

# SCRAP BOOK







# Philippines



## ROBERT ALDRIDGE IN PHILIPPINES

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Ted Reaves, Rt. 1, Box 188, that their son, Pvt. Robert Aldridge, arrived safely in the Philippines where he is with an instrumental surveying branch of the field artillery. Aldridge left the states shortly after spending Christmas with his family at their Green valley home.



# SALUTE HIM!



He's the American fighter. The spirit in his face is the spirit that wins battles. It's the spirit of the Soldier, the Sailor, the Marine, the Coast Guardsman, the Flyer—of the Army and Navy Nurse, the WAC, the WAVE, the SPAR and the "Lady Marine"—yes, it's the spirit, too, of the Home Front—Americans all who can't be

• licked because they WON'T be licked

## Country, for for Thee

our was strange that hat in this  
that I should again rem. remember  
standing erect girl. Remember her  
with all her might. Remember her  
at the end how reverently she gazed  
pledged her head, her heart and  
her hand to God and her country.  
Strange that altho thirty years  
have passed since those days in  
that little Kansas schoolroom,  
only yesterday did she fulfill her  
solemn promise to her country.  
As he said goodbye and swung  
thru the gate to the waiting train,  
his furlough ended, his days of  
combat just ahead, I felt as if I  
must rush out after him, take  
hold of him and refuse to let him  
go into the danger and horrors  
which lie ahead. I felt as if I  
asked a thousand whys. For the  
first time in my life I realized  
what it meant to sing "America"  
and pledge myself to the flag of  
a mighty land.

Quickly I caught the last  
glimpse of his khaki-clad figure  
struggling with his heavy bar-  
racks bag and turned tearfully  
away, my heart broken, with only  
faith and hope to face each day  
upon the earth.  
Yes, I pledged my head, my  
heart and my hand to God and my  
country long ago but only today  
did I give them all in full, thru  
this, my son.

## YOUR LETTER

More letters mean more than food to fighting men. So when-  
ever you have a spare moment—write a letter.  
Cheerful talk about friends and hobbies and the home  
town will be big news to him. Even the four words,  
"I'm thinking of you!" will make a wonderful letter.  
Military leaders say the lad with a sunny letter is  
more alert, less likely to be injured. So write your Serv-  
iceman often, to help bring him home safe—and soon.  
Remember, V-Mail goes there faster . . . and always  
gets there. V-Mail goes exclusively by air and takes  
priority over all other letters.



Australia announced the end of the battle for the Wewak area of New Guinea. Some 10,000 Japanese troops, left behind to wither on the vine when MacArthur's forces pushed on to the new Philippines, were reported sealed off, and all the British New Guinea coast was under allied control.

British forces mopping up north of Rangoon in Burma captured Mokshitwa, northeast of Pegu. With the Burma campaign in its final phase, skirmishing was reported in a number of sectors.

### Gen. Dalton Killed 1945

MANILA (AP)—Brig.-Gen. James L. Dalton, assistant divisional commander of the 25th infantry division, was killed by enemy sniper fire May 16, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced Tuesday. "His service was characterized by an outstanding bravery and devotion to duty and an indomitable will to win, which was unsurpassed," MacArthur said. Dalton became a brigadier-general at the age of 35, 12 years after graduating from West Point, and was one of the youngest general officers in the army ground forces.

## BLOCKADE AIR FORCES DESTROY 30 JAP SHIPS

Continued from First Page

had secured strong positions north of Santa Fe.

Aparri airdrome at the north end of the valley, the last strongly held Japanese area in the Philippines, was bombed by American planes in support of the ground action. Extensive damage was caused by 450 tons of bombs.

### Drive Japs Into Hills

On Mindanao, Americans and guerrillas continued to drive the broken Japanese forces into the hills.

Philippine-based bombers damaged ground installations in raids on Formosa, French Indo-China and the Canton area of the China coast.

American planes also supported Australian and Dutch troops mopping up Japanese on Tarakan, oil-rich island off the Borneo coast.

Nearly 100 13th Air Force bombers and fighters hit Borneo targets.

Approximately 100 Mitchells, Liberators and fighters of the 5th Air Force struck Aparri, the closest staging point between the Philippines and Formosa.

### 400 Sorties Flown

Four hundred sorties were flown by attack planes and fighters in support of ground

troops on Luzon. On Mindanao, more than 100 marine dive bombers struck a Japanese wedge position in a river angle near Davao.

In the air strikes at the Asiatic mainland, the Texaco petroleum plant was bombed in the Shanghai area.

In the Luzon fighting around Santa Fe, the Japanese threw in three or four tanks against the 25th. The Yanks killed 159 Japanese, knocked out one tank and repulsed the others.

## General, 35, Killed by Jap

MANILA, May 21. (AP)—Brig. Gen. James L. Dalton, 35, one of the youngest generals in the army, was killed by a Japanese sniper near Balete Pass on northern Luzon Island, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Dalton, whom MacArthur referred to as "distinguished and intrepid," was killed May 16. His widow and two daughters live in Kennebunk Port, Me. He was assistant 25th Division commander.

## Yanks Capture Vital Pass in Northern Luzon

MANILA, May 14. (AP)—Fiercely defended Balete Pass, gateway to Northern Luzon's extensive Cagayan Valley, was secured Sunday by the 25th Infantry Division, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The Yanks under Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins have pushed forward toward Santa Fe, which already is under strong threat from the 32nd Division of Maj. Gen. William H. Gill. The two columns were less than two miles apart.

Thousands of crack Nipponese troops are believed in the Cagayan Valley, one of the most important enemy holdings left in the Philippines.

### Infantry Closes In

East of Manila the 43rd Infantry Division was closing in on the surrounded Japanese garrison at the Ipo Dam, source of more than one-third of the capital's water.

Fighters and bombers dropped 250 tons of explosives in support of the Luzon ground actions.

On Mindanao, guerrilla forces have seized the port of Cagayan,

## Tarakan Invaders Seize 300 Tons of Paraffine

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14. (AP)—The invasion of Tarakan Island by Australian and Dutch forces has already paid oil dividends to the Allied cause.

The Netherlands news agency, Aneta, in a dispatch today from Tarakan, just off the northeast coast of Borneo, said Allied forces found 300 tons of paraffine refined from oil produced by Tarakan wells. The material, it

added, was being used in connection with repair work on the Tarakan Airfield.

capital of Misamis Oriental Province, and the entire north coast of the island now is in American control, MacArthur announced.

His communique reported the Japanese Mindanao garrison was being driven steadily into the hill country in the center of the island. Systematic reduction of enemy strong points near captured Davao City was under

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Spending Spree' Seen

they were adopted over his op- position.

May 20 - 1945

**Luzon:** Having forced its way through the narrow, rugged Balete Pass, General Charles L. Mullins' 25th Division poured into the fertile Cagayan valley. It was now downhill all the way, and easy going except for the torrential storms which heralded the coming of the rainy season.

**Mindanao:** On the outskirts of Davao, in fields of kunai grass 12 feet high, the 24th Division's men were using bayonets, knives and fists to crumble Japanese resistance.

While American columns driving from north and south were steadily closing in on remaining Japanese troops bottled up in the wild hill country of the central interior, General Douglas MacArthur announced that "90 per cent of Mindanao," the Philippines' second largest island, "had been freed."

### Road Hub Outflanked

American 25th Division troops outflanked the Japanese-held Santa Fe road junction on Northern Luzon in a new move to break into the Cagayan Valley, Gen. MacArthur also reported today.

The communique said the Yanks, circling to the east at the southern entrance to the valley,

eft.

Marines on the west coast captured two-thirds of Naha, the capital, and cleared the north shore of Naha harbor. Infantry towards the east coast sped nearly another mile southward in a drive to split the remaining defenders of the island.

Elsewhere in the war against Japan, most of the remaining Japanese on Luzon in the Philippines were cornered in the Cagayan valley or scattered across the northern part of the island. The 25th division headed for the open ground of the northern area after capturing Santa Fe, gateway to the Cagayan valley. The Japanese have little chance in the open spaces against American mechanized superiority.

They'd been on one-third rations for day beating off a tough counter-attack.

Then came the big news. Battalion Headquarters had mail for them. The supply train could deliver either these messages from home or more rations. Both couldn't be sent up. Which was it to be?

The Captain checked the Sergeants. Instantly they made the choice: "Forget the food—bring up the mail!"



# Yank Junctions Cut Mindanao Island in Half

MANILA, May 25. (U.P.)—Troops of three crack American divisions have joined in Central Mindanao, cutting the island in half. The campaign for the last big Japanese stronghold in the Philippines has reached the mopping-up stage, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Troops of the 31st Division, advancing from the south, joined units of the 40th and Americal divisions north of Malaybalay, capital of Central Mindanao Province of Bukidnon.

## Yanks Split Mindanao

By joining, they split Mindanao from Macajalar Bay in the north to Davao on the south and they now control the entire central road network of the island extending to Cotabato on the west coast.

At the same time, 24th Division troops advanced eight miles up the coastal highway to join guerrilla forces near the top of Davao Gulf.

West of Davao city, the island capital, the Americans were steadily wiping out enemy defense positions in the foothills. The Japanese were being forced into the hills where the fierce guerrillas, eager for vengeance, waited for them.

## Japs in Three Pockets

The main Japanese forces remaining on Mindanao, of an original estimated 50,000, are now held in three pockets. The main forces in Central Mindanao have withdrawn east of the Sayre highway which runs from north to south. One group is north of Davao. A second is in Central Mindanao. The third is in the northeast.

On Luzon, 43rd and 38th Division troops have broken Japanese resistance in the Ilocos area 20 miles northeast of Manila, killing hundreds of enemy troops and sealing more in caves.

MacArthur announced a series of heavy air attacks ranging from Formosa and the China coast to Borneo.

## Aussies Slay Nips

The Australians reported the killing of an additional 1091 Japanese and the capture of 57 in their zone on New Guinea, Bougainville and New Britain. They captured Cape Moem, four miles east of Wewak on New Guinea.

At Wirui Mission, three miles south of Wewak, the Australians found more than 7000 boxes containing the ashes of cremated Japanese soldiers.

Both on Mindanao and Luzon, the ground forces were strongly supported by medium, attack and fighter planes which destroyed fortifications and communication lines.

# One Bomber Gets Bag of 20 Vessels

MANILA, May 27. (P)—Southwest Pacific planes destroyed 30 enemy ships—one plane alone made a sensational bag of 20—Wednesday and Thursday in waters off the Asiatic coast and the Dutch East Indies.

The blow, reported on today's communique of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was the heaviest such delivered in the theater in many weeks.

Most of the ships sunk were small freighters. Several more were damaged.

## Spectacular Bombing

The spectacular individual performance was turned in Wednesday by a 7th Fleet reconnaissance Liberator which discovered a concentration off Bandjermasin, Southern Borneo.

The lone bomber sank seven freighters and destroyed eight others by setting them afire. Then it raised its total to 20 by

## Army Casualties Total 46,638 in Philippines

WASHINGTON, May 26. (U.P.)—The Philippines campaign thus far has cost the Army 46,638 casualties.

The latest compilation shows 10,432 killed, 35,699 wounded and 507 missing.

Navy casualties in Philippine waters are not available.

blotting out five more ships in nearby shipyards. The Japanese built the shipyards for the construction of small wooden cargo vessels. The enemy has placed reliance in such vessels due to steady shipping losses.

The daylight attack drew only light anti-aircraft fire and no air challenge. The plane's bag included eight ships of 300 to 1000 tons and seven of 150 to 300 tons.

## Three Ships Bagged

A Navy privateer destroyed a schooner and two small freighters off the west coast of Borneo the same day. Thursday, in the same area, a Navy Liberator bagged two more small freighters. A coastal vessel was destroyed elsewhere in the East Indies.

Continuing pressure against enemy shipping along the Asiatic coast, two Navy Liberators sank four small freighters off the Malay Peninsula. They also damaged an auxiliary and

Marines of the Sixth division on the west coast pushed another 800 yards through the rubble of Naha, capital of Okinawa, and broadened their bridgehead across the Asato river inside the city almost to the shores of the east China sea.

In the Philippines, the American 32nd division captured a strategic hill and sealed 75 Japanese-infested caves in the Santa Fe area north of Balete pass in northern Luzon. American troops in southern Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippines, fanned out in pursuit of Japanese forces fleeing into the hills in the interior.

# Manila Water Supply Saved by Yank Drive

MANILA, May 30. (P)—Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's 38th Infantry Division seized Wawa Dam undamaged and without a fight Monday to secure the last of Manila's three reservoirs and crack the last fixed Japanese strong point immediately east of the capital.

The dam, in a scenic rocky gorge between towering cliffs 20 miles from Manila, was abandoned intact by the Japanese who evidently had been frightened off by the previous day's shelling and bazooka fire.

Its capture, announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, climaxed a month-long mountain campaign in which virtually every type of available weapon was used in bloodily securing ridge after ridge until commanding heights on either side were won.

# President's Ship Sails Over U-Boat Area

DETROIT, April 11 (P) — A Coast Guard lieutenant said here that a U. S. cruiser in which President Roosevelt was returning from Yalta sailed almost directly over a German U-boat in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Lieut. John F. Pival of Detroit told this story, which was released by the Coast Guard:

"We were entering the Mediterranean, and knew that a U-boat was in the vicinity. We had been warned by the British on the Rock.

"There was tremendous activity in the Straits that morning. About 20 bombers were criss-crossing the area while a lot of destroyers and

British antisub ships were combing the area. We were carrying troops and thought they were clearing the Straits for us.

"Our radio was tuned to the aircraft frequency and just as we started into the narrows a British pilot was heard to say, 'I see the beggar. Yes, that's him. He's diving. Here I go.' However, the plane did not succeed in getting the sub, but all ships converged on the spot and kept him pinned there. "Just then one of our finest cruisers and her escort of destroyers came steaming out of the Med, sailing almost directly over where the submarine had been.

"Upon arrival in Italy, we were startled to hear that the President was aboard the cruiser."



# Philippines Take Heavy Jap Toll

## Enemy Casualties Put at 378,427, or 10 Times American Losses

MANILA, May 28. (U.P.)—The Japs have suffered 378,427 casualties in the Philippines campaign for a total almost 10 times as great as American losses, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as United States troops pushed forward against the last major knots of enemy resistance on Luzon and Mindanao.

During the past week of mop-up operations, the Americans counted 8101 Jap dead and took 508 prisoners against U.S. losses of 389 killed, 15 missing and 1002 wounded. That brought American casualties for the campaign which started last Oct. 20 with the invasion of Leyte to 38,888.

MacArthur's daily war bulletin did not report any specific gains for American divisions battling the remaining Japs east of Manila in the Marikina watershed, at the entrance to the Cagayan Valley in Northern Luzon and in the hills of Mindanao.

### Japs Heavily Bombed

He said that steady advances were made in all sectors and that on Luzon alone heavy, medium, attack and fighter-bombers dropped 424 tons of bombs in support of ground operations, causing widespread damage to enemy supply dumps, bivouac areas and defensive positions.

In Northern Luzon two veteran American divisions are battling from three sides at Jap forces holding the little town of Santa Fe as a road block on Highway No. 5 into the rich Cagayan Valley. At last reports a bitter struggle raged around Santa Fe, where the main highway is joined by a branch road running west to Imugan.

On Mindanao elements of four divisions, aided by Filipino guerrillas, supported by dive bombers.

MacArthur's bulletin revealed another series of heavy air assaults against Jap shipping, airfields and other targets on the Asiatic mainland and in the Netherlands East Indies. Six coastal vessels and a number of smaller craft were destroyed.

### Pescadores Raided

Night search planes gave Formosa its daily battering. They hit military installations in the northern and southern portions of the arsenal island and also struck the Chomosui airdrome in the Pescadores Island to the west, wrecking several coastal craft. Day patrol planes hit through heavy weather at industrial facilities near Formosa's east coast.

Long-range patrol planes caused extensive damage to railroad facilities around Saigon, Indo-China, and sank a coastal vessel off the Indo-China coast. Other patrol planes sank a cargo vessel at the mouth of the Yangtze River, bombed fuel dumps at Shanghai and struck airdrome installations near Canton.

# Yank Died to Save Comrades Inspires New Infantry Song

SUNDAY, March 25, has been designated Rodger Young day. And who is Rodger Young?

Doubtless this is not the first time that question has crossed your thought waves. If you're a radio devotee or even a casual listener you've been hearing often of recent days and weeks that stirring new infantry song called "Rodger Young" that has just been published. Quite as rousing it is as was that earlier song of the war "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition," and written by the same person, Pfc. Frank Loesser.

But the story back of the stirring ballad of "Rodger Young" is an epic in heroism, dating back to the summer of 1943 and the battle of the Solomons. In the dense jungle near Munday airfield on New Georgia island, a company of American infantrymen found themselves pinned down by intense fire from Jap machine guns.

It was getting dark. The unit was ordered to make a limited withdrawal to enable the battalion to adjust its lines for the night. Part of the company was able to crawl back out of danger, but one platoon was trapped only 75 yards from a Jap machine gun. Dug in on higher ground, the gun was raking the platoon's position with its fire.

Caught in ambush lay a company of riflemen, just grenades against machine guns in the gloom . . . Caught in ambush till this one of twenty riflemen volunteered, volunteered, to meet his doom . . .

One of the twenty members of this ambushed platoon of Company B, 148th Regiment, 37th Infantry Division, was Private Rodger Wilton Young, twenty-six-year-old former Ohio National Guardsman. The machine gun's first burst wounded Young, but it also revealed its position to the infantryman.

Despite his wound, Young started working his way toward the Jap emplacement, pausing each time he reached a vantage point to fire at the gun crew with his Garand. The machine gun concentrated on Young. Again he was wounded. But he kept on crawling forward, throwing grenades and firing his rifle.

Young was a little fellow—he weighed only 135 pounds and was but 5 feet 4½ inches tall—and he wore glasses. But he was the best shot in his company and a crack man with grenades. He knocked out that machine gun, but its final burst mortally wounded him.

Oh, they've got no time for glory in the Infantry.

Oh, they've got no use for praises loudly sung,

But in every soldier's heart in all the Infantry

Shines the name, shines the name of RODGER YOUNG . . .

"Private Young's bold action in closing with this Japanese pillbox, and thus diverting its fire, permitted his platoon to disengage itself, without loss . . ." So reads the formal language of the official citation posthumously awarding Private Rodger Young the Congressional Medal of Honor, highest decoration this country can bestow on one of its citizens.

But how the men of his platoon, his company—his infantry—feel about him is better told in the words of the newest war ballad, "Rodger Young," written by Pfc. Frank Loesser, Special Services Division, Army Service Forces, and published and copyrighted by Bob Miller, Inc.

Private Loesser, who has composed such stirring war songs as "Praise the Lord and Pass the



Hero—Pvt. Rodger Young

Ammunition" and "What Do You Do In the Infantry?" is receiving no royalties on "Rodger Young." Loesser's royalties will be divided between the Infantry Journal's Prisoner of War Fund and a charity to be designated by Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas E. Young, of 4002 Chesley Avenue, Baltimore, Md., Rodger's parents.

The song, "Rodger Young," is dedicated to all infantrymen who have given their lives in battle. It is the doughboy with the gun, slogging along thru the mud, who does the biggest share of the fighting, endures the greatest hardships, suffers the heaviest casualties—and gets the least glory.

T/S Walter J. Rigby, a boyhood friend of Young's, from Green Springs, Ohio, was leader of the platoon saved by Young's sacrifice.

"If it hadn't been for his heroism," Rigby said later, "our platoon could never have been successfully withdrawn. We were under rifle fire, and all of a sudden this machine gun opened up."

"Rodger Young started firing back at it. Then the machine gun picked him up. He fired a couple of more rounds and then he was hit. He kept on going forward, throwing grenades and firing his rifle."

"I don't know whether or not his grenades knocked that machine gun out, but I do know that by the time he was killed that gun had stopped firing."

Private Young was himself a sergeant and a squad leader when he went overseas. Fearing that partial deafness would impair his efficiency and endanger the lives of the men serving under him, he voluntarily asked to be reduced in rank. So it was as Private Rodger Young, ordinary rifleman, that he died on July 31, 1943.

It was more than a year later that Private Loesser learned the story of Private Rodger Young and wrote his stirring ballad.

On the island of New Georgia in the Solomons  
Stands a simple wooden cross alone  
to tell  
That beneath the silent coral of the Solomons  
Sleeps a man, sleeps a man remembered well . . .

Infantrymen and officers who have heard it hope that "Rodger Young" may become an official infantry song, comparable to those of the artillery and air forces.



# BY AN UNKNOWN SOLDIER



Stay with me, God. The night is dark,  
The night is cold; my little spark  
Of courage dies. The night is long;  
Be with me, God, and make me strong.

I love a game. I love a fight.  
I hate the dark; I love the light.  
I love my child; I love my wife.  
I am no coward; I love life—

Life with its change of mood and shade.  
I want to live. I'm not afraid,  
But me and mine are hard to part;  
Oh, unknown God, lift up my heart.

You stilled the waters at Dunkirk  
And saved Your servants. All Your work  
Is wonderful, dear God. You strode  
Before us down that dreadful road.

We were alone, and hope had fled;  
We loved our country and our dead,  
And could not shame them; so we stayed  
The course, and were not much afraid.

Dear God, that nightmare road! And then  
That sea! We got there—we were men.  
My eyes were blind, my feet were torn,  
My soul sang like a bird at dawn!

I knew that death is but a door.  
I knew what we were fighting for;  
Peace for the kids, our brothers freed,  
A kinder world, a cleaner breed.

I'm but the son my mother bore,  
A simple man, and nothing more.  
But—God of strength and gentleness,  
Be pleased to make me nothing less.

Help me, O God, when death is near  
To mock the haggard face of fear,  
That when I fall—if fall I must—  
My soul may triumph in the dust.

*Here is the mystery poem of World War 11. Written on a scrap of paper—and called "A Soldier: His Prayer"—it fluttered into the hands of a fighter crouched in a trench during the battle against Rommel for El Agheila. It was published anonymously, in "The Crusader," the British Eighth Army's weekly paper. It is reprinted here from "Poems from the Desert" by members of the Eighth Army, published by Harper & Brothers. (Copyright, 1944, Harper & Brothers). Its author never knew of the honor accorded his work. He is assumed to be dead or missing.*



# Santa Fe, Key Road Junction on Luzon, Taken

MANILA, May 29. (AP)—Santa Fe, important road junction on the mountainous approach to the Jap-infested Cagayan Valley of Northern Luzon, fell to battle-weary doughboys of the 25th Division Sunday. Thousands of enemy troops are in the rich valley.

The Yanks entered Santa Fe against minor opposition after a lengthy encircling drive. The 32nd Division, moving along the Villa Verde trail from the west, was within three miles of the town.

## Twisting Road Ahead

From Santa Fe the Americans must traverse 75 miles of twisting road before they reach the Cagayan Valley, last major Japanese strong point in the Philippines. At the northern end of the 110-mile-long valley is the sizable port of Aparri.

Field commanders expect a fight every bit of the way.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the capture today in a communique which reported that bombers dropped 450 tons of explosives on enemy positions in support of the drive.

On Mindanao, MacArthur said, "Our forces with air support continue to push the enemy farther back into the hills."

## Planes Defy Squalls

Light bombers and strafing planes penetrated clouds, squalls and fog to pound industrial targets along the west coast of Formosa. Alcohol plants, oil refinery facilities and rail yards were set afire, at a cost of two planes.

Several coastal ships were sunk in the Hong Kong vicinity.

Several coastal ships were sunk in the Hong Kong vicinity, transportation equipment on Hainan Island was wrecked and rail facilities in Indo-China were pounded as bombers swept the China Sea area.

Australian and East Indies troops reached Djoeata, on the north coast of Tarakan Island off Borneo. Eight Japanese planes raiding the area at night were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

In Northern Luzon the 25th Division killed 150 Japs Monday and Tuesday in mopping up around Santa Fe, on the rugged southern mountain approach to the Cagayan Valley. The 38th Division, consolidating its position around the captured Wawa Dam east of Manila, killed more than 200 Japs.

Fifth Air Force fighters continued their near-record support of Luzon ground operations, dropping 510 tons of bombs in more than 600 sorties Monday and Tuesday. Most of the explosives were dropped in the Cagayan Valley, the last major enemy stronghold in the archipelago.

# 'Bill' Bottero Luzon Victim

Pvt. William (Bill) Joseph Bottero, 19, native of Watsonville and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Remiro, 138 Rogers Ave., was killed in action on Luzon on May 5, according to word received by his family.

Pvt. Bottero entered the army in June, 1944, trained at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark. and Gainesville, Tex., before leaving with the infantry for overseas duty the first of this year. He was reared here and attended Watsonville schools until his third year at High school when he went to San Francisco schools.

Besides his grandparents, Pvt. Bottero is survived by his parents, Mrs. Gertrude Bauchou of San Francisco and Joseph B. Bottero of Modesto.

# Pacific War In General In General

By LOUIS F. KEEMLE  
United Press War Editor

The main Japanese defense line on Okinawa collapsed Thursday as American troops closed in below captured Shuri to cut off Japanese still holding out around the town. The way was clear for the start of the final mopping-up campaign at the southern tip of the island.

A similar mopping-up campaign gained speed in the Philippines. American airplanes dropped more than 500 tons of bombs on Japanese positions on northern Luzon as the drive to wipe out the last enemy pockets on the island was stepped up. The Cagayan valley was the principal target. Strong air support also spurred the rout of the remaining Japanese in the Davao sector of Mindanao.

The Japanese were losing ground rapidly in southeastern China. Chinese forces have taken a bite

# Guerrillas Help Trap 30,000 Japs on Luzon

MANILA, June 1. (AP)—Twenty to thirty thousand Japanese troops are trapped between American troops driving toward the Cagayan Valley in Luzon and powerful guerrilla forces who have swung into action in the north, a headquarters spokesman revealed today.

The guerrillas have almost captured some coastal towns in Northern Luzon and are extremely active in the rich Cagayan Valley which is the last territory held by the enemy forces in the north, the spokesman said.

## Guerrillas Powerful

So powerful are the guerrillas that they really effectively encircle the Japanese, the spokesman said, and hundreds of Japanese troops who tried to cross the Cagayan River May 26 were repulsed with heavy losses.

The American infantrymen who broke the grip on the Santa Fe entrance to the 150-mile north-south valley are liquidating remaining Japanese troops in that immediate area, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in a communique.

Planes of all types are active in support of the ground forces on Luzon and in latest flights have dropped 204 tons of bombs, MacArthur said.

On Mindanao Island troops of the 31st Division made a seven-mile gain in a three-pronged drive on the Japs east of Malaybalay, key point in the central road network now under American control.

road network now under American control.

In the Philippines, the U. S. 38th division mopped up around Wawa dam east of Manila. The 32nd and 37th divisions joined forces in northern Luzon, and the southwest approach to the rich Cagayan valley now was open to traffic.

## Bag 1220 Planes

In addition to the huge toll Kenney's flyers took of Jap shipping, they dropped more than 70,000 tons of bombs on enemy troops in support of ground action—primarily in the Philippines—and shot down 1220 warplanes in the same period.

The Air Force's latest attacks were directed at Formosa, along the Malay Peninsula, where long range bombers sank two freighters, Indo-China and the Tien Ho airfield, near Canton, Borneo where they sank three coastal vessels; the Halmaheras, the Northern Celebes, the Alor Islands, Timor, New Guinea and Bougainville.

Aground, elements of the 37th Infantry Division entered the head of the Cagayan Valley on Luzon and advanced three miles north from Santa Fe against scattered opposition.

MacArthur said this push opens the Villa Verde Trail, southwest approach to the valley, to traffic.

## Engineers Praised

Bitter fighting over a period of weeks and "outstanding feats by our engineers" made possible capture of Santa Fe and opening of the Villa Verde Trail to the valley, MacArthur said.

Supported by strafing and bombing, Yanks in Central Luzon continued their reduction of hard-pressed enemy units in the hills.

On Mindanao four infantry divisions, co-ordinating their attacks with dive bombing assaults, continued to compress Jap troops into hills in the interior of Bukidnon Province and into another pocket northwest of Davao City.

## Yank Divisions Join

Gen. MacArthur also reported the 32nd Division had joined the 25th in captured Santa Fe, on the mountainous southern approach to the Cagayan Valley of Northern Luzon, "bringing to an end organized enemy resistance in this vital area flanking the main highway into the Cagayan Valley."

Heavy and attack bombers and fighters dropped 521 tons of explosives in support of the Luzon ground operations.

On Mindanao Island the 31st Division in the interior made deep penetrations into enemy mountain positions east of Malaybalay and crossed the Pulangi River on the Kibawe Road leading to Yank-held Davao.

## Pinch Jap Pocket

In the Davao area elements of the 24th Division were closing in from three sides on the Japanese pocket between the Davao and Talomo rivers.

Heavy bombers raked industrial plants and rail facilities on Formosa and wrecked considerable railroad equipment along the French Indo-China coast to the south.



6-1-45  
Luzon—American forces opened a battle of annihilation against 20,000 to 30,000 Japanese troops in the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon. Filipino forces moving down from the north coast already had cut their last route of escape by sea.

China—Chinese forces began a drive toward Paoking, threatening to cut the main escape routes for Japanese in the Kweilin and Liuchow areas of the enemy's al-

American troops fanned out along the south coast of Okinawa after sealing off thousands of the enemy on the Chinen peninsula. Tokyo quoted an unconfirmed report that American units had landed behind Japanese positions on Chinen peninsula from the sea. The American 37th division drove along Luzon's Cagayan valley against light resistance. Japanese casualties in the Philippines reached 385,480.

Units of the American Mars task force were revealed to be operating in China after helping to reopen the Burma road.

6-3-45  
The Luayon landing was supported by aerial and naval units and the 24th Division push by bombers and fighters.

On Luzon Island, the 24th Infantry Division continued its advance into the Cagayan Valley from Santa Fe while to the east the 33rd Infantry Division occupied positions on Highway 11 seven and a half miles northeast of Baguio. These operations were supported by medium, attack and fighter-bombers which dropped 220 tons and fired many thousands of rounds in assaulting Japanese supply dumps and concentrations.

#### Raids on Borneo

The U.S. 13th and Australian air forces carried their neutralizing attacks on Borneo into a fifth successive day with more than 140 tons of bombs, attacking air facilities, personnel and supply areas and supporting Australian ground forces' mopping up operations on near-by Tarakan Island.

MacArthur said rocket-firing planes caused many fires and personnel casualties north of Jesselton while light naval units shelled shore installations near Lahud Datu.

Air patrols sank a freighter off the west coast of Borneo and damaged a river boat while other aerial units attacked Jap outposts in the Celebes, Halmaheras and Lesser Sundas.

## Luzon Japs Try to Delay Yanks

MANILA, June 5. (P)—American doughboys fought sharp engagements with Japanese delaying parties Sunday on Highway 5 leading into Northern Luzon's Cagayan Valley, last major Nipponese stronghold in the Philippines.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Division moved ahead several hundred yards, front dispatches reported today. The Yanks still had not encountered any organized defense lines but battled Japanese positions on either side of the winding mountain road. Three enemy tanks, dug in as emplacements, were destroyed.

In Central Luzon doughboys of Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's 38th Division captured Haponang Bamoy Hill, just east of American-held Wawa Dam, but the Japanese still fought bitterly at Mts. Lamita and Purro, southeast of the dam.

On Mindanao Island, Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st Division, driving east from the north-south Sayre Highway, broke a Japanese defensive position on the Kibawe-Talomo Trail at the Pulangi River, about three miles from the highway.

Across the island to the east

the 24th Division gained more ground north and west of the four villages captured on Saturday. Opposition was light.

cific war included: 6-5-45

Japan — Superfortresses bombed Kobe from end to end, blazing a 10-mile trail of destruction through the city with 3300 tons of fire bombs. American carrier pilots reported they ran into first-line Japanese pilots and planes over Kyushu.

Philippines—The American 37th division pushed deeper into the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon against Japanese troops who were unable to form a new defense line.

China—Chinese forces completed liberation of a 100-mile stretch of the east China coast with the capture of Siapu in northeast Fukien province.

Burma—Japanese forces counterattacked futilely in an attempt to halt a British push toward Thailand.

The complete conquest of Okinawa was at hand. Marines of the Fourth division sealed the enemy's fate with an amphibious landing Monday on Oruku peninsula.

Continued on Page 3, Col. 6

## Al Bode, 20, Said Killed At Okinawa

6-5-45  
PFC Albert (Al) Ernest Bode Jr., 20, U. S. marine corps, was killed in action near Okinawa on May 22, while serving with the Third amphibians, according to a wire from the war department received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bode Sr., Rt. 1, Box 532, Monday.

A native of Sacramento, PFC Bode was graduated from Roache

Bode was graduated from Roache school into Watsonville Union High school where he made a brilliant scholastic record. He received the American Legion award in June, 1943, at the same time as his High school diploma, which marked him as a seal bearer in the California Scholarship society. He had enlisted in the marine corps the previous month. In addition to being a member of the school's scholarship society for four years, PFC Bode was on the football team.

Training first at San Diego, the marine studied communications there and was transferred later to Camp Pendleton; then Camp Elliott, where he took up radio intelligence work and in April, 1944, arrived in the South Pacific. After being on Entiwetok and Kwajalein, he participated in the Guam invasion and wrote last from Okinawa early in May.

Besides his parents, PFC Bode is survived by a brother, Aviation Cadet Stanley Bode now at Amarillo, Tex., completing his training for the army air corps.

Philippines—The 37th Division sped nine more miles along the narrow confines of the upper Cagayan valley, capturing Bagabag and cutting the best escape route for Japanese forces in the mountains to the west.

Philippines—The American 37th division gained six miles in its drive up Cagayan valley in pursuit of the remaining 20,000 to 30,000 Japanese in northern Luzon. Enemy opposition was very light.



### 6-7-45 Severed Further

The landings, closely following one at Luayon, 75 miles south of Davao city last Friday, served further to sever the remaining Nipponese in the southeastern corner of Mindanao, second largest island in the archipelago.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Infantry Division, destroying a number of Jap tanks, smashed two and one-half miles beyond captured Aritao in their drive toward Northern Luzon's extensive Cagayan Valley.

MacArthur's communique reported "decreasing resistance" on the mountainous No. 5 Highway approach to the valley, last major enemy holding in the Philippines.

Japanese lines in northern Luzon, in the Philippines, were broken entirely, for the time being at least. The 7th Army division drove along the Cagayan valley with no resistance to speak of in its way. A 13-mile spurt in two days took the 37th within five miles of Bayombong.

### Break Old Manila Custom

The Philippines broke a 400-year-old custom recently when carts and motorized traffic started traveling on the right side of streets and highways instead of the left. The U. S. Army whose vehicles are built for right-side driving, ordered the change to conform with American traffic practice. Now m.p.'s are worrying about Yank jeep and truck drivers who have become accustomed to left-side travel in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

June 16-45

## Official Word In Death of Henry Eaton

Definite word that Cpl. Orrin Henry Eaton, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Eaton of San Juan road, had died in the Philippine islands was received Tuesday by his parents from the adjutant general's office of the war department.

The war department stated that "an official report has now been received that he died in the Philippine islands May 28, 1942." No further details were given.

A native of Watsonville, Cpl. Eaton attended local grammar schools and Montezuma School for



CPL. O. H. EATON

(Cut Courtesy Salinas Californian)

Boys from which he was graduated from High school. He enrolled at Davis agricultural college, University of California, where he studied until he enlisted in the national guard on Dec. 30, 1940.

In February, 1941, Cpl. Eaton went into the 194th Salinas Tank battalion, Co. C, and trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., before leaving for the Philippines in September, 1941. He was stationed at Fort Stotsenberg, adjoining Clark field which his group was defending when the Japanese attacked.

No direct word from the local man had been received by his family since Bataan fell in May, 1942, but in May, 1944, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton received a Purple Heart awarded their son from the war department.

Before the fall of Bataan, Cpl. Eaton had been assigned as driver of the tank used by Capt. Fred C. Moffitt, who returned recently to Salinas after long imprisonment in Japanese prison camps.

In addition to his parents, Cpl. Eaton is survived by two sisters, Muriel Rau and Katherine Bennett, both of whom live in this city. Cpl. Eaton was a member of the First Christian church.

