We were hiding in the cellar of a disused building when a German soldier came down the steps and saw us.

"Well, here we are," I said. "What are you going to do?"

All he did was stand there a moment, his eyes blinking in the half light. Then he said:

"You're escaping, aren't you? So am I. I have had enough of this. I am going to give myself up to the Americans. But it is dangerous here. You must find another place. Go to the woods, you will be safer there."

"I... I am sorry for you. I can do nothing. But it is not safe here. You must go."

He turned and ran up the steps.

GI JERRY

Nazi Guide-Book Part XXV



Lt. Dave Breger



NOW, I ASK YOU DEAR READER, WHAT BETTER PROOF DO YOU NEED OF THE EVIL JEWISH INFLUENCE ON THEM?

"The Jews have taught the Germans to smoke tobacco in order to destroy the German nation and simultaneously to make money."
JULIUS STREICHER, NOV. 7, 1938

HERE, YOUR EXCELLENCY—STOLEN SECRET MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF JEWISH BLOOD CORPUSCLES, MAGNIFIED 35,000 TIMES!



The blood particles of a Jew are completely different from those of a Nordic man. Hitherto one has prevented this fact being proved by microscopic investigation."
JULIUS STREICHER, MAR. 1, 1935

WE KNOW YOU LOOK SILLY AS HELL, BUT IN THESE CRITICAL TIMES WE HAVE TO KEEP UP THE PEOPLE'S FAITH!



"We believe in God in heaven who has sent you to become our Fuehrer and liberate Germany. That is our faith."
DR. ROBERT LEY, SEPT. 11, 1936

"With all our power we will endeavour to be worthy of the Fuehrer that you, O Lord, have sent us!"
RUDOLF HESS, APR. 21, 1938

"We know that the Fuehrer in all these years, since he became our leader, always and everywhere has done the right thing. During all these years Almighty God has blessed him and the nation time and again." In the Fuehrer He has sent us the Saviour."
HERMANN GOERING, SEPT. 10, 1938



IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS HEROIC AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO MOLD THE CANINE BREEDS TO THE GERMANIC IDEAL, Adolf Hitler

"With a nation emphasizing race principles as strongly as the new Germany does, it is self-evident that the race restrictions also are extended to man's most faithful companion, the dog. Here most urgently a change must be brought about."
"DER BERLINER TIERFREUND," JAN. 1933

He did not understand that he and all the other little Germans, carrying their machine pistols and wearing their steel battle helmets, are the people who permitted this war. He probably knows now.

After the German had gone we waited for perhaps an hour. There was a lull in the bombing then and we agreed that it would be safe to leave the cellar.

Nevertheless we hurried when we reached the open, running across the ground where there was no protection and then walking close to walls where they offered protection. So we got out of the city. There was much movement in the larger streets. German vehicles were driving toward the rear and foot-soldiers were moving into their defense positions. They were expecting an attack at any moment. It did not come for several days and during that period the Hitlerites became more and more desperate.

The Bombers Came

After we got out of the city itself, we went in the direction of some woods where we would be out of range when the bombers came again. Inside the woods the trees gave a feeling of security. We knew they would offer little protection against bombs or artillery fire, but it was a good feeling to be out of sight. Ever since I had been taken, so many months before, I had always been where someone could see me. At work, in the barracks—one was never alone. There, under the wet trees, it was almost like being a little child again. I could imagine I was drawing the trees over me, like the hood of a cloak, and that they would protect me from the eyes of the enemy as a hood protects from the rain. It was a very nice feeling.

Firing Was Heavy

Bullets came through the forest, clipping small branches from the trees and sending down brown, dried leaves which had not already fallen.

We found a hollow in the ground, where the stray bullets could not hit us, and stayed there all day. We were very hungry. In the late afternoon we decided that the

firing was getting too heavy and that it would be safer to return to the cellar during the next lull.