## Yanks on Luzon Gain Six Miles

MANILA, June 6. (U.P.)—American infantry, meeting only rifle and pistol fire from retreating Japanese, has advanced six miles in the southern portion of the Cagayan Valley in Northeastern Luzon and captured the highway town of Aritao, it was disclosed today.

At the same time elements of Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson's 33rd Division, moving out of Baguio, began striking northward on Highway 11, which curves across Northern Luzon and enters the Cagayan Valley, where an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Japanese are concentrated, from the west. They are moving toward Tabio, 10 miles north of Baguio.

Advanced elements of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Infantry Division took Aritao, 10 miles north of Santa Fe on Highway 5, which enters the valley from the southeast.

### Japs Desert Defense

There was still no sign of a Japanese stand in defense of the valley. Americans found caves, pillboxes, trenches and all the fittings needed by the Japanese for a stiff fight at Aritao, but the enemy apparently changed his mind and

withdrew. Aritao stands at the fork of Highway 5 and an extension which loops eastward and then rejoins the main highway about five miles above Aritao.

Medium and attack bombers and fighters hit the Japanese troop and supply concentrations in the valley with 250 tons of bombs.

### Pockets Bombarded

Far beyond the advancing ground forces, light naval units bombarded Japanese pockets along the north coast of Luzon.

On Mindanao, American troops working their way up the Tolomo River Valley reached a point five miles northwest of Mintal in the area inland from Davao City.

Four Japanese vessels were sunk or damaged in air strikes over Formosa, the Asiatic coast and enemy-held Pacific islands.

## Air-Sea Attack Hits Borneo; Yanks Drive Ahead on Luzon

MANILA, June 9. (AP)—Heavy aerial pounding of Jap bases on Borneo is continuing, with daring torpedo-boat sweeps off that big island's north coast. Gen. MacArthur announced today as the ground forces in the Philippines recorded gains of one to seven miles in the cleanup drives on Luzon and Mindanao.

Bombers hit Borneo with 170 tons of bombs.

Coastal forces shelled Borneo's north coastal defenses, and air patrols sank a schooner near Kendari, attacked airfields in the Celebes, east of Borneo, and harassed Jap facilities in the Lesser Sundas to the south and in the Moluccas again.

The 37th Infantry Division thrust northeastward beyond captured Bayombong down the narrow Magat River Valley 27

miles from the 100-mile-long Cagayan Valley where the Japs are expected to make their last stand on Northern Luzon.

Bayombong fell Thursday after the Buckeyes of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler killed 119 Japs in a seven-mile march from Bambang and knocked out two flame-throwing tanks, the first the enemy has employed in this theater. 6-9-45

The 38th Division in Central Luzon east of Manila, also advanced in the troublesome Maritima hill mass, by-passing Mt. Aryas and reaching the base of Mt. Tayacin.

The other Philippines cleanup campaign, on the southern island of Mindanao, witnessed a one-mile advance up the Taloma River Valley by the 24th Division.

## Sound and Strong

Our country has been given a wonderful demonstration of the soundness of democracy and strength of the constitutional system of government, when with the passing of our President, there was no uncertainty or question

about how this crisis in government would be met.

Had a similar situation happened in some foreign country the stage might easily be set for a revolution.

Not so here—within a few hours we had our new President sworn into office and together with him, all America, even the stunned and bewildered by the suddenness of the death of Mr. Roosevelt, went straight ahead with the most urgent business at hand—that of winning the war.

Today we have a new torchbearer, and whatever our political differences may be, let us stand steadfast and united behind him.

If ever there was a time in American history when unity was needed it is now.

Let us prove to all the world that democracy does work among peace-loving people.

HOPEFUL AMERICAN.



# THE HOME FRONT

Service Edition of  
WATSONVILLE REGISTER-PAJARONIAN  
and MORNING SUN

VOL. 7

WATSONVILLE, CALIF., JUNE 9, 1945

NO. 2

Dear Serviceman and Woman:

This has been a busy week in the old home town, what with three special events for the 7th War loan and preparations for annual commencement exercises at the local schools. The week opened on the rainy side, with .14 of an inch being recorded. The season total went to 21.58 inches as compared with 18.48 for last year at this time and a normal of 21.81 inches. Lettuce has suffered quite a bit as a result of recent rains, growers and shippers reported. It seems a pretty high percentage of tipburn and slime have been encountered in the Watsonville-Salinas lettuce area. Four soldiers from Salinas army air base were killed; another was seriously hurt, and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Staughor of Hollister, also were badly injured Sunday night in a three-car collision on the Watsonville-Santa Cruz highway near the Rio del Mar intersection. Dead were Sgt. Augustus G. Riddle, Mexia, Tex.; Sgt. Otis G. Riggsby, Dubre, Ky.; S/Sgt. Donald W. King, Springfield, Tenn.; and Cpl. George E. Trogdon, Michigan City, Ind. Sgt. Hubert McKinney was the injured soldier. CPO William Young of Camp Shoemaker, driver of the third car involved, was shaken up. Victor Francis Witascheck, 21, San Francisco machinist and former Watsonville resident, is being held in Monterey county jail under \$5000 bail on a kidnap charge following a wild ride in a local taxicab early Sunday morning. The man is accused of forcing Charles Toles, taxi driver, at the point of a gun to drive him out Chittenden pass at a high rate of speed while local police and military officials sped after them. The cab was finally stopped at Coyote on Highway 101 by San Jose Highway patrolmen who had been notified the car was headed in that direction. Government support prices for 1945 dried apricots will be the same this year as last, WFA announced, while in the Aromas 'cot section, specific wage ceilings were established. Ceilings will be 85 cents per hour; \$13 per ton for picking off trees; \$8 per ton for picking off the ground and \$16 per ton for cutting. St. Patrick's church was filled Sunday afternoon as 22 graduates of Moreland Notre Dame academy and 41 graduates of the academy's grammar school received their diplomas at annual commencement. It was one of the largest classes in the school's history. Among those receiving special honors were Pauline Budman, Joan Holcomb, Vivian Espindola and Pauline Butier. The Rev. Fr. William Batt addressed the graduates and the school's choir sang. Next Sunday the church is expected to be filled again for the golden jubilee mass to be held honoring Sister Veronica of the Sacred Heart. She has been a member of the Institute of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur for 50 years, 34 of which have been spent in Watsonville at the local academy. The mass will be held at 11 a.m. with all former students of Sister Veronica and all friends of Notre Dame invited. A reception for Sister Veronica will be held in the afternoon. Definite word that Cpl. Orrin Henry Eaton, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Eaton of San Juan road, had died in the Philippine islands May 28, 1942, was received from the adjutant general's office of the war department this week. Native of Watsonville, Cpl. Eaton attended local schools, Montezuma School for Boys and Davis agricultural college before enlisting in the national guard on Dec. 30, 1940. In February, 1941, he went into the famous 194th Salinas Tank battalion, Co. C, and trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., before going to the Philippines in September, 1941. He was at Fort Stotsenberg, adjoining Clark field, when the Japs attacked the islands. No direct word from Cpl. Eaton had been received by his family since Bataan fell in May, 1942, but in May, 1944, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton received a Purple Heart awarded their son by the war department. He also leaves two sisters, Muriel Rau

Miss Dorothy McAdam of Salinas. The second 7th War loan bond premiere was held at the State theater Tuesday night while on Wednesday, Capt. Vivian A. Cloud, veteran AAF P-38 pilot, with 131 combat missions and five Jap planes to his credit, was here with an army unit. He spoke at special Rotary, Elks and De Molay meetings. Friday, the million-dollar caravan of American and enemy equipment from Benicia arsenal was here for afternoon and evening demonstrations. Meanwhile, "E" bond sales were slowly moving up to the \$618,770 goal. Entire quota of the 7th War loan here is \$1,644,320. Word that Sgt. Victor L. Gosney, 25, member of the Salinas Tank company, had died July 6, 1942, from malaria and dysentery while a prisoner of the Japanese, was received from the war department by his sister, Mrs. Ben Mooney of this city. Someone stole several inoculated rabbits from their pen at the rear of Watsonville hospital. Important and time-consuming laboratory tests were being conducted with the rabbits. Don Dye was installed as new master councillor of the local De Molays, succeeding Lewis Hillman and Ron Marrington, who have been co-holders of the office. PFC Albert (Al) Ernest Bode Jr., 20, U. S. marine corps, was killed in action near Okinawa on May 22 while serving with the Third amphibians, according to a wire from the navy department received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bode Sr., Rt. 1, Box 532. Born in Sacramento, PFC Bode attended Roache and Watsonville High schools. He was an outstanding scholar and athlete and a month after enlisting in the marines, he received the American Legion award in June, 1943, at the same time as his High school diploma, which marked him as a seal bearer in the California Scholarship society. After training at San Diego, Camp Pendleton and Camp Elliott, he arrived in the South Pacific in April, 1944. He was on Entiwetok and Kwajalein and participated in the Guam and Okinawa invasions. Besides his parents, he leaves a brother, Aviation Cadet Stanley Bode at Amarillo, Tex. Transient workers are arriving in Watsonville daily on busses and are leaving by the next bus because of the shortage of housing facilities on farms and the lack of a centralized camp, members of the county farm production committee were told Monday by farm labor officials. The outlook is "bad," it was said. Pvt. William (Bill) Joseph Bottero, 19, native of Watsonville and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Remiro, 138 Rogers Ave., was killed in action on Luzon on May 5, according to word received by his family. He was reared here and attended Watsonville High until his third year when he went to San Francisco schools. He entered the army in June, 1944, and went overseas the first of this year. His parents are Mrs. Gertrude Bauchou of San Francisco and Joseph B. Bottero of Modesto. Santa Cruz county fair directors this week accepted the East Side Farm center building and awarded the contract for moving it to the fairgrounds nearby to Tom Rosewall, low bidder. The board also approved the request of the Pajaro Valley Horsemen's association for use of the grounds on July 4 for a big horse show. President Truman submitted to congress a supplemental appropriation of \$11,410,600 for rivers and harbors and flood control work during the 1946 fiscal year and included was \$350,000 for the Moss Landing harbor project. Our congressmen back in Washington are doing all they can to get the "green light" for immediate work on the project. "The Veteran Returns to the Farm," a U.S. office of education documentary film made in the Pajaro valley last year, was shown at a special preview at the Fox theater for local farmers and residents. Bob Christensen, former 4-H club member in Corralitos, takes the leading role. Harold Blane Pavey, 57, who operated a taxicab company here for 27 years

## WAR DOG HUNTER

By LEE G. MILLER

With 25th Division, at Balete Pass, Luzon—Jim Head used to hunt with falcons in Saudi Arabia. Now he hunts with war dogs on Luzon. And this time it's not birds he's hunting but Japs.

I was chewing the rag with him here. A German shepherd named Captain lay under the cot on which Head sat. Somebody tossed a cigaret on the floor without putting it out.

Head spoke softly: "Captain!"

The dog emerged and stood attentively.

"Put out the cigaret," said Head.

Captain sniffed and looked around, spotted the smoking butt, slapped a paw on it, and the deed was done.

Captain has other tricks, but Head emphasizes that this stuff is extracurricular and has nothing to do with the wardog business.

Head—First Lieutenant James S. Head, Carlyle, Ill.—is commanding officer of the 26th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon. His outfit came overseas in June of '44 and saw action at Biak, Aitape and Morotai before coming to Luzon, where it has been working with the 25th or "Tropic Lightning" Division around Balete Pass.

### ONLY 12 DOGS LEFT

Jim brought 31 dogs to the Pacific. Now there are only 12. Three have been killed—two of them by grenades in the Balete fighting. Most of the other losses have been due to shellshock.

"Dogs are very sensitive to artillery," Jim said. "We usually give a shellshocked dog to some outfit further back, as a mascot."

A war dog can detect enemy soldiers as far as 800 yards away if the wind is right, Jim said.

The dogs are specialists—some serving as scouts with patrols, some as messengers. They have carried battle messages as far as three miles here. They are also used in sentry duty.

### WINDS ARE TRICKY

"We've run more than 700 patrols," Jim said. "Until we came to Luzon we had never had a patrol that was accompanied by a dog fired on unexpectedly. Up here it has been tougher. The wind currents in these mountains are tricky. I've had five men wounded, all in the Balete area.

Some infantry officers have a high regard for the war dogs' work. Other aren't "believers," Jim explained.

Most of the dogs were donated to the Army Headquarters Corps. The dog corps is a quartermaster unit, but those elements sent to this theater have been transferred to the infantry. So Head and his men are entitled to wear the Combat Infantry Badge—and are proud of it.

Captain was donated by a resident of Oakland, Calif., who had given him that name. This platoon's dogs are all German shepherds or crosses of that strain except for one Norwegian elkhound. There

Captain was donated by a resident of Oakland, Calif., who had given him that name. This platoon's dogs are all German shepherds or crosses of that strain except for one Norwegian elkhound. There used to be an Irish setter, but he was killed by a land mine on Morotai.

### HUNTED OIL IN ARABIA

Jim Head is 29. He has a wife and two children. He did petroleum exploration work in Arabia in 1938-40 for the California Arabian Standard Oil Company. That's where he practiced falconry against the Khurwan and Hobara birds of Ibn Saud's realm.

Jim had a Llewellyn setter back home, called Lemon, but his father has sold her.

"She didn't handle too well for anybody but me," Jim said.

He also used to train horses.

The war dogs are fed C rations. "It isn't the best dog food in the world," Jim said, "but it's better than lots of dogs get."

Two of his 12 animals are females (neutralized). He said males were slightly less timid than females.

The men of this platoon won a commendation from the 155th Infantry for their work on Morotai.



# COMMAND POST

By LEE G. MILLER

With the 25th Division at Balete Pass, Luzon—It was raining when we stopped at the hillside tent of Colonel Victor L. Johnson Jr., commanding officer of the 161st Infantry Regiment.

Colonel Johnson was graduated from West Point six years ago. He is 27—and nobody around here knows of a younger full colonel in command of a line regiment anywhere. Johnson's parents live in Slingerlands, N. Y.

He is a big good-looking fellow and likes to get around. I found out about that the hard way. He was planning to visit a new command post of his First Battalion and invited us to come along in his jeep. He started up a hilly road which had existed only a week. The rains were turning it to deep-rutted gluey mud.

At one long steep rise the jeep rebelled, and we had to walk while the driver took the lightened vehicle ahead. I was panting when we got to a level space and piled back in the jeep. Farther on the road became entirely impassable. We got out and walked cross country to a little observation post. The colonel remarked casually as we walked that the Japs had a machine gun on the opposite ridge.

"I don't know why they're not firing at us," he said.

Neither did I, and the matter interested me more than it seemed to interest the colonel.

Men at the observation post pointed out a dead Jap on the hillside below that machine gun nest.

"Our 105s did a little snipping on him," somebody explained. (A 105 is about a 4-inch cannon. That's some sniping).

We trudged on up the road and turned off again, this time down some crude steps braced with lengths of wood but by now so thick with slippery mud from many boots that I negotiated it with feet sideways a la Charlie Chaplin.

At the foot of the steps we reached the command post of Major Stanley R. McNat of Mescalero, N. M., commanding officer of Johnson's First Battalion. The post had been installed the night before in captured Jap caves, and very snugly too, except that we were within range of a Jap mortar on the ridge to the south. (The mortar was captured the next day and the crew killed).

I'd been talking to officers when somebody remarked that Bob Scripps was waiting to see me. I turned around and here was a figure out of Bill Mauldin's cartoons—a lean, long, unshaven man of 27 in muddy fatigues.

Bob had been a corporal the last I had heard. Now he was a buck sergeant, and acting staff sergeant. He was the top non-com in the 161st Regiment's "I and R" Platoon—the intelligence and reconnaissance unit. These are picked men who have the important function of tracing Jap positions and movements, both by going on acting staff sergeant. He was the top non-com in the 161st Regiment's "I and R" Platoon—the intelligence and reconnaissance unit. These are picked men who have the important function of tracing Jap positions and movements, both by going on patrols and by manning forward OP's—observation posts, such as the one Bob had just trudged down from.

Bob came overseas right after Pearl Harbor, and like everybody else he would rather be home. I asked if he was going into the newspaper business when he got out of the army.

"Well, I was trying to be a farmer before the war," he said.

Well, every man has a right to pick his own vocation, and sometimes, on days like this, I think a nice quiet farm, preferably dairy, might be a sight better than newspapering.

It was raining hard now, and Colonel Johnson was ready to go on back and I decided I'd gone as far forward as justified anyway. And then something kind of funny happened. I'll save it for tomorrow.



In the Philippines, the advance on northern Luzon was resumed, but at a slower pace, as the Japanese reformed their line across the Cagayan valley north of Bagabag. The air forces gave the attacking 37th division close and effective support, plastering enemy positions with 322 tons of bombs.

### Ice Cream in Tropics

Soldiers in the tropics will soon be able to enjoy America's favorite dessert in the tropics. According to a recent announcement the Army has developed a miniature ice cream factory, capable of operating in a 120-degree temperature. The machine weighs only 1,200 pounds and can be transported by truck or plane. It is equipped with a two-and-a-half-gallon freezer that produces ice cream in seven to fourteen minutes and with storage cabinets of forty-gallon capacity.



**WHERE AUSTRALIANS STRUCK**—Distance indicators show position of Brunei Bay area (circled) where Australians have made landing on Northwestern Borneo, in relation to other points in Japan's war-gotten empire. Black areas are Japanese-controlled. (P) Wirephoto

## U.S. TROOPS TAKE TOWN IN MANILA'S WATERSHED

MANILA, June 12. (U.P.)—Japanese positions east of the American troops have captured the town of Santa Ines in the Marikina watershed reservation 23 miles northeast of Manila and are closing in on remaining Japanese mountain positions in that area, a communiqué disclosed today.

Troops of Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall's 11th Corps, which have been fighting the Japanese in the mountainous country east of Manila almost since the moment American troops entered the capital, were moving in on

Japanese positions east of the Marikina River.

In Northeastern Luzon, American troops have paused in their drive up the Japanese-held Cagayan Valley to consolidate their positions and secure their supply lines before continuing into the valley.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Division forces were five miles north of Bagabag after a swift drive which had cut off sizable enemy forces in the mountains to the northwest. The Japanese have offered little fight since the fall of Santa Fe

## YANKS RESUME ADVANCE IN NORTHEASTERN LUZON

MANILA, June 13. (P) — American forces resumed their advance Monday toward the broad Cagayan Valley of Northeastern Luzon, where the last major battle of the Philippines may be fought, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today in a communiqué.

The 37th (Buckeye) Division,

pushing north along Highway 4, destroyed seven enemy tanks as the Japanese increased their resistance in an attempt to block the advance.

### Convoy Destroyed

Fighters caught a Japanese truck convoy out on the highway.

Fighters caught a Japanese truck convoy out on the highway and demolished 48 vehicles, MacArthur said.

Far to the north, the Japanese rear was harassed by light naval units, which pounded enemy positions along the northern coast of Luzon.

Once more far-flung air raids were cutting into Japan's vanishing sea and air power within the radius of the Philippines bases.

Air patrols sank two coastal vessels and a launch in Macassar Strait between Borneo and Celebes, and carried out other harassing attacks on airdromes and additional targets in the area.

### Bombers Busy

Heavy bombers struck at remnants of the enemy northwestern garrison in Sarmi village in New Guinea while fighter bombers attacked villages near Wewak in support of the ground forces.



## Yank Fighters Again Rip at Cagayan Japs

MANILA, June 14. (AP)—American fighters today ripped at enemy positions blocking the way to the broad Cagayan Valley, where the largest force of Japs still in the islands may be brought to bay, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Ground forces broke Jap resistance in Orioung Pass, only five road miles from the entrance to the valley at San Luis, and pressed on. They were seven miles northeast of Bagabag, captured earlier this week.

Fighter planes raked the Japs in strafing runs, MacArthur's communique said, attacking truck convoys.

On the southern island of Mindanao mopping up operations sped forward with the elimination of a number of bypassed pockets in the vicinity of Wangan, northeast of Davao port. Additional high ground was cleared north of Mandog in the same area.

Once more long-range bombers prowled the skies of the Southwest Pacific and adjacent areas, attacking shipping and Jap land targets.

In the Philippines, the 37th division in northern Luzon broke through the Orioung pass and continued its advance along the Cagayan valley road. The 37th was within nine miles of the point where Highway Five enters broad, open country.

Commando night raiders swooped down on a Japanese garrison in the Sanghe islands in the East Indies. When the raiding party withdrew, six large warehouses had been destroyed as well as numerous small boats.

But the biggest news was in the statements by Gens. Del Valle on Okinawa and Arnold on the air war.

American troops in the Philippines renewed their drive to finish the fight there and free crack divisions for operations elsewhere. In a sudden spurt, the 37th division raced 22 miles in 24 hours in northern Luzon to liberate Santiago and Echague.

## American Troops Near Cagayan, Jap Stronghold

MANILA, June 15. (AP)—U.S. troops scored a three-mile advance Wednesday through Northern Luzon's mountains, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, placing them two miles from the entrance to Cagayan Valley, where the biggest enemy force still at large in the islands is believed to be deployed.

As the Americans toiled along the mountain trail, bombers and fighters in 500 sorties Tuesday blasted and strafed the Jap supply lines through the valley, further reducing the enemy bottled up there.

### Bottleneck Passed

They were past the bottleneck of Orioung Pass where the terrain begins to flatten out toward the Cagayan plain.

More than 40 miles to the southwest, the 33rd Infantry Division was only six miles from the isolated enemy supply base of Bokod after overrunning the towns of Tabio and Ambuklao. Bokod is 16 miles northeast of the summer capital of Baguio.

Supplementing widespread air strikes at enemy supply lines throughout the area, shore raiders landed at night on Sangihe Island, south of Mindanao, blew up six large warehouses, destroyed a number of watercraft and withdrew without loss, MacArthur's communique said.

### Mopping Up Operations

Mopping-up operations proceeded on Mindanao itself. Minor gains were scored northwest of Davao port.

U.S. 5th Air Force Liberators continued their heavy strikes across the China Sea on the Hong Kong, Canton and Saigon areas on Tuesday, MacArthur's communique disclosed.

More than 50 Liberators spattered 25,000 gallons of jellied gasoline bombs on shipping and dock installations at Hong Kong. They also hit the Woosung area near Shanghai and set fire to the Canton armament plant. Other Liberators administered their heaviest attack to date on the railway yards at Saigon, French Indo-China.

## A SOLDIER LEGEND

By LEE G. MILLER

With the 25th Division at Balete Pass, Luzon (by wireless)—One of the most interesting soldiers in this veteran division is Staff Sergeant—beg pardon, I mean Lieutenant Colonel Jay D. Vanderpool, also known (to Japs) as Major General Vanderfuru.

He is short and wiry—there's no suet in his 140 pounds. He used to box and play football, and although his job here is primarily a desk job he gets plenty of exercise plowing around the front lines.

Van is regular army. His parents are dead and he is unmarried. His grandmother, Mrs. Belle Smith, lives near Wetumka, Okla. Van's father moved around a great deal when he was a kid, and his education was snatched in five states.

He enlisted in 1936 at 19 and was assigned to the field artillery. It took him three years to make private (1c and his permanent rank is still only staff sergeant.

### WANTS TO STAY

Van has more than 150 points toward a discharge. But he is not interested in going home except for a brief leave. Soldiering is his profession.

Van was commissioned a second lieutenant eight months before Pearl harbor. He was at pearl on that fateful day. The 25th Division lost a score of men to Jap strafing. The following October the division left for Guadalcanal, and Van began to show his stuff.

For instance, the time he won a Bronze Star for "being a damn fool," as he says. His pistol was empty when a Jap, armed with a grenade, confronted him. Van brandished the empty pistol and the Jap surrendered. If he had been a little smarter or braver he might have wiped out Van and the five men following him.

Van fought with the 25th through New Georgia and Vella Lavella. But when the division was training in New Caledonia for the Philippine invasion they picked Van for a special assignment.

In October of '44 he embarked from New Guinea in a submarine with three officers, 10 men, and 20 tons of radio equipment, ammunition, et cetera. He landed on Luzon November 2 and proceeded to organize the bickering and feuding guerrillas of Cavite, Batangas and western Laguna provinces.

### SOME OF HIS EXPLOITS

He moved around boldly in full army uniform, establishing coast watcher stations and a courier network—and discouraging the guerrilla practice of killing couriers for their guns. He helped crashed aviators escape. He personally sneaked into Nichols airdrome at Manila to estimate the Nips' strength there.

After the Lingayen invasion his guerrillas knocked out communications and blocked highways. In February he commanded 10 guerrilla rifle companies which shared with paratroopers and amphibious troops the spectacularly successful liberation of internees at Los Banos. During those guerrilla operations the Japs captured a letter signed "Vanderpool major general staff corps." Apparently the Japs didn't know what the General staff corps was. They decided this meddler was a big shot, and hunted hard but vainly for "Major General Vanderfuru" which was as close as Nips could come to pronouncing the name.

Van has just received the Legion of Merit for those operations.

Now he spends much of his time pouring over maps and aerial photos and Jap documents, taking telephone reports and collecting all available information for guidance of the tacticians.

But he likes to get up front and see the terrain for himself. He was with Brigadier General Dusty Dalton when a sniper killed the general.

"That will make me a little more careful for a month or so," he said thoughtfully. "I was getting too cocky."

But the next day he was up there again watching a brisk skirmish.

Van says he will stay in the army after the war—"in some army anyway" is the way he puts it.





(P) Wirephoto

**PACIFIC ACTIVITY**—American ground forces moved to clean out Jap pocket on Okinawa (1.) Allied and enemy reports told of naval bombardment of by-passed Truk (2) and of Allied fleet approaching Balikpapan (3) on Borneo. Troops consolidated holdings in Brunei Bay area and advanced on Luzon in Philippines (4.) Chinese continued their attacks on Jap corridor (5.)

The Australians made their shore-to-shore operation as American forces in northern Luzon continued their Cagayan valley push unchecked by the Japanese.

## MORE ON BALETE

By LEE G. MILLER

With the 25th Division at Balete Pass, Luzon, (By Wireless)—I chinned a while longer with some of the men of Company D, 35th Infantry, and then decided I'd better take a look at the crest of Balete Pass, which was just around a bend in the highway.

There wasn't much there. One very dead Jap in the road. A ruined resthouse on the left. Clouds obscured the view, but on a clear day you could look northward and downward toward the Villa Verde trail and Santa Fe. From here on it would be downhill for these tired troops, who hoped there was truth in the rumor that they would be relieved when Santa Fe was taken.

Jim Hutcheson came along and we returned to our jeep, which wasn't quite where we had left it. One of those Jap mortar shells had struck a hillside just above, showering dirt and rocks on it, and our driver explained that "I took off."

As we left they were bringing two bodies down the hillside on litters—soldiers killed the day before.

### STOP AT MEDICAL BASE

On the way home we noticed a medical installation and stepped off. This turned out to be a portable surgical hospital attached to the 35th Regiment. The commanding officer, Major Francis H. Burke, of Rockville, Conn., showed up through his neat ten unit, and said this was about its 15th location since the Lingayen landing in January.

Once his unit had handled 28 major surgical cases between dusk and 10 the next morning. This was in a churchyard at Puncan near here.

Only one patient was there when I went through, but another was brought in presently, a California boy from the 27th Regiment. A machine gun bullet has creased his head and his ankle was hurting.

The major snipped off the bandages, talked to the boy in a friendly way, and called for this and that to be done.

Before this he had showed me a captured Jap operating table, an adjustable and collapsible job of stainless steel which and collapsible job of stainless steel which he prized highly. Before getting that, all they had for a table was a litter supported by two wooden horses. When it was necessary to elevate a patient's head they had to do it with piled blankets. The Jap table had a panel which could be adjusted to tilt the head and shoulders.

The major invited us to mess. So we dined with him and his staff. They told us about one case where it took 50 men eight hours to bring in a wounded man from a ledge.

### BRIDGE GETS SON'S NAME

Private Hershell A. Smethwick, of Flint, Mich., one of the 33 enlisted men in the unit, told about a bridge named after his son.

It seems Smethwick was the first man to drive over a bridge just finished south of Puncan. A captain and a lieutenant of the engineers at the bridge stopped him and asked for a drink of water. He produced two canteens. The water must have tasted fine, for they agreed to name it Dale bridge, after young Glenn Dale Smethwick.

And Corporal Alvis T. Lemonds, of Kennett, Mo., who had driven in with the patient mentioned above, told of having just seen three Japs come down a hillside, waving white flags, up the road a piece, and surrender.

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CCCCA

## Flyer Writes Of Isolated 'Shangri-La'

New Guinea's "hidden valley of"

## Eisenhower Is On Way Back To the U. S.

PARIS, June 16 (P) — Eisenhower took off today



# 37TH DIVISION SPEARHEADS DRIVE DEEPER INTO CAGAYAN VALLEY

By Associated Press

MANILA, June 17—Two U. S. armored spearheads drove five and six miles north today (Sunday) along the Cagayan valley, where more than 30,000 Japanese troops are being compressed in their last major stronghold on Northeastern Luzon,

it was announced today.

One column of the 37th (Ohio) Division seized the 4500-foot Ipil airfield and pressed on five miles north along Highway No. 5—main route through the valley—to the south bank of the Ganano river, tributary of the broad Cagayan river.

A second force to the west struck along the edge of the valley over a new highway and ground out a six-mile gain despite tough resistance, the first reported since General Douglas MacArthur announced yesterday that his forces had burst out 22 miles into the valley.

An army spokesman said mortar and automatic weapon fire was heavy Friday on this sector and 100 Japanese were slain.

In the rear of the spearheads, in the Orioung Pass five miles from the entrance of the valley, a Japanese attempt to pinch off the ad-

vance with a road block was bloodily repulsed.

The Sixth Division also was tightening the noose on the Cagayan positions with a mile and a half advance through the mountains west of the valley, and by the 33d Division, still farther west,

Still farther north, Filipino guerrillas led by Major General Innis P. Swift of the First Corps captured the road junction of Cervantes, in the west coast province of Ilocos Sur, and were only 10 airline miles from the enemy's mountain stronghold of Bontoc.



## Yanks Seize Airfield in Luzon Drive

MANILA, June 17. (AP)—American troops have driven five miles deeper into the Cagayan Valley of Northeastern Luzon and have seized the airfield at Ipil, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today in a communique.

Jap resistance continued ineffective as the 37th (Ohio) Division fought northward in the valley where possibly the largest Jap force left in all the Philippines is bottled. The advance was five miles east of Echague, whose capture was announced yesterday.

### Japs Repulsed

To the west in the mountains, the 6th Infantry Division repulsed an enemy counterattack and drove on a mile and a half. It is in this area that a Jap force has been cut off from the main body in the valley.

Guerrillas also were active in this area.

The Americans were racing against the July typhoon season, which threatens widespread floods along the Cagayan River.

Bombers unloaded 252 tons of explosives on enemy personnel and supply areas in attacks throughout Cagayan Valley.

### Shanghai Bombed

Other bombers winged far north to the Chinese mainland and bombed Shanghai, where a large fire was observed burning along the water front.

In sweeps along the South China coast several barges were destroyed and railroad facilities attacked at Canton, and two freighters and two river steamers were sunk at Saigon, big port of French Indo-China.

Night patrol planes started fires in the northern port of Taihoku on Formosa.

Night patrol planes started fires in the northern port of Taihoku on Formosa.

## SUPERS SMASH FOUR JAP CITIES; FRESH MARINE DIVISION ON OKINAWA

By FRANK TREMAINE

PEARL HARBOR (LP)—American forces battered the Japanese by land and air Monday, turning four more enemy cities and a few square miles of Okinawa into living hells.

A fleet of 450 Superfortresses dropped nearly 3000 tons of fire bombs and explosives on the Japanese cities of Kagoshima, Omuto, Yokkaichi and Hammatsu. Some of the fires could be seen 150 miles away as the bombers roared homeward.

On Okinawa, the 3000 Japanese survivors, their throats parched for lack of water, backed up a little more toward the ocean under land, sea, and air blows. The marines threw a fresh division at the enemy.

Marines of the Sixth division, back on the main battle line after mopping up Oroku peninsula, paced the day's advances with a thrust down the west coast to within two miles of the southern tip of the island.

American forces in northern Luzon in the Philippines spurred 13

miles along the Cagayan valley against no opposition.

The Japanese in north Borneo set fire to the rich Seria oil fields, lighting at least 20 oil wells, as signs increased of more allied landings upcoming there. American naval units probed beach defenses and continued to clear mines.

In the Brunei bay area, the Australians made slight progress toward Tutong, but they faced a dead end in the mangrove swamps between there and the oil fields. The sultan of Brunei came out of hiding in the hills to take over his throne again.

Chinese forces surged back against the Japanese counter-offensives in the Liuchow and Kwantung-Kiangsi border areas. The Chinese reached Tatung, 21 miles southwest of Liuchow. They also recaptured Tingnan, 130 miles northeast of Canton only two days after it was taken by the Japanese.

## Arnold Sees End of Japan in '46

New York Times

MANILA, June 18.—By the end of 1946 Japan will have ceased to exist as a bombing target, Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces said today.

"It will be a country with no large cities, no industry, blockaded and stripped of fuel resources, and, if Japanese fanaticism enables them to continue to resist, there will be nothing left of Japan."

Gen. Arnold drew a picture of the results of round-the-clock bombing of the Jap homeland in an interview at the headquarters of Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East Air Forces. He emphasized that the targets which are now being hit by Superfortresses soon will be within range also of medium, light and fighter bombers with a constantly increasing tonnage of explosives falling day and night.

By fall, Gen. Arnold said, twice the number of B-29's will be operating over Japan that existed in the Pacific a month ago, and by the end of 1946 "we will put three times as many bombs on Japan as we ever put on Germany," estimated to total 2,100,000 tons.

So far as Jap industry on the Asiatic mainland is concerned Gen. Arnold said, "there are targets in Korea and Manchuria we have also got to get and when the time comes we will get them too."

## Yanks on Luzon Gain 13 Miles

MANILA, June 20. (AP)—Despite strong Japanese opposition the American 37th Infantry Division crossed the Cagayan River in Northern Luzon Monday and gained 13 miles in their northward drive up the Cagayan Valley, liberating the town of Naguillian, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

The swift advance to clear the Japanese from the agriculturally rich valley, their last important stronghold on Luzon, placed the hard-driving Buckeye Division within three miles of Ilagan, a fair-sized city on the main highway.

The Yanks thus were more than one-third of the way toward their objective, the port of Aparri, on Luzon's north coast.

### Shore Positions Shelled

Light naval units shelled enemy shore positions at Aparri in another of their almost daily bombardments of that area.

The American columns operating in the center and western sectors of Northern Luzon continued their northward advances.

On Mindanao, large southern island of the Philippines, elimination of isolated enemy groups continued.

Frontline reports Tuesday said frantic Japanese fled northward in the Cagayan Valley under heavy artillery and aerial bombardment rather than stand for a fight.

Enemy forces still hadn't turned to make a stand in northern Luzon, where the 37th division reeled off another 13-mile advance along the Cagayan valley. The 37th crossed the Cagayan river, a formidable barrier, and advanced within three miles of Ilagan, a provincial capital of 30,000.



# Luzon Yanks Take Largest Prisoner Toll

Jap and Formosan  
Troops Surrender  
as Americans Gain

MANILA, June 19. (AP)—All American columns sweeping northward in Luzon are continuing their advances, with gains of four to eight miles, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as Japanese and Formosan troops quit the losing fight in unprecedented numbers.

The 37th Infantry Division, thrusting down the Cagayan Valley, major Japanese last-stand position on the island, was approaching the Cagayan River crossing town of Naguilan, eight miles north of their last reported positions.

In the north center of the island, the 6th Infantry Division gained four miles despite enemy delaying actions and got within seven miles of the Jap base of Kiangnan in the mountains.

## More Japs Surrendering

Conservative American commanders commented on the increase in Japanese surrenders.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commander of the 37th Infantry Division, termed it the "greatest haul" of prisoners taken in the Southwest Pacific theater. But the general warned that he expects his veteran Ohio division fighters to bump into considerable resistance before they cover the 100 miles to Aparri, strategic port on Luzon's north coast.

the time his troops may require to clear the Japanese from the valley.

Associated Press War Correspondent Hamilton Faron, on the 37th Division front, reported indications that main Japanese resistance has been broken or gone to. The boy, accompanied by his 15-year-old brother, had gone to the pool had been closed for repairs. The day, according to police. The Pasadena, was drowned yesterday. Mond Brendis, 309 W. Holly St., 8½-year-old son of Mrs. Ray. Park, Pasadena, John Brendis, swimming pool in Brookside wire fence which closed off a mesh. After climbing over a mesh.

## Child Drowned in Swimming Pool

day. Comdr. Hart became ill aboard the destroyer U.S.S. Bullard, which he commanded, and was taken to the Oak Knoll Naval Hospital at San Francisco.

# Cagayan River Junction Taken

MANILA, June 21. (AP)—Meeting little or no opposition from an estimated 30,000 Japanese fleeing northward in the Cagayan Valley of the Philippines, troops of the American 37th Division captured Ilagan, an important river junction, and its airstrip Tuesday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The river-hopping Buckeye Division pressed northward in pursuit as the Japs fell back toward Aparri port on Luzon's northern coast.

As the Cagayan corridor narrowed to little more than 100 miles, U.S. headquarters announced that Filipino guerrillas are guarding any outlet to the north.

## Tribesmen Active

These American-led irregular forces, many of them fierce Igorot tribesmen, have long held strong positions along the west bank of the Cagayan River preventing the Japs from attempting flight into the wild ridges of the Cordillera Mountains.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's Buckeyes seized the Ilagan airstrip, a small secondary field overgrown with brush and rank grass, as they crossed the 440-foot-wide Cagayan River aboard assault boats and pressed forward seven miles for a total gain of 10 miles during the day. They killed 39 Japanese and captured 103, mostly Formosans, as the advance continued unimpeded.

Three other Yank divisions mopped up in the lower Cagayan Valley, where Jap troops, retreating westward, have taken cover in the Caraballo Mountains.

The drive to free forces in the Philippines for other operations gathered momentum as four divisions went to work on enemy positions in northern Luzon. The 37th division continued to pace the push by capturing Ilagan, crossing the Ilagan river, and reaching a point 100 miles from Aparri, on the north coast.

The Australian Ninth division in northwest Borneo made another in its series of landings around Brunei bay, this time on the north

# UP Man on Nashville Tells Of Chaos Aboard After Jap Suicide Plane Hits Cruiser

(Editor's note: The following is by a United Press war correspondent who was aboard the U.S.S. Nashville when it was hit by a Japanese suicide plane, killing 133 officers and men and wounding 190 others. The badly damaged cruiser has been repaired at Puget Sound and is back in service.)

By RALPH TEATSORTH

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES (LP)—(Delayed by censorship)—One minute all was peace aboard the U.S.S. Nashville, the next it was chaos.

It was 3 o'clock the afternoon of Dec. 13, when a lone Japanese fighter sneaked over our convoy and made a suicide dive into the sleek, light cruiser amidships. The Nashville was the only ship damaged in the convoy carrying American forces to Mindoro.

All day we had received reports of Japanese planes in the vicinity of the convoy, but we hadn't actually seen any. I had been napping beside the forward six-inch gun turret with two other correspondents.

Suddenly, I was awakened by the roar of a plane. It lasted five or six seconds, then came the crash.

There was an explosion that sounded as if all the cruiser's guns had fired simultaneously, then a layer of flame that seemed to cover 100 feet of deck, and finally clouds of smoke and hundreds of successive explosions from five-inch and 40 mm. shells.

The ship's ammunition kept exploding for 15 minutes. Debris flew in all directions and no place topside was safe. Men wounded, burned and bleeding screamed fore and aft.

Naval officers believed that the plane carried two small bombs. The main force of the explosions struck the starboard side but the damage was terrific over the en-

tire width of the ship.

The plane's gasoline drenched the deck, burned fiercely, and probably set off most of the ammunition. Several gas-splattered men were charred in their tracks.

Several high ranking navy and army officers were killed. Brig.-Gen. William C. Dunkel, who commanded the Mindoro operation, was in his cabin, a few yards from where the plane crashed. Shrapnel pierced the steel walls and a large chunk of metal just missed his head. He was wounded in the head, right hand and left thumb. Later he told us that the same thumb had been pierced in the first World War.

"I guess they're out to get that thumb," he said.

Dunkel's chief of staff, Col. Bruce C. Hill, was blown to pieces. Two air force officers in the general's cabin were wounded seriously.

Capt. E. W. Abdill, chief of staff to the naval commander, Rear Adm. Arthur D. Struble, was killed on the bridge. Lt.-Comdr. W. O. Beach of Struble's staff died in his cabin.

The Nashville's crew performed admirably during the 15 minutes of chaos that followed the explosion. Hoses were strung from all parts of the deck and tons of water were poured on the flames. First-aid teams functioned speedily and efficiently.

After the attack, the gutters on the main deck literally ran red with American blood washed down by water from the hoses.

Many men lay dead or dying at their posts. One naval officer with both legs shot away lay on a stretcher, conscious and entirely rational. As he was being carried below for surgery, he looked up and said, "what a beautiful sun."

It was the last sun he ever saw.

The campaign to liquidate the two Japanese divisions in northern Luzon in the Philippines was helped by a sudden guerrilla attack in the heart of the Cagayan valley. The Filipino force captured Tuguegarao, capital of the Cagayan province. They cut enemy forces in the north in two, and trapped part of them between



A Tokyo broadcast Saturday said 10 or more Superfortresses based in China raided Hanoi in French Indo-China Thursday night and Friday morning. Previous reports had indicated that most, if not all, of the B-29's in China had been moved to the Marianas.

In the Philippines, American and Filipino forces were rapidly winning control of the last important parts of northern Luzon still in enemy hands.

In a surprise swoop out of the mountains, where they had assembled secretly, a combined American and Filipino force crossed the Cagayan river and captured Aparri, on the north coast, and the 37th division was moving north from Ilagan, 100 miles to the south.

Trapped among those three forces were the remnants of two Japanese divisions. They fought back bitterly, trying a counterattack against the guerrilla forces at Tuguegarao, and losing 23 tanks to the 37th division near Ilagan.

A statement issued by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Manila said that the Japanese had killed all their wounded, who didn't die from their injuries in the Philippines fighting. The statement said that 82,012 Japanese were wounded in the campaign, and those who survived their wounds were put to death by their comrades or forced to commit suicide.

## War in the Far East

### Japanese Casualties on Okinawa Pass 105,000

### Aussies Capture Borneo Oil Fields; Yanks Race Through Cagayan Valley

Pacific war at a glance:

**JAPAN**—Iwo-based Mustangs raided the Tokyo airfield area Saturday, destroying 69 enemy planes at a cost of three of their own; also hit air bases on Kyushu island.

**OKINAWA**—Enemy ground death toll soared more than 8000 in two days for total of 98,564; prisoners totaled 6932; 59 enemy planes were shot down in 48-hour period.

**PHILIPPINES**—A 17-mile gain in Cagayan valley narrowed traps on estimated 20,000 Japanese in North Luzon.

**BORNEO**—Aussies in sensational night advance seized Seria oil fields.

**CHINA**—Chinese and Japanese locked in fierce struggle on outskirts of Liuchow; Chinese 400 miles northeast of Chungking recaptured two vital points near Sichwan; American planes attacked enemy strongholds from Indo-China to Manchurian frontier.

#### IN CAGAYAN VALLEY

The Aussies on Borneo made a sensational night advance of 60 miles down the west coast to take over oil fields capable of producing 700,000 tons of fuel annually. They were unopposed. Some of the Japanese-fired wells still were burning.

## PACIFIC WAR

### Mission: Okinawa

Barrel-chested, bull-throated Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., confidently told U. S. correspondents on Okinawa one day last week: "I can't see this thing last a week longer. We are now down to a cut and dried job of killing them off."

The big white-haired Tenth Army commander had nursed the bitterest and bloodiest battle of the Pacific War for almost three months. When the end was

only days away, he stood at a forward observation post in an area that had been free from enemy fire for hours. Two shells screamed over and the splintering shrapnel of one struck him in the chest. Ten minutes later he was dead.

For vigorous, 58-year-old Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., the second Lieutenant General to bear the name (his father was in the Confederate Army during the Civil War), any end short of unconditional surrender would have been too soon. His cherished hope and fervent toast (drunk usually in "bourbon and puddle water") had become famous:

## Yanks Gain 13 Miles in Race To Aid Guerrillas on Luzon

MANILA, June 24 (Sunday).—(AP)—The campaign in Luzon's Cagayan Valley raced toward a swift climax today as the United States Thirty-seventh Infantry Division moved thirteen miles northward to within seventeen miles of guerrilla forces holding off the Japanese at the town of Tuguegarao.

The Japanese, now estimated to number no more than 20,000 in the whole valley, have been

counterattacking furiously for two and a half days against the guerrillas, led by Col. Russell W. Volckmann.

The guerrillas, who cut down the valley and seized the town three days ago, were withstanding tank, mortar and artillery attack while waiting for the Thirty-seventh Division to relieve them.

(Yank forces converge on trapped Luzon Japs. Page 2, Column 2.)

In another preview of things to come, American troops made their first full-dress airborne landing on northern Luzon, where the battle for the island was drawing to an end. For the first time in the Pacific war, gliders, as well as parachute troops, were dropped in enemy territory.

The airborne troops quickly gained ground after their landing, linking with a force to the north of Aparri, and gaining two miles to the south.

Farther down the Cagayan valley, the 37th division gained nine miles in a drive to relieve the guerrilla troops holding Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayan province. They were within 10 miles of the guerrillas, who fought off fierce enemy counterattacks.

In Southwest China, the Chinese and Japanese battled hotly for the former American airbase of Liuchow. The fight for the city was in its fourth day. Chungking reported another Chinese column was closing in from six miles northwest of Liuchow.



## 3 Forces Drive On Cayugan

Japs Trapped in Valley  
Doomed by Thrust

**MANILA, June 24 (Sunday)** (AP)—There was no new report today from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters on the operations of United States Sixth Army forces and Igorot guerrillas who yesterday captured Aparri, last Jap escape port on Luzon Island.

These guerrillas already had sliced eight miles southward from Aparri, however, in a move to join with the Tuguegarao guerrillas and the Twenty-seventh Division.

The days of the Japanese occupation of the big northern valley seemed definitely numbered, however, as the American and guerrilla forces in the valley moved toward a triple convergence.

The recapture of part of Aparri, announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his Saturday communique, cut off the Japanese force in the Cagayan valley from any possible escape by sea.

Japanese troops made their initial landing in the Philippines at Aparri, on the northern coast of Luzon, December 10, 1941, in their all-conquering southward surge.

### IN MINDANAO.

At the southern end of the Philippines, United States Eighth Army troops seized the Mount Amoy saddle in the Davao area of Mindanao, where the only other large Japanese force is fighting a delaying action. Americans also were within 300 yards of Baguio Village, in the same general area.

MacArthur said Aparri was occupied by elements of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army, supported by Filipino guerrillas. These units were fanning out southward.

They were less than sixty miles from the Cagayan provincial capital of Tuguegarao, occupied by other guerrillas who beat off a Japanese counterattack.

### BANZAI CHARGES.

The Thirty-seventh Infantry Division moved north in Cagayan Valley only thirty miles from Tuguegarao after overrunning San Juan town and destroying twenty-three Nipponese tanks.

Japanese were resisting in their usual frantic pattern of banzai attacks and suicides and were killing their own wounded as they struggled between the American and Filipino advances, which had bottled up and cut their Cagayan Valley stronghold in two.

## Filipinos Split Major Japanese Forces on Luzon

**MANILA, June 22. (AP)**—Filipino guerrillas, brilliantly led by Col. Russell W. Volckmann, have split in two the major Jap forces on Northern Luzon by crossing the Cagayan River and capturing the Cagayan Province capital of Tuguegarao and its good airport, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

The daring guerrilla blow, supported by U.S. 6th Army artillery and 5th Air Force planes, was struck 35 miles north of Ilagan, Isabela Province capital taken the day before by the U.S. 37th Infantry Division.

### Japs Counterattack

The desperate Japs, having shown little fight for the past week, flung in two armor-led counterattacks against the 37th Division southeast of Ilagan, but both were broken when the Buckeye infantrymen knocked out nine enemy tanks, eight of them flame throwers.

While the enemy was putting his strength into these vain blows, the guerrillas, slicing eastward out of the Northern Luzon hills, crossed the river and seized Tuguegarao and large stocks of food and munitions, meeting scanty opposition.

The scene is 50 miles air line and 65 by road south of the North Luzon port of Aparri, toward which the thousands of Japs in the valley have been withdrawing.

The Tuguegarao airport has two 5000-foot runways and two 3000-foot strips suitable for fighters.

### Futile Attacks

Seeing the trap being fashioned for them, the Japs struck back at the 37th Division the night of June 16 and morning of June 17, but were knocked back with loss of one tank.

They tried again June 19, four miles southeast of Ilagan on the trail leading toward remote Palanan Bay in Eastern Luzon. Again they were repulsed, with loss of eight tanks.

A spokesman at Manila headquarters said the tanks undoubtedly were remnants of the Jap 2nd Armored Division which had been defeated originally on Luzon's central plains shortly after the Americans landed in January.

## Last Jap Escape Port on Luzon Seized by U.S.

**MANILA, June 23. (AP)**—Aparri, last Jap escape port on Luzon, was captured Thursday morning by U.S. 6th Army infantry and artillery units operating with a daring band of Igorot guerrillas, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

Capture of the North Luzon port at the mouth of the Cagayan Valley trapped an estimated 20,000 Jap fighting troops in the valley, which already had been bisected by guerrilla capture of the Cagayan Province capital of Tuguegarao, 65 miles by road south of Aparri.

The 6th Army units and the guerrillas, who crossed the Cagayan River from the west Wednesday night, had secured Aparri by 7:30 a.m., Thursday. Beating off scanty resistance, they then pushed rapidly southward eight miles up the road to Dugo.

### Japs Flee South

The Japs were fleeing south and east from the Aparri area but threw in a desperate small counterattack against the guerrillas at Tuguegarao. Led by an American, Col. Russell W. Volckmann, the guerrillas beat off the tank-led charge on Thursday.

Thirty miles south of Tuguegarao troops of the U.S. 37th Infantry Division advanced five miles north down the river road from Ilagan and captured the town of San Juan.

In the advance they destroyed a Jap tank, killed 60 Japs and captured two 47-mm. guns. Four miles east of Ilagan they destroyed six Jap tanks and one baby tank, raising the total of enemy armor knocked out to 23 in two days.

An American headquarters spokesman said that Jap forces remaining in the valley were now estimated to number less than two divisions, with probably no more than 20,000 effectives, and that these troops were broken up into relatively isolated small groups.

East of Manila troops of the 38th Infantry Division, the 1st (dismounted) Cavalry Division and the 102nd Regimental Combat Team killed or found dead nearly 500 more Japs in their cleanup of the Marikina watershed area.



## "Not Just Now, General—"

General George S. Patton Jr., whose natural habitat is hot water, got at least two duckings during his triumphal leave in the U. S. He brought about the first one shortly after his return when he addressed a California Sunday School class. His thin voice quivering with emotion, he said: "You children are the soldiers and nurses of the next war."

An anonymous letter writer in *Stars and Stripes*, Army newspaper, promptly took issue. *Private X* wrote: "I am one of the 30,000 men who died under your command on our march across Europe . . . Another war, not 100 years from now, but just around the corner! I don't know what the other 29,999 boys did but I turned over in my grave, General, and the dirt moved because it isn't packed hard yet . . ."

"Don't tell us that, General, not just now. And don't say it again to our families . . . We tried to do everything you asked us to because we thought of you as a great soldier. We still do. But may we now, with all due respect, ask one little favor in return? Just stay a soldier. Leave the peace up to those who are working their hearts out to make it stick. Leave them alone, for a little while, anyway. And for God's sake stay out of my little brother's Sunday School class. He still thinks I died to make a better world for him."

Patton, replying to the letter, stuck to his guns: "Having been through two world wars and having experienced the anguish of commanding men who were wounded or killed due to lack of training, I think that it is stupid to run the risk of not being prepared for another war . . . because you do not stop fires by abolishing the fire department."

Hardly had Patton replied to the *Stars and Stripes* critic before he was being goaded from another source. Cartoonist Bill Mauldin, adjusting to civilian life after a two-year hitch "up front" with his grimy, bearded GI characters, Joe

and Willie, cracked out against his former General. He said that Patton had him on the carpet last March and "told me what I should think and what I should draw . . . what GIs should think, what the American people should think."

"He said that I was blowing off steam for the soldier. That I was giving them an outlet for their emotions. He said that he did not believe that soldiers should have any steam let off for them or have any outlet for their emotions."

Patton, getting ready to return next week to Europe where his Third Army

has been assigned occupation duties, did not bother to reply to Mauldin. He merely grunted: "Just a mosquito bite."

## YANKS SAY NIPS TURN CANNIBAL

Desperation of Starving Japs  
In Luzon Trap Told

MANILA, July 28.—(AP)—

A former Japanese war correspondent said today that iron discipline, backed by harsh decisions of court-martial, keeps restless, starving Japanese soldiers on the firing line in northern Luzon, and cases of cannibalism were reported by another.

Information that the Japanese military police enforce rigid discipline among the isolated enemy troops came from Ken Murayama, an American born Japanese who recently surrendered. He had reported the Philippine campaign for Domei News Agency.

### KILL FOR FOOD.

Murayama, who predicted yesterday that Japan would surrender within a few weeks, reported cases of murder, fights and thievery as starving Japanese fought for food.

Thousands of civilians caught behind the lines or isolated in barren mountain areas, he added, were left to shift for themselves. Most of them are women and children.

James Hutcheson, Associated Press war correspondent with the United States Thirty-eighth Division in northern Luzon, reported increasing evidence of cannibalism among isolated Japanese soldiers, although possibly on a small scale. His information came from an American

patrol just returned from the heart of the rugged Sierra Madre Mountains.

### TOLD BY JAPS.

Yank officers of the patrol, Hutcheson said, reported one or two Japanese surrendered in fear of cannibalism that had befallen others. He quoted Capt. Charles Yust of Batson, Tex., as saying the "skin had been peeled from the thigh" of the body of a Japanese unwatched for an hour after he had been killed by the patrol.

## Seer Says Japan To Quit by Aug. 28

LONDON, Aug. 7.—(INS)—

The Reuters New Delhi correspondent reported today that Pandit Ram Datta Jaityll, well known astrologer, prophesied some days ago that Japan will surrender between August 8 and August 28.

In the Philippines, MacArthur announced the end of the Luzon campaign "except for isolated operations." While Major Robert S. Beightler's 37th Infantry Division continued their sensational advance up the Cagayan valley, Major General Joseph M. Swing's 11th Airborne paratroops and glider troops had dropped down on Aparri, at Luzon's northernmost tip. Between the two Yank columns some 20,000 Japanese were trapped. At midweek, when the columns joined, about 15,000 of the Japanese had fled to the rugged hills that crowd around flat, fertile Cagayan. Now dive bombers, artillery and flame throwers would root them out.

Since the first Philippine landings last October on Leyte the Japanese had lost 412,084 men. On Luzon alone they had lost 113,593 dead, plus uncounted thousands still on the battlefields. In addition, several thousand prisoners had been taken. U. S. losses: 3793 dead, 34 missing and 11,351 wounded.

Okinawa statistics were figured last week, too. Japanese casualties: 101,853 killed, 9498 captured (this figure represented more prisoners than the entire Pacific war had yet netted). U. S. losses came to 46,319 in overall casualties.

Broken down statistics read: Navy dead, 4907; Navy wounded, 4824; Army and Marine dead, 6990; wounded, 25,598.

## Rename Balete Pass In Honor of General

WITH 25TH DIV., LUZON — Sergio Osmena, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, has signed a bill passed by the Philippine Congress, changing the name of Balete Pass in the Caraballo Mountains to Dalton Pass, in memory of Brig. Gen. James L. Dalton II. He was killed by a Japanese sniper the day after troops of the 25th Division, of which he was assistant commander, had captured this strategic point from the enemy.

Among those witnessing the signing of the bill was Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins, Jr., commanding general of the Tropic Lightning Division.



# 11th Airborne Veterans, Joined by Gliders, Land for Final Cagayan Battle

MANILA, June 25. (AP)—Hundreds of veterans of the U.S. 11th Airborne Division, joined by gliders for the first time in the Southwest Pacific, descended on the rice paddies near the North Luzon port of Aparri Saturday morning and swung south to join the final battle of the Cagayan Valley, where an estimated 20,000 Japs are trapped.

The airborne troops landed in bright sunlight without enemy opposition. The town of Aparri, last Jap escape port from Luzon, had been captured earlier by guerrillas and units of the U.S. 6th Army.

The chutists, who fought in the bloody Manila campaign, brought with them formidable pack howitzers, while their gliders disgorged jeeps and mobile radio equipment for a rapid push up the Cagayan River.

## Join Guerrillas

Commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, the troopers contacted the guerrillas already in the area and the combined force quickly captured Lallo town, 11 miles south of Aparri and only 53 miles north of Tuguegarao, Cagayan Province capital still held by another guerrilla force despite three days of desperate Jap counterattacks.

Farther south the U.S. 37th Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler drove nine miles in 24 hours ending at nightfall Saturday, reaching within eight miles of Tuguegarao in a bid to relieve the hard-pressed guerrillas.

The Japs were making every effort to crack the guerrillas under Col. Russell W. Volckmann before the 37th could arrive.

Dr. Henry Norris Russell, Princeton astronomer, said today that it is reasonable to suppose there is life, like that on earth, in some distant parts of the universe.

Japs were throwing in heavy concentrations of artillery, mortar and tank fire.

As the Luzon cleanup campaign thus sped toward a spectacular climax, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced another new high weekly toll of Jap casualties in the Philippines, with 9238 killed and 1483 taken prisoner. The prisoners were mostly Formosan conscripts, however.

This raised the Jap casualties for the entire Philippine campaign to 413,084.

American casualties for the last week were placed at 223 killed and 589 wounded.

## Heaviest at Luzon

Both for the Japs and the Americans, heaviest casualties during the week were on Luzon, where the Japs lost 7711 dead and 1399 captured against 148 Americans killed and 294 wounded.

Hamilton W. Faron, Associated Press correspondent who witnessed the airborne landing near Aparri, reported that the operation went off with the precision of a practice maneuver.

The parachutists had cleared out of their transports and hit the ground within a breath-taking 120 seconds.

Ten minutes after the jumps gliders slid gracefully to rest in the fields of grass three to five feet high.

## Grass Camouflage

The grass concealed some rough hillocks and bomb craters on the landing ground, which was near the disused Jap airfield of Canalaniugan.

5th Air Force fighter-bombers supported the airborne operation with more than 300 sorties, while torpedo boats offshore strafed Gonzaga, 20 miles east of Aparri.

6-28-45-  
The Japanese reported that the naval bombardment of Balikpapan on Borneo's east coast still was going on after 20 days. Minesweepers were clearing Balikpapan bay, Tokyo said, adding that "it is evident that the enemy is aiming at a landing operation." Far Eastern Air Force bombers made two more raids on Balikpapan, dropping 220 tons of explosives on the town and the nearby Manggar airdrome.

The liberation of Luzon was announced in Manila by MacArthur five months and 19 days after American troops went ashore at Lingayen gulf. A linkup of the 37th Infantry and the 11th Airborne divisions completed the conquest of the Cagayan valley and sent the last Japanese forces fleeing into the hills. It was estimated there still were 15,000 or so enemy troops in three pockets in the mountains.

The Luzon campaign cost the enemy at least 115,593 dead, and a communique said many more graves had been found. American casualties totaled 3793 dead, 34 missing and 11,351 wounded.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed that American casualties in the battle of Okinawa totaled 46,319.

In the Philippines, the 37th division and American Airborne troops were 50 miles apart in northern Luzon and between them, a Manila communique said, the Japanese were "thoroughly trapped." The 37th was within four miles of relieving guerrilla forces holding on to the Cagayan provincial capital of Tuguegarao against constant counterattacks.

Another bitter siege, with the situations reversed, continued in China, where the Japanese hung grimly to the former American air base of Liuchow. Chungking reported Chinese troops had opened another attack on the airfield south of the city. Other Chinese columns closed in from the northwest and north.

# RECONQUEST OF LUZON ENDED, SAYS MACARTHUR

MANILA, June 28. (AP)—Reconquest of big Luzon Island, which the Japanese invaded Dec. 10, 1941, and which American forces reinvaded last Jan. 9, was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur—his biggest single triumph of the Southwest Pacific war.

Scattered enemy remnants must be hunted down but organized resistance was crushed in North Luzon, the last Japanese stronghold, with 113,593 counted dead, other thousands yet to be counted and several thousand taken prisoner.

## Complete Conquest

Reporting complete conquest of the Cagayan Valley, today's communique added:

"The entire island of Luzon, embracing 40,420 square miles, is now liberated."

The Americans have made a juncture in the valley of Northern Luzon "securing the entire length" and climaxing a campaign of 28 days.

## 113,593 Japs Slain

The once powerful Jap force in the 200-mile-long valley has been driven into the mountains to the east and west, cut off from all supplies.

"Except for isolated operations, this closes the major phase of the Northern Luzon campaign," the communique reported.

ed, "one of the most savage and bitterly fought in American history."

Meanwhile, reporting from Mindanao, Associated Press War Correspondent Richard Bergholz said Jap leadership is breaking and that there is evidence of disorganization as the Nipponese reached their last-ditch positions in the Talomo-Davas River plain west of Davao city. Soldiers of the U.S. 24th Infantry Division advanced so rapidly that they forced the Japs off Mt. Manoy, a strong natural defense point, and then took the village of Tamogan.

## Nips Hunted Down

The Americans now are in mountainous country and forests after battling their way through tangled abaca fields from which, in prewar years, came much of the world's finest hemp.

The Japs who might have survived the Yank smash through Central Mindanao were hunted by other 8th Army soldiers who reached the mouth of the Agusan River on the island's north coast.

Bergholz termed Davao city as dishonored, unwanted and unused by the Americans. Before the war Davao was a Jap stronghold—called Little Tokyo. Bergholz said years of Nippon propaganda made most of the Filipinos there pro-Japanese and he reported some sabotage since the return of the Yanks.

## HOWARD DALBEY RECEIVES PROMOTION 6-29

2nd Lt. Howard C. Dalbey, radar observer, has been promoted to first lieutenant according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Dalbey, Rt. 1, Box 125-F, and wife, Ruth Helen, 211 High St. Lt. Dalbey is somewhere in the Southwest Pacific and has been overseas since the middle of last year.

\* \* \*

Another Japanese broadcast said that Japanese military authorities have decided to form an army of volunteers in Indo-China, whose border recently was crossed by Chinese troops. Tokyo said the move was "in answer to the patriotism of the inhabitants who have risen to attain independence."

Japanese troops in northern Luzon in the Philippines were fleeing into mountain hideouts, pursued by American and Filipino troops. The enemy force in the upper Cagayan valley appeared headed for the Sierra Madre mountains east of the valley, which have never been explored by white men.

Philippines-based bombers attacked the Heito sugar alcohol plant on Formosa, and other Liberators bombed the enemy naval base at Mako, in the Pescadores islands.

The oil situation in general gave the Japanese plenty to worry about. They had lost Tarakan, and the allies already were pumping oil there. Balikpapan, refinery center for the rich Sanga-Sanga oilfields of eastern Borneo, was threatened. And in northwest Borneo, Australian forces had virtually finished their campaign to conquer the wealthy oil and rubber lands on both sides of Brunei bay.

Mopping-up continued in northwest Borneo and in the Philippines. On Luzon, Filipino units were within a mile of Mankayan, 40 miles northwest of Baguio, and the American Sixth division gained 1000 yards in fighting along Highway Four.

Navy bombers from Okinawa added their weight to the aerial onslaught against Japan proper. They hit shipping, warehouses and a railway tunnel around Katsuura harbor southeast of Tokyo. A small cargo ship was sunk south of Honshu and a fishing vessel south of Shikoku. 6-30-45-



## Germans Within Five Months of Atom Bomb!

21ST ARMY GROUP HEAD-QUARTERS, Germany (UP)—Germany was within five months of completing her own atom bomb when the European war ended. A British task force four months ago discovered that German scientists almost had completed work on the bomb in a two-room laboratory in the heart of a small silk factory north of Hannover.

The bomb, it was calculated, would wipe out everything within a radius of six miles. A famous German research scientist in charge of the experiments was flown immediately to Britain at the time. He estimated his work would have been completed by October. He said the German government had given him unlimited funds and equipment and had not demanded any immediate results.

## SEA SCOUTS MEET IN PI

Sea Scout Skipper Vern Dean recently received word from two of his former scouts, Pvts. Bob Aldridge and Bob Evans, who met and held a reunion in the Philippines. Aldridge is the son of Mrs. Irma Reaves, Rt. 1, Box 188, and Evans, who attended local schools entered the service in southern California. His parents reside in San Luis Obispo.

7-45-

## New Iwo Jima Stamp



A special three-cent stamp, commemorating the capture of Iwo Jima, and reproducing the famous flag-raising picture used in the Seventh War Bond Loan, will go on sale July 11. The purple stamp was suggested by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

## Lines Tightened on Luzon Japs

MANILA, July 3. (AP)—American troops and Filipino guerrillas tightened their lines around Japanese remnants cut off in the Cordillera Mountains northeast of the summer capital of Baguio, Northern Luzon, Gen. MacArthur's communique reported today.

Farther east, other American forces knocked out four enemy tanks and captured a number of vehicles as they chased Japanese troops—beaten in the battle of the Cagayan Valley—deeper into the foothills of the Sierra Madras.

The screws also were being tightened on the Southern Philippines island of Mindanao, where the fleeing Japanese were encircled around the village of Waloe.

The Japanese were expected to try to regroup their tired and beaten forces in this area in the wild Agusan River valley of Eastern Mindanao. Guerrillas pushed within less than a mile of Waloe without stirring up a fight.

## PHILIPPINES FREED; JAPS LOSE 450,000

Enemy's 23 Divisions Annihilated by 17 U.S. Divisions in 'Greatest Disaster' to Nippon

MANILA, July 5. (UP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today announced that the Philippines had been liberated and the campaign which started last Oct. 20 when he landed on the beach at Leyte could be regarded as virtually closed. Twenty-three Japanese divisions, which, with service elements, totaled 450,000 men, were virtually annihilated by 17 Amer-

ican divisions, MacArthur said in a communique.

Working in unison, the American Army, Navy and Air Force "inflicted the greatest disaster ever sustained by Japanese arms," MacArthur said.

### Guerrillas Active

He pointed out that minor, isolated actions of a guerrilla nature in the practically uninhabited mountain ranges of the Philippines might continue.

"But this great land mass of 115,600 square miles with a population of 17,000,000 is now freed of the invader," he said.

"The enemy during the operations employed 23 divisions, all of which were practically annihilated. Our forces comprised 17 divisions. This was one of the rare instances when in a long campaign a ground force superior in numbers was entirely destroyed by a numerically inferior opponent."

MacArthur specified as some of the objectives of his campaign:

"1—To penetrate and pierce

the enemy's center so as to divide him into north and south, his homeland to the north and his captured Pacific possessions to the south. Each half could then be enveloped and attacked in turn.

"2—The acquisition of a great land, sea and air base for future operations, both to the north and to the south, comparable to the British islands in its use as a base for Allied operations from the west against Germany.

### Great Blockade

"3—The establishment of a great strangulating air and sea blockade between Japan and the conquered possessions in the Pacific to the south so as to prevent raw materials being sent to the north and supply or reinforcement to the south.

"All of these purposes were accomplished."

## Millions of Leaflets Call Upon Japs to Sue for Peace

MANILA (UP)—Millions of leaflets calling upon the Japanese people to revolt against their leaders and sue for peace were dropped on Japan by American planes Thursday.

The leaflet barrage coincided with Russia's entry into the Pacific war and the dropping of a second atomic bomb on the enemy homeland.

It supplemented around-the-clock radio warnings from American propaganda stations in the Pacific to Japan to surrender to save herself from utter destruction.

Allied propagandists believed Japan might be ripe for surrender. Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov revealed that peace was in her mind when he said that Tokyo had asked Moscow to mediate with the western allies for her.

Emperor Hirohito even sent a personal request to Moscow to do

everything possible for a negotiated peace, Molotov said.

But the allies—Russia now included—will accept only Japan's unconditional surrender.

Liberators, Mitchells and invaders from the Okinawa-based Far Eastern Air Forces carried the surrender leaflets to Japan Thursday.

"Surrounded by a ring of steel, the Japanese people must take action to avoid the utter destruction of their country," the leaflets said. "Will you continue to allow the militarists to drag you and your ancestral country to utter ruin?"

The leaflets, only slightly larger than postcards, were printed secretly by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's psychological warfare branch in anticipation of Russia's declaration of war.

The front of the leaflets shows a giant American and Russian soldier.

Continued on Page 3, Col.

Japanese home islands.

"The powerful Soviet union now has joined the war against Japan," the leaflets said. "This means that Japan now will be compelled to meet much of the combined armed might of the entire world.

"The fate that befell the German army when it set out to overwhelm Russia is well known. Russia not only has stopped the invasion of the greatest army ever created, but the Red army counteroffensive swept the Nazi army back to Berlin and total defeat.

"Despite heavy casualties, the Red army now is at the peak of its strength, both in men and arms. With its great fighting spirit, this battle-tested army has joined the forces aligned against Japan."



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The chutists, who fought in the bloody Manila campaign, brought with them formidable pack howitzers, while their gliders disgorged jeeps and mobile radio equipment for a rapid push up the Cagayan River.

## Join Guerrillas

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The Japs were making every effort to crack the guerrillas under Col. Russell W. Volckmann before the 37th could arrive.

## Jap Losses High

An American headquarters spokesman said Tuguegarao was "strongly contested" and that the

Japs were throwing in heavy concentrations of artillery, mortar and tank fire.

As the Luzon cleanup campaign thus sped toward a spectacular climax, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced another new high weekly toll of Jap casualties in the Philippines, with 9238 killed and 1483 taken prisoner. The prisoners were mostly Formosan conscripts, however.

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# More About Unveiling of Atom Bomb

Continued from Page 1

the same sources as the sun, had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT, itself a tremendously powerful explosive.

Since one B-29 ordinarily can deliver about 10 tons of bombs to a target, that means that 2000 Superfortresses would be required to accomplish with TNT the destruction that one plane with one of these new bombs can achieve.

By another standard, Mr. Truman declared the bomb had 2000 times the blast power of the 11-ton British "Grand Slam" bomb—the most concentrated bundle of destruction previously known on this earth.

In fact, in evaluating the enormous power involved in this new weapon, the President had to reach beyond the limits of the earth for comparison.

"It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe," he said. "The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East."

## TOP SECRET

This line appeared to hold dramatic possibilities for propaganda against the Japanese. They regard their Emperor Hirohito as a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess. Now they can be told that the very power of the sun itself is being turned to their destruction.

President Truman, as he was nearing American shores on the cruiser *Augusta*, homeward bound from the Potsdam Conference, and Secretary Stimson worked together to tell all that can be told at this time of the revolutionary new weapon.

Still thick secrecy shrouds much of the atomic bomb work despite the intense excitement in the usually staid Government offices which attended today's startling announcement. Its size has not been revealed, beyond the statement that the size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small. Nor was it told how the atoms are stored for the moment of explosion.

The start of the project, which the Government secretly named "Manhattan project," goes back before the war.

## NAZIS WORKED ON IT

For years scientists had experimented with "splitting the atom." They realized that energy was released, but also that it would take literally billions of atoms—perhaps massed into a shape the size of a pea—to release enough energy to have a terrific explosive effect.

But they knew also that once they got it they would have something unlike any force ever before released on earth. The British and presumably scientists of all other leading nations were at work on these experiments.

"By 1939," Mr. Truman said in statement, "it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it."

"By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed."

"We may be grateful to Providence that the Germans got the V-1's and the V-2's late and in limited quantities (those were the buzz bombs and the rockets used on London) and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all."

# Truman Tells Story of Bomb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Following is the text of the statement by President Truman, announcing the use of an atomic bomb for the first time in history:

Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It had more than 2000 times the blast power of the British "grand slam" which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare.

The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production and even more powerful forms are in development.

It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought the war to the Far East.