This was a very dangerous move, but fortunately no one was hit. We all reached the cellar safely and prepared to spend our second night of freedom there. All through the first part of the night there was a great deal of firing going on. We could hear heavy explosions in the direction of the center of the city. One of the girls said the Germans were blowing up buildings. Another said the explosions were caused by aerial bombs. A third insisted they came from shells.

Very Thirsty

We did not know what that meant and we decided that we might be able to get to a well on the other side of the brickyard. We were all very thirsty, not having had anything to drink for nearly two days.

We found an old, rusty iron can, like a small barrel, which had been thrown into the cellar after it had been emptied of paint.

This, we thought, would do very well to carry the water in.

It was a distance of about 500 meters from the cellar where we had taken shelter to the well. The path ran along the side of our building and then across an open space, around the end of another building, and then between some stacks of materials to an angle in the fence surrounding the place.

Walking Quietly

Here there was a small cottage, where an old watchman lived. He had a small garden and a well. This was where we were going to get the water.

We tiptoed along, in the grey early-morning light, and we were very much afraid. We thought of turning back, but we were so thirsty we had to continue. It was very quiet. The firing had ended, except for shells which were bursting on some high ground on the other side of the city, several kilometers away.

When we got to the corner we waited a moment, getting up our courage to cross the open. I started across first. One of the

other girls, carrying the can, was a few meters behind me. The others waited to see that we got across safely.

I had almost reached the end of the open space when I heard a voice. A man was calling to me, softly, from the piles of timber and other materials in the yard. I could not understand what he was saying, but when I saw him I realized he was an American soldier.

I have seen many soldiers, our own Red Army men, the Germans, the Poles, even some Italians. I have seen French prisoners. This man was unlike them all but he looked more like our own soldiers in Russia than he did any of the others. I remember thinking:

More Soldiers

"He looks like one of ours... He looks like one of our men," as I walked toward him.

He motioned me into a dark corner, with his rifle. I stood quietly and then, when the other girl had joined me, I tried to tell him there were three more of us, behind the building. He did not understand. Then I made signs with my hands and he finally nodded.

More soldiers were coming into the brickyard all the time so that at last they were behind every building and every pile of timber and brick. There was no shooting. It was quite light, by now. Then a sergeant came and then an officer and we were told to go with one of the men.

Never Be Forgotten

That is the first thing I want. This is the second:

I want to go back to my village in the Ukraine. I would like to know if my mother is still alive. I want to find out if she ever did find the partisans. I want to know what has happened to my brother. He was a good soldier, perhaps he is an officer by now. It would be nice for my brother to be an officer. Most of all I want to go back to Russia so that I can help the children to grow to be strong and healthy; that is my nurse's profession; and I will be able, also, to tell them what Fascism means, and what freedom means, because, you see, I have known both.

I think I can tell them about that.

It is something which must be told and must never be forgotten.

THE OLD SERGEANT'S CORNER



S/Sgt. John L. Evans, mess sergeant of an infantry outfit which has been doing its share in pushing the Krauts back to the middle of the Fatherland, is not only ingenious—he's an obliging sort of a guy. Evans heeded the Old Sergeant's recent request for tips on how soldiers can make life healthier and happier for themselves and other guys and came up with a honey on what to do with French country wine.

The Sarge doped it out this way: Some of that stuff isn't fit to drink—but it is bluish-red in color, just like ink. There wasn't any ink available to his outfit for writing to the pinups the boys left behind.

Evans put wine and paper together, via his trusty Waterman, and his letter to the Old Sergeant was written in vin rouge.

Sez he: "Now our troubles are over. French wine writes beautifully, as well as perfumes. I can now send perfumed letters with no expense to myself...I'm sure the girls back home will approve. Another point is that it is safer to use it for a pen than to drink it—I've seen some of the results of drinking it."

Once Over Lightly

By Andy Rooney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Army authorities here handed down a verdict yesterday and it read, "Guilty."

In the future, officials will be more careful in releasing nationally prominent athletes from military service. Also, all cases involving medical discharge for well-known athletes, actors or other public figures will henceforth be out of the hands of the local boards and must be referred for action to Washington military authorities. Such was the decree handed down yesterday.