Before 1939 it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it.

## WHERE GERMANS FAILED

By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed. We may be grateful to Providence that the Germans got the V-1's and the V-2's late and in limited quantities and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all.

The battle of the laboratories held fearful risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land and sea, and we have now won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles.

Beginning in 1940 before Pearl Harbor, scientific knowledge useful in war was pooled between the United States and Great Britain and many priceless helps to our victories

have come from that arrangement. Under that general policy the research on the atomic bomb was begun. With American and British scientists working together we entered the race of discovery against the Germans.

## U. S. AND BRITAIN

The United States had available the large number of scientists of distinction in the many needed areas of knowledge. It had the tremendous industrial and financial resources necessary for the project and they could be devoted to it without undue impairment or other vital war work.

In the United States the laboratory work and the production plants, on which a substantial start had already been made, would be out of reach of enemy bombing, while at that time Britain was exposed to constant air attack and was still threatened with the possibility of invasion.

For these reasons Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that it was wise to carry on the project here. We now have two great plants and many lesser works diverted to the production of atomic power. Employment during peak construction numbered 125,000, and over 65,000 individuals are even now engaged in operating the plants. Many have worked there for 2½ years. Few know what they have been producing. They see great quantities of material going in and they see nothing coming out of these plants, for the physical size

## It's This Powerful-- Misuse Could Destroy World

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—President Truman has clearly indicated that the scientists who made the atomic bomb have done two things:

1—They have created a monster which could wipe out civilization.

2—Some protection against the monster must be found before its secret is given to the world.

The terrible implications of the destructive force of the bomb are contained in these sentences from the President's statement:

"Normally, everything about the work with atomic energy would be made public."

"But under present circumstances it is not intended to divulge the technical processes of production or all the military applications, pending further examination of possible methods of protecting us and the rest of the world from the danger of sudden destruction."

of the explosive charge is exceedingly small.

We have spent \$2,000,000,000 on the greatest scientific gamble in history and won.

But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, nor its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plant. And hardly less marvelous has been the capacity of industry to design, and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before so that the brain child of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do.

Both science and industry worked under the direction of the United States Army, which achieved a unique success in managing so diverse a problem in the advancement of knowledge in an amazingly short time. It is doubtful if such another combination could be got together in the world. What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. It was done under high pressure and without failure.

We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war.

It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such numbers and power as they have not yet seen and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware.

## FURTHER DETAILS SOON

The Secretary of War, who has kept in personal touch with all phases of the project, will immediately make public a statement giving further details.

His statement will give facts concerning the sites at Oak Ridge near Knoxville, Tenn., and at Richland near Pasco, Wash., and an installa-

tion near Santa Fe, N. M. Although the workers at the sites have been making materials to be used in producing the greatest destructive force in history, they have not themselves been in danger beyond that of many other occupations, for the utmost care has been taken of their safety.

The fact that we can release atomic energy ushers in a new era in man's understanding of nature's forces. Atomic energy may in the future supplement the power that now comes from coal, oil and falling water, but at present it cannot be produced on a basis to compete with them commercially. Before that comes there must be a long period of intensive research.

## FOR THE WORLD

It has never been the habit of the scientists of this country or the policy of this Government to withhold from the world scientific knowledge. Normally, therefore, everything about the work with atomic energy would be made public.

But under present circumstances it is not intended to divulge the technical processes of production or all the military applications, pending further examination of possible methods of protecting us and the rest of the world from the danger of sudden destruction.

I shall recommend that the Congress of the United States consider promptly the establishment of an appropriate commission to control the production and use of atomic power within the United States. I shall give further consideration and make further recommendations to the Congress as to how atomic power can become a powerful and forceful influence toward the maintenance of world peace.

## Lisbon Paper Says Russia Was Favored

LISBON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The newspaper *A Voz* said editorially today that President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee submitted entirely to the will of Generalissimo Stalin at Potsdam and ignored the rights of small nations while granting Russia all she wanted in reparations.

Referring to the Big Three's ban upon the Franco government of Spain, *A Voz* said "despite Russia's friendly relations with Japan, nobody thought of excluding her from the League of United Nations, and the fact that Russia joined with Germany in robbing Poland also was entirely forgotten." It predicted Russia would treat Turkey "like a little protegee."



# Germans Were Working on Atom Power, Says Churchill

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Germany possessed some atomic power secrets, Winston Churchill said tonight, but "by God's mercy British and American science outpaced all German efforts."

The Nazi efforts to develop an atomic bomb "were on a considerable scale but were far behind," said the former Prime Minister in a statement issued by Prime Minister Attlee.

Churchill reported that Norwegian and British commando volunteers in the winter of 1942-43 raided at heavy loss of life Norwegian stores of "heavy water, an element in one of the possible processes."

The result of the war might have been altered, he declared, if the Germans had possessed atomic power.

"Profound anxiety was felt by those who had been informed" of the German efforts, he added.

"It is now for Japan to realize in the glare of the first atomic bomb which has smitten her what the consequences will be of an indefinite continuance of this terrible means of maintaining the rule of law in the world," Churchill said.

"This revelation of the secrets of Nature, long mercifully withheld from man, should arouse the most

solemn reflections in the mind and conscience of every human being capable of comprehensions. We must indeed pray that these awful agencies will be made to conduce to peace among nations and that instead of wreaking measurely havoc upon the entire globe they may become the perennial fountain of world prosperity."

His statement added:

"The whole burden of execution including the setting up of the plants and the many technical processes constitutes one of the greatest triumphs of American—or indeed human—genius of which there is record."

"Moreover, the decision to make these enormous expenditures upon a project, which however hopefully established by American and British research remained nevertheless a heart-shaking risk, stands to the everlasting honor of President Roosevelt and his advisers."

## Canteen Acrobatics

The State Supreme Court here said yesterday it would grant a hearing to the Hollywood Canteen which recently lost a \$7870 judgment to Florida Edwards, who contended her back was injured as she jiggerbugged at the club with a Marine.

# P-80 Crash Kills Bong, Greatest Ace

BURBANK (UP)—Maj. Richard I. Bong, America's greatest ace, was killed in the flaming crash of a jet plane from which he desperately tried to jump clear, investigators said today.

Bong, 24-year-old Congressional Medal of Honor holder, died Monday as he struggled to free his heavy clothing from the narrow escape hatch of the P-80 Shooting Star he was testing. He had almost bailed out when the crippled aircraft exploded.

The force of the blast, which shattered the plane into pieces



MAJ. RICHARD BONG

less than three feet square, shot Bong's body clear of the plane. He had pulled the ripcord of his parachute, and its silken folds swirled about the crumpled body as flames swept over it.

Bong was brought home for "safe" duty after he became America's all time air ace by shooting down 40 of the enemy without a scratch. "Safe" duty was testing the jet-propelled P-80, the army's newest fighter model.

Witnesses did not agree on the cause of the crash. One army flier said Bong overshot the Lockheed landing field. Another said something appeared to fall out of the tail of the rocket-like ship. A Lockheed mechanic said he saw a puff of black smoke come out

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

## Nagasaki—Up in Smoke!

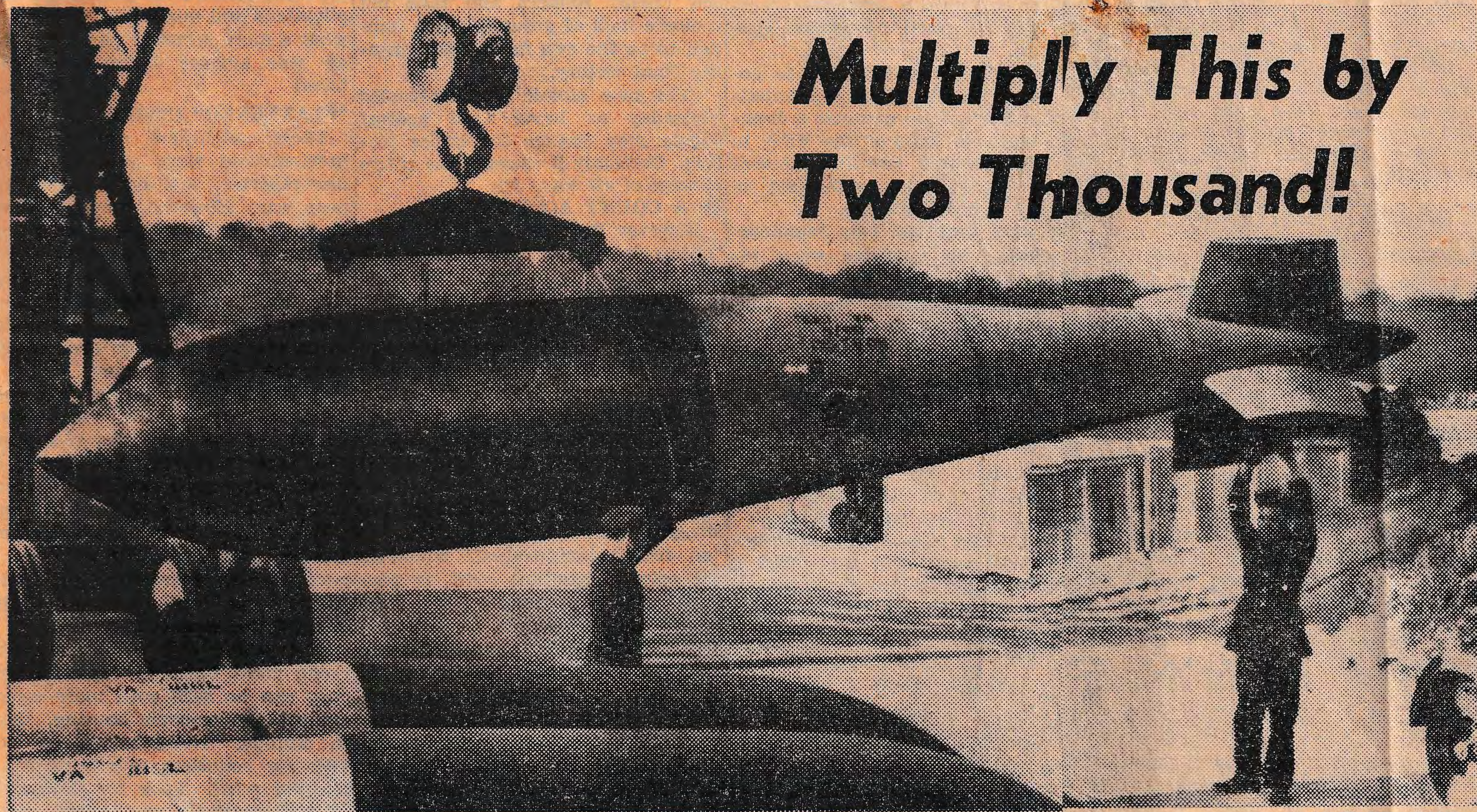


(NEA Radio-Telenphoto)

Three minutes after second atomic bomb used against Japan struck Nagasaki, giant mushroom column of smoke rises higher than 20,000 feet above the city. Three and a half hours later smoke blanketed city to same altitude, making observation impossible. AAF photo.



# History's Mightiest Weapon-- Atomic Bombs Blasting Japan



**Multiply This by  
Two Thousand!**

(A. P. Wirephoto)

**20,000 TONS OF TNT**—The easiest way for the imagination to grasp the meaning of the new atomic bomb's power is to compare it with other bombs. It packs a punch equivalent to 2000 of the monster British "grand slam" rock-buster pictured above. The new bomb explodes with

a greater force than 40,000,000 pounds of TNT. A single atomic bomb has the wallop equal to that of 2000 Superforts fully loaded with their present cargoes of destruction. Size of the new bomb has not been announced, except that it is relatively small.

## c Bomb

Continued from Page 1

of a blast than we ima." closed for the first few members of the will continue carry-ombs to Japan unless renders, trained for hout knowing the air mission. comparing the two e one on Hiroshima but that Nagasaki the worst conditions was forced to make landing on Okinawa gasoline shortage. Japan to strike the et, the plane was r course because of er, using up precious

ade three runs over first unidentified target without bombing. The crew had been ordered to bomb visually and not through clouds. After 50 minutes of maneuvering, Sweeney asked Comdr. Frederick L. Ashworth, Wenham, Mass., a naval ordnance observer in charge of the bomb, what to do and he said try Nagasaki.

Sweeney checked his tanks and decided there was enough gas to permit a run to Nagasaki and then an emergency landing on Okinawa. The navigator, Capt. James F. Van Pelt Jr., Oak Hill, W. Va., hit Nagasaki on the nose and there was just enough fuel left for a single bomb run, which was enough.

Just as the city was reached, bombardier Capt. Kermit K. Beahan, Houston, Tex., saw a hole in the clouds and let fly with the bomb.

Sgt. Raymond C. Gallagher,

## 2nd Atom Bomb on Nagasaki Different; Makes First One On Hiroshima Obsolete

A B-29 BASE IN THE MARIANAS, (LP) — The atomic bomb which blew 30 per cent of Nagasaki from the map on Thursday was a different type than that which wrecked Hiroshima in the first use of history's most destructive force, it was disclosed Saturday.

The war's second atomic attack was made Thursday by the Superfortress "Great Artiste," commanded by Maj. Charles W. Sweeney, North Quincy, Mass. Nagasaki, a city of 252,630 in northwestern Kyushu, was selected as a secondary target when bad weather made it impossible to follow original plans and shatter another unidentified city.

made last Monday against the Honshu war center of Hiroshima by (Enola Gay,) commanded by Lt.-Col. Paul W. Tibbets Jr., Miami, Fla. it was disclosed that the crew of "Great Artiste" had flown in an observation plane that day and observed results of the first use of the bomb, which packs the explosive power of 20,000 tons of TNT.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Farrell, Albany, N.Y., chief of the atomic bomb project in the Marianas, said that success of the Nagasaki raid had outdated the type of bomb used on Hiroshima.

"The function of the bomb used on Nagasaki made the one used on Hiroshima obsolete," he said,

about either type.

Officials at this secret base said that they believed Sweeney's bomb scored a direct hit in the heart of the great Mitsubishi steel works in Nagasaki, and that the resultant blast gutted most of the city.

An official announcement from Gen. Carl Spaatz, U.S. Strategic Air Forces headquarters, had said that almost a square mile of Nagasaki's built-up area of 3.3 square miles had been destroyed.

"The city was wiped out as a target as soon as the bomb hit," probably all industrial targets were vaporized by the blast," Sweeney said. "We could see fires on both sides of Nagasaki harbor."



# Atomic Bomb

Continued from Page 1

We felt more of a blast than we did at Hiroshima."

It was disclosed for the first time that crew members of the planes which will continue carrying atomic bombs to Japan unless the enemy surrenders, trained for a year without knowing the nature of their mission.

Sweeney, comparing the two raids, said the one on Hiroshima was perfect but that Nagasaki was hit under the worst conditions and his plane was forced to make an emergency landing on Okinawa because of a gasoline shortage.

Approaching Japan to strike the original target, the plane was forced to alter course because of the bad weather, using up precious gasoline.

The plane made three runs over the first unidentified target without bombing. The crew had been ordered to bomb visually and not through clouds. After 50 minutes of maneuvering, Sweeney asked Comdr. Frederick L. Ashworth, Wenham, Mass., a naval ordnance observer in charge of the bomb, what to do and he said try Nagasaki.

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Sgt. Raymond C. Gallagher, Chicago, wearing welders goggles to protect his eyes from the blast, said he was facing inboard and felt a slap like anti-aircraft fire after the bomb hit home. He said he could see shock waves boiling up from Nagasaki. He said three wide "shock circles" rose up from the smoke, flames and dust.

"All of the crew was more interested in getting the hell out of there than watching the clouds cloak Nagasaki," he said.

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Continued on Page 6, Col. 5



## 20TH REMAINS SILENT!

GUAM (LP)—There was no immediate reaction from 20th U. S. Air Force headquarters to President Truman's disclosure of the existence of the atomic bomb, described as 2000 times more powerful than the British "grand slam," largest bomb ever

used in the history of warfare. Tokyo said both incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped on Hiroshima, but beyond President Truman's brief reference to it as the first atomic bomb target, there was no information available on the raid from official allied sources.

# Truman Tells Soviet Action

WASHINGTON (UP)—Soviet Russia has de- President Truman announced

d reporters into his executive omentous event. ed war on Japan—that's all,"

een able to call a regular press ncement was so important, "I it to you." So he called in the lable on quick notice.

# President Truman Tells Of First Use; Even More Powerful Form Planned

## Hiroshima Casualties At Hundred Thousand; New Super Attacks

By FRANK TREMAINE

PEARL HARBOR (UP)—Tokyo admitted Wednesday that America's single atomic bomb had completely destroyed most of Hiroshima leaving "seared" dead and wounded "too numerous to count."

The Japanese, shocked by the ruin, charged that the United States had violated international law by using the atomic explosive.

Radio Tokyo quoted authorized quarters in the capital as saying the United States was violating Article 22 of the Hague convention and showing "diregard for humanity."

The broadcast made no mention of the fact that Japan did not subscribe to the Hague convention.

Tokyo also disclosed that the Japanese cabinet met in special session Wednesday morning to hear a report on the raid. Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, president of the Japanese board of information, simultaneously was received by Emperor Hirohito.

"The impact of the bomb was so terrific that practically all living things, human and animal, was literally seared to death by the tremendous heat and pressure engendered by the blast," one Japanese broadcast said.

American reconnaissance photographs confirmed that four and one-tenth square miles—60 per cent of the buildup area of Hiroshima had vanished. Unofficial American sources believed Japanese dead and wounded might exceed 100,000.

Five major war plants and scores of smaller factories, office buildings, and dwellings were known to have been levelled.

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the American Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, said reconnaissance photographs revealed

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

## Moss Landing Dedication Labor Day

Dedication of the Moss Landing harbor project was set for Labor day, Sept. 3, at a meeting of the

Sept. 3, at a meeting of the Moss Landing harbor commission Tuesday night at Franco hotel, Castroville, with Lowell Griffin, commission chairman, taking over chairmanship of the dedication committee.

The dedication committee will meet Thursday night to work out specific details of the celebration.

Guest of honor at the meeting Tuesday night was Congressman George E. Outland of Santa Barbara, who was lauded for his work in securing federal appropriations for the harbor. Rep. Outland said the arrival of \$350,000 in San Francisco for immediate construction, was "only the first step" in development of the proposed harbor.

Details for letting of the contract are being completed by the harbor commission. The work will be in charge of U. S. army engineers.

Included among the 28 at the dinner were civic leaders from Carmel, Monterey, Watsonville and Salinas. Mike Power, democratic chairman of Monterey county, and Niles Cunningham of

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

## Eyewitness Stories by Men Who Dropped Atomic Bomb

GUAM (LP)—Here are the eyewitness stories of the men who dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan:

Col. Paul W. Tibbets Jr., 36, of Miami, pilot of the superfortress Enola Gay.

"We selected Hiroshima as the target when we made the landfall. There was no opposition, conditions were clear and we dropped the bomb visually at 9:15 a.m."

"Only Capt. Parsons, Bombardier Maj. Thomas W. Ferebee of Mocksville, N. C., and myself knew what dropped. Others only knew it was a special mission."

"We knew immediately that we had to get the hell out of there and made a sharp turn in less than 30 seconds to get broadside to the target."

"Then—it was hard to believe what we saw."

"Below us, rising rapidly, was a tremendous black cloud. Nothing was visible where only minutes before the outline of the city with

ts streets and buildings and waterfront piers were clearly apparent.

"It happened so fast we couldn't see anything and could only feel the heat from the flash and the concussion from the blast."

"There were a couple of sharp laps against the airplane. It felt like close bursts of flak. I yelled a warning to the crewmen, but we are all okay."

Capt. William Parsons, U.S.N., of Santa Fe, N. M., one of the designers of the bomb, who went along as "weaponer repairer" to see that the bomb worked:

"The bomb resting in the bomb bay looked like the final test one we exploded less than a month ago—July 16—in a remote corner of the Alamogordo, N. M., bombing range."

"I had a very personal interest in the mission. We knew when we started that success could only be

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

ine announcement meant that the days of the Japanese empire were numbered and that the Pacific war, already shortened by the atomic bomb, would be ended even sooner.

(A United Press dispatch from London said Prime Minister V. M. Molotov announced Wednesday night that Russia has declared war on Japan. A Moscow radio broadcast made the announcement. Molotov said that effective Thursday the Soviets consider themselves at war with Japan, the radio reported.)

The Soviet action apparently stemmed from arrangements made by President Truman and Generalissimo Josef Stalin during the Big Three meeting at Potsdam.

Russia presumably now will throw against Japan the vast military organization that it has built up opposite Manchuria and Korea. This organization has been reinforced since Russia whipped Nazi Germany in the eastern front.

Her armies on the Manchurian border are known to be large and are believed to be a match for the enemy sizeable and well-equipped forces there.

Thus the United States will be able to concentrate its power on the Japanese homeland without worrying about liquidating enemy forces on the upper Asiatic mainland.

Mr. Truman was seated, smiling and confident, at his desk when the reporters entered. He stood when all had entered and made his startling announcement.

While reporters were entering the room, he had fondled a large letter opener and greeted each person who entered the room.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Fleet Adm. William Leahy flanked the president. Each of them held a sheet of pink paper on which were the headings in red ink "top secret."

The president's military and naval aides and a few other lesser administration officials formed a semi-circle behind Mr. Truman's desk.

It has been speculated that the United States would continue to bear the brunt of the air war against Japan, and possibly the invasion, while Russia neutralizes and presses forward on the enemy's flank.

The Soviet air force is not believed to be geared for long range bombing assaults upon the Japanese home islands, but it may be expected to attack installations in Manchuria and perhaps Korea.

From Kamchatka, Russian planes also could dominate the Japanese Kuriles and the Japanese half of Sakhalin island.

The Russians are known to have surveyed Kamchatka's possibilities as a military base, and they also have recently undertaken large scale "training" operations in eastern Siberia.

Molotov said the allies approached the Soviet government with a request to join in the war against Japan to speed up the war and the coming of peace. The government accepted this proposal, he added.

The Soviet government was described as considering the policy the only one possible to speed up peace and to spare the Japanese people from destruction similar to that wrought on Germany, Moscow reported.

Molotov received the ambassadors from the United States, Great Britain and China, and informed them of Russia's decision. They expressed satisfaction with the declaration. Molotov revealed that Japan had asked the Soviets to mediate for peace with the allies.

Jubilantly received as an added indication that the end of the Pacific war will be accelerated, the Soviet's action followed by only three days the American use of the atomic bomb.

Russia's first action as a Pacific ally was still undisclosed, but it seemed certain that her Siberian armies soon would smash at the well-entrenched and large

Japanese forces in Manchuria. Since the start of American lend-lease aid to the Soviets, the United States has sent munitions and war supplies for use in Asiatic Russia as well as in Europe. This flow of fighting goods to Siberia continued despite the halt of European lend-lease to the Russians.

Another potentially vital aid to the Pacific allies could be Russia's huge submarine base at Vladivostok, where the Soviet Navy has perhaps its strongest single concentration of sea power.

Reporters were advised at 2:45 o'clock that Mr. Truman wanted to see them at 3. They were almost certain that something big was in the air when they saw the confidence with which the presi-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

## BULLETINS

### FRENCH ELECTION

PARIS (UP)—The government Wednesday night announced that the general election and popular referendum on the new constitution will be held Oct. 21.

### WITHDRAW TROOPS

TEHERAN (UP)—The Iranian foreign minister announced late Wednesday that Britain and Russia agreed at the Potsdam conference to withdraw their troops from Teheran immediately. The ministry said was notified of the decision the British embassy.

### Weather

Forecast: High fog in the morning and night Thursday, but in afternoon; little temperature change; moderate westerly in afternoon. Wednesday noon high, 67. Tuesday night low, 52.





Part of postage  
on canteen, helmet  
and bayonets.



Part of postage  
on Japanese Para-  
troopers' rifle.

Received Jap  
Paratroopers' rifle, helmet,  
canteen and two bayonets  
on November 9th. They came  
there in less than a month.

(Item 150-B)

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How in Rob?  
Some addresses found on the  
paper wrapped around trophies.

## Japs Get Run Around From Yank Slave Labor

By **FREDERICK C. OTHMAN**  
United Press Staff Correspondent

**WASHINGTON (LP)**—What I have is a head cold and a story about American prisoners in Japan such as nobody ever heard before. I think you're going to be as happy to read it as I am proud to write it.

Cold and story both came from S/Sgt. Anthony Calducini of Philadelphia, who spent three and a half years as a slave laborer—haw, haw—for the Japanese in Manchuria.

Tony was my seat mate on the Globester during its flight from Manila to San Francisco. Between sneezes and time out for swigs of coffee and chaws on aerial chocolate bars Tony told how he and a couple of hundred other Americans spent three and a half years in a Manchurian machine shop, which they managed to turn into a nightmare for their captors.

Let's let Tony tell the story:

"It was about the biggest machine shop I ever saw with the

equipment in factories covering acres," he said. "All of us prisoners were expert machinists, or so we'd told the Japs, and they had to take pretty good care of us or their machinery wouldn't work."

"The first thing they said for us to do was build a reinforced concrete foundation for a giant planing machine, which must have cost 'em \$300,000 gold. It was still in crates and it was a beauty. We figured we'd better give it a really fine foundation."

We poured in the cement and we reinforced it with Jap typewriters cuspidors, coat racks, filing cabinets (with the papers still in 'em), wheelbarrows, electric light fixtures, a couple of wash basins, a motorcycle, some new electric motors, clocks, 150 shovels, the manager's new overcoat and probably some other stuff I overlooked.

"Every night we'd smooth the concrete down; next morning we'd start a new layer, reinforcing it as we went with everything loose

in that whole factory. It certainly was an elegant foundation."

"The Japs appreciated it, and while they searched our quarters for the missing stuff they never blamed us. So came the ticklish job of mounting the planing machine."

"It was a whopper and we had to move it by winches and overhead derricks, carefully. Very carefully. The slightest bump and that beautiful piece of machinery would be ruined."

"Somehow we managed to drop it. Clumsy, I guess. We told the Japs we sure were sorry, but that accidents would happen. We promised 'em we'd place the machine a little crooked to make up for the way it was knocked out of line. We kept our promise, too."

"For three and a half years those Japs worked on that machine with levels, trying to straighten it out so it could go to work. On the day peace was declared they still were working on it."

"There were hundreds of other

machine tools in operation. The Japs didn't seem to know much about 'em and we did our best to help 'em out. I mean when a machine would get noisy we'd shut her down, take out a piece, show the Japs how crooked or bent or whatever it was and throw it away. Then we'd replace it with a piece out of another machine."

"It wasn't long before hardly a machine in the place would work. This made us pretty unhappy, as you can imagine, and we spent a great deal of time building new pieces to replace the missing ones. These new pieces nearly always seemed to break, somehow, and shoot chunks of metal into the gears."

"So the war ended and the Jap interpreter called us together to hear a final speech. He said, 'Gentlemen, I want to compliment you on the finest job of sabotage in the history of this war.' We told him it was a pleasure."

Tony sneezed a couple more times, so did I, and we both went back to sleep.



APO #932

C E R T I F I C A T E

Pursuant to provisions of Section VI, War Department Circular No. 155, dated 28 May 1945, as amended by AFPAF Circular No. 58, dated 14 September 1945, the bearer,

**Robert C. Aldridge****Tec 5****39149347**

(Name)

(Rank)

(ASN)

of this certificate is entitled to retain in his possession or to mail the following:

**1 Japanese Bolt Action Rifle**

*Edwin T. Spivey Jr.*  
EDWIN T. SPIVEY JR.  
Capt., FA  
S - 2



# Disposition Of Hirohito Is Obstacle

## Satisfactory Arrangements To End Pacific War Hinted

By HARRISON SALISBURY  
United Press Foreign News Editor

Japan Friday submitted a formal surrender offer to the allies, accepting the Potsdam terms provided the sovereign prerogatives of Emperor Hirohito are not impaired.

The White House late Friday confirmed that Japan has offered to surrender and said the United States is conferring with Great Britain, Russia and China "regarding the Japanese surrender offer." White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said at 3:28 p.m., "that is all that can be announced at this time."

The United States, Britain, Russia and China established diplomatic contacts to consider the Japanese offer even in advance of receiving its text.

First indications were that a satisfactory arrangement for the emperor can be worked out, enabling the Japanese to surrender and ending World War II.

The offer was transmitted to the allies through the Soviet ambassador Jacob Malik who is still in Tokyo and through the Swedish and Swiss legations in Tokyo.

It came four days after the first atomic bomb was dropped upon Japan and fewer than two days after Russia joined the war and invaded Manchuria, Korea and the southern half of Sakhalin island.

President Truman in Washington immediately signaled to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and key officials to whom the offer was made. It was understood the texts of the notes are identical.

The Swiss radio reported the Japanese note had been received there and promptly turned over to the Americans and Chinese.

The speed with which the Japanese offer was being transmitted indicated that before nightfall President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee, Gen. Josef Stalin and Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek will be able to exchange their views on the acceptability of Tokyo's proposal.

The text of the Japanese offer was first made public by the Tokyo radio and was recorded by the United Press in San Francisco.

On the basis of this unofficial text Mr. Truman consulted with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and it was believed that the American position may have been already formulated.

As quickly as the four allies agree on their attitude toward the Japanese proposal, a reply will be forwarded, presumably through the Swiss and the Swedes.

If the allied answer satisfies the Japanese regarding the position of their emperor, it was presumed that arrangements quickly will be made for the formal surrender — a procedure which is very complicated due to the widespread dispersal of Japanese forces.

British opinion, it was understood, was favorable toward acceptance of the Japanese proposals. However, the British and it was presumed the Russians and Chinese will be guided largely by the United States which has borne the brunt of the more than three and a half years of conflict with Japan.

In any event it was estimated it will require some time to work out a formal surrender—possibly as long as a week or ten days provided the matter of the emperor is settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

In the interim the war went on. American naval and air power continued to hammer the Japanese relentlessly in their home islands and in Manchuria the newly activated Red banner armies of the Far East swept forward more than 100 miles in two days at a rate which suggested the vaunted Japanese Kwantung army was putting up no really effective resistance.

The Japanese announcement said:

"The Japanese government are ready to accept the terms enumerated in the joint declaration which was issued at Potsdam on July 26, 1945, by the heads of the governments of the

United States, Great Britain and China, and later subscribed to by the Soviet government with the understanding that the said declaration does not compromise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of his majesty as a sovereign ruler."

The Potsdam declaration called for:

1—Unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, accompanied by adequate assurances of good faith.

2. Occupation by allied forces of such portions of Japanese territory as the allies regard as necessary for the fulfillment of their objectives.

3. Elimination "for all time of the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan."

4. Punishment of all war criminals.

5. Elimination of Japan's war making capacity and elimination of all bars to establishment of a free, democratic regime in Japan.

6. Application of the terms of the Cairo declaration, limiting Japanese sovereignty to the four islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku.

7. Stripping Japan of all her possessions in the Pacific and Asia won by aggression.

The immediate question was whether the continuance of Hirohito's "sovereignty" was compatible with the terms of complete surrender and with allied control of Japan until such a time as the allies deem Japan ready to take her place in a democratic society of free nations.

The Japanese announcement

## Japan

Continued from Page 1  
was made in two wireless transmissions from Tokyo, one beamed to the United States and one to Europe. That to the United States came first and was followed shortly by a transmission to Europe in almost identical wording.

Both the transmissions broke down before they were completed but both gave the substance of the Japanese offer.

For some hours following the original broadcasts, sent in Morse telegraphic code, no further mention of the surrender offer was made by the Japanese radio. It was not mentioned in transmissions designed for East Asia, the FCC reported, nor was it mentioned in the Japanese home radio broadcasts.

Washington reported at noon that no formal communication had been received through the Swiss or the Swedes. This was not regarded as unusual since considerable time is required for transmission of diplomatic code messages which, in this instance, would go first to Stockholm and Bern and then would be retransmitted to the allied capitals.

The question of Hirohito was expected to be a thorny one and it seemed highly probable that, even if accepted by the allies as a basis for discussions, it would require specific clarification.

The position of the emperor in Japan has long been one of the most debated points among those directing allied psychological warfare against the enemy.

The emperor is regarded in Japan as a God, above all mortal strife. Because of this, some students of Japan have long speculated that when the time came for Japan to surrender the offer must be made by him, disassociating himself from the mortal acts of the Japanese government and military clique.

It appeared difficult at first glance, however, to see how a position of "sovereignty" could be maintained by the emperor in a nation which would be under the rigid control of the victorious allies. One suggestion was that such a demand might be accorded by recognizing his "sovereignty" only on a spiritual plane, leaving mundane affairs in the control of allied arms.

Here, however, the allied terms for the complete remaking of Japan were widely dispersed. The Japanese are fighting the British and Indian troops in Burma; Chinese and American forces in China proper; Australian troops in the islands of the South Pacific; Americans in the Philippines; Russians in Manchuria, Korea and Sakhalin.

In addition the Japanese are still firmly installed in Malaya and Singapore, French Indo-China, Java, dozens of Pacific islands and the vast bulk of China.

Arrangements for the simultaneous surrender of these widely dispersed forces, it was believed would be the most complicated surrender negotiation in history. It was certain the allies would insist that the Japanese provide guarantees that the surrender orders be literally carried out by all the imperial forces at the same time.

Whether the emperor who was cited by Tokyo radio as initiating the surrender offer could maintain effective control over

## Sunday Day Of Prayer, Thanksgiving

Watsonville and the Pajaro valley Saturday was prepared to join with the rest of the nation in observing a day of prayer and thanksgiving Sunday in line with President Truman's proclamation of lost Thursday. Hundreds of valley residents were expected to attend church services here.

In his proclamation, the president said in part:

"I call upon the people of the United States, of all faiths, to unite in offering their thanks to God for the victory we have won, and in praying that He will support and guide us into the paths of peace. I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory."

## Scanty Jap Rations



Stomach, and haunting fear in the eyes of this Filipino girl eloquently testify to the privation suffered under Jap rule. She holds mess can ready for United States Army rations.



**60 Per Cent of Japan City  
Gone, Rest Badly Damaged**

*Equivalent to 2,000 Superforts*

*All Life May Be Annihilated*



# U. S. Army Turns Loose Its New Atomic Bomb on Japan

JAPAN has had the answer to her refusal to surrender. It was no gentle reminder either but gave inference of plenty-more-to-come. Carrying 40 million pounds of TNT, sample No. 1 was dropped on Hiroshima, Japanese Army base, preceding only by hours President Truman's statement which revealed to the people of the United States and all the world their first knowledge of the greatest achievement of organized science—the atomic bomb.

Declared to be the most destructive force ever produced in all the eons of time, the atomic bomb packs a punch equivalent to that normally delivered by 2,000 B-29s. It has an explosive force equal to 20,000 tons, or 40 million pounds of TNT. Assuming a B-29 carries a bomb load of ten tons of TNT, four 500-plane raids by the world's biggest bombers would be necessary to equal in destructive power the exploding fury of one atomic bomb. And it dwarfs by 2,000 times the blast power of the British "grand slam" bomb, which weighed approximately eleven tons.

The War Department reported that "an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke" cloaked Hiroshima after the first atomic bomb crashed down. It was impossible to make an immediate assessment of the damage done, but it apparently hit with such devastating force that the Japanese talked of new "bombs," their use of the plural indicating the blast was so shattering they could not believe only one bomb had struck.

The atomic bomb was developed at factories in Tennessee, Washington and New Mexico. From 65,000 to 125,000 workers were employed on the project at Oak Ridge, near Knoxville, Tenn., at Richland, near Pasco, Wash., and at a special technical laboratory at Los Alamos, near Santa Fe, N. M.

The product of two billion dollars spent in research and production—"the greatest scientific gamble in history"—the atomic bomb has been one of the most closely guarded secrets of the war.

The Big Three ultimatum issued July 26 at Potsdam was intended to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction, but the Japanese

that rejection and they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, "the like of which has never been seen on this earth," said Mr. Truman.

Unleashing of the fearsome atom bomb on Japan cleared away some of the mysteries of the Potsdam Big Three conference and revealed it was President Truman rather than Premier Stalin who held the ace card in his vest pocket for a quicker end to the Pacific war.

President Truman has clearly indicated that the scientists who made the atomic bomb have done two things:

1. They have created a monster which could wipe out civilization.
2. Some protection against the monster must be found before its secret is given to the world.

Scientists long have sought to unleash the energy confined in the atom, smallest particle of matter known to exist in the universe. Many and fearful have been the predictions of evil should a criminal nation succeed in first solving the mystery which held dormant the atomic energy believed to be the force which created the universe and held it on even keel since the beginning of time.

Now that the Anglo-American delvers into the atomic wonders have wrought the miracle of an atomic bomb to be used in destroying the barbarian enemies of civilization, the Pacific war is due to end suddenly, either by capitulation or by obliteration of the Empire of the Rising Sun. Ironically, it may be the very substance of which the sun is composed that brings about the complete destruction of it.

space ships such as have been featured heretofore only in the comic strips.

It is not impossible that gold, diamonds and other precious metals by which values are measured, can be produced by atomic application. Heat and pressure transforms base metals into gold and diamonds—and atomic energy is just that.

Naturally, no responsible Government would suddenly throw atomic energy wide open for use of the world. There are too many implications, too much danger of accidental explosions and wiping out of whole populations. The scientists who have been splitting the atom and loosening its pentup powers are not too sanguine as to the harnessing of such an unlimited source of energy to peacetime purposes. It may come in the distant future, but not immediately.

We are told that the same source of power which made the atomic bomb a terrible weapon goes back to the very element that created this universe with its millions and billions of planets, stars and other celestial bodies that move in orderly parade around our own sun and thru other solar systems, some of them too far away to be calculated. The scientists hint that they have discovered the secrets of the Creation—and at the same time evolved a force that might disintegrate this terrestrial sphere by one enormous explosion.

Astronomers report frequently that stars out there in space have exploded and disappeared completely. There has been speculation as to whether or not atomic energy loosened by some unknown means might have caused the explosion of stars larger than our own globe. It could have happened.

The Germans were frantically trying to unleash atomic energy for their own evil designs. Fortunately, they failed. Had they been able to turn atomic bombs against the Allied nations, not even the remotest corner of the world would have been safe. Had the Nazi gangsters, the industrial-militarists, succeeded in harnessing atomic energy for competition with the world's industrial production economic chaos would have resulted. All the peoples of the earth could have been enslaved

Britain have an enormous responsibility resting upon their national governments. They must decide, after destroying Japan, how this mysterious force is to be used for the greatest good, a product of war, the atomic energy cannot be transformed to peaceful pursuits suddenly or without due consideration for the welfare of even the enemy nations.

The next few years will be the most interesting period in the history of mankind. Atomic energy may bring so many new things the youth of tomorrow will wonder how their elders managed to exist under the old order. And—there is the possibility that this same powerful energy may suddenly turn upon its liberators and bring the end of the world which some religious sects have predicted thruout the ages.

## Atomic Bomber Pilot



Col. Paul W. Tibbets Jr., Miami, Fla., piloted the Superfortress that hit Japan with the world's first atomic bomb. A veteran of combat missions in Europe and Africa, he joined the AAF in 1937.

## In "Atom" Crew to See



Capt. William S. Parsons, Navy ordnance expert, rode the first atomic bomb flight over Hiroshima as "weaponer" to see that the bomb worked. Captain Parsons, who had helped work on the bomb for two years at Los Alamos, N. M., and actually designed it, had witnessed the test explosion in the New Mexico desert.



Pictured is Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, on the famous white horse, reputed to have been raised in California. This is the steed Admiral Halsey has expressed a desire to ride thru the streets of Tokyo in the victory parade. Go ahead, Admiral, the lid's off!

GET WEEKLY \$1 A YEAR  
State of only \$1 a year. You save \$1.50  
Start but by renewing for three years

The Copper Foundation for Cripple  
Children, Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.  
and happiness?  
lost friend child to health  
tribute to the memory of  
ice. What time





Pictured is Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, on the famous white horse, reputed to have been raised in California. This is the steed Admiral Nelson has



# 55 Million World War II Casualties

By RALPH HEINZEN  
United Press War Analyst

World War II has cost the peoples of this earth no fewer than 55,000,000 dead, wounded and missing by the most conservative but tentative and incomplete estimates from official statistics.

Behind barbed wire, as prisoners of war, are an additional 12,000,000 and they will be joined as soon as hostilities end by the rest of the Japanese armed forces—an additional 4,000,000.

By Monday, World War II has dragged to within 19 days of a full six years. Great Britain has been in it actively for that whole time. The United States has been at war with the axis for three years, eight months, six days since Pearl Harbor. China, at war with Japan continuously, since July 7, 1937 has been fighting for eight years, 1 month, six days.

This war, almost twice as costly as World War I in lives and money, has cost the peoples of the earth at least a trillion dollars in monies actually spent, plus many times that in lost work-hours and property destruction.

The United States alone has spent \$300,000,000,000 so far and even if all war contracts are cancelled as soon as hostilities end,

Continued on Page 2, Col 6

## Casualties

Continued from Page 1

our total war bill will exceed \$350,000,000,000 when all costs are paid.

It will be at least a year before the total cost of World War II can be known.

There is great variance between estimates by various departments of the same government. Hitler himself, last Feb. 24, estimated Germany's war losses at 12,500,000, of which 6,300,000 had been killed. Yet on July 29 a captured document which is now accepted as official and almost accurate lists Germany's war losses at 4,064,438 up to Nov. 30, 1944.

The casualties of all belligerents in World War I amounted to 29,750,000 of which Germany lost just under 7,000,000 dead and wounded. Nor do the German lists give the number of civilian casualties in air raids and invasions.

The following table shows the first available, minimum and conservative estimate of civilian and military dead, wounded or missing exclusive of prisoners of war:

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Soviet Russia           | 21,000,000              |
| Germany                 | 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 |
| Poland, military        | 900,000                 |
| Poland, exterminated    | 5,700,000               |
| China                   | 3,000,000               |
| Japan                   | 2,700,000               |
| United States           | 1,070,000               |
| British Empire          | 1,430,000               |
| France                  | 1,000,000               |
| Italy                   | 1,100,000               |
| Yugoslavia              | 1,685,000               |
| Austria                 | 700,000                 |
| Hungary                 | 600,000                 |
| Rumania                 | 700,000                 |
| Greece                  | 700,000                 |
| Holland                 | 275,000                 |
| Ireland                 | 183,166                 |
| Belgium                 | 60,000                  |
| Czechoslovakia          | 60,000                  |
| Philippines             | 30,000                  |
| Slaves" dead or missing | 350,000                 |

## Miracles of World War II Beyond Human Explanation

SO incredible are some of the events of World War II they have been officially written into the records of the War and Navy departments in Washington as miracles.

Each of these amazing events were officially checked, but the investigators, unable to find any reasonable explanation, eventually filed their reports with the statement they seemed to carry a touch of the supernatural.

There is at least one such report in the files of the British Admiralty in London. It tells of the strange fog which settled over Dunkirk when the English Army was being hurriedly evacuated.

Meteorologists have no satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon. It simply does not fit in with the known laws of nature.

The fog appeared over this area just as the evacuation started and disappeared with the same suddenness when it was completed.

However, the fortunate timing of this fog was not its only strange feature. For fifty feet above the land and water the air was clear, enabling the hundreds of boats with their amateur pilots to load their boats with human cargo without confusion.

From this level up to thousands of feet in the air, the fog was so thick that it was impossible for an airplane to fly and the pilot to observe the movements below. Without this fog it is agreed that England would have suffered one of the greatest military disasters in her long history.

There is one report in the files of our War Department which tells of how the engine of a plane went dead in a fog while flying over the jungle on an island in the South Pacific.

Without the slightest knowledge of what was below him the pilot was preparing to bail out when the plane made a perfect three-point landing with hardly a jar.

When rescuers found the pilot they were speechless. The plane had landed in the dense fog in the only open space for miles around, a space so small and surrounded with such obstacles that the most skilled and reckless pilot would not have attempted to land there in broad daylight.

The official report in the War

Department files reads, "No injury to personnel, no damage to aircraft, no property damage."

The only explanation of the amazing incident the investigators were able to make was to quote the statement of the pilot, "There is only one answer. The Lord did it for me."

General of the Army George C. Marshall, United States chief of staff, has told of what happened in connection with the landing of our huge expeditionary force in North Africa. General of the Army Dwight O. Eisenhower says this was his tensest day during the war with Germany.

The transports were nearing Africa when two storms were seen approaching, either one of which could have raised mountainous seas and wrecked the heavily-loaded ships. The commanding officers frankly and openly prayed and their prayers were followed by an astonishing event.

The two storms appeared to neutralize each other and the ships continued safely on their journey, landing at Casablanca in a sea described as "calmer on that particular coast than it had been for sixty-eight years!"

Gen. George S. Patton, after the troops were landed, called for divine services, saying that "the great success attending the hazardous operations carried out on sea and land could only have been possible thru the intervention of Divine Providence manifested in many ways."

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker has told of the two "miracles" which saved his life and those of his companions, and he is quoted as saying that, "While admirals may lead our men on the sea and under the sea, and generals direct our soldiers of land and sky, the real Commander-in-Chief of our fighters everywhere is God. Most of our boys are as conscious of His presence and His influence as if He were right by their sides."

Aviators are perhaps even more interested in the report made by a Lieutenant Whittaker. With two of his men the lieutenant was drifting in an open boat. All of them were dying of thirst when they saw a rain cloud forming in the distance. As they watched they saw the wind blowing the cloud away.

All three of the men began to fervently pray. Then, without any change in the wind, the cloud moved over them. The rain that

followed, said Lieutenant Whittaker, without the slightest question, saved their lives.

## 3,574,672 Government Employees Face Loss Of Their Jobs

WASHINGTON (UP)—Approximately two-thirds of the government's 3,574,672 employees face possible loss of their jobs within six months of V-J day. These are the so-called war service appointees whose contract for employment with the government is for the duration of the war and six months.

High civil service commission spokesman said there were no specific estimates as to the number who would lose jobs within six months. But, he pointed out, probably the first to feel the unemployment effects of peace would be workers in war department manufacturing enterprises, navy yards, and the war agencies with no further functions to perform. He listed the office of censorship as the first war agency to be liquidated completely.

### PHILLIP STOSSER IN PACIFIC

Phillip Stosser, BM1c, helped polish off Japanese planes and shipping when his small aircraft carrier, the USS Petrof Bay, fought at Okinawa, Iwo Jima and in other engagements that sometimes carried her within 15 miles of enemy-held bases, a navy press release reveals. Stosser's wife, Caroline, lives at 322 California St.

### ROBERT ALDRIDGE HAS NEW RANK

Pvt. Robert Aldridge was promoted to private first class, he writes his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Reaves, Rt. 1, Box 188. PFC Aldridge was confined to the hospital on Biak island for several weeks, but is once more back in the Philippines, where he is in the instrumental surveying branch of the field artillery.

\* \* \*

### GREGORY, CUTTER MEET IN HAWAII

Payson Gregory, AOM3c, and Trow Cutter, S1c, met each other for the first time in over a year last week in Hawaii, when Cutter's ship came into Waikiki. Gregory's aunt and cousin live near where he is stationed and his cousin has been teaching him to ride a surf board. The boys spent a good part of their reunion on the beach at Waikiki. Cutter, son of Dr. and Mrs. James B. Cutter, Interlaken district, is on an armed guard crew aboard a liberty ship, and Gregory, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Gregory, also of Interlaken, is doing ground crew work.

\* \* \*



# SPEEDY EVACUATION OF 32,000 PRISONERS DUE

MANILA (LP)—The allies announced plans Thursday for the speedy evacuation of 32,000 prisoners and internees from Japan to the Philippines and confirmed that contact had been established, presumably in Manchuria, with Lt.-Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright.

Allied nationals, including 7000 Americans and 14,000 British, will be repatriated from Japan by air and sea as rapidly as their health permits, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

An International Red Cross delegation radioed MacArthur from Tokyo that its representatives and delegates from the Swiss and Swedish legations will proceed Friday to the seven main war prisoner camps in Japan to assist in the evacuation of inmates to embarkation points.

In Chungking, Lt.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, announced without elaboration that "contact has been established" with Wainwright, hero commander of Bataan and Corregidor.

A rescue team of American parachutists reported last weekend that it had liberated Wainwright from a prison camp at Sian, 100 miles north of Mukden. A plane took off from Soviet-held Mukden Tuesday to bring out the general. Wedemeyer did not mention Wainwright's present whereabouts, but it was possible that he either had or was about to fly out of Manchuria. He will be 62 years old Friday.

MacArthur's headquarters said the recovered personnel division of the American Red Cross would cooperate with occupation troops in speeding the evacuation of all allied war prisoners and civilian internees from Japan. The names of those liberated and evacuated will be transmitted immediately to the war department in Washington. Units also will accept and transmit messages to next of kin through the war department.

## NINE FATEFUL DAYS

WHEN HISTORY BOOKS are written the nine days beginning with Monday, Aug. 6, and ending with Tuesday, Aug. 14, will be marked as probably the most dramatic and fateful in world history.

For months prior to this period the Japs had been staggering under the sledgehammer blows of American military might. Our superforts and smaller aircraft had been shooting up everything in Hirohito's domain that they could bring under their guns and bombsights. Our vast naval armada under Adm. Halsey ranged at will along the enemy coastline and tossed giant missiles into shore installations and war plants. Everyone—including the Japs—knew that Japan was doomed.

But on Sunday, Aug. 5, there was little reason to believe that the foe would be brought to his knees in less than six months or a year. Some observers thought the Nips could hang on even longer. Few persons thought victory could be won without a costly invasion of the enemy homeland.

Then on Monday, Aug. 6, the most startling invention of all time was revealed—the atomic bomb. In one fell swoop more than half of Hiroshima disappeared. Russia's entry into the war the next day was overshadowed by the awe-inspiring report of the destructive force of the new weapon.

On Wednesday Nagasaki was "atomized". On Friday the Japs said they had had enough. Four days later World War II ended.

Thus, a single weapon—a deadly "dream" weapon—had compressed more dramatic history into nine brief days than the world might ordinarily experience in nine years. Even more important, the events of these nine days will project themselves into the indefinite future, for there is reason to believe that they mark the beginning of a new era in industrial development and of a lasting peace.

## Home Front Picture at War's End

**Cost of war**—In round figures, \$300,000,000,000 to date.

**Casualties**—More than 1,068,216, with more than 250,000 of that number killed.

**Taxes**—Heavy public debt likely to require continued high taxes although Congress may insist on earlier cuts than Treasury wants.

**Government spending**—Taking care of Army and Navy, and relief costs to require considerable money, with gradual easing of expenditures.

**Cutbacks**—Navy already halted building ninety-five ships costing \$1,200,000,000; Army to trim purchases by \$25,000,000,000 or more on an annual basis.

**Price controls**—Due to be lifted soon from items the demand for which will exert no inflationary pressure.

**Food rationing**—High military requirements likely to make it necessary for some additional time.

**Shoe rationing**—Due to be ended soon.

**Gasoline rationing**—Due to be ended within two or three weeks.

**Tire rationing**—Not expected to last much longer with easing of military demands.

**Manpower controls**—Revoked immediately with end of war.

**Unemployment**—Some 5,000,000 workers in munitions, shipbuilding, aircraft and ordnance plants expected to be jobless within sixty days. Some due to leave labor market, with private industry likely to absorb much of balance.

**Congress**—To return to work September 4 to tackle such things as unemployment compensation, and legislation designed to take up any job slack in peacetime with public works.

**Draft**—Situation unchanged at present. Congress may pass law ending Selective Service at once.

**Army discharges**—5,000,000 men may be released within a year, although no official statement yet.

**Reconversion**—Emergency program being rushed by War Production Board to expedite manufacture of civilian goods.

**Travel**—Tough travel conditions expected to last another sixty days before situation eases on railroads, busses and planes.

**Food prospects**—Third largest general food and feed crop in nation's history, expected for 1945 on basis present crop outlook.

**Consumer goods**—Accelerated production of vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, washing machines and toasters likely.

**Automobiles**—Flood of steel expected to permit doubling the planned production of 250,000 and allow big increases in other consumer goods.

**Fuel oil**—Quick ending of rationing scheduled.

## The Home-Front Picture

WASHINGTON—As the war apparently neared its end, this, in brief, is the home-front picture:

**Cost of the war**—Almost \$300,000,000,000 so far.

**Casualties**—Over 1,068,216, with more than 250,000 of them killed.

**Taxes**—Heavy public debt likely to require continued high taxes, although Congress may insist on earlier cuts than Treasury wants.

**Government spending**—Taking care of army and navy, and relief costs to require considerable money, with gradual easing of expenditures.

**Cut backs**—Navy already halted building 95 ships costing \$1,200,000,000 and prepared to trim \$2,300,000,000 in aircraft orders; Army to trim purchases by billions or more on an annual basis.

**Price controls**—Due to be lifted soon from items for which demand will exert no inflationary pressure.

**Food rationing**—High military requirements likely to make it necessary for some additional time.

**Shoe rationing**—Expected to end soon.

**Gasoline rationing**—Due to be ended within two or three weeks after V-J day.

**Tire rationing**—Not expected to last much longer, with easing of military demands.

**Manpower controls**—Revoked immediately with end of the war.

**Unemployment**—Some 5,000,000

workers in munitions, shipbuilding, aircraft and ordnance plants expected to be jobless within 60 days. Some due to leave labor market, with private industry likely to absorb much of balance.

**Draft**—Situation unchanged at present. Congress may pass law ending selective service promptly at war's end.

**Army discharges**—Five million men may be released within a year, although no official statement yet.

**Reconversion**—Emergency program being rushed by War Pro-

duction board to expedite manufacture of civilian goods.

**Travel**—Tough travel conditions expected to last another 60 days before situation eases on railroads, buses and planes.

**Food prospects**—Third largest general food and feed crop in nation's history expected for 1945 on basis of present crop outlook.

**Consumer goods**—Accelerated production of vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, washing machines and toasters likely.

**Automobiles**—Flood of steel expected to permit doubling the planned production of 250,000 and allow big increases in other consumer goods.

**Nylon stockings**—Nylon will be released for manufacture immediately after V-J day, but it will take four and one half months to get production going.



# World's Most Terrible War<sup>8-18</sup> Over as Japanese Surrender<sup>45</sup>

**P**EACE . . . prayed for unceasingly and long awaited and isn't it wonderful now it is here! . . . arrived on the world's doorstep Tuesday, August 14.

At 7 p.m. (EWT) which is 6 o'clock in Topeka, President Truman read to the nation the formal message relayed from Emperor Hirohito thru the Swiss Government in which the Japanese ruler pledged the surrender on the terms laid down by the Big Three conference at Potsdam. Then the President made this statement:

"I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese Government in reply to the message forwarded to that government by the Secretary of State on August 11.

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan. In this reply there is no qualification.

"Arrangements are now being made for the formal signing of surrender terms at the earliest possible moment.

"General Douglas MacArthur has been appointed the Supreme Allied Commander to receive the Japanese surrender.

"Great Britain, Russia and China will be represented by high-ranking officers.

"Meantime, the Allied Armed Forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action.

"The proclamation of V-J Day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan."

The White House made public the Japanese Government's message accepting the terms that ended the war which started December 7, 1941. Text of their message delivered by the Swiss Charge d'Affaires follows:

"Communication of the Japanese Government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China:

"With reference to the Japanese Government's note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese Government has the honor to communicate to the governments of the four powers as follows:

"1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an Imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

"2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his Government and the Imperial General Headquarters of necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval, and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms, and to issue such other orders as may be required by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces for the execution of the above mentioned terms."

These are the details as Capper's Weekly goes to press. The fighting in the world's most terrible war is over, and for that we are grateful, but the problems of war are not over. We must continue to make sacrifices to win the peace as we have won the war.

## United Press Offers \$5000 Reward for Conviction in Flashing False Report

**NEW YORK (UP)**—Hugh Bailie, president of the United Press, by some radio stations. lie, president of the United Press, Shortly after 10 p.m., Charles Sunday night offered \$5000 reward for the identification and conviction of the person who fed into the UP wire system shortly after 9:30 p.m. a false flash saying Japan had accepted the Allies' surrender terms.

The UP immediately reported the case to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Communications Commission. Charles R. Denny, a member of the FCC said he would be glad to have all available information on the case.

The flash was fed into the UP's southern wire system at 9:34 (EWT) o'clock Sunday night. It carried a Washington dateline and said the Japanese had accepted the surrender terms.

Within two minutes the UP ascertained that the flash had not originated in its Washington bureau. A kill on the flash was then sent, but the erroneous information already had been broadcast

issued this statement:

"President Truman went to bed about an hour ago. If anything comes in he'll be notified. There is absolutely no word of truth in the report that the president has announced that Japan has accepted the allied surrender terms."

The flash set off celebrations in some places. In Washington a crowd of 7000 in front of the White House sang patriotic songs. In New York whistles blew and motorists sounded their horns.

### BRIEF STIR HERE

The false report caused a momentary stir in Watsonville but the fire siren did not sound and there were no "victory" celebrations. Part of the Register-Pajaronian staff rushed to the newspaper office, turned on the United Press teletypes and "stood by" for an extra but after an hour or so, returned home.

# History of War in Pacific<sup>8-18-45</sup> From Pearl Harbor to Peace

**T**HESE decisive dates high light a step-by-step chronology of our war with Japan.

You may wish to clip and save it for future reference.

**December 7, 1941**—Jap naval and air forces attack Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii. Five battleships and three destroyers sunk or severely damaged. Army, Navy and Marines lose 2,343 killed, 960 missing. Japs also attack Guam.

**December 8, 1941**—United States Congress declares war on Japan.

**December 10, 1941**—Japs land on Luzon in Philippines.

**December 13, 1941**—Japs capture Guam.

**December 22, 1941**—Japs capture Wake.

**January 2, 1942**—Japs enter Manila.

**January 23, 1942**—Japs in Solomons and on New Britain.

**March 17, 1942**—General MacArthur arrives in Australia.

**April 9, 1942**—Bataan falls. Japanese capture 36,000 American and Filipino troops.

**April 18, 1942**—Doolittle force raids Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya.

**May 4-8, 1942**—Battle of Coral Sea. United States loses carrier Lexington, sinks 15 Jap warships.

**May 25, 1942**—Stilwell admits Allies took "a hell of a beating" in Burma.

**June 4-6, 1942**—Battle of Midway. Four Jap carriers, three cruisers, three destroyers sunk; 275 Jap planes destroyed, 4,800 Japs killed or drowned. United States casualties, 307.

**June 12, 1942**—Jap landings on Attu and Kiska in Aleutians announced.

**August 7, 1942**—Marines launch first counteroffensive of the war.

Land on Jap-held Guadalcanal and Tulagi in Solomon islands.

**October 25-26, 1942**—Naval battle of Santa Cruz islands. U. S. wins.

**November 8, 1942**—U. S. Airborne troops land near Buna in New Guinea.

**November 13-15, 1942**—Naval battle off Guadalcanal. U. S. wins again.

**December 14, 1942**—MacArthur's troops occupy Buna village.

**February 9, 1943**—U. S. forces completely occupy Guadalcanal. Enemy losses 59,000 men.

**March 2-6, 1943**—Battle of Bismarck Sea fought by MacArthur's bombers, cost Japanese three cruisers, seven destroyers, 12 transports and 15,000 troops.

**May 7, 1943**—United States occupation of Amchitka in Aleutians in January revealed.

**May 29, 1943**—U. S. captures Attu as organized resistance ends.

**June 30, 1943**—Yanks and Aussies land on Rendova and New Georgia Islands in the Solomons and Nassau Bay, New Guinea.

**July 5, 1943**—United States forces invade New Georgia.

**August 15, 1943**—Allies invade Vella Lavelle in Solomons, and Kiska in Aleutians.

**September 12, 1943**—Salamaua in New Guinea falls to Allies.

**September 16, 1943**—Lae taken in New Guinea.

**October 2, 1943**—Australians take Finschafen, New Guinea.

**October 31, 1943**—Marines invade Bougainville.

**November 20, 1943**—Marines invade Tarawa and Makin. Complete Gilberts conquest.

**December 1, 1943**—Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek draw up Pacific Charter in Cairo.

**January 2, 1944**—United States troops land at Saidor, New Guinea.

**February 1, 1944**—Army and Marines land on Kwajalein and Roi in Marshalls.

**February 17, 1944**—Marines and Army land in Eniwetok in Marshalls.

**February 29, 1944**—Admiralty islands invaded by United States.

**March 22, 1944**—MacArthur's forces land on New Guinea front, trap 30,000 Japs.

**March 23, 1944**—Japs invade India, within 22 miles of Imphal.

**May 11, 1944**—Japs capture whole length of Hankow-Peiping R. R.

**May 18, 1944**—MacArthur's troops capture Wakde Islands.

**May 27, 1944**—Americans invade Biak

### E. H. EISKAMP

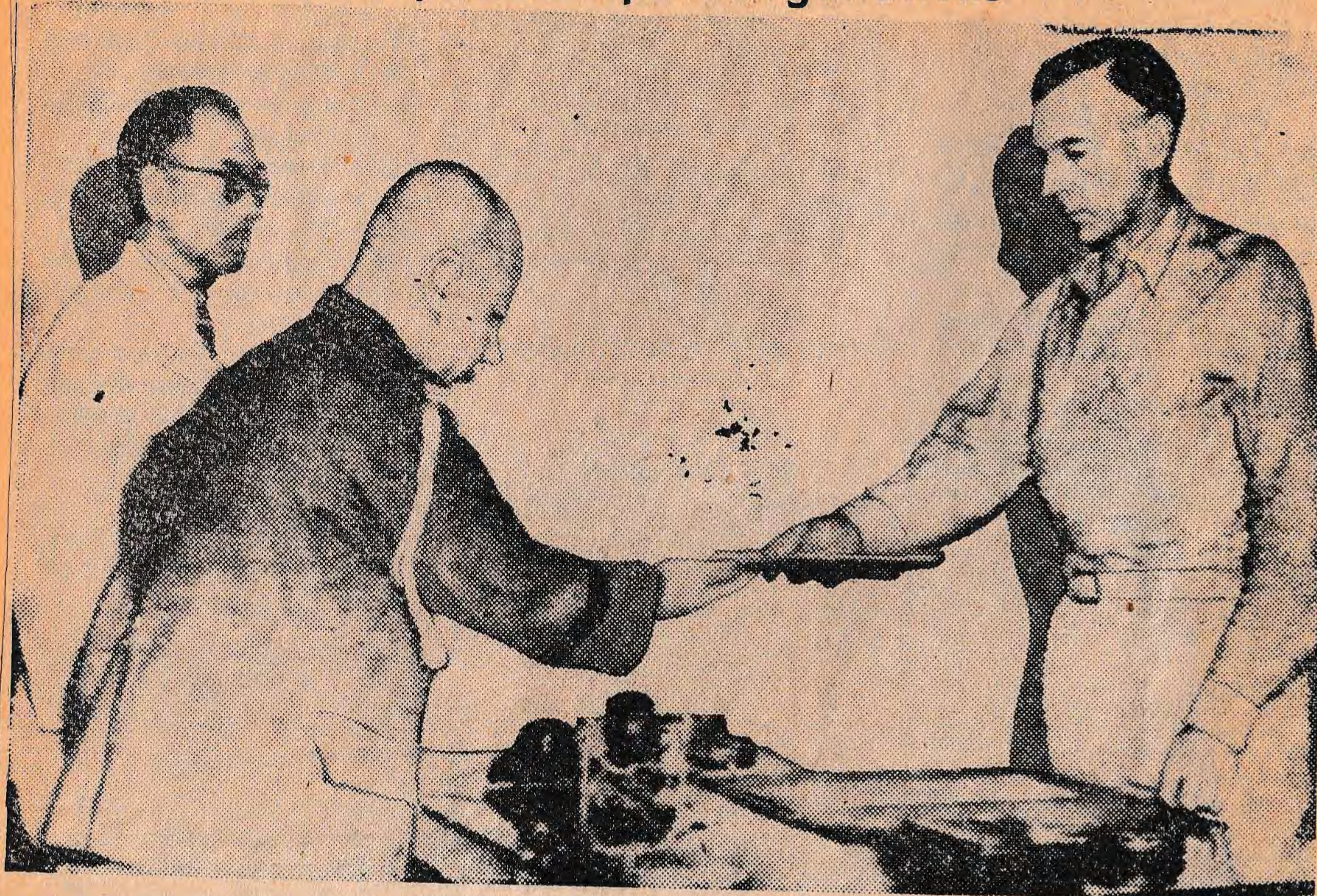
#### HOME ON LEAVE<sup>Sept. 1945</sup>

Lt.-Comdr. E. H. Eiskamp of the naval medical corps is home on two weeks' leave from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where he has been stationed for over a year. Prior to that time, Comdr. Eiskamp, who enlisted in the navy in January, 1943, was on a hospital ship in the Pacific theater and had been commended for his work during the Kwajalein campaign. Comdr. Eiskamp is a member of the medical firm of Liles, Eiskamp, Blaisdell and Holleman of this city. His wife and son have made their home here at 523 Brewington Ave., while he was serving overseas. Comdr. Eiskamp will be assigned temporarily in the San Francisco bay area.



## Prepare to Open Negotiations

8-22-45



(Acme Telephoto)  
Lt. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, vice chief of the Japanese Imperial Staff, presents his credentials from Emperor Hirohito to Lt. Gen. Richard Sutherland, chief of staff to Gen. MacArthur at General Headquarters in Manila, as negotiations open to make arrangements for occupation forces to land in Japan. Photo by Andrew Lopez, ACME-NEA photographer for War Picture Pool.

## Take Occupation Orders to Hirohito

8-21-45



(Acme Telephoto)  
Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, chief of intelligence on Gen. MacArthur's staff, receives credentials from members of the 16-man Japanese surrender arrangements delegation at headquarters in Manila. Lt. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe (second from left), is vice chief of the Imperial staff, leader of the Jap delegation. Photo by Andrew Lopez, ACME-NEA photographer for War Picture Pool.

## Pearl Harbor Lighted; First Time Since '41

8-28

HONOLULU (LP)—Every ship in Pearl Harbor glittered like a birthday candle early Tuesday, shining with lights for the first time since the Japanese struck on Dec. 7, 1941.

Soldiers, sailors and civilians shouted themselves hoarse in a wild celebration which began Monday night and lasted until the early hours of Tuesday. The entire town went mad after radio Tokyo flashed its notice that an imperial message accepting the Potsdam ultimatum "is forthcoming soon." Flares and tracers marked the sky with every color in the rainbow, lighting up the darkness over the same spot where Japanese bombers flew three years, eight months and six days earlier. Ships blew their whistles until they ran completely out of steam.

## Halsey's Saddle on Way to Tokyo, Via Air

8-28

CHICAGO (LP)—The saddle that Adm. William F. Halsey hopes to use when he rides the emperor's white horse was en route to Tokyo Tuesday—by air express.

Within an hour after the ornate, western-style saddle arrived in Chicago Monday, destined for display to boost War bond sales, the Reno, Nev., Chamber of Commerce telegraphed a frantic plea for its immediate return. They reasoned, with considerable justification, that Halsey might have need for the saddle sooner than originally anticipated.

## 2nd Anniversary Observed at Ord

8-31-45

Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot No. 2—largest military installation on the peninsula—celebrated its second birthday this week by operating full-tilt to help win the peace.

Since its activation at Fort Ord on Aug. 30, 1943, the depot has not once paused in carrying out its mission: To supply units overseas.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin C. Lockwood Jr., commanding general of the depot since its inception, emphasized the need for continued functioning of his unit in the critical months to come.

The depot training program has been revised to meet the needs of occupation. The men sent overseas now, for example, must be equipped not only in the usual military skills—equally important is their understanding of Japanese background, psychology, habits. Training for combat, of course, will be continued. In all cases, now that the war is won and Yaw forces are not pushing combat deadlines, more emphasis will be placed on individual preparedness and personal health.



## 8-24-45 GEN. MACARTHUR TAKES OVER

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S masterly handling of the Japanese surrender—the signing schedule aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo bay Aug. 31—clearly shows the choice of this gallant soldier as allied supreme commander was most fitting.

Gen. MacArthur knows the Japs better than any other American Army leader. His experience with them has not been limited to the past three or four years of war. Just after the turn of the century he went to Japan as a military attache and observer in the Russo-Japanese war. At that time he got his first opportunity to study the methods of the squat little men who even then had designs for world conquest.

He is well aware of the type of people he is dealing with, and we can expect that he will deal with them firmly but without any attempt merely to gain revenge. He isn't that kind of a man.

The general's assignment undoubtedly gives him keen satisfaction, however, for it marks the climax of his long struggle against tremendous odds that might have completely broken a less courageous individual.

And there can be no doubt that the appointment of Gen. MacArthur as head of our occupational forces is a particularly bitter pill for the Japs. Aside from the atomic bomb he has been their Number One nemesis in this war.

At this writing, there is a possibility that recently-liberated Lt.-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright will accompany Gen. MacArthur to Tokyo as one of his chief aides for the final surrender of the Japanese. This would be pleasing to the American people and undoubtedly highly satisfying to the general who was in Nipponese hands for so long after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

## PEACE ON EARTH

THE WORLD HAS PASSED through the awful ordeal of universal war, and "peace in our time" has been won. But it was not destined to come in the lifetime of those who sacrificed most selflessly for it. These were the men and women who gave their lives in order that those now living might experience this glory of the human spirit.

Many of them died when hope of a victorious peace was dim: Americans at Bataan; Russians at Moscow and Stalingrad; British and Canadians at Dunkirk; Chinese on a hundred lost battlefields; the noble men and women of the European underground resistance who died by starvation, torture and the firing squad. The free peoples of the world cannot repay them; can only accord them an eternal place in honor with all who have died in the name of liberty through mankind's troubled history.

While we bow our heads in tribute to those hundreds of thousands of American men and women who died on many battlefronts of World War II, we feel this nation is fortunate in that millions of our armed forces, and our army and navy nurses and Red Cross workers, have survived to come home to their families and a grateful people. The nation is fortunate, too, in knowledge that the victory has proved to us and to all the world that our way of democratic life is the sole enduring foundation for peace and happiness.

"The new thing," President Truman said, "the thing we had not known—the thing we have learned now and should never forget, is this: That a society of self-governing men is more powerful, more enduring, more creative than any other kind of society, however disciplined, however centralized. Now let us use that force and all our resources and all our skills in the great cause of a just and lasting peace."

That is the way of peace on earth through goodwill toward men.

# A Day of Prayer

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S summons to the Nation for observance of Sunday, August 19, as a national day of prayer and thanksgiving for the return of peace had an instant and earnest response from the American people.

While the first and natural impulse of the people was to give jubilant expression to their happiness, few have failed to sense the solemnity of the occasion and to KNOW THE INFINITE BEAUTY OF THE PEACE THAT HAS COME TO THEM AND TO GRATEFULLY AND HUMBLY ACKNOWLEDGE ITS DIVINE SOURCE.

*America has turned most gratefully and humbly to God in this blessed hour of release from the rigors and anxieties, the sacrifices and tragedies, the overwhelming weariness and exhaustion of war.*

America has turned to God with prayer and thanksgiving, not alone for the victory in war which was well and righteously won in a just cause, but for the restoration of a peaceful way of life to the world and for the NEW OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED MANKIND TO LIVE AND WORK AND PROSPER ACCORDING TO THE WHOLESOME SPIRIT OF HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

\* \* \*

ALL through the dark and bitter years of the war, the American people have turned constantly and faithfully to God, for the strength to support their good cause, for the courage and spirit to prevail over the forces of evil opposing them, for the comfort and consolation and solace in sorrow and bereavement which are only to be found in faith.

*America has been true to its great faith in war, and is now true to its faith in victory and in peace.*

The peace that has come to us is a peace of happiness and of dedication, a peace of opportunity and of responsibility, a peace of justice and compassion.

IT IS A PEACE OF REALIZATION AND FULFILLMENT OF MAN'S BEST ASPIRATIONS AND DESTINIES.

It is a peace according to the conscience of mankind, and according to the word and will of God.

For this blessing of peace upon us, upon our free land and upon our sons who have marched through the valley of death to attain it, America reverently offers its prayer of thanks to the God who willed it so.

## MacArthur's Return to U. S. For Triumphal Tour Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — (INS)—Congress may request the War Department to return Gen. Douglas MacArthur to the United States for a victory celebration.