Joe DiMaggio

While officials claimed there was no justification for the accusation that certain prominent athletes had been released for disabilities which would not have invalidated the ordinary Joe out of service, their new ruling stating that they are going to be more careful is good evidence that someone is guilty.

THE case of Ray "Sugar" Robinson probably brought the whole thing to a boil. After an extended exhibition boxing tour with Joe Louis, Ray came home and was discharged because of what local officials called "temperament unsuitable for army life." How's your temperament today?

Well, anyway, after Robinson was released, he picked himself a manager and took up where he left off, dropping people to the canvas—for a price.

HERE for the records are a few men in sports today who have been given medical discharges from the Army or Navy: Ward Cuff, Giants' back; Mickey Livingstone, Cub catcher; Sammy Snead, noted golfer; Frankie Sinkwich, Detroit ace; Willie Pep, Johnny Greco and Bobby Ruffin, boxers, and Bob Dill, Rangers' hockey player.

There's a lot more, but we don't want to make anybody mad. Joe DiMaggio, with ulcers, and Lou Jenkins the fighter are reported to have CDDs in the mail. We don't want to hurt their chances.

LIU on Grid in '45

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Long Island University, which dropped football after Pearl Harbor, contemplates a return to the gridiron in 1945, University authorities announced today. Final decision will come from a conference between college officials and Lt. Cmdr. Clair Bee, USMS, who still is athletic director.

Fesler Tiger Cage Coach

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 15.—Wesley Fesler, ex-All-America at Ohio State, signed today as head basketball coach at Princeton University. He was head basketball and assistant football coach at Harvard, and more recently head football coach at Wesleyan.

Packers Are Favored In Pro Title Contest

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Green Bay Packers are decided favorites to win the National Football League title Sunday at the Polo Grounds, but the New York Giants' coach, Steve Owen, isn't worried.

"I don't know what the betting odds are," Stout Steve said today, "and what's more, I don't care. My youngsters are lively and sharp and ready for this game."

Phony Photo



INS Photo

The press agent called this an "action" photo of Johnny Polich, player-coach of the Los Angeles Monarchs, as he "comes crashing through in an effort to shove the puck past Goalie Ray Bliss of the Hollywood Wolves." Don't believe it, though, because it obviously is a carefully-posed shot.

Toronto Ties Montreal, 2-2

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—Montreal's Canadiens and the Toronto Maple Leafs played a 2-2 tie here last night.

Mel Hill for the Leafs and Maurice Richard for the Canadiens scored in the first period. Elmer Lach put Montreal ahead at 11 minutes of the second period, but Bob Davidson tied it with five minutes of the session left to play.

Hockey Standings

National League				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Montreal	11	4	2	24
Toronto	10	6	1	21
Detroit	9	4	2	20
Boston	8	9	1	17
New York	2	9	4	8
Chicago	2	10	2	6

American League				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Indianapolis	5	10	0	10

Puckster Killed in Action

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—Ducky "Red" Garrett, Toronto Maple Leafs hockey player, formerly with the Providence Reds and New York Rangers, has been killed in action with the Royal Canadian Army, his father said today.

Haegg Due to Land In Clink for AWOL

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 15.—Gunder Haegg, Swedish track star, will have to do five days in the guardhouse for going AWOL before he'll be allowed to visit the States for his contemplated tour. Haegg, recently called up for a refresher course in the Army, took it on the lam and was court-martialed.

Intimate friends of the distance star have intimated Haegg will marry Miss Dorothy Nortier, of San Francisco, during his U.S. trip. He became engaged to her when he visited the States two years ago.

GI Footballers Play Tomorrow

The undefeated SHAEF and Second AADA elevens share the feature spots in the weekly GI football roundup of games in the Paris area tomorrow afternoon.