Chairman May, Democrat of Kentucky, of the House Military Affairs Committee, disclosed today that he will confer with Speaker Rayburn on plans for a joint session of Congress to honor

has not returned to the homeland since Pearl Harbor," May pointed out. "He's been 'down under,' taking the brunt of the fighting. I think it is time that America extended to this heroic leader a cordial and wholehearted invitation to appear before his Congress and receive the honors due him."

MacArthur would presumably be invited to receive the Nation's homage upon completion of the

LISTEN TO KJRS EVEN  
56 KEARNY ST.  
"ONLY O"

MIDDLE of the block



Assigned to the Army of Occupation in Germany, Technician, Fifth Grade, Eugene L. Goodin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Goodin, 12426 Oak avenue, Lynwood, was among a group of soldiers recently honored in formal ceremonies somewhere in Germany, according to word just received by his parents. His decoration, a President citation, was pinned on by a colonel and he also received a commendation from General Patton. He had previously received his drivers' medal.

**NOW ON RHINE**

As a truck driver, Goodin has already been assigned to a number of interesting trips in hauling supplies for the Army of Occupation, Berlin, Bremen and Heidelberg. He recently shipped his parents a box of German goods including German books, an iron cross and numerous other interesting items.

Goodin went overseas in July, 1944, after having been in the Army since February 9, 1943, when he left his studies at Compton junior college. He was formerly president of the eleventh year class at the local jaysee.

## A black and white portrait of a young man in a military uniform. He is wearing a dark peaked cap with a circular emblem on the front. He has short, dark hair and is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a neutral expression. He is wearing a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. A single button is visible on the jacket's lapel. The background is a plain, light color.

**EUGENE L. GOODIN, T/5**

The B-17 "blew up" in less than a minute after the Japanese fighters set it afire, Altman declared. Of the ship's eight-man crew, only Kelly failed to clear the plane, he added.

For Wainwright, it was his first visit to Manila since he surrendered the tattered, starved American and Filipino garrison of Corregidor to the Japanese.

8-27-45.

A dispatch from the 53,000-ton Missouri said Japanese could be seen through field-glasses jammed shoulder to shoulder along the beaches two miles away as the big battleship dropped anchor in Sagami bay at 1:30 p.m. (12:30 a.m. EWT).

# Japan

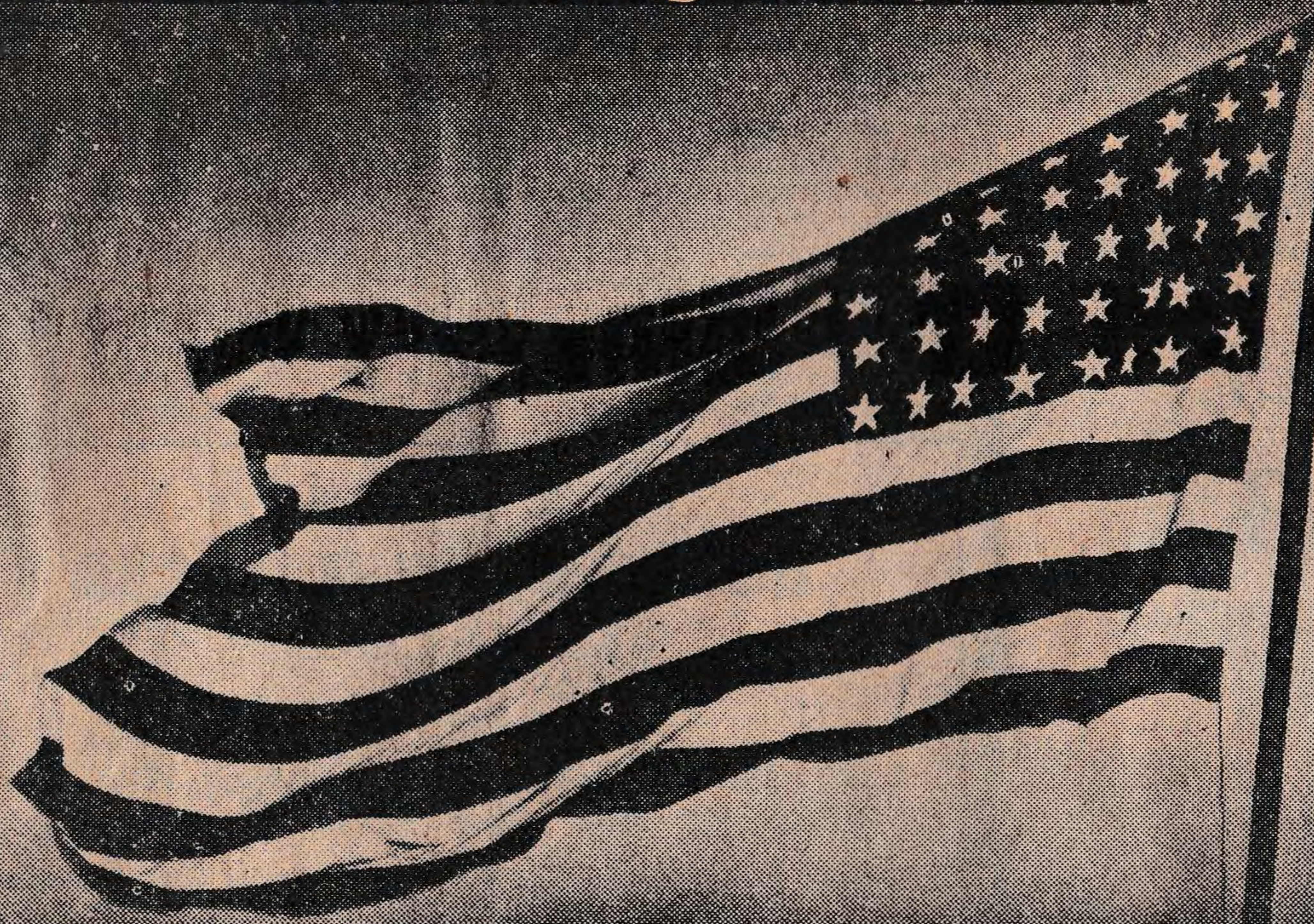
8.—Soviet amphibious troops occupied three more islands in the Kurile chain, north of Japan, and his deputies reached him at 1:15 a.m. descriptions of him and the car. was sent out for Lombardi, giving office and an all-points bulletin McIntyre contacted the sheriff's rushed to his car and sped away. dissuade him, but said Lombardi to his son. McIntyre tried to his personal property was to go

These troops will be the first to land in Tokyo area. They will prepare for the mass air-borne landings at Atsugi. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme occupation commander, will accompany the

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7



# The End of the Long Road Back



Aug. 30, 1945

Today Old Glory flies over Tokyo, symbolizing not only the historic Allied victory over Japan, but the personal triumph of one of the world's greatest soldiers—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, who not only returned to the Philippines, as he promised, but kept on going right up to the emperor's palace in Tokyo.

## 'Butcher of Bataan' Surrenders on Luzon

WITH THE 32ND DIVISION, NORTH LUZON, (LP) — Lt.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, opened formal negotiations Monday for surrendering his forces in northern Luzon.

In a letter to Maj.-Gen. William H. Gill, commander of the 32nd division, Yamashita, who once boasted he would dictate peace terms to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, said he had received an order from Tokyo to cease hostilities and would be ready to negotiate as soon as authorized.

The message was delivered by a Japanese captain late Sunday.

The message was received in the Kiangnan area of mountain province, where Yamashita's forces have been bottled up for two months since the American breakthrough into the Cagayan valley. Yamashita acknowledged receipt of an air-drop communication from Gill and said he has ordered hostilities stopped. He said he would be ready to enter immediately surrender negotiations as soon as imperial headquarters so authorized him.

The 59-year-old Yamashita, known to American soldiers as the "Butcher of Bataan," was

one of the top Japanese generals.

He led Japanese forces on Bataan and captured Corregidor. As commander of Japanese forces in Manila, he received the surrender of Singapore in February, 1942. After General Homa's conquest of the Philippines bogged down in 1942, Yamashita was sent in from Malaya to take over the job.

When MacArthur returned to the Philippines in the Leyte campaign, the Japanese high command quickly returned Yamashita as commander of Japanese forces in the entire Philippines area, relieving Lt.-Gen. Shigenori Kuroda. Yamashita made his main bid to defend the Philippines at Leyte, sending in thousands of waterborne reinforcements at Ormoc.

Losing at Leyte, he fought a retiring, defensive war on Luzon and finally withdrew to northern Luzon to retain active command of the Japanese garrison there.

## Eyewitness

Continued from Page 1  
pation of their mighty Yokosuka naval base.

The fleet sailed along at reduced speed. It took two trips by the bobbing whaleboat to complete the transfer of the envoys from the Hat Uzakura to the Nicholas which had fallen behind us. Then with the 21 emissaries, two commissioned Japanese officers, 13 harbor pilots and six interpreters aboard it steamed past us to deliver them to the Missouri.

It was now 8 a.m. Someone called our attention to O island which had just been sighted. The Nicholas was now alongside the Missouri. The last of the Japanese was transferred to the big battlegroup and the destroyer pulled away. I looked at my watch again. It was 10 minutes after eight.

Comdr. Harold Stassen, flag secretary to Adm. Halsey and former governor of Minnesota, now took up the story. His voice coming over the radio from the flagship told the men in the fleet what was going on.

He said the Japanese were passing between two lines of 16 stalwart marines headed by 1st Lt. A. E. Kelly, Oakland, Calif.

Now they were being received in Halsey's behalf by Lt.-Comdr. William J. Kitchell, of Wilmington, Del. Lt. E. J. Allen of Fresno, Calif., was acting as interpreter.

## 'Every Gun on Iowa Trained On Jap Ship'

Editor's note: Frank H. Bartholomew, United Press vice president for the Pacific, who is with the U. S. Third Fleet directing coverage of the occupation of Japan, describes in the following eyewitness dispatch the triumphal entrance of Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey's ships into Sagami bay.

By FRANK M. BARTHOLOMEW

ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP IOWA IN SAGAMI BAY (LP)—Every gun on the Iowa was pointed at a dingy little Japanese destroyer hovering off our starboard.

It was the Hat Uzakura, which brought 21 Japanese emissaries to a conference aboard Adm. William F. Halsey's flagship. Men stood at battle stations throughout the conference. They were ready to blow the Hat Uzakura from the water at the first sign of treachery.

We approached the shores of Japan Monday morning, the mighty Third Fleet, 400 ships strong strung out for 100 miles. This show of sea power was met by a sorry remnant of Japan's navy—one little destroyer.

We had been watching the coastline for an hour. Every man aboard was alert with the excitement of approaching the heart of the beaten enemy's homeland when the signal sounded that the Hat Uzakura had been sighted.

Within one minute all men on our ship were at their battle stations, guns mounted.

The U. S. destroyer Nicholas broke from formation and approached the enemy ship. We saw Halsey's flagship, the Missouri, signal to the Nicholas and ask if the Japanese had depressed their guns as ordered.

The Nicholas said yes.

We crowded the starboard rail to watch. The Nicholas launched a whaleboat flying the American flag. The loudspeaker told the men in the gun turrets what was happening.

"Now hear this," the speaker blared. "The whaleboat from the Nicholas is now on the way to the Japanese destroyer."

The men grinned. This was the moment they were waiting for. The Japanese who thought their navy could knock us out at Pearl Harbor, were coming aboard a U. S. battleship to discuss occupation terms.

Continued on Page 2, Col 6



## Half of Jap Prisoners Hospitalized

ADM. BADGER'S FLAGSHIP, Yokosuka (LP)—Fifty per cent of the 1500 allied war prisoners already rescued from camps in the Tokyo area were treated so brutally by the Japanese that they need hospital care, Comdr. Harold E. Stassen revealed Friday.

Most prisoners said they were beaten regularly by Japanese seeking information. Some showed torture scars on their hands, apparently the result of thumb screws or similar devices.

Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and a member of Adm. William F. Halsey's staff, said there were many reports of prisoners dying from beatings and lack of care. No instances of deliberate executions yet have been reported, however, he said.

The latest count showed 1494 American, British, Australian and Dutch prisoners liberated and aboard the hospital ship Benevolence, those who do not require hospital treatment will be transferred soon to army ships alongside for transportation home.

Some prisoners told of an "inquisition center" inland from Tokyo. Airmen and submarine crews were the main "customers," Stassen said.

Shiragawa "hospital" also was among the worst places, prisoners said.

"You shouldn't use the word 'hospital' for that place," Stassen said. "You could only describe it as a hellhole. The filth was indescribable."

An American doctor captured on Guam was given a pick and shovel job until recently and not permitted to treat fellow prisoners, although Japanese medical help was inadequate.

Asked if Japanese camp officials had expressed any remorse, Stassen said: "I just can't analyze what a Jap appears to be."

The tales of torture spurred American rescue squads rushing relief to others among the 30 war prisoner camps clustered about the Tokyo area.

Complaints mounted rapidly against the treatment accorded prisoners, and there were numerous charges of systematic beatings administered by information-seeking Japanese officials.

While liberation forces continued rushing the freed men back to where they could receive first aid, Comdr. Stassen announced that the preliminary information now being obtained from prisoners is being compiled for use in connection with forthcoming war crimes trials.

Most of those now liberated came from the Omori, Shingawa and Kawasaki camps, all within six miles of Tokyo.

### PAYSON GREGORY TESTING GUNS

Payson Gregory, AOM3c, has been changed from the ground crew to the inspection and flight test department, he writes his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Gregory, Interlaken district. Aboard bombers and patrol craft, he checks the ordnance gear in the air. Gregory is stationed in Waikiki.

# MacArthur Arranging Surrender Ceremony; Japanese Said Passive

## MacArthur, Wainwright Meet in Yokohama

By UNITED PRESS

Gen. Douglas MacArthur shook hands Friday with Lt.-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright who took over Corregidor's defense when MacArthur was ordered out before the fall of the fortress.

CBS Correspondent William J. Dunn reported the meeting at MacArthur's headquarters at the New Grand hotel in Yokohama.

Wainwright, freed from a Japanese prison camp in Manchuria, was rushed by air via Chungking and Manila to be present at the formal surrender ceremony Sunday. The meeting took place in a private dining room of the hotel where MacArthur and his staff awaited Wainwright's arrival.

"Well! I'm glad to see you," MacArthur said, shaking Wainwright's hand as the emaciated officer walked in. Wainwright, obviously in fine spirits, swallowed momentarily and said "I'm glad to see you, too."

### GEORGE HENSHAW LIBERATED

Comdr. George Henshaw, grandson of Dr. George Herbert, formerly of this city, now living in Palo Alto, was liberated from a Japanese prison camp near Tokyo, and is now on the hospital ship Benevolence, the war department informed his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Henshaw of Honolulu. Comdr. Henshaw, who is a graduate of Annapolis, was taken prisoner on Wake island in December, 1941.

## Jack Kirby Freed From Jap Prison

News that their son, PFC Jack E. Kirby, missing since the fall of Corregidor and reported as a prisoner Feb. 3, 1943, had been released from a Japanese prison camp, came to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kirby of Freedom this week in a telegram from the war department, which stated that he was "returned to military control Sept. 6, and will be returned to the United States within the near future."

The name of the camp from which he was liberated was not given.

The last word received from PFC Kirby was in October, 1943, at which time he was in Osaka camp in Japan. He went overseas in September, 1941, with the coast artillery.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama (UP)—U. S. air and sea forces mounted armed guard over strategic points within a 200-square-mile area of the Tokyo plain Friday and Gen. Douglas MacArthur prepared to receive Japan's surrender.

In light drizzling rain and under grey skies armed units of the 11th Airborne division fanned out over the metropolitan Atsugi - Yokosuka - Yokohama areas.

They set up guard posts at the main intersection bridges, strategic points, and around the buildings which have been taken over by the American forces.

More than 40,000 American army and navy men were ashore and thousands more were pouring in. But as they fanned out over the metropolitan region their numbers still seemed small.

Most of Halsey's remarks were unprintable. During the tour, the Japanese automobile provided by the enemy for the two admirals stalled.

Foreign delegations which will be present at the surrender ceremony Sunday were arriving Friday. The Russian and Australian and several other groups were due in. They will be housed at the New Grand hotel and a number of American officers were moving out already to make room for the dignitaries.

Japanese military police were patrolling the streets in large numbers, apparently to make certain that there would be no display of open hostility by the populace.

Most of the Japanese watched the Americans with expressionless faces, but occasionally one of them would make a grimace. The official Japanese line appeared to be that the war was all "a mistake."

(A Japanese government announcement broadcast by radio Tokyo said the main strength of the American Eighth army will land Sunday at Yokohama and Monday at Tateyamahoj, on the China peninsula at the southeast entrance to Tokyo bay. The announcement said the landings had been postponed from Saturday.)

More than 100 Superfortresses from Tinian and an escort of 50 to 60 fighters from Iwo circled over the Tokyo area on watch for any sign of Japanese treachery. All guns were loaded and manned.

MacArthur in his new headquarters at the New Grand hotel was busy arranging for the surrender ceremony Sunday. Lt.-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, his companion of Corregidor, arrived to witness the surrender.

No untoward incidents of any nature with the Japanese were reported and it was said that they continued to cooperate fully.

Tokyo itself was off limits to American forces but correspondents who inspected the Japanese capital said it was the "worst beaten up city" they had ever seen. Japanese informants placed destruction at "about 60 per cent."

Yokohama was about 75 per cent burned down by American incendiary bombing. But a good many modern buildings in the downtown area were in good condition and American headquarters was rapidly being installed in these buildings.

It appeared that it may be considerable time before any large number of American troops enter Tokyo. Life in the city is at a complete standstill. No shops are open and only a few government agencies, the police and the official news service are functioning.

In both Tokyo and Yokohama street cars and trains—in small numbers—are operating but there are few people on the streets.

All allied prisoners in the Tokyo area, with the exception of one prison camp, have been liberated. Some 700 were released from the Omori camp. All records at this camp were seized by the recovered personnel team of the 11th Airborne division.

The Japanese had held about 10,000 prisoners on Honshu island, 6000 within a 100-mile radius of Tokyo and about 1600 in Tokyo and vicinity.

Adm. William F. Halsey, whose Third fleet flagship, the Missouri, will be the scene of Japan's formal surrender on Sunday, raised his four-star flag over the surrendered Yokosuka naval base headquarters.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, and Halsey made a two-hour inspection tour of the base and reported that it was "only in fair shape, with much equipment in a poor or wrecked condition."

Nimitz looked scornfully at most Japanese installations. He said there was no evidence that the Japanese had taken precautions to have the station in a proper state of cleanliness for the occasion.



## C. R. Peterson Liberated; To Be Home Soon

Word that Charles R. Peterson, captured on Wake Island, December, 1941, had been liberated was received Wednesday night by his mother, Mrs. I. Peterson, 56 Tharp Ave., and his wife, Wilma, 114 Brennan St.

The message from the provost marshal general's office read: "Liberated and well. Will be home soon."

Peterson was a civilian employee of Morris, Knutson and Co., Boise, Ida., at the time Wake was captured. First direct word from Peterson was received in January of this year, saying he was a prisoner in a camp at Fokuoka, Honshu.

Word is expected soon from Warren O. Rogge and Richard C. Rout, two other local men who, as civilian employees, were captured on Wake and whose families have received word they were imprisoned.

Word has been received by his family that Capt. L. E. (Eddie) Johnson of the Salinas Tank company, who was taken prisoner on Corregidor, was liberated from a Japanese prison camp Sept. 8, and is now under American military control. With the liberation of Capt. Johnson the Tank company released list is raised to 18.

## Warren Rogge Liberated In Japan

Liberation of Warren O. Rogge, from a Japanese prison camp where he has been interned since captured at Wake island in December, 1941, was revealed in a wire received by his mother, Mrs. Annabelle Rogge, 490 Beck Ave., from the provost marshal general's office and was followed within a few hours Monday night by a wire from Rogge himself saying he "expected to be home soon."

The army wire stated Rogge's physical condition was "good" and gave instructions on contacting him.

Rogge was a civilian employee of the Morris, Knutson and Co., Boise, Ida., working on Wake island when the Japanese attacked. Charles R. Peterson, another local man on Wake, wired last Friday that he had been liberated. Word is expected any time from the third local man in the group, Richard C. Rout, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Switzer, Rt. 2, Box 198, who, according to messages received earlier this year by the three families, was in the same camp as Rogge and Peterson in Honshu, Japan.

### DEATH PENALTY USED BY JAPS

If prisoners talked too loud or without permission, they were eligible for death sentences, according to a copy of original orders given prisoners taken on Wake island when they were placed aboard ship by their Japanese captors, received by Dr. W. K. Stefan from his nephew, Lt. Karl Stefan, U. S. army medical corps. The original had been saved since 1941 by a prisoner who hid it in the false bottom of his gear box and who gave it to Lt. Stefan in Yokohama, Japan, where the latter is assigned to the USS Monitor, hospital ship. "Thinking only about yourself; walking and moving without order; using unnecessary baggage; using more than two blankets," were other crimes punishable by death. "Losing patience and disordering the regulation" was enough for heavy punishment, the orders say. Lt. Stefan described the "great show" of the U.S. navy entering Tokyo bay and Gen. MacArthur's arrival. He wrote that Sugami bay reminded him "so much of Carmel."

## Salinas Wants to Hear Wainwright

Salinas Chamber of Commerce, the Bataan Mothers' club and the Bataan Mercy Ship association this week were preparing an invitation to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright to come to Salinas "at his earliest convenience" to tell of the last days on the Bataan peninsula and "The Rock" where 142 Salinas tank company soldiers fought.



**TO BE HONORED.** Cpl. Jack Kirby, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kirby of Freedom, and Japanese prisoner of war since the fall of Corregidor, has been named as one of 80 men personally selected by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz to represent thousands of American servicemen liberated from prison camps to be honored at a parade and reception in San Francisco Tuesday. Relatives of the servicemen will participate in the tribute. Cpl. Kirby is pictured above at Landis' store in Freedom before he went overseas.

## 4 Philippine Army Medical Officers, Survivors of 'Death March,' Visitors

Four officers of the Philippine army medical corps, veterans of Bataan and the infamous "March of Death," were visitors in Watsonville over the weekend.

They were Lt.-Col. Jose P. Rosales; Lt.-Col. Hospicio Solidum; and Capt. Manrique Camus and Pedro M. Cruz. Col. Rosales is the commanding officer of the Philippine army medical corps.

The officers were here enroute to the Philippines from Carlisle barracks, Va., where they were sent three months ago by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to take up special medical courses. They were to have taken part in the invasion of Japan for which a division of Filipino troops was being readied.

They were captured in Bataan, vent through the "March of Death" but later escaped from the Japanese and eventually joined the Philippine guerrillas.

While in Watsonville they attended the installation of officers of the Filipino Community of Watsonville whose new president is Benny Tabangcay. The installing officer was J. C. Dionisio, western representative of Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine resident commissioner, who brought the officers here from San Francisco.

In Watsonville, the four officers were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tabasa. Mrs. Tabasa is a sister of Dionisio.

## 8-28-45 MORE STARS FOR THE FLAG

**R**ECENT SUGGESTIONS that Alaska and Hawaii be elevated to statehood should tend to revive interest in a subject which has been proposed and discussed at various times in the past.

Perhaps it is premature to predict that their admission to the union of states has been brought nearer because of the proposals. But no particular foresight is involved in the prediction that, sooner or later, both of these great territories will become states.

Both possess many of the qualities of statehood now. Hawaii is larger in area and population (land area 6441 square miles; 1940 population, 426,654) than a number of states. Alaska's area of 586,400 square miles is more than double that of any state, but its population of 72,524 is extremely sparse. However, there is no questioning the fact that Alaska could support a much larger population—probably a population of several million. Nor does anyone question the certainty of a much larger population for Hawaii.

True, there may be considerations which make it advisable to defer statehood for a period for one or both of the territories. But, if advisable, that period will come to an end some day and, as surely as tomorrow's dawn, Alaska and Hawaii will be added to Uncle Sam's family of states—probably Alaska as the 49th, Hawaii as the 50th.

## To Steve Sambrailo:

Residents on your mail route who have loved ones in the service tell me you have worked out a system whereby you ring the doorbell once if there's one letter from the member of the armed forces; twice if there's two letters; thrice if there's three; and so on. It's quite an idea and I'm told the folks sure appreciate your thoughtfulness. You and your fellow mailmen have turned in some of the finest home front work that I know of, especially in going out of your way to see that letters from loved ones are delivered promptly and often personally. My hat is off to the ever-cheerful, hard-working, considerate mailmen of Watsonville.

PA WATSONVILLE

## 'Tokyo Rose' UCLA Girl?

LOS ANGELES (UP)—Iva Ikuiko Toguri, one of the five girls identified as "Tokyo Rose," famed Japanese propaganda broadcaster, graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1940. She was born July 4, 1916 in Los Angeles. Her father, J. Toguri, was a merchant born in Yamanashken, Japan, and her mother was born in Tokyo.



## Fought Japs at Pearl Harbor

(By NEA Service)

Two months after it was activated, the 25th, or "Tropical Lightning" Division, was burying its dead. No other division in the history of the United States Army ever saw combat so soon after it was formed.



Activated from elements of the Hawaiian Division's regular army troops in October 1941, it fought the Japs at Pearl Harbor

in December.

The 25th got its first chance to pay the Japs back early in 1943, when the division cleared for Guadalcanal. The doughboys hit the open beaches west of the Tenaru River. The rough and broken terrain made supply, communication and evacuation of wounded extremely difficult, but the doughs slashed forward and butchered the enemy.

After months of training, the 25th joined in the New Georgia fight for Munda airfield. Then the men cleaned up Arundel Island and fought a bloody battle to secure Vella La Vella.

The "Tropic Lightnings" landed on Luzon two days after the initial assault and went into the line a week later, attacking between the Sixth and 43rd Divisions. It fought a 5-day battle for the town of San Manuel. The 25th's brilliant assistant commander, Brigadier-General James Leo Dalton 11, was killed in the fight.

## Devereux Tells Wake Story; 'Send More Japs' Yarn Rapped

ABOARD USS PANAMINT OFF OMINATO (LP)— Lt.-Col. John Paul Devereux, gallant commander of U. S. marine forces on Wake island, proudly recounted the story of his tiny garrison's heroic stand but ended the war-born legend that he had asked for more Japanese just before surrendering.

Interviewed aboard the USS Panamint at the end of the second lap of his trip home from a prison camp on Hokkaido, the slightly-

built, moustached veteran said he had not written the message: "send us more Japs."

"I did not send that message," he said sternly. "Neither did Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham. After all, we weren't a bunch of damn fools out there."

Devereux left for Tokyo Sunday aboard a flying boat.

He proudly told the entire story of the Wake defense, the surrender and the life of the survivors in stinking, bug-ridden prison camps from Shanghai to Hokkaido.

Referring frequently to a carefully-kept notebook, he told correspondents that a Japanese officer told him after the surrender that "they lost 11 ships, 29 planes and 5700 men."

"I think that's a little high. My estimate is that they lost 10 ships, 29 planes and only 3700 men."

"The officer also wanted to know where we had hidden all our big guns. He just couldn't believe our six five-inchers had that much kick."

The heavy Japanese casualties were inflicted by an American force totaling only 1686 men. A total of 96 U. S. casualties were suffered.

Devereux said 13 of his marine group of 15 officers and 373 men were killed in the defense of Wake and eight others died later in prison camps.

Marine air group 21 had 11 officers and 49 men he said, and lost five officers and 28 men, "mostly when the Japs destroyed seven of our 12 planes in a bombing attack on the first day of the war."

Cunningham's navy party of 10 officers and 58 men had three killed.

Six army men on Wake escaped, death and only 37 civilians out of

1145 hastening to improve the long-neglected island defenses were killed. Most of the civilians were employees of the Morreson-Knudsen Co., Boise, Ida., Devereux said.

"We got word of the attack on Hickam field early on the morning of the 8th, (ELT)," he related. "We had our defenses set. But they knew all about our island and hit us in the best places. We repulsed their attempted landing on the 11th but had to give in on the 23rd."

"We kept on fighting the best we could. Not a marine stopped firing until he got my order."

"Cunningham and I consulted by telephone. He was the island commander and said we had better give up. I didn't like the idea but couldn't think of anything else to do. If we had tried to hold out 24 hours longer, we'd have had a lot of people killed without accomplishing anything."

As he spoke of the hopeless defense of the tiny island, he said he hoped that in the future America would retain stronger Pacific Bases. "I wouldn't call this imperialism," he said, "merely non-isolationism."

Devereux said that the only time he was personally struck by the Japanese was when a sentry hit him while examining his personal papers aboard a ship taking the Wake survivors to Shanghai.

"He hit me with his open hand. I didn't do anything—and probably it was a damn good thing I didn't."

He said the worst treatment the enlisted men received was in the Shanghai area where they were forced to work long hours for little food. The officers received their worst treatment in the Hokkaido camp near Bibai where the officers were "forced to cook, clean up, serve and go out to work topside in the mines—and this certainly is not officers' work."

When the news of Japan's surrender reached the camp, the men made a flag out of red parachutes, white rags and a pair of blue pants "Donated by a sailor." Devereux said that when he reached the U.S. he plans "to report to headquarters for further duty if necessary."

## Henshaw Tells Of Prisoner Executions

By HAZEL KIM

HONOLULU, T. H. (LP)— Two American prisoners of war forced at bayonet point to broadcast Japanese propaganda were executed for altering their radio script, Comdr. George B. Henshaw, 27, a veteran of the Wake campaign, said Saturday.

Henshaw was one of 70 Americans—mostly former journalists and radiomen, actors, musicians and cartoonists—who were sent to camps throughout Japan and Tokyo to disseminate Japanese propaganda under threat of death.

(Commander Henshaw, grandson of Dr. George Herbert, formerly of this city, spent much of his time here as a boy on the Herbert ranch in the Amesti district.

Henshaw said all the Americans risked their lives continually to slip into their broadcasts small hints and messages that would be understood at home.

But two of them made this gamble once too often.

One Yank broadcaster was executed for omitting a word from his script, which changed the meaning of the broadcast completely, Henshaw said. The omission was planned to look accidental, but it didn't work.

Another was executed for broadcasting a complete script smuggled to the microphone without Japanese censorship.

Henshaw said one group of 22 Americans was isolated in a Tokyo school building and deprived of all their rights as prisoners. They were beaten, starved, humiliated, and prodded by bayonet into propaganda jobs.

Japanese supervisors generally had no understanding of the sarcasm, implication and innuendo which the Americans used to embellish their broadcasts. They took advantage of inflection to distort the meaning.

He described American propaganda as "enormously skillful" and said Japanese higher-ups who listened to U. S. broadcasts knew they were beaten.

## World



(NEA Telephoto)  
by American soldiers of the 37th Division area of Luzon. They wear identi-

## THE SEEDS OF WAR

A BRIEF NEWS dispatch from London the other day carried a statement by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris on war and peace that was perhaps more im-

portant and certainly more profoundly true than all the reams of speeches and discussions at the San Francisco conference.

Wars will continue, Sir Arthur said, until there are some drastic changes in the human heart.

Those words ought to be locked in every human heart and pondered by every human mind. They are not new words, but they have been neglected and forgotten. Mankind is building a world police force which it hopes will control the crime of war. But mankind has never done much about eliminating the roots of the crime.

Greed, arrogance, intolerance, frustration, vengeance. Those are the individual and personal emotions of the human heart which, when combined and inflamed, cause war. Thus far neither religion nor education has wiped them out. But it's about time the human race gave top place on its agenda to their eradication, if men have any idea of making peace, plenty and two chickens in every atomic-energy cookstove permanent phenomena on the face of the earth.





(NEA Telephoto)  
Captured by American soldiers of the 37th Division in the Ilocos area of Luzon. They wear identification photo.

white rags and a pair of blue pants  
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# Army Plans to Cut Strength To 2,500,000 Men by July 1

WASHINGTON, (UP)—The army plans to cut its present strength of 8,050,000 to 2,500,000 by next July 1, the house military affairs committee was told Tuesday.

Maj.-Gen. I. W. Edwards, assistant chief of staff of the army's planning division, gave additional details of army plans for the release of men as the committee met to consider President Truman's request for continued two-year drafts of men 18 through 25.

Edwards said that men still are being sent into the Pacific at the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. This includes some units that have seen combat service in Europe, he added.

"We had requirements to send those men over," Edwards said. "We had to have units that would be ready to fight when they got there."

He compared the occupation of the Japanese homeland to an invasion and reminded the committee that Japan still has 1,500,000 soldiers under arms in her homeland.

"We are going into a hostile country," Edwards said. "We don't

know what the situation is."

He told the committee the United States now has 1,500,000 troops in the Pacific.

Edwards explained that the Japanese surrender had changed the types of units needed in the Pacific. When the invasion of Japan was being planned, he said, the army dispatched service units. Now, the need is for combat units instead, he explained.

In next July 1, Edwards predicted, army strength will be as follows: 370,000 troops in Europe; 830,000 in the Pacific; 115,000 in Alaska, the Caribbean and other islands, and 1,185,000 in the United States. The troops in this country, he said, will include a "strategic striking" reserve of 200,000; 485,000 operational personnel and 500,000 non-operating personnel.

He said all national guard units are expected to be completely demobilized by next July 1. Men, drafted since V-E day, are being trained and eventually will relieve higher point soldiers.

The army's pilot training program will continue on a "reduced and restricted basis," he said.

## POUND HOME THE FACTS!

AMERICANS HEARTILY approve Gen. Douglas MacArthur's crack-down on uncontrolled Japanese press and radio reports and trust that from now on the Nips will receive the "straight dope" in homeland newspapers and radiocasts.

Recently we commented on the "information black-out" of several years' duration which had left the people of France in a condition where they are still unable to comprehend the place in the world to which their misfortunes have brought them.

That has been bad enough but consider the state of mind of the Japanese masses in Japan!

Their information sources concerning the outside world have been practically nil and their information concerning themselves has been so colored and distorted that they have little true basis for any sound thinking.

As the occupation progresses, they should be informed promptly and in words of one syllable about the war that has collapsed so disastrously upon their heads. They should be told the whole story of treachery, intrigue and aggression, from the beginnings on Manchuria on down. They should be told about the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor. It should be made clear to them that defeat has stared their country in the face for many months and that nothing but creeping death awaited them; that their phony god-emperor had twice sued for peace long before he knew an atomic bomb existed.

The country has been guided and doped and moulded by medieval myths for centuries. No more myths should be allowed to grow. We should knock all the new crop that the Tokyo propagandists have tried to sow into a cocked hat, and replace them in the Jap mind with the hard facts of the 1930's and the 1940's.

side work. Good salary, pleasant working conditions. Apply IOOF, 1001 E. Gilroy, General Delivery.

Help Wanted Male 6

### CARRIERS WANTED

Register - Pajaronian routes in Watsonville. We have 4 good routes open now for boys with bicycles who want steady work and are willing to work. Can make \$20 to \$35 per month. See Mr. Lamson, Register-Pajaronian Office.

WANTED AUTO mechanic. Apply 1001 E. Gilroy, Inside Garage.

Help Wanted Female 7

### TELEPHONE OPERATORS

Regular - part-time work.

I pay while learning with scheduled increases thereafter

Apply—Chief Operator

228 Van Ness Ave.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

ENOGRAPHER WANTED, 5½ day week. Only local permanent girl need apply. Pep Creamery office, 133 Main St.

WANTED GIRL for general office work. Apply Watsonville Laundry, 212 Main St.

WANTED GIRL for fountain.

### For Sale Houses

15

A. L. COTTRELL, Realtor  
Phone 430-W Office: Interlaken

### SPECIAL INCOME PROPERTY

THREE MODERN 3 bedroom houses on one large lot, close in on Third St., very choice locations. Houses are in excellent condition. Always in demand by particular people. Owner has recently purchased a ranch, now making very attractive price for quick sale. A home with income or extra good investment.

### INTERLAKEN

ONLY 5 CHOICE lots left \$600 each. 2 new attractive modern homes you would like. One on the flat \$6500 the other between the lakes at \$8500.

3 VERY GOOD apple orchards, finest quality fruit. Excellent buildings. Have always made splendid income.

3 OF WATSONVILLE'S best homes, choice locations, 3 bedrooms, very modern features. Priced below replacement cost. Your opportunity to secure the best we have in town.

### LEAVING TOWN TODAY

I OFFER MY modern, practically new home for sale. Will sacrifice draperies, stove and some other furniture. You can move in today. Sydney Jehl has the key, will show you the house. Other rare bargains offered by Mr. Jehl consists of a modern duplex, a place to live and a fine income, for quick sale and immediate possession, is offered at a great sacrifice.

\$8500 WILL BUY a pair of modern flats near Mintie White School.

\$4500 WILL BUY a pretty rustic cottage close in.

\$7000 WILL BUY a charming suburban country home. You'll love this place.

SEE SYDNEY Jehl for other house and income properties, Main and Maple.

### FOR SALE

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL built five room, two-bedroom home in choice location on Palm Avenue. Fireplace, automatic basement furnace, fine plaster and hardwood interior construction, heavily tiled bath, etc. Available furnished with pre-war pieces, or unfurnished. Early possession indicated.

ATTRACTIVE LINCOLN Street home; 30-day possession.

PALM AVENUE home, near school. \$6900, attractive terms.

TWO BEDROOM country dwelling at bargain price. Immediate possession. SYCAMORE, OAK, Laurel, good streets to live on. A building lot here, from \$500 to \$1200, is a good investment.

### Farm and Ranch

No Commission  
Long Terms  
Prompt Service  
Fair Appraisal

A. J. MEIL

424 Main St.

MONEY MAKING 1 86 ACRES ALL under irrigation is lettuce and other vegetables 2 crops every 12 months pay for itself in one year diversified ranch, local Pass, 10 acres in bearing fine vineyard, beautiful grove, good imp. Price \$10,000. Then we offer an 11 acre Pippin apple orchard, good trees. Price \$6700. Bargains are from 1 to 5. See our listings.

SEE SYDNEY JEHL, MA

### Exchange

WANT TO trade for me in Watsonville, a country or 8 acres, 2 bedroom home, also chicken house, hens. Mostly all in bearing, good water, nice warm. Phone 590, ask for day.

WILL TRADE home in for acreage close to

### For Sale Miscellaneous

THE OFFICE OF PRICESTRATON has set "T Cents" ceiling prices of refrigerators, washing machines, typewriters, phonographs and certain furnishings. These maximum affect everyone, even an seeking to sell personal articles. For information prices call the War Ration Board, Phone 2100

### FOR SALE

Restaurant and Fixtures

Owner Being Pursued

Complete Equipment

3 Frigidaire Units

Must vacate on or

Oct. 31st

Will Sell All or

## 'Go West, Young Nation!' Would Be Greeley's Advice Now, Baker Tells Forum

If Horace Greeley, the famed editor who uttered the memorable words, "Go west, young man" was alive today, he probably would say: "Go west, young nation, because your greatest opportunities lie in the Pacific and the orient!"

Around this thesis, Alonzo Baker, Mountain View political economist and an instructor in political science at University of Southern California, based his absorbing and informative address Thursday night at the first of the new fall series of Evening school forums at the Watsonville High school auditorium.

Nearly 100 persons were present. R. H. Hudson, Watsonville attorney, was chairman of the evening and introduced the speaker, who is well known here.

Baker's topic was "American Destiny in the Pacific" and he stressed the point that America's No. 1 job is to "keep the Pacific pacific."

This can only be done, he said, by neutralizing the power of Japan—"by abolishing the Edgar Bergens who manipulate Emperor Hirohito as a Charley MacCarthy."

He predicted that it will take "a number of decades of occupation" to accomplish necessary economic decentralization and social reform in Japan.

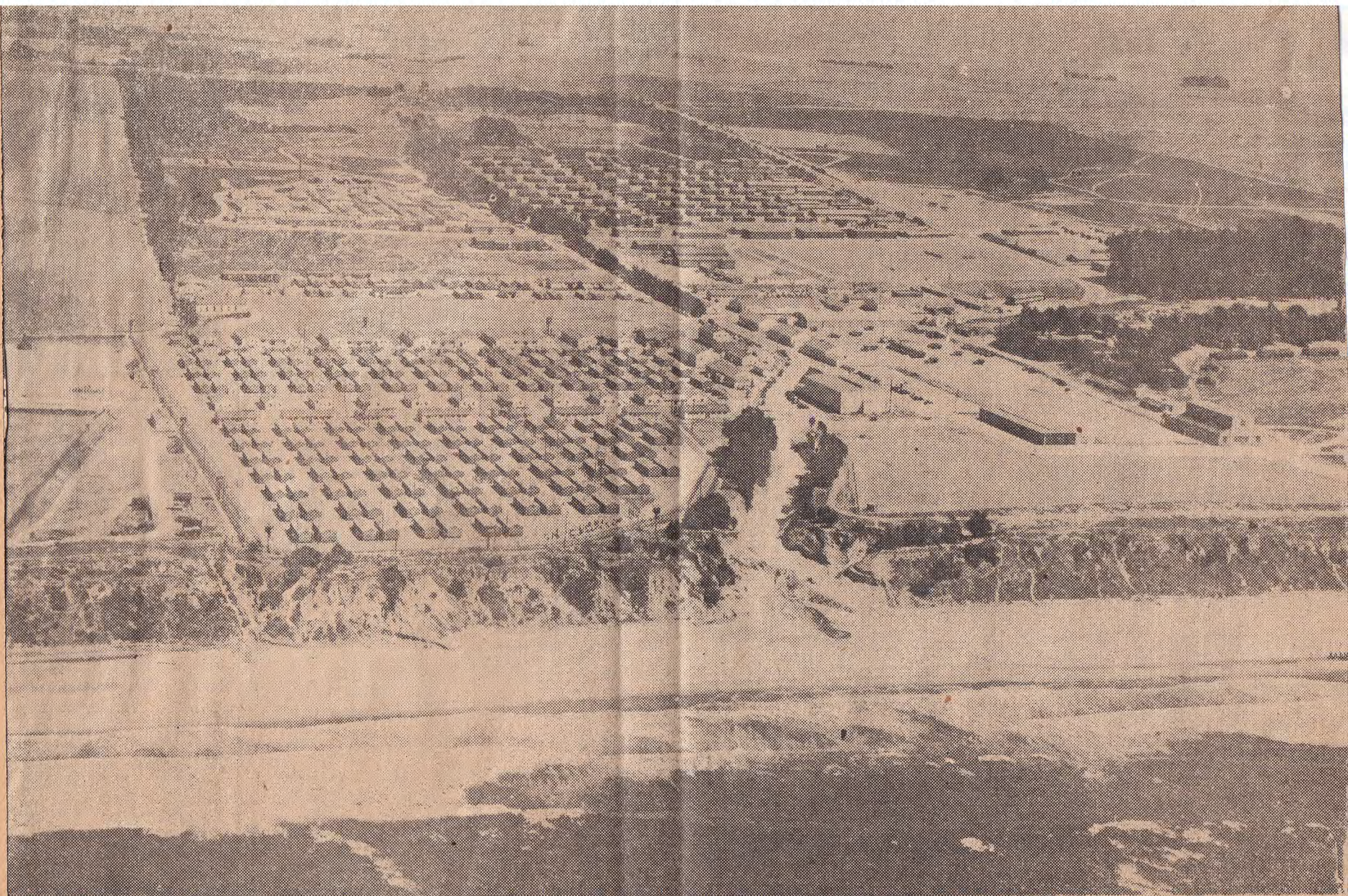
Great assistance in this program will be gained by building up

China industrially and through educational and technical aid, the speaker said. In the meantime, through liberal loans, the United States can realize profitable trade with China and Russia.

An intelligent state department and an intelligent citizenry in relation to world affairs must be developed if America—now the most powerful nation in the world—is to assume its rightful place as world leader, Baker declared.

Dr. Raymond Sontag of the University of California will be the next forum speaker on Oct. 12.





ere is probably the most detail-complete photograph ever taken of Camp McQuaide—washed by the waters of Monterey bay, its even rows of military buildings, cypress and eucalyptus trees. It was taken from a U.S. Navy blimp at an elevation of about 110 feet September 7, 1945, by FC James E. Deal, Overs & Shorts photographer. —(U.S. Signal Corps Photo.)



# Fleas, Lice Broke Monotony in Jap Camp

(This is the first of a series of three articles to be run in this newspaper on the experiences of Cpl. Jack E. Kirby, of Freedom, captured by the Japs at the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942, and a prisoner in various prison camps in the Philippines until Sept. 3, 1945. He is at present spending a 10-day furlough with his parents here.)

By LT. FRANK OSMER

"In the winter, the lice had the upper hand; when the weather started getting warmer, the fleas would gain strength until they could overpower the lice, and then we would have a change in our nightly habits—we would have to pick the fleas out of the linings and seams of our clothes where they had been picking out lice."

Thus Jack Kirby described the living conditions in the numerous

Japanese prison camps, where he was a prisoner from May 1942 until September 1945.

"The lice were big, bigger than any I've ever seen elsewhere, about the size of the head of a match, and it was an absolute necessity to pick them out of your clothes every night," Kirby said. "I have seen men get too sick to take care of themselves, and in three or four days, the lice would have them so weak they almost always died."

Kirby was a member of the 60th Coast Artillery battalion, located on Corregidor, where he was sent in September, 1941. He was there during the entire Philippine campaign, seeing the bombing of Manila, the battle for Bataan and the eventual shelling and bombing of the island fortress itself. He was still uninjured at the time of the surrender by Gen. Wain-

wright in May 1942, despite the terrific bombardment of the "Rock" by the Jap artillery.

The Americans were kept on the island for a short time after the surrender, until they could be transported by ship to Manila, where they were put in Bilibid prison. Kirby was there for two weeks, going then to Cabanatuan camp number three. This was to be his home until October 1942, when he was shipped to the Osaka, Japan, camp, staying until April 1943, thence to the Tanaga area where he worked on drydocks until April, 1944. The next move was his last until the final Japanese surrender this year; they transferred him to Omi, 200 miles north of Tokyo, in April, 1944, and he remained in this camp until September 3, 1945, at which time the ranking prisoner officer received orders to leave for the

American occupation zone.

While they were in Cabanatuan, communication with the other local men in Camp O'Donnell was relatively easy, Kirby said, because prisoners were being transferred daily, and notes and letters between the camps were exchanged though this medium. (Lt. Ted Spalding, Salinas member of the 194th Tank Battalion, was in charge of the barracks in which Kirby lived in Cabanatuan. Spalding is en route home at present.) However, Kirby said he lost all contact with these men when he was finally shipped to Japan.

"The trip on the ship from Manila to Osaka was undoubtedly the worst experience of my entire captivity," Kirby recalled. "There were 500 of us in the hold of a small ship, and it was so crowded that half of us stood while the

other half sat down. We worked shifts, with the result that 12 hours were spent standing and 12 sitting, with the sitting little better than the standing because of the filth on the floor. It took 32 days to make Osaka.

"To make the trip worse, we had not been allowed to bathe for two weeks before we embarked in October, and it was February before we were given either the water or the opportunity to clean up. By this time, over 150 of the original 500 had died from the ever-prevalent diseases and filth.

"Had we known what was to

## R. C. ROUT LIBERATED; HEALTH FINE

Richard C. Rout, last of the Watsonville men captured on Wake island by the Japanese in December, 1941, to be liberated, is in "good physical condition," according to a wire received Thursday by his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. O. Switzer, Rt. 2, Box 198.

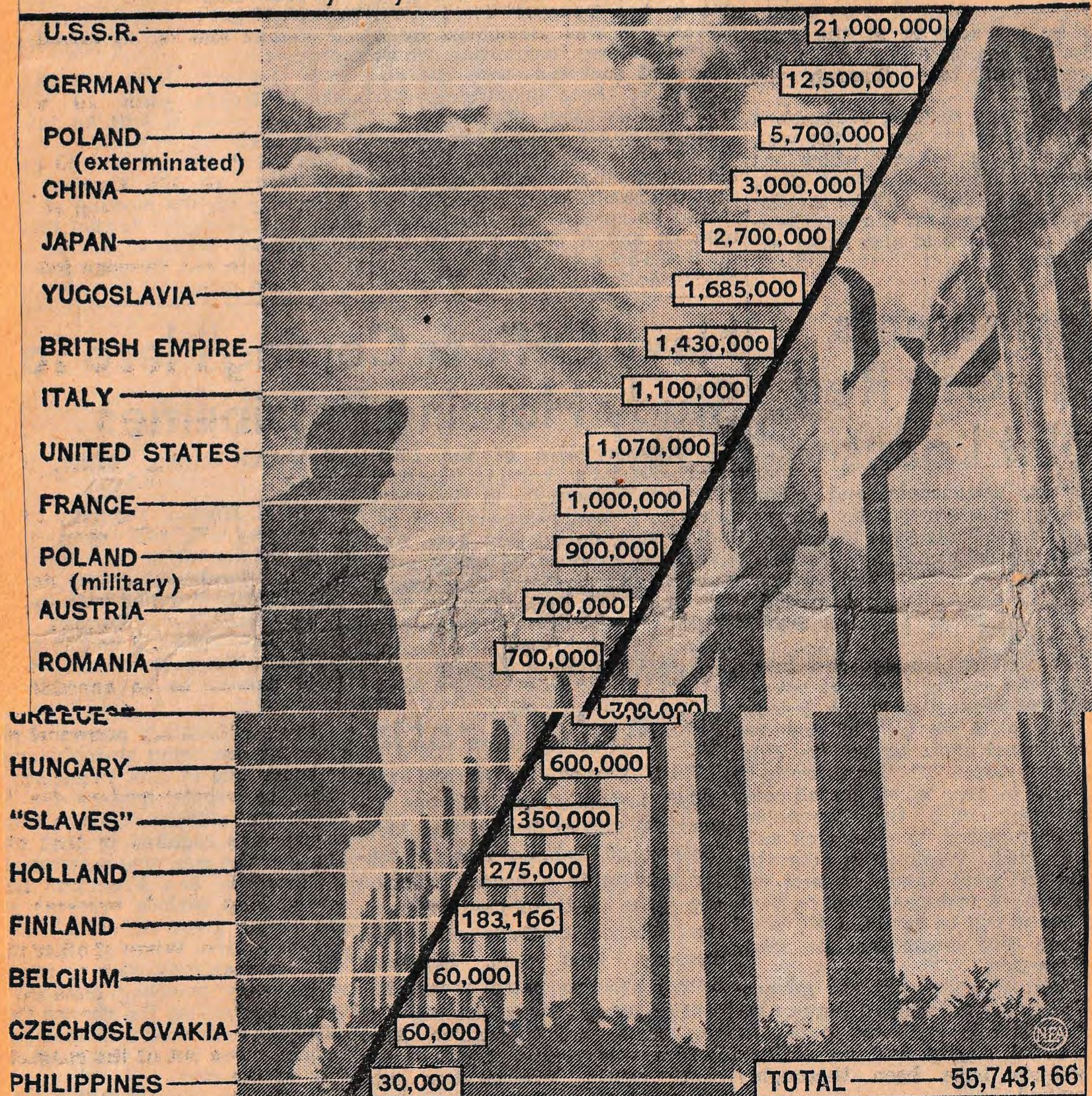
Two messages were received by Mrs. Switzer, one from Rout himself, saying he would "be seeing you soon. Tell the boys hello." Feeling fine," and the other from the government stating he had been liberated and that his physical condition was "good."

Since the death of Rout's wife, Mildred, in February, 1941, Rout's two sons, Richard Jr., 15, and John, 13, have made their home with their grandparents. Rout went to Wake with Morrison, Knutson and Co., in October of the same year, with Charles R. Peterson and Warren O. Rogge, also of this city, whose liberation was reported last month.

First word from Rout was received the latter part of 1942, when he was a prisoner of the Japanese near Shanghai. Later he was transferred to a prison camp near Fukuoka from which he

PAINTERS

## humanity pays terrible Toll for World War II



The tabulation above gives the terrible price that the war cost the peoples of the world in lives lost and wrecked. The figures include military and civilian losses. They are taken from the most conservative, but incomplete estimates from official statistics, and show that over 60,000,000 people are dead, wounded and missing. In addition, there are 12,000,000 prisoners of war and, as the war ends, to this figure can be added over 4,000,000 more—Japan's armed forces



Jap Winters Cold But Fires Weren't Allowed

(This is the second of a series of three articles on the experiences of Cpl. Jack E. Kirby, 110 Carey Ave., Freedom, during his 40 months as a prisoner of the Japanese in prison camps in the Philippines and in Japan.)

By LT. FRANK OSMER  
Life during the winter of 1942 at Osaka prison camp was particularly unpleasant, chiefly due to the fact that the Japs had not given the prisoners from the Philippines any additional clothes. Winters in Japan are cold, and the tropical uniforms in which all the men were clad were insufficient, and Kirby said he suffered along with the others; to make the situation even worse, the Japs refused to allow any fires to be built in the prison. Here, as in all the Jap camps, the guards were brutal; beatings were frequent and administered with little provocation, and all

prisoners were forced to bow to all Japanese.  
From Osaka, Kirby was sent to Tanaga to work on the drydocks for almost a year, and from there went to Omi, his final destination, where he was to remain until the end of the war. Omi is a town approximately 200 miles north of Tokyo, in an industrial section of the island, and the prisoners were used for labor in the various industrial plants there.  
"The army leased us out to the plant owners just as a farmer leases his horses," Kirby said, "except that usually the farmer is concerned with the welfare of his animals, and the Jap army certainly wasn't concerned with us."  
"However, the plant managers knew the best way to get the most work from us was to treat us half-way decently, and it was from the Jap civilian workers in these plants that we received the best treatment. Occasionally a worker would smuggle food or cigarettes or what passed for tobacco to us, and we became acquainted with quite a few civilians in this manner," Kirby explained.  
"Incidentally, their tobacco was something to see—it looked like the horsehair stuffing you find in upholstered chairs, and it had been soaked in nicotine to make its taste resemble tobacco. I still have the Japanese pipe I smoked there."  
At Omi, as in all prisons, cigarettes were number one on the priority list of desirable items. Pay was 10 sen a day, and after a few years, most of the men had quite a bit saved up, chiefly because there was nothing to buy with it; naturally, a few had much more than the others because of their unusual skill or luck at gambling. In fact, some of the poker games had so much money in them that the Jap guards looked on enviously.

"Cigaretts sold for as much as \$100 a pack, and they were almost unobtainable. Of course smoking was the favorite pastime, but when we weren't sleeping, picking lice or eating, we were either stealing something or figuring out a way to steal it," Kirby recalled. "Naturally, camp rules (our own) forbid stealing from other prisoners, but the Nips were fair game at any time. There were 100 of us Americans in the camp, and about 400 British, but the British were not nearly so adept nor persistent at stealing as the Americans. I've seen an American steal a guard's lunch, get caught and receive a terrific beating, and then as soon as he was able, the same man would steal from the same guard. If the item stolen were valuable, it was sold to the British for as much as possible and there were very few things that weren't valuable."  
Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Bataan 'Death March' Survivor Tells Local Lions of Personal Experiences

By LT. FRANK OSMER  
Christopher Sullivan, a former missionary to China and government employe on the Burma road, told the story of his personal experiences in the fight on Bataan and the surrender of American forces there, and in the resulting "Death March" and infamous Philippine prison camps, at the weekly Lions club meeting at the Resetar hotel Tuesday.  
Sullivan was the chief clerk in the army quartermaster depot in the Philippines, a civil service job to which he was appointed in September, 1941. He and his wife accompanied the army in the retreat out onto the Bataan peninsula, and on Feb. 17, 1942, their child, a girl, was born with U. S. army nurses in attendance. They named the child Victoria Bataana Sullivan, in a vain attempt to keep strong their

own faith in victory then on the island.  
When the Japanese forces neared, Sullivan obtained a battery for his damaged automobile, and leaving his wife, went to install it so that an attempt at escape might be made. When he returned to the hospital, he found his wife and baby gone, and the Japs in possession of everything and everyone there. He was not to see his wife again until this year, when, following his release from Cabanatuan camp, he found her in a psychopathic ward of a hospital in Manila. The baby had died of dysentery following the capture, and Mrs. Sullivan had subsequently lost her mind, he said.  
Shortly after, Sullivan himself was taken into custody with the other American civilians and soldiers on the peninsula, and was forced to make the now famous "Death March of Bataan." He saw

the executive officer of his quartermaster depot shot in cold blood, men bayoneted and beaten because they were tired and unable to march properly, and stragglers shot simply because they couldn't keep in column.  
Suffering from thirst and hunger, many were kept alive through the efforts of Filipino women who smuggled water to them at night, and from chewing on sugar cane they stole from fields along the march.  
Sullivan was then put in O'Donnell prison, where in two months over 4000 Americans and 35,000 Filipinos died from dysentery, scurvy, beri beri and malaria. All were forced to work, and at the end of four months, there were not 100 able-bodied men in the camp.  
From O'Donnell Sullivan was sent to Cabanatuan prison, the labor supply center, where dysentery

of Red Cross canned corned beef and were allowed to take it with them. A radio had been disassembled and the parts put into empty corned beef cans, the cans resealed and labels replaced, and the Japs passed it into the camp without question.  
This radio was reassembled inside the camp, and placed in the wall of the officers' quarters. On Sunday nights, extensive guards were put out, and the radio turned on to get the news from San Francisco.  
"We heard the news 30 days before the Japanese did," Kirby said, "and when they did hear it, it was usually late."  
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to make a salve.  
"At one time we ate dogs, cats, frogs, snakes and even grasshoppers," Rogge related, "and it's surprising how good those things taste when you are hungry enough. The Dutch boys were particularly fond of snakes."  
On one occasion at Moji, Peterson was caught trying to smuggle sugar into camp, and because he wouldn't bribe the guards, he was beaten.

Injuries Added to Miseries of Peterson And Rogge

By LT. FRANK OSMER  
From Sesabo the men went to Okinaka, where they worked on a military airport, both men emphasized that they worked on military installations the entire time they were prisoners.  
(After being liberated, Rogge flew off this same airport en route to Okinawa.)  
From Okinaka, Peterson went to Moji, and Rogge to Misasa, a mining town in the mountains.  
Editor's note: This is the second and final article about the experiences of Charles R. Peterson and Warren Rogge, Washington men captured by the Japs on Wake Island in December, 1941, who have returned to their homes here and are recovering from illness and injuries incurred during their imprisonment.  
\* \* \*  
This was the last time the two men were to see each other until they were released after the war. Peterson's home on Beck Ave. in Washington was captured by the Japs in April, 1941, a 150-pound rock fell six feet and hit him on the neck and shoulders, sending him to the hospital for three months. During this time the doctors bandaged the cuts, but did nothing for the injury itself. Rogge's injury occurred while he was working, stepping on a nail. Unable to get treatment, blood poisoning set in, and Rogge walked on the side of his foot for months, causing the ankle to swell, and making it impossible for him to walk on the sole of his foot even after the wound had healed.  
Probably the most interesting feature of Peterson's experiences was his questioning by an inter-

viewer after his capture.  
"The interpreter asked me where I had lived, and when I told him California, he wanted to know where in California. I told him Watsonville, and he said, 'Do you know Tori-go and Sakata in Watsonville—I think Sakata is the lettuce grower.' I told him I knew them, and we named other Japanese in town whom both of us knew. He finally told me he had been the Presbyterian church minister in San Jose for seven years," Peterson related.  
Medicines in the camp were either the results of unusual initiative, or a case of just using what was available. Tooth powder was in great supply, so that was the approved remedy for dysentery; for skin sores, tooth powder or foot powder mixed with grease

to make a salve.  
"At one time we ate dogs, cats, frogs, snakes and even grasshoppers," Rogge related, "and it's surprising how good those things taste when you are hungry enough. The Dutch boys were particularly fond of snakes."  
On one occasion at Moji, Peterson was caught trying to smuggle sugar into camp, and because he wouldn't bribe the guards, he was beaten.  
"Nine men took me into a room, and started working me over with clubs and pick handles. My head was cut open in three places, I was bruised all over, and my left arm was paralyzed for three weeks. But that wasn't the end of it—because of the paralyzed arm, I couldn't work, and every time a guard would

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

|          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| Hopson   | 125  | 137  | 161  | 189  |
| Bedell   | 161  | 161  | 161  | 161  |
| Handicap | 985  | 1062 | 956  | 3003 |
| Totals   | 122  | 102  | 130  | 354  |
| Western  | 122  | 165  | 109  | 396  |
| Disher   | 128  | 127  | 108  | 363  |
| Enemark  | 116  | 94   | 146  | 356  |
| Provost  | 105  | 138  | 146  | 390  |
| Voight   | 147  | 243  | 243  | 425  |
| Blake    | 243  | 243  | 243  | 425  |
| Handicap | 861  | 100  | 813  | 2573 |
| Totals   | 149  | 172  | 148  | 469  |
| SP       | 149  | 172  | 148  | 469  |
| Butler   | 173  | 101  | 182  | 456  |
| Buchanan | 123  | 101  | 182  | 406  |
| Martin   | 141  | 189  | 256  | 586  |
| Alback   | 197  | 256  | 256  | 709  |
| Boracca  | 256  | 256  | 256  | 768  |
| Handicap | 1041 | 1087 | 1120 | 3248 |
| Totals   | 1041 | 1087 | 1120 | 3248 |

4 POINT BONUS  
4 Points instead of 2 for each pound of Used Fats  
A CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Kirby

he was put into the 312th General Hospital for care for malnutrition from Manila, he flew to Cebu from Guam to Kwa-Jalein, to Hamilton field. The entire trip was completed in 42 hours at minutes flying time.  
Peterson flew as far as Cebu where he met his cousin, Lt. Storm, of the Sixth Marine Division, but due to an incident occurred there, was forced to the remainder of the trip by arriving in San Diego.  
Neither men have definite plans except that they plan to regain their strength for a few months.



the second of a series  
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E. Kirby, 110 Carey  
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prisoner of the Japa-  
camps in the Philip-  
Japan.)  
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FRANK OSMER  
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Totals  
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126  
100

prisoners were forced to bow to all  
Japanese.  
From Osaka, Kirby was sent to  
Tanaga to work on the drydocks  
for almost a year, and from there  
went to Omi, his final destination,  
where he was to remain until the  
end of the war. Omi is located  
proximately 200 miles from  
Tokyo.

ment. Occasionally a worker would  
smuggle food or cigarettes or what  
passed for tobacco to us, and we  
became acquainted with quite a  
few civilians in this manner,"  
Kirby said.

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"Cigarets sold for as much as  
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seen an American steal a guard's  
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terrific beating, and then as soon  
as he was able, the same man  
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it was sold to the British for as  
much as possible and there were  
very few things that weren't valu-  
able."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

possession of dynamite.  
35, innocent of charges of illegal  
his brother, Claude T. Watson,

October 10th  
Health Studio  
139 Maple  
Watsonville  
PHONE 1162  
140 Trafton  
C. H. Kessinger  
TOP WAGES  
Men to Fill Out  
Outstanding Contracts

POINT  
BONUS  
4 Points instead of  
2 for each pound  
of Used Fats

'Death March'  
Continued from Page 1  
tery was taking its toll, and 3800  
Americans died in this camp. By  
this time, all Filipinos except the  
old Filipino Scouts had been re-  
leased and sent home. On Christ-  
mas, 1942, Red Cross packages  
were received for the first time.  
Sullivan worked as a stevedore,  
and helped load tanks, arms and  
ammunition into Japanese Red  
Cross hospital ships for shipment  
to Japan.  
On Sept. 21, 1944, the first  
American planes flew over the  
field, and liberation was ex-  
pected daily until they were fi-  
nally released this year by the  
Rangers while the American  
front lines were still 25 miles  
away.  
Sullivan, who has been residing  
temporarily at the local YMCA,  
said had it not been for the Red  
Cross and the Filipino under-  
ground, survival would have been  
much more difficult. At present,  
he plans to go to Washington, D.C.,  
to take a short training course and  
return to the Orient as a field di-  
rector for the American Red Cross.  
His wife is still in the hospital in  
Manila, and he hopes to return  
there soon.

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note: This is the  
final article about  
ces of Charles R.  
and Warren Rogge,  
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Wake island in De-  
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FRANK OSMER  
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This was the last time the  
men were to see each other  
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Rogge's home on Beck Ave.  
Peterson worked in a  
quarry and in April, 1944, a  
pound rock fell six feet and  
him on the neck and shoul-  
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three months. During this t  
the doctors bandaged the cuts,  
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Rogge's injury occurred whil  
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Unable to get treatment, h  
poisoning set in, and Rogge wa  
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causing the ankle to swell,  
making it impossible for him  
walk on the sole of his foot  
after the wound had healed.  
Probably the most interes  
feature of Peterson's experier  
was his questioning by an in

come by and tell me to do some-  
thing, I would tell him I couldn't  
do it, and he'd hit me with what-  
ever he had in his hand," Peter-  
son recalled.  
"And talk about bugs—we were  
wearing Japanese long underwear,  
baggy ones that tied at the ankle.  
and I saw a man who had been  
sick untie the legs of his under-  
wear, and take lice out of them  
until he had entirely filled a hat  
with them," he said. "The man  
eventually died from weakness  
caused by these lice eating on  
him."  
On the trip home, Rogge flew  
over Nagasaki, scene of the atomic  
bomb blast, and he reports the  
damage is worse there than he  
could ever imagine.  
"The town is in a basin, and  
the foothills all look as though a  
forest fire had burned over  
them. The destruction is even  
worse than described by reports  
—it's impossible to put into  
words the result of that one  
bomb," Rogge reported.  
Rogge flew from Fukuoka to  
Okinawa, thence to Manila, where  
he was put into the 312th General  
hospital for care for malnutrition;  
from Manila, he flew to Guam,  
from Guam to Kwajalein, to John-  
son, to Honolulu, and finally to  
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Peterson flew as far as Guam,  
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sion, but due to an incident which  
occurred there, was forced to make  
the remainder of the trip by boat,  
arriving in San Diego.  
Neither men have definite plans,  
except that they plan to rest and  
regain their strength for a few



# PHILIPPINE Lightning!

**W**HEN General Douglas MacArthur swooped down upon the self-confident Japanese in the Philippines, he struck with all the force of a bolt of lightning.

He then battered his way through bigger and better landings until the Nips were "punchy" trying to figure out where his gallant men would strike next.

Said MacArthur: "It has been a long way back."

Despite the fact that strategic Philippine islands, ports and airfields have been wrested from the Japanese and many prisoners liberated, guerrilla warfare continues.

Jungle-hardened doughboys like those depicted here by the combat artists are wiping out isolated, holed-in enemy garrisons hiding in various islands. Die-hard Nips still snipe at the Americans or filter through the lines to attack from ambush. Filipinos and other native populations are assisting the Yanks in these mop-up campaigns, too.

## Combat Sketched

Meanwhile at the flaming battlefronts or behind the lines, graphic historical records of the struggle are being sketched by U. S. combat artists. In their dramatic drawings, future generations of the world will see impressive interpretations of the fighting and of the great sacrifices made by the Yanks and their Allies.

Few spectacular events in the battle for the Philippines have

fine artists. Subject matter ranges from the colorful deeds of generals and admirals through the courageous acts of many U. S. doughboys, sailors, Marines and flyers. Nurses, Red Cross workers and guerrillas, too, have been sketched.

Talented Norman Thomas and John J. Floherty are on the job with General MacArthur in the Philippines. They have watched and sketched as the Americans struck with all the force of a shaft out of the blue. And as vengeful doughboys swarmed ashore at myriad points among the islands, they and other combat artists also did their part in the fighting which sent many sons of Nippon to their death.

## Japanese Slain

For every unspeakable cruelty and horror inflicted upon the helpless populations of the Philippines, the Japs have paid dearly. Fierce guerrillas helped to settle a long score with the bestial Nips. Toll in dead or captured Japanese, and there were not many captured for obvious reasons, is known to have passed the 370,000 mark. American casualties, including wounded, totaled about 34,000.

With more and more air bases in MacArthur's hands, heavy bombers sweep out to attack and blockade Jap shipping in the China Sea and to strike at Indo-

AS VALIANT YANKS cleared land, sea and air routes to Japan, enemy bombs often struck invasion transports. Aboard one ship, this Coast

Guard signalman was burned fatally. While his comrades tenderly lowered him from a searchlight platform, a combat artist sketched tragic scene.

—Drawing by Norman Thomas, U. S. Coast Guard

China, the Dutch East Indies, the coast of China, Formosa, Borneo and other enemy strong points.

Stated MacArthur: "Our losses in this (Philippines) campaign were extraordinarily light, due largely to the enemy's continued inability to diagnose our point of attack and to understand our local tactics of combat."

"His ground forces in nu-

merical strength have equaled and in some cases exceeded our own. Yet he has seemed bewildered and confused, and although one of the most tenacious fighters, has permitted himself to be constantly surprised, divided and destroyed in detail without being able to inflict more than a minor fraction of compensating losses."

As the last Jap holds on the

Philippines are being pried loose and the liberation nears completion, the pitiful condition of the imprisoned and enslaved people has shocked the civilized world. Even the miserable leper colony had been left without food or medical aid for three years. As in most of the prison camps and hospitals, the inmates died of starvation by the thousands.







**MAJOR PEDRO LOPEZ**

XXVI

AS HE sits in his pleasant Washington office, a member of the Philippines Rehabilitation Commission, Major Pedro Lopez pinches himself to realize that he is no longer a hunted man with a price on his head. Throughout his three years as a guerrilla, there was never a day that the Japanese did not hound him from cave to cave, from island to island.

Prior to the invasion, the Philippines held no more peace-

## THE Heroes

loving citizen than young Lopez. A rising lawyer in Cebu, and editor of a flourishing weekly paper, his other principal interest was the Rotary Club. Even after the coming of the Japanese he did not flame into rebellion. With the Americans either driven out or captured, resistance seemed hopeless, and there was the promise of the Jap commanders that they would rule humanely. What more sensible than to wait for General MacArthur's return?

Submission, however, did not prevent loot and massacre, for the blood lust of the Japanese was a raging thing. Soon disillusioned, Pedro Lopez rejected an offer to become the puppet governor of Cebu and took to the mountains with his wife and children. Considering his lack of military background, the lawyer-editor showed a surprising aptitude for guerrilla warfare. Digging up buried arms, he and his band cut off outposts and staged daring raids that drove the Japs back into the cities.

Now General Kanaka came to Cebu with 20,000 men and turned the island into a slaughterhouse. Harmless civilians were bayoneted in their homes, and grinning brutes bashed in the heads of women and little ones. Tighter and tighter the Japs drew their iron ring and—with the land swept clean of chickens, pigs, rice and corn—coconuts were all that stood between the guerrillas and starvation. Without medicines, disease added to the horror of famine.

Pedro Lopez, in particular, was spared nothing. First his children sickened, and then on a black night when Japs were thick above the cave in which they hid, Mrs. Lopez fell into labor. Only the anguished father was at hand to act as midwife, for relentless pursuit had scattered all of his companions. With his sole aids a prayer, a flickering candle and a tattered copy of *The Family Physician*, he delivered the child while the mother bit deep into her lips to hold back the screams that would have meant death for all.

PORTRAIT BY WILLIAM AUERBACH-LEVY

Seeing

now led his family down to the coast, and rowed across to the neighboring island of Bohol. There he found fewer Japs Tokyo-style guerrillas, but also a spreading gloom. With capture of claiming complete victory, even announcing the necessity of New York and San Francisco, Pedro saw the need of bucking up Filipino morale, and started an underground "pedaling" paper. Putting together a collection of radio parts, aged to galing an old bicycle to generate his power, he managed the Pacific American broadcasts that told of our gains in and these ific. A battered typewriter transferred the reports,

Between were circulated by runner and by boat.

ing reports battles, for fighting was continuous, the "roving ambled reporter" crossed to Luzon on several occasions, and making around Manila in disguise, picking up news and also with the careful note of the quislings that he saw working Sphere. The Japs to establish the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Lopez had. Unhappily, the Nips discovered the cave where he had his editorial sanctum, and while he himself escaped by diving down a canyon side, they captured his precious typewriter and radio set.

More and more enemy reinforcements poured into Bohol, and more and more guerrilla heads dripped bloodily as they hung from fence posts, barbed wire and public buildings. And then, in an hour of despair, when further resistance seemed hopeless, word drifted in that an American submarine was on the way to Mindanao. A sailing vessel could not be risked, so Lopez rowed a small boat across the 100-mile stretch of water. Even today he chokes as he tells of watching the Stars and Stripes go up. Nor was it any "token" visit, for the beach quickly piled high with arms, ammunition, food, medicines and radio sets.