SHAEF, seeking its fourth victory, plays Ninth ADC at Parc des Sports, Versailles, while the Thunderbolts oppose 409th Bombers at Jean Bouin Stadium. Both kick-offs are at 2 P.M.

Other GI games involve First General Hospital vs. 217th General Hospital at Etampes, Com Z vs. Engineers at Pershing Stadium and Ninth AAF Headquarters vs. Blue Devils at Chantilly.

Pro Gridders to Air Ban on Ball Parks

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The National Football League undoubtedly will have something to say at its meeting next week about the action taken by the baseball moguls in barring football teams from big league ball parks.

George Strickler, publicity director for the pro league, today declared: "It's actions like this that will hasten the day when we will have our own parks."

Favor Randolph Over 2nd AAF in Bond Bowl

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Knut Rockne employed the phony limp many years ago with devastating effect on Army football players who figured he was too lame to be of any use, only to see him streak away with passes from Gus Dorais to win the first Army-Notre Dame game in 1913.

'Skins Passers Set Pro Marks

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Six new records were set in the National Football League this season, five of them of the cheesy variety.

Only outstanding achievements were the passing marks set by Sammy Baugh and Frankie Filchock of Washington. Slingin' Sam and Flippin' Frankie completed 170 passes in 299 tries, bettering the Redskins' 1943 record.

Other records: Chicago Bears—penalized 121 times totalling 1,025 yards; Card-Pitts—completed 41 passes to opposing receivers; Philadelphia Eagles—recovered only four of opponents' fumbles all season.

Walkup Leads In Coast Golf

RICHMOND, Calif., Dec. 15.—Anthony Walkup, obscure entry from San Antonio, Tex., slapped out an authoritative 68 to grab first round honors in the \$7,500 Richmond Open golf tournament here yesterday.

Sammy Snead was tied with Mike Turnesa for second place, each with 70, and Byron Nelson and Sgt. Jim Ferrier were deadlocked at 73.

Galento Starts Comeback

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 15.—Two-Ton Tony Galento, of Orange, N.J., started another comeback here last night. He met a "fighter" named Jack Suzek who took a right, then a left—and called it a night.

The Question Box

(Here are answers to sports queries sent in by servicemen in the ETO. Answers are compiled by The Stars and Stripes New York Bureau.)

To Sgt. Francis Finneral.—Notre Dame beat Iowa Seahawks, 14-13, in 1943.

To Capt. Cox and W/O Beirwiden.—Bobo Newsom won 13 and lost 15 during the past season. Four of his losses were by one run. The biggest lead held by the Cardinals was 20 games over the Pirates from Aug. 30 through Sept. 1.

To Pfc Paul A. Coffet.—Notre Dame-Georgia Tech scores for the last five years, with Irish score first, were: 55-13, 6-13, 20-0, 26-20, 17-14, (1944, 21-0).

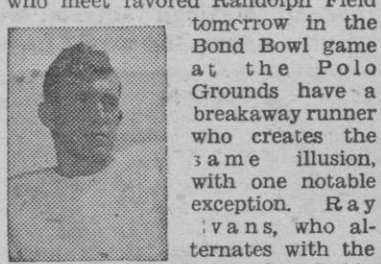
To Cpl. George S. Cooper and T/5 John M. Cary.—Marty Brill

scored three touchdowns in Notre Dame's 60-20 win over Penn in 1930. The only Notre Dame-Yale game was won by Yale, 28-0 Oct. 17, 1914.

To 1/Lt. William T. McGuiness.—Notre Dame defeated Ohio State, 18-13, in 1935 by scoring three touchdowns in the fourth quarter. The first touchdown was scored by Wayne Millner on an end-around play from the two-yard line at the start of the period. Andy Pilney passed 12 yards to Mike Layden for the second with about three minutes to play. With a minute to go, Bill Shakespeare relieved Pilney, who had been injured, and passed to Millner in the end zone.

To Pvt. Mike Costanza.—Basketball is sport which draws the biggest crowds in U.S. each year.