Better than all was General MacArthur's recognition of the Bohol Area Command as a regular fighting unit, and when Pedro Lopez rowed back, it was as a major. Strengthened and encouraged both by adequate equipment and the offensive, news of American victories, the guerrillas took the Japanese, attacking with resistless fury. Before long, it was from these dead that littered the woods and highways, and bawled the one city still under his control a frantic commander Great to Manila for help.

of General days, and at last the radio that told of the landing of General MacArthur and President Osmeña on Leyte. Taking the long way more to his small boat, Major Lopez again pulled in hand, drudging way, and at the end raised his raw, bleeding hand in a snappy salute. . . .

GEORGE CREEL





*The Sun Never Sets On the Mighty*

## A BIT OF HEAVEN ON LUZON!

A TRIBUTE TO U. S. ARMY NURSES

They had come quickly toward us... out of sort of a hut hidden in the trees. I was still a little woozy from the morphine. But they were *real girls*, all right—I could tell that... American girls in Army Nurses' uniforms!

A mortar shell had wrecked my "Jeep" near Rosario that morning, and the shell fragments had messed me up pretty bad. The medics had done a swell job as they always do. And the tough, young pilot of our "Jeep", who had made that baby do its stuff in the fight, certainly knew how to make it step softly.

But, heck, when a fellow's hurt, thousands of miles from home, thinking of his mother and his own bed, an American nurse with her clean look and gentle hands, is *just like a bit of Heaven*. She's the

best medicine and morale-builder in the world.

Yes, the Medics of the Army are doing a marvelous job. Their record of wounded saved is outstanding. But a big share of the credit for this record rightfully goes to American girls who proudly wear the uniforms of the U. S. Army Nurse Corps.

A measure of credit should also go to the tough, dependable "Jeeps" which serve so often as emergency ambulances.

This is one more evidence of "Jeep" versatility now serving the war. After the war the "Jeep" will serve the needs of the farm, of industry, of business and of many individuals around the clock, around the year, around the world.

Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo 1, Ohio.





Associated Press

RAISING THE FLAG ON MT. SURIBACHI, IWO JIMA

**Make Way for Peace**

- - - - -

*By Robert R. Mullen*



# God's Christmas Is for Everybody

Text: Matthew 2:1-12

International Sunday School Lesson for December 26

BY WILLIAM E. GILROY, D. D.

The lessons we have been studying in the Ten Commandments, interpreted in the light of their fulfillment in Christ's new commandment of love, emphasizing what we owe to God and man, find their fitting climax in this Christmas lesson on what God has done for us.

The New Testament never makes any separation between God and man. The life and character of man are always linked with the life and character of God, and the rule of the Christian life is that men should be "godly" in being like God. Jesus admonishes His disciples to be "perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is perfect."

He makes God's forgiveness of us parallel with our forgiveness of others. "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

In everything man's duty and privilege are established in God's unlimited mercy and grace. God's resources of love are man's resources of life. A world with no God might well be a world without duties or obligations. The law of the jungle, the law of ruthless selfishness and greed might then be the law of man's life.

All this is in the old, yet ever new Christmas story. We have it in our lesson in the story of the birth of Jesus, but the whole significance of that birth and of God's greatest gift of love is summed up in the words in John 3:16, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever

believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The gift of God must be accepted by man's act of will in believing. God's free gift depends upon man's free acceptance.

God's world is not one of moral or spiritual compulsion, tho man's choice and action are subject to the laws inherent in the universe and in human life.

God's great love and His gift are for all. "Whosoever" is a broad and inclusive word. The democracy of God's kingdom is more vital and real than that of any democracy of man. The poor, the lowly, the forgotten, the neglected, are as much the recipients of God's grace as the rich, the learned, and the distinguished.

In fact, the humanly great are so apt to feel their self-sufficiency and their lack of dependence on God that His love and His gifts are often most appropriated by those who feel most their weakness and their need. So true is this that Paul dwelt upon God's choice of the weak, the despised, and "the things that are not" (I Corinthians 1:26-31).

So, God's Christmas is for everybody. The Babe of Bethlehem, whom the Wise Men and the shepherds sought is the Christ who is near to us all—the Babe who grew to manhood among men, manifesting His love toward the dying to save them, living to enrich and glorify them. Our Christmas will not be real unless we find Him and make "the unsearchable riches of Christ" our own.

## 'Tiger of Malaya' Just a Tabby-Cat

MANILA (IP)—Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita was described by his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Akio Muto this week as a kindly commander who never condoned any atrocities in the Philippines and who, in fact, ordered the prisoners of war be well-treated.

Muto was the first witness called as the defense began its attempt to prove Yamashita innocent. Clarke of Altoona, Pa., declared the defense would prove that Yamashita commanded less than half of the troops in the Philippines and that he never ordered his men to commit atrocities.

Through Muto's testimony, the defense sought to shift blame for the rape of Manila and other atrocities through the islands to imperial headquarters.

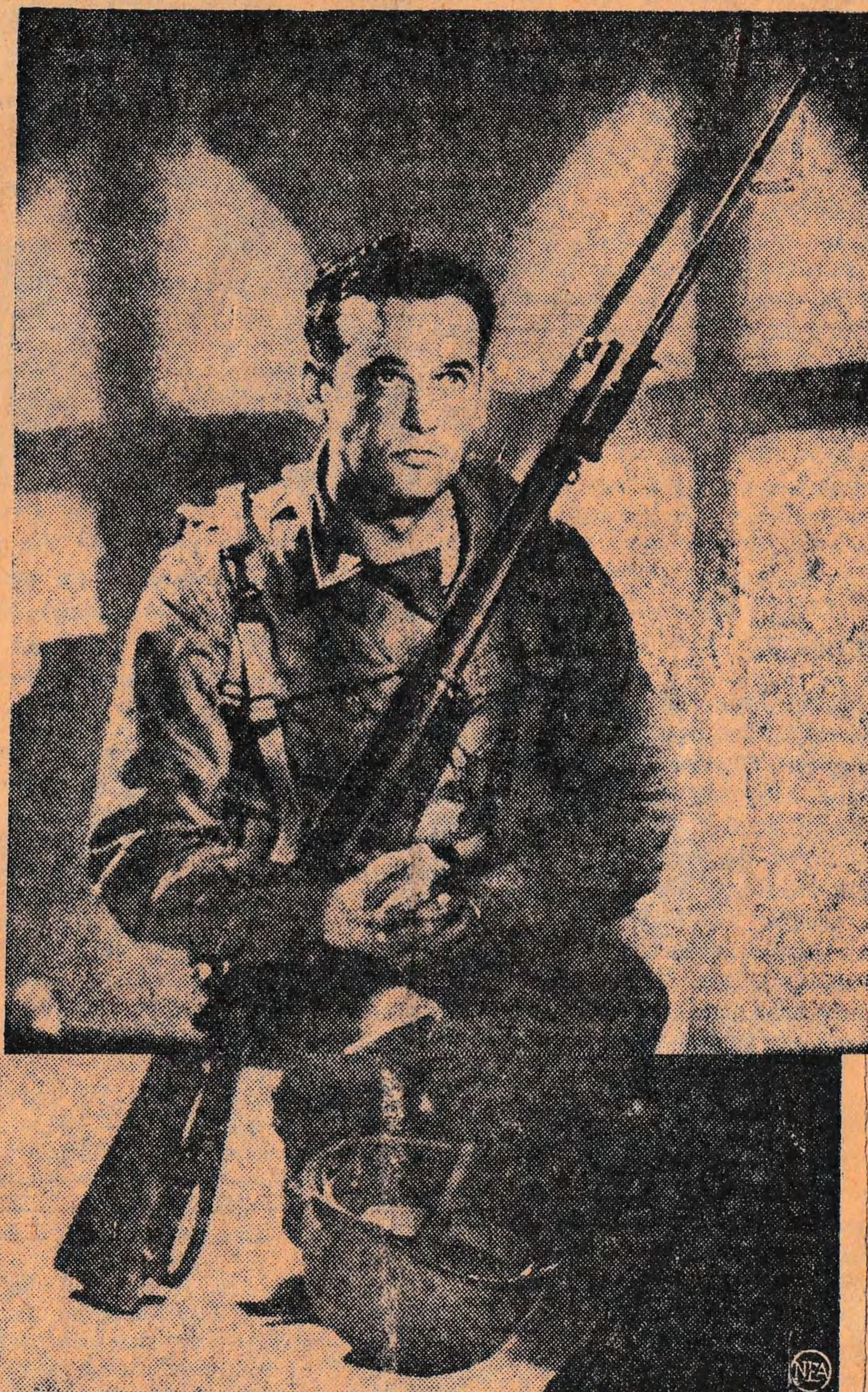
Muto said Yamashita never visited the war camps personally but that he ordered kind-treatment for the prisoners.

## Our Poet Laureate

Just think of all the records kept, how many planes are flown; how many ships go down at sea,

In every battle zone. How much the war-time factories turn out in certain hours; how many countries we must feed, and what each one devours; how many men are overseas, how many bonds are sold, and almost everything that's done is on a list, we're told. But here are things no list will count: the empty arms that ache, the tears that fall from weeping eyes, or all the hearts that break. —Lyla Myers.

## Christmas Prayer of Men Everywhere



He's only one of millions, but he typifies the spirit that all American fighting men will have as they kneel to offer a Christmas prayer. Be they on bloody Tarawa, in mud-bound Italy, the steaming jungles of New Guinea, in England, Iceland, China, India somewhere afloat on foe-infested waters or in the training camps at home—in all their hearts will be the same prayer—for victory, a speedy peace and the return of good will among men.



## MILITARY TRAINING AND EDUCATION

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY military training has often come up since the end of the war and has been bitterly debated. Advocates of the plan put forth the argument that in this day of specialized, scientific warfare highly trained men in the art of modern fighting are a vital necessity to the nation's security. They could have no more sounder basis for their views. We must have men available who know what it is all about if and when war breaks forth again.

Opponents of this training program say that the taking of young men in their late teens deprives them of the opportunity of going on to college and that at the end of a year or two of service they would lose the incentive to return.

But there is no reason why both sides can't win.

Why not have a program whereby young men of 18, upon finishing high school, would be inducted into the army and sent to college. Their day could be broken into half—say the morning and part of the afternoon for university study and the rest of the afternoon for the study of military science. Fifteen-day furloughs could be granted over the Christmas holidays and during the summer, the remainder of the summer being given to field problems and maneuvers. They could be stationed near their homes giving them chances to go home on weekends.

That a program similar to this would work has already been proven by the army's ASTP programs which sent men to school to study languages, mathematics and other subjects for specialized training in the army. The army also is presently operating colleges for troops awaiting return from overseas. Educational centers have been maintained for unprivileged men, many of whom could not read or write before entering service.

The program in general would attain three main objectives. It would raise the educational standards of the nation as a whole; it would provide the country with a highly trained and specialized army ready for action at any time; and it would bring forth a higher quality of leadership by giving the army a chance to watch a man through two years of college and so judge him by his marks and general demeanor.—Fred S. Cook.

## RIGHT OR WRONG, GEN. PATTON IS A GREAT SOLDIER

GEN. GEORGE S. "BLOOD AND GUTS" PATTON is back in the limelight again. This time he reportedly got into a jam with his superior officer, Gen. Ike Eisenhower, over administration problems in Bavaria and was removed from command. In the army even generals can't argue with their superiors and get away with it.

But if Patton has been the stormy petrel of the American army he was also the biggest headache of the opposing German forces. Those words "Patton's tanks are in the open" have more than once stirred the hearts and spirits of an America that waited anxiously for word of the victory which would bring their boys back home to stay.

It was at St. Lo after a long stalemate that "Blood and Guts" and his Third Army broke through the Nazi cordons and raced madly across France, gaining territory with such rapidity that maps had to be flown to them.

Colorful, smiling George Patton won his way into the hearts of the American people and achieved the hero's worship of every man who fought under him.

If at times he has been rash and said or done things that at the time seemed unwarranted, do not condemn him harshly. He also won great victories—his men will tell you that Patton never sent a man where he himself would not go. He was a man's man, a soldier's soldier. When an officer complained that a river was too wide to cross, Patton said "swim it" and swam it himself first to prove it could be done.

There was the incident of slapping a soldier's face in Italy—but the GI went back to his unit a few days later and admitted that Patton had done him a favor.

There was also the story of a young tank man who was wounded and lay beside a road in France close to the front lines. Worried about his injured arm and falling into German hands he was assured that he would be all right by a man who bandaged him and aided him. That man was Gen. Patton.

And how many know that Patton never collected a cent of his salary as a general throughout the war—every penny of it went into Army Emergency relief—the fund to help enlisted men with financial troubles.

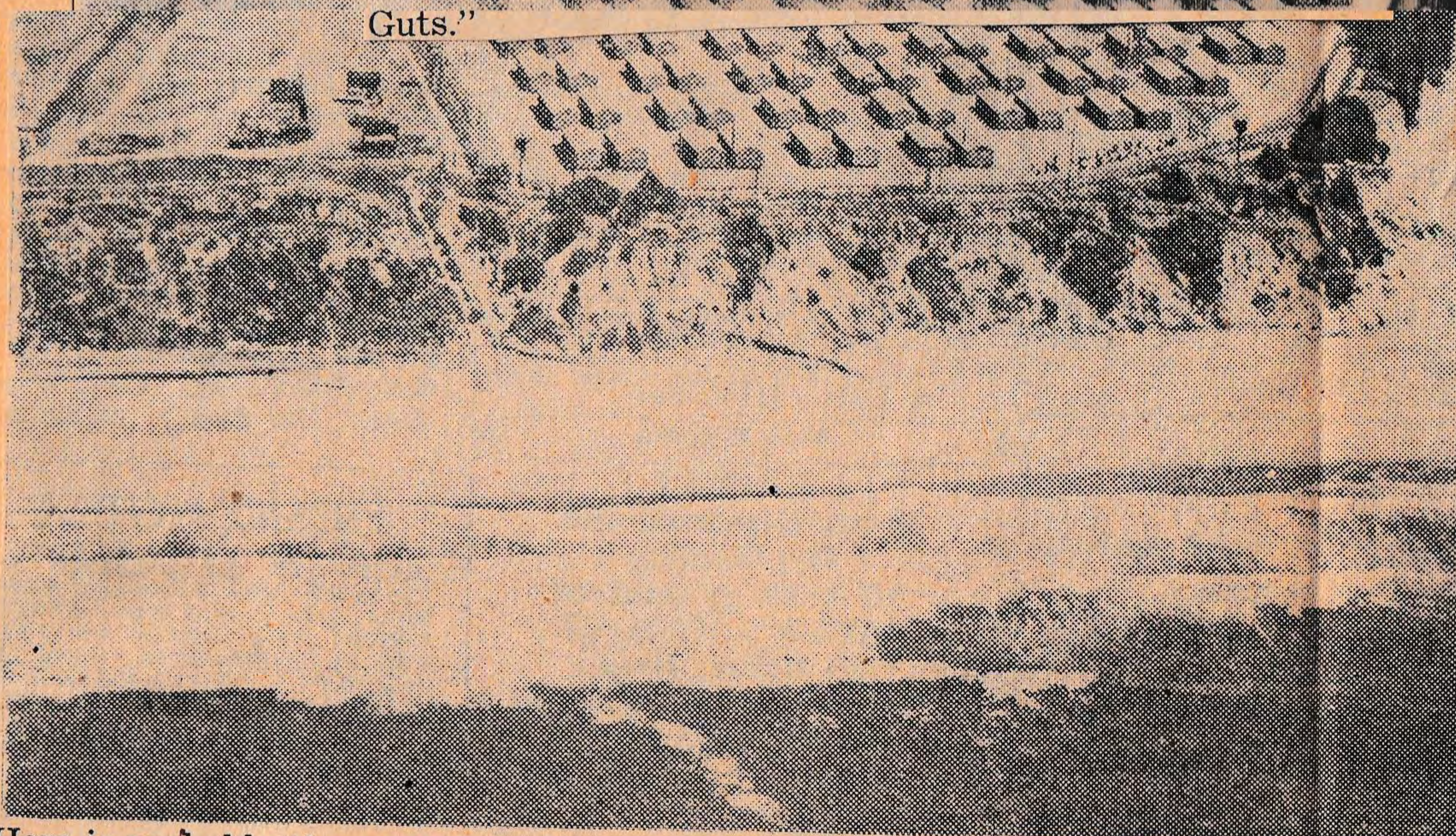
It was Patton who upon his return to the United States after the fall of Germany broke down and cried before a vast audience in Boston. "Don't waste your applause on me," he said, "save it for my boys—they were the heroes, not I."

Did ever a general pay a greater tribute to his men than Patton did that day?

Wrong or right no man could have earned or deserved a greater place in the hearts of his people than Gen. George S. Patton. In time history shall place him with the great generals of the world.

If at times he has erred, remember to err is human and no man could have been more human than "Blood and Guts."

Guts."



Here is probably the most detail-complete photograph ever taken of Camp McQuaide military buildings, cypress and eucalyptus trees. It was taken from a U.S. Navy blimp by PFC James E. Deal, Overs & Shorts photographer.





Here is probably the most detail-complete photograph ever taken of Camp McQuaide—washed by the waters of Monterey bay, its even rows of military buildings, cypress and eucalyptus trees. It was taken from a U.S. Navy blimp at an elevation of about 110 feet September 7, 1945, by PFC James E. Deal, Overs & Shorts photographer.

—(U.S. Signal Corps Photo.)



Prior to Miss Kissich's talk, H. A. Hyde was introduced by Irene Hopkins, who, in observance of the annual "begonia day," had decorated the tables with tuberous begonias. Hyde spoke briefly and presented a holly tree which was received by Helen Cunningham.



HEADQUARTERS  
BATTERY

97<sup>th</sup>

requests your  
attendance for dancing  
from 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m. on  
November 12, 1945

at 97<sup>th</sup> EM Club

Posey

Editor:

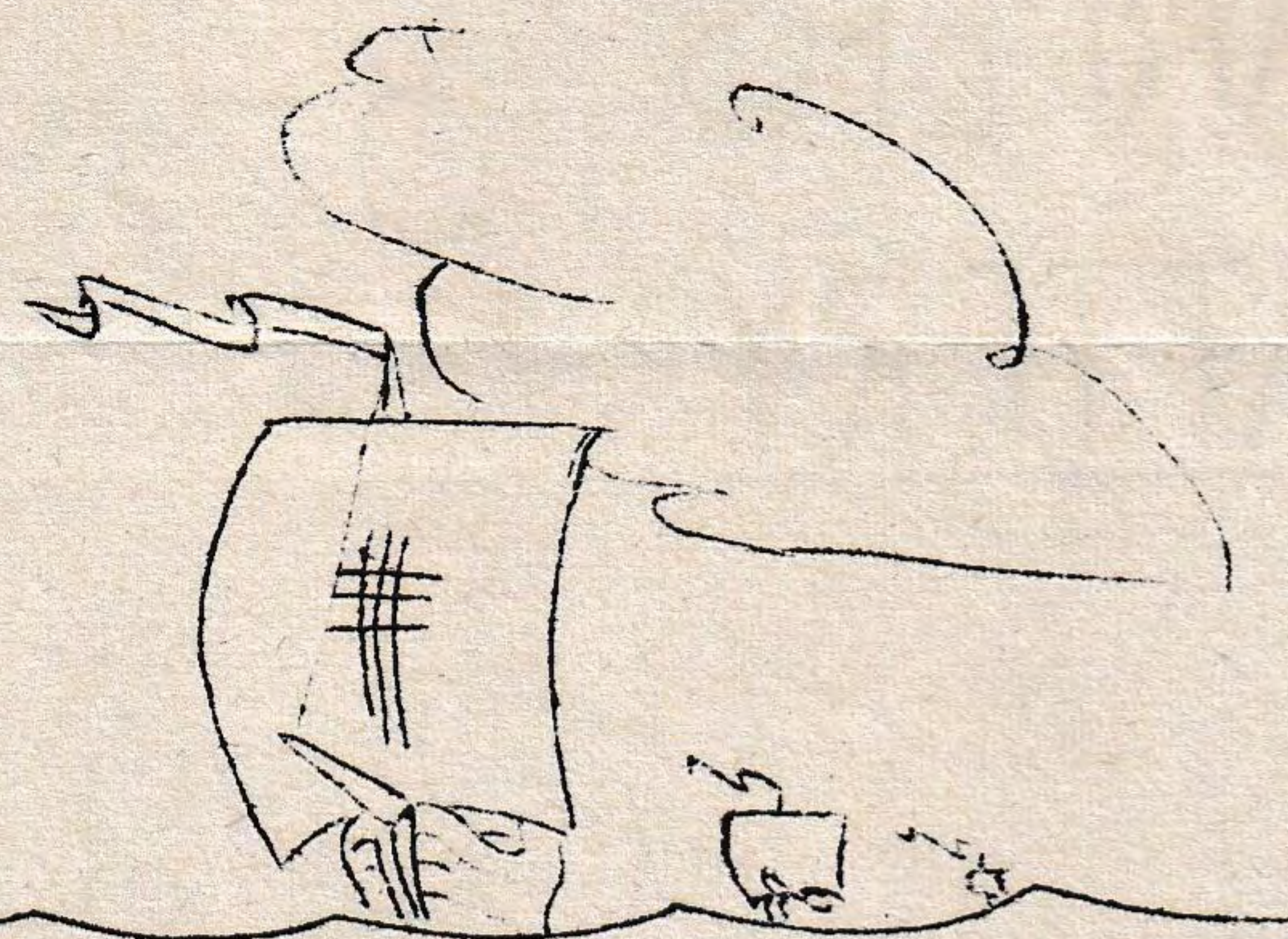
While on Leyte in the early stages of  
the invasion I heard a boast by Tokyo  
Rose which went something like this:  
"You are now prisoners and will never be  
able to leave this island." At that time  
we laughed it off as a joke, but to me it  
is beginning to look as if Tokyo Rose were  
right after all.

T/4 Daniel Areck,  
Engr. Pet. Sec., Eng. Depot.

Daily Pacifican  
Nov. 9 - 1945



453 yrs.  
 £ 1 month  
 AGO  
 COLUMBUS



discovered America.

In grateful acknowledgement to the sturdy draftees in Columbo's Navy this dance is dedicated. Don't envy them too much just because they had transportation. Through unknown perils they made their way unflinching to Shangri-La. No, don't scorn them either- They made it to the Western Hemisphere, and that's more than you've done. To our certain knowledge they were the last draftees who ever made it home, so to them this dance is commemorated.

# PROGRAM

All we know for sure is that there will be a dance from 2000 to 2400 on Monday 12 Nov 45. There are rumors, however, which force one to believe that refreshments will be served. All the girls and their chaperones are thanked by a grateful battery. That the dance is a success is due largely to the efforts of Noubar(Playboy) Ashjian who arranged for the girls, Lou (The Chest) Feronato, who is handling the rations, and Elsie (the C) Faulconer, who got the band.

## Rosey

Editor:

While on Leyte in the early stages of the invasion I heard a broadcast by Tokyo Rose which went something like this: "You are now prisoners and will never be able to leave this island." At that time we laughed it off as a joke, but to me it is beginning to look as if Tokyo Rose were right after all.

T/4 Daniel Areck,  
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Daily Pacifican  
 Nov. 9 - 1945



# U. S. War Toll Greatest in History

|                                                                                   |                                                                                   |                                                                                   |                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |  |
| American Revolution                                                               | War of 1812                                                                       | Mexican War                                                                       | Civil War (Union Losses)                                                           |
| Months 80                                                                         | 30                                                                                | 20                                                                                | 48                                                                                 |
| Deaths 4,044                                                                      | 1,877                                                                             | 1,721                                                                             | 110,070                                                                            |
|  |  |  |  |
| Civil War (Confederate Losses)                                                    | Spanish-American                                                                  | World War I                                                                       | World War II                                                                       |
| Months 48                                                                         | 4                                                                                 | 19                                                                                | 44                                                                                 |
| Deaths 74,524                                                                     | 345                                                                               | 50,510                                                                            | 201,367                                                                            |

Bloody World War II cost the United States almost as many lives as combined wars in this nation's history. Above chart shows duration of all wars involving U. S. and respective death tolls.

## Memorial Day Tributes Will Be Paid Valley's World War II Deceased

Men and women who have lost their lives while in the service of their country in World War II will be given special tribute at this year's observance of Memorial day, next Wednesday, in a program arranged by the American Legion.

The names of these men and women will be read during the ceremony at 10 a.m., at the city playground, Sudden and Main St., and added to the membership roster of the Legion. Speaker of the day will be Lt.-Comdr. R. L. Centner, commanding officer of Watsonville naval auxiliary air station and musical numbers will be furnished by the High school orchestra and Treble Clef. Phil Boyle is chairman. A state guard firing squad will take part in cemetery rites.

The following list is compiled from this newspaper's Roll of Honor files. If any names are omitted, relatives are requested to contact this office immediately in order that the servicemen or women's names may be added to the Roll of Honor in the city plaza and the Legion's roster.

### KILLED IN ACTION

William Richard Burns, Y1c  
Pvt. Robert P. McLennan  
James W. Rickel Jr., EM3c  
Robert Jay Wilson, S2c  
T/Sgt. Leo Edward Joseph Hoffman  
Robert W. Struve, QM1c  
Pvt. Jack L. Marlowe  
PFC Peter Dugger  
S/Sgt. Richard Lewis Harris  
Pvt. Cecil O. Fry  
David McQuillen, ARM3c  
T/Sgt. Clarence A. Ray  
PFC Arthur James Earl  
PFC Delford Louis Hamrick  
PFC Kenneth Lloyd Lapham  
PFC Julio N. Zepeda  
S/Sgt. George D. Kellogg  
Vernon E. Trevethan, MM3c  
PFC Henry S. Izumizaki  
Capt. Edward Lettunich  
Sgt. Mark R. Graves  
PFC Vincent Peter Spikula

Sgt. Hubert Curtis Jackson  
PFC Mahlon Alden Marshall  
Sgt. Earl Velasco  
2nd Lt. Vernon Baker  
Lt. (jg) John Crowe  
Charlie Ojeda, PhM2c  
PFC Paul Compton  
2nd Lt. Ted Flodberg  
William Weeks, ART2c  
Cpl. Lester Cloud  
PFC Lawrence Goff  
Pvt. Leroy Gillman  
Pvt. Donald Monroe  
Salvatore Sam Campagna, F1c  
Pvt. Eugene E. McGrath  
Pvt. Esperidion C. Bernido  
Pvt. William J. Crosetti

### DECEASED

#### WHILE IN SERVICE

2nd Lt. Opal Chilcote, ANC  
Pvt. Raymon W. Davis  
Pvt. Richard Kirby  
Cpl. Joe Gillis  
Lt. (jg) Joseph H. Heatwole  
Theodore J. Reh, RM1c  
Lt. Stanley N. Secondo  
Robert A. Knox, ARM3c  
Lt. Leroy S. Walton  
2nd Lt. Joseph C. Marsh  
Sgt. Troy V. DeMoss  
Cpl. Sam Wong  
Ens. Alfred R. Moore  
Pvt. Vernon B. Huntsman  
PFC Lloyd Benson  
Carroll Sandholdt, CBM

#### MISSING IN ACTION

PFC Leon Athen Elliott  
Sgt. Victor L. Gosney  
PFC Henry Stokes Hayden  
Sgt. Frank J. Jurach  
2nd Lt. Daren A. McIntyre  
T/Sgt. Serrafine Corrales  
John C. Conley, MoMM1c  
T/Sgt. Frank Mathews

### Decisive Dates

The European War ended after 2,076 days. Principal dates in the conflict included:

September 1, 1939 — Germans invade Poland.

September 3, 1939—Britain and France declare war.

April 9, 1940—Germans invade Norway, Denmark.

May 10, 1940—Hitler invades low countries.

May 31, 1940—British rescued from Dunkerque.

June 10, 1940—Italy declares war on France.

June 22, 1940—Petain Government signs armistice with Germany.

August 8, 1940—Luftwaffe begins air "blitz" on England.

June 22, 1941—Germans invade Russia.

December 7, 1941—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

December 11, 1941—Germany, Italy declare war on United States.

November 2, 1942—British shatter German line at El Alamein in Egypt.

November 8, 1942—Allied armies under Eisenhower landed in North Africa.

February 2, 1943—Russians win at Stalingrad, in war turning point.

May 13, 1943—Tunisian campaign ends.

July 10, 1943—Allies invade Sicily.

September 3, 1943—Italy surrenders unconditionally. Invasion begins.

June 6, 1944—Allies land in Normandy.

August 15, 1944—Allied armies invade Southern France.

August 25, 1944—Paris liberated.

September 12, 1944—United States First Army crosses German border.

December 16, 1944—Germans launch great counter-offensive.

March 7, 1945—Rhine crossed at Remagen.

March 24, 1945—British-American forces drive over Rhine.

April 25, 1945—United States-Soviet troops link at Torgau.

May 1, 1945—Nazis announced Hitler's death.

May 2, 1945—Berlin falls.

May 7, 1945—Germany capitulates unconditionally, after surrenders in Northern Italy, part of Austria, Denmark, Holland and Northwest Germany.

**P PEACHES**  
OR SLICED—CHOICE RIPE FRUIT

**Is Coffee** 2-Lb Jar  
BRAND

**GAR PEAS**  
— SMALL, SWEET VARIETY

**ANUT BUTTE**  
—FANCY HOMOGENIZED—2-Lb. Jar 45

**OATS** Small Pkg.  
REGULAR

**AGHETTI**

IL, ETC., AMERICAN BEAUTY—ALL VAR



as combined wars in this nation  
duration of all wars involving U. S. and respective death tolls.

tack Pearl Harbor.  
December 11, 1941—C

"WE KEPT THE FAITH, BUDDY!"





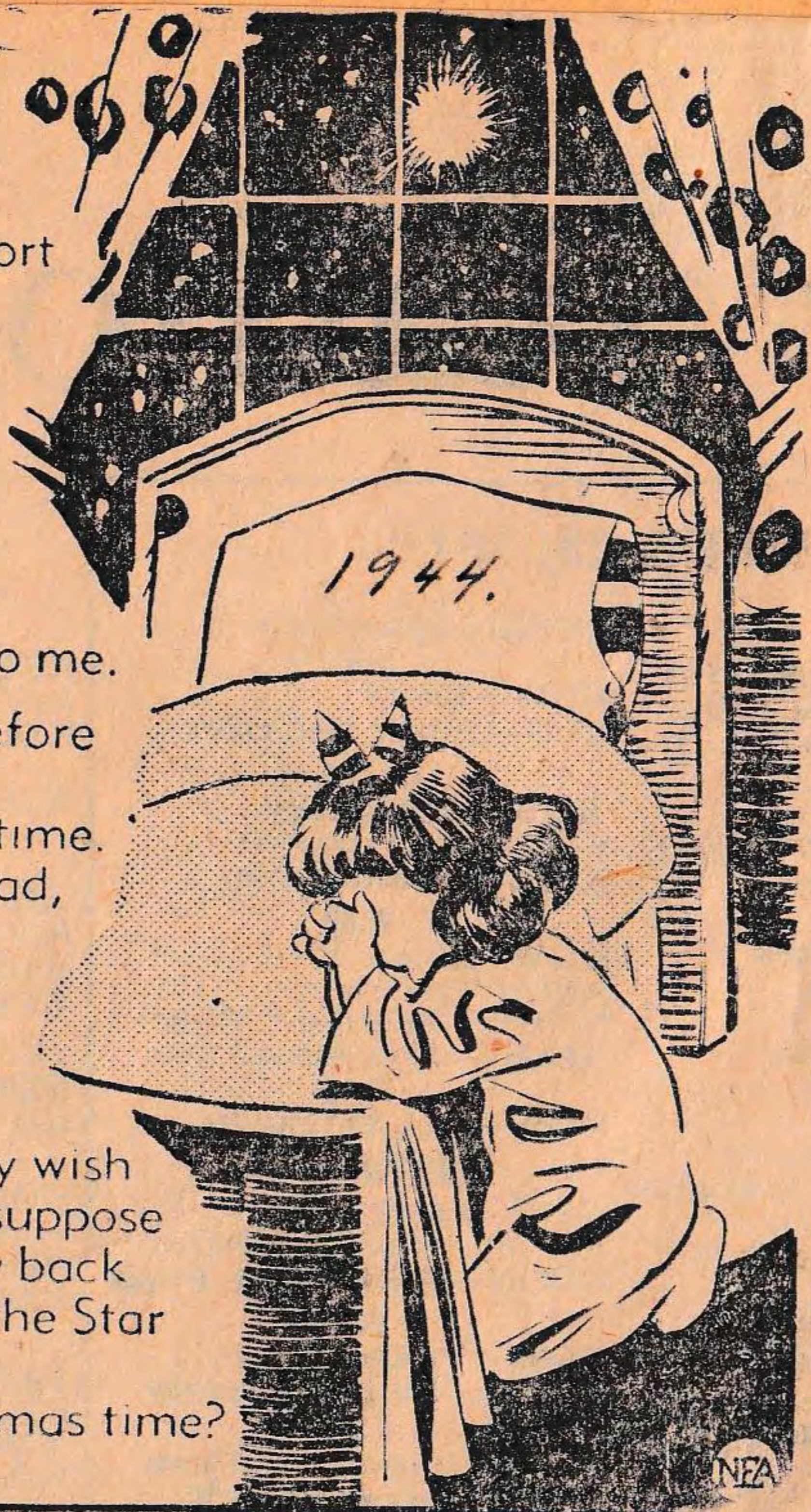
## CHRISTMAS PRAYER

By Robert Duncan

DEAR LORD, my prayer  
Is going to be a different sort  
This year, last Christmas time  
I was just a little girl.  
This year I'm five  
Instead of asking for  
A whole big bunch of toys  
And pretty things to wear,  
I'm going to humbly pray  
That you'll bring Daddy back to me.

You see, I didn't understand before  
That he was going far away  
To fight, and stay a long, long time.  
But now I know why Mother's sad,  
And why the star  
Is hanging in the window  
I'm five, and understand

And so, dear Lord, since you  
And Santa Claus can't make my wish  
Come true this year, don't you suppose  
That you could bring my Daddy back  
Before another year, and have the Star  
Of Bethlehem become  
The one and only star at Christmas time?  
Amen.



A mighty fortress is our God,  
A bulwark never failing;  
Our helper He amid the flood  
Of mortal ills prevailing.

## FOR ALL-OUT DEFENSE

"The Almighty shall be thy Defense"  
(Job 22:25)

"He only is my Rock, and my Salvation:  
He is my Defense, I shall not be moved"  
(Psalm 62:6)

## YANKEE DOODLES

By Caborn

From Bot on Leyte (Carracona) Nov. 1945



"... Hey, didn't I see you at Leyte ... how'n hell did you get discharged so quick?!!..."

## "Somewhere in The Philippines"

And now the morning world lifts out of  
darkness—

the tiger-lily sky, the tawny hills  
gilded and spilling warm, uncertain light  
over the saffron streaks of the bamboo trees,  
and the stream that runs pure gold away  
from me  
to be lost in a delicate brilliance of jeweled  
green.

This washed and glowing world, this flushed  
and flowing  
creation of light from the hidden heart of  
ugly

this golden awakening to a glittering day,  
peace cupped in the shining hollow of the  
hills,  
with the bird-cries curling upward to the  
brim  
and the small stream bubbling through its  
leaf-gilt lane—  
this is the world we have doubted through  
the night.  
Here is the moment of promise, the flash of  
perception,  
the heart's unassailable day, though at this  
instant  
a shadow should beat its way out of the  
blossoming gold  
to stagger the air with noise, the light with  
darkness,  
and dash impossible ruin over the land.

Give the ruined earth to the shadow, to the  
shut eye,  
to the heart in darkness, the mind still  
tangled with night—  
this is the hour of birth, of being, of light.

ROBERT PEEL



## BACK HOME FOR KEEPS



**You feel his hand** closing tight over yours . . .  
you *hear* his voice speaking straight to your  
heart . . . you *know* this is not just for an hour,  
not just for a day. *This is for keeps.*