The Second AAF Superbombers, who meet favored Randolph Field tomorrow in the Bond Bowl game at the Polo Grounds have a breakaway runner who creates the same illusion, with one notable exception. Ray Evans, who alternates with the great Glenn Dobbs at the tailback position, has a legitimate limp caused by a fracture of his leg.

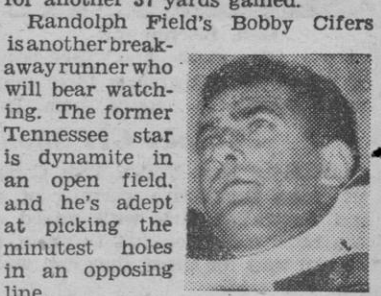


Glenn Dobbs

Evans limps around in such fashion as to solicit pity, but when the ball is snapped he gallops happily downfield for long gains. He seldom gets pulled down from behind and if the safety man misses him it's just too bad.

Ran 477 Yards on Punts Against Washington University, he ran 79, 77 and 34 yards and ripped off 69 yards against Fort Warren. He's carried 23 punts back 477 yards and intercepted three passes for another 37 yards gained.

Randolph Field's Bobby Cifers is another breakaway runner who will bear watching. The former Tennessee star is dynamite in an open field, and he's adept at picking the minutest holes in an opposing line.



Bobby Cifer

All-America names of recent years will be a dime-a-dozen in the Polo Grounds tomorrow. The bookies are picking Randy Field, but a Second AAF victory won't surprise any of the people who saw the Superbombers in action this season.

Snavelly Picks Nine Players for North

ITHACA, N.Y., Dec. 15.—Nine players, were picked today by Carl Snavelly, Cornell coach for the North squad which will play the South in the Blue-Gray football game at Montgomery, Ala., New Year's Day.

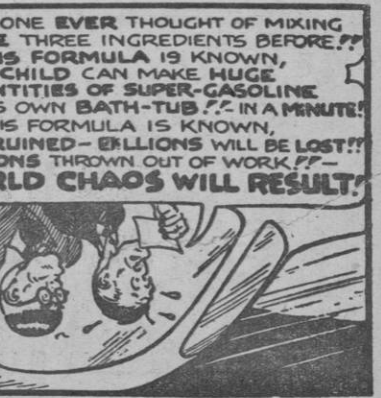
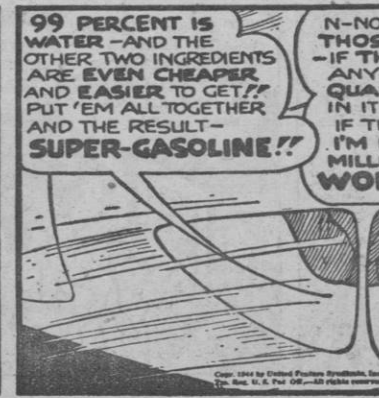
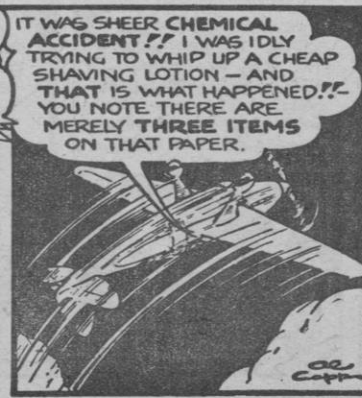
Snavelly named Al Sica, Tony Minisi, Ray Stengel and Walter Stickle, of Pennsylvania, Johnny Churckran and Don Miltemberger, of Penn State, John Snidick, of Columbia, Bob Pingrach, of Dartmouth and Johnny Burns, of Temple.

Bo McMillian of Indiana and Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern will pick the remainder of the squad of 22.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features.

By Al Capp



This Was America Yesterday:

Civilians Asked to Let GIs Use Trains Over Holidays

By Joe Fleming
Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Lupe Velez's suicide was the sole conversation topic today among those Americans who are sated with war news, and papers, with the motto "anything that fits, we print," violently displayed stories of the madcap Mexican actress who took her life about five months before she would have given birth to a child.



Gen. Eisenhower
... "Man of the Year" Candidate
of which Thackaberry is farm manager. The two men were indicted on 27 counts. ... count them, Diary, 27.

So that 750,000 Christmas furloughed soldiers won't have to walk home, the Office of Defense Transportation issued its annual urgent appeal to the public to forego non-essential travel during the holidays. The major carriers said there was only a "slim" chance for civilian reservations from east to midwest, and Pennsylvania Railroad officials told civilians to carry their own lunches, as servicemen have priority in diners.

Walking note: S. Clay Williams, board chairman of Reynolds Tobacco Co., told a Senate committee he sometimes has to walk many miles to get a Camel.

CUT-UPS at the jail... the Hunterdon County, N.J., grand jury has accused William Thackaberry, 50, and his brother-in-law, John Murphy, of consorting immorally with inmates of the state reformatory for women at Clinton.

Thinks GIs Should Marry at Home
GIRLS in New York's 12th Congressional District greeted Congressman Dickstein's warning of a heavy marriage rate between GIs and Australian girls with mixed comments. Edith Scher didn't like it a bit. "We wouldn't think of marrying Australian soldiers, and if we can wait for them, they can wait for us. Girls want to get married, too," she said.

Although admitting it has been a long, hard struggle columnist Damon Runyon said, "The black market now is an established institution in America, like the bootleg industry of the '20s." Among the New York columnists: Dorothy Kilgallen (N.Y.-Journal-American) says Jim Farley is being approached to fill Judge Landis' post. ... Leonard Lyons (N.Y. Post) predicted Gen. Eisenhower would be Time Magazine's "Man of the Year" ...

Nothing Sissified About Army Chaplains
FOXHOLE Chapel Department: A Saturday Evening Post article said the chaplains are doing a good morale job but called untrue reports of a great religious upsurge among soldiers. Lauding chaplains, Writer David Wittels said their courage and good humor demonstrate it is possible to be religious and yet unsissified.

650 Forts Batter Hanover, Kassel

More than 650 Eighth Air Force Flying Fortresses resumed their pounding of Germany's battered railroad system yesterday, striking at marshalling yards in the Hanover and Kassel areas. The Forts were escorted by more than 550 fighters. Clouds covered the targets, preventing observation of results of the assault on the two key Nazi rail

lines to the Western Front. Eighth headquarters said four bombers and two fighters are missing. Meanwhile, the Ninth Air Force hurled more than 1,000 medium and fighter bombers against Nazi close-in defenses. P47s and P38s of the Ninth's tactical commands flew more than 700 sorties, hitting an ammunition dump northwest of Kaiserslautern and smashing at towns, railyards and airfields all along the Siegfried Line. Ninth medium bombers, 300 strong, hammered the Monschau area and blasted an oil depot at Ruthen, 75 miles northeast of Cologne.

Nazi Casualties Reported 7,000 Daily--Stimson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (ANS).—Secretary of War Stimson said today the current Allied offensive in Germany is placing a terrific strain on the Nazis, depriving them of an expected winter breathing spell and preventing completion of last ditch mobilization plans.

Stimson revealed that Supreme Headquarters estimates the Germans suffered 152,000 casualties between Nov. 8 and Nov. 30, an average of almost 7,000 a day. U.S. Army casualties in all theaters through Nov. 28, he said, have reached 483,957; including 92,135 killed, 272,351 wounded, 62,786 missing and 56,653 prisoners.

This was an increase of 9,059 casualties over figures announced a week ago through Nov. 22. Stimson's figures raised overall U.S. casualties in World War II to 562,468, since the Navy has reported casualties of 78,511 through Dec. 13.

Senators Pass Stettinius Aides

WASHINGTON Dec. 15 (ANS).—After wavering all day on Archibald MacLeish, prize-winning poet and Librarian of Congress, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee late last night approved all six of President Roosevelt's appointments to the State Department.

In addition to MacLeish, whose views were considered too liberal by several senators, the group includes Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, undersecretary; Will L. Clayton, assistant secretary of state; Nelson A. Rockefeller, assistant secretary of state; James C. Dunn, assistant secretary of state, and Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes, assistant secretary of state.

Lupe Velez Death Is Called Suicide

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police, said he had told Lupe he "would marry her if she was expecting an infant."

"I told her of my great love for her," Ramond asserted. "I begged her to marry me, but she laughed and said she wasn't expecting, that the whole thing was a joke."

Only a short time ago, Lupe announced that she was going to marry Ramond, but a few days later the couple quarreled over politics and she announced they were through, brusquely adding that she preferred her dogs, Chips and Chops, anyway.

Lupe, born in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, in 1910, came to Hollywood when she was 15 years old to begin her career, which was netting her a reported \$4,000 a week at the time of her death.

Billet Detail, India Version



This is not a recruiting poster issued by the Department illustrating the pleasures of life in the China-Burma-India theater. It merely shows Cpl. Ralph E. Loewe, of Cleveland, Ohio, catching up on his correspondence while his bearer, Babu, makes with the shoe brush. Wages are so low in the Orient that good barracks orderlies can be hired for only a few cents a day.

West Front...

(Continued from Page 1)

the Haguenau Forest early yesterday.

The Seventh then thrust across the border near the frontier town of Wissembourg, press association reports said, while other forces ranged up to the border on a front of nineteen miles.

In the Saarland and on the west bank of the River Roer, where for weeks the Third and First Armies have been waging a grim war of attrition against a well-entrenched and determined enemy, bitter fighting raged yesterday.

The German correspondent, Gunther Weber, at Field Marshal von Rundstedt's headquarters, claimed that a new German fighting unit called the "Peoples' Artillery Corps" has been thrown into the Aachen sector.

No changes were reported from the British sector on the Dutch River Maas and the Ninth Army front along the Roer.

SS Shoots Hungarians Who Try to Surrender

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (UP).—Desperate German counter-attacks in icy downpours slowed the Russian advance on Budapest today as SS troops began a reign of terror against Hungarian conscripts who try to surrender.

North of the Danube bend along the River Ipoly and little more than 85 miles from the Slovak capital of Bratislava, other German SS units launched counterblows against tanks of Gen. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army.

British Back Soviet Claim

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before the march of the Russian Armies through the main part of Poland takes place."

The Prime Minister's statement of his government's Polish policy, to which he pledged it would adhere at the peace table, included these major points:

1. Russia is entitled to the territory it claims from eastern Poland as a "buffer state" against any future German aggression—Russia will have done more than any other power to liberate Poland.

2. In return, Poland would be compensated with territory "at Germany's expense." This would include Danzig and all of East Prussia, giving her 200 miles of Baltic Sea coastline. The Poles also would be "free, as far as Russia and Britain are concerned, to extend their territories, at the expense of Germany, westward."

3. Mass transfers of population would take place to prevent minority disputes from troubling the future peace. This would entail the total expulsion of Germans from Reich territory given to Poland, including the removal of the Junkers from their Prussian homeland.

The Polish question needs to be settled now, in advance of the peace conference, Churchill declared, to avoid clashes between the advancing Red Army and the Polish underground.

Churchill confessed that he found "great difficulty in discussing these matters, because the attitude of the U.S. has not been defined with the precision His Majesty's government have thought wise to use," and he expressed hope that the U.S. would speak out in due course.

Terry And The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate.

By Milton Caniff



Peace Talk Rife in Athens But British Rush in Men

ATHENS, Dec. 15. (Reuter). — As British reinforcements poured into Greece by sea and air, authoritative reports said that important discussions were going on here tonight between British and Greek leaders in an effort to end the two-week civil war.

As the peace rumors spread over the Greek capital there was no let-up in fighting, however, ELAS artillery was reported within range of the British headquarters.