



rd University's R. O. T. C. marched
stall and U. S. Army officers, at
International

Special Edition: Second Anniversary of Combat

45th Division News

JULY 10, 1943

PRINTED IN

GERMANY

VOL. V. No 38

Thunderbirds Came Out of Storm To Invade Sicily July 10, 1943

45th Helped Finish Hitler And Mussolini

Two long and eventful years have passed since the 45th Division, fresh from the training camps of the United States, blasted its way out of a storm to land on the southern beaches of the island of Sicily.

To many a Thunderbird, the date of this introduction into combat is as memorable as his own birthday, July 10, 1943.

Some infantrymen died before they crossed the narrow belt of sand. Others drowned without ever setting foot on a hostile shore, cut down by the Italian beach defenses. Others, only a few, trudged the whole weary way across the island, up the Italian boot from Salerno to Rome, up through to the Vosges, and into Germany to Munich.

Today, the 45th is one of the most honored divisions of World War II. Five thousand 402 officers and men had been decorated by the American government by the latter part of June, and foreign decorations bring the

Croix de Guerre For Division Flag

Describing the 45th as "a magnificent major unit," Gen. Charles DeGaulle, President of the French provisional government, this week ordered the citation of this division.

The citation entitles the division to add the Croix de Guerre with Palms to the division flag.

number of individual decorations to more than 5,500. Many more will be decorated for their contributions to the 45th's fighting efficiency before the records are closed.

103,367 PW's Taken

A division's strength is something more than 15,000 men. In its campaigns in Europe, this division took 103,367 prisoners, most of them Germans. How many it killed or wounded, no one will ever know.

Field Marshal Kesselring of the German army, who vainly sought to push the 45th into the sea at Anzio to eliminate the famous beachhead, disclosed upon his capture that he considered the 45th one of the two finest in the American Army. The other was the Third, a division often found fighting on our right or left in the difficult campaigns.

Kesselring had many opportunities to estimate the worth of the Thunderbirds as they pushed his picked mountain troops and his SS men back, back and back in the Italian mountains.

He became reacquainted with Thunderbird aggressiveness and determination when he succeeded von Rundstedt in command of the defense of the Western Front.

2600 Thunderbirds Died

The cost of these campaigns may be read in the record. After establishing a record of 511 days of combat, the 45th counted its casualties at more than 27,000—second highest in the war so far for an American division.

Two hundred 13 officers and 3,437 enlisted men of the 45th were killed in action. Seven hundred 40 officers and 12,989 men were wounded. One hundred 56 officers and 3,459 men were at

some time listed as missing in action. It's combat mission in Europe ended, the 45th halted in Munich, and there garrisoned one of the largest cities in Europe, and one of the two most im-

portant cities in Germany from the point of view of the Nazi party. The Thunderbirds had had a major share in the taking of Munich, as they had in the taking of Nuremberg,

Aschaffenburg, Homburg, Epinal, Rome and Palermo.

But the names of little places will

(Continued on Page 4)



TWO YEARS with the 45th

Service Clubs



al edy, song and dance routines by d O'Connor and Ryan and several songs by Foster. Ray Eberle vocalizes one tune with his orchestra and Bobby Brooks quartet is in for a number, too. The show moves fast with a good supply of laughs along the way.

brother's ranch is in jeopardy due to help shortage. Jane returns to Hollywood and brings back Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, W. C. Fields and Sammy Kaye and orchestra to attract workers to the orange picking chore.



Library News

By Misses Martha Orendorf, Alice I. Sallee and Patricia McWhorter

TEN YEARS IN JAPAN

By Ambassador Joseph C. Crew

The complete inside story of the decade of conflict, intrigue, and surprise that culminated in the inevitable tragedy of war, told through Mr. Grew's diaries, State Department dispatches, and private diplomatic correspondence.

THE COLUMNISTS

By Charles F. Fisher

Brief personality sketches, rather on the humorous and satiric side, of such columnists as Walter Winchell, Dorothy Thompson, Drew Pearson, explaining how they came to be high prizes of opinion and appraising their value.

THE ROAD TO TEHERAN: THE STORY OF RUSSIA AND AMERICA, 1871-1943

By Foster Rhea Dulles

An impartial account of the relations between Russia and America from 1871 to the recent meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

THE ANGEL WITH THE TRUMPET

By Ernst Lothar

Although ostensibly the story of a life in Vienna, this novel of four generations of the Alt family is in reality the story of Vienna itself, from 1883 to the coming of the Nazis.

THEATER Table

Movies

1830 & 2030
1845 & 2045
1830 & 2030
1830 & 2030
1830 & 2030
1830 & 2030
1830 & 2030

Location of Theaters

No. 1—52nd & Indiana, No. 4—5th & Main
No. 2—35th & Indiana, No. 5—Chaffee & Ohio
No. 3—14th & Indiana, No. 6—59th & Indiana

Of June 3rd Through June 9

PLAYING AT THEATERS						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Trudy Quinn - Lew	SAT.		SUN.	SUN.	SAT.	
Cartoon						
O'Hea - Jack	SUN. MON.	THU. FRI.	TUE. WED.	TUE. WED.	SUN. MON.	THU. FRI.
Rath - Alan	TUE.	SAT.	THU.	THU.	TUE.	SAT.
O'Connell - cartoon	WED. THU.		FRI. SAT.	FRI. SAT.	WED. THU.	
Edger - Fields - Passing	FRI.	TUE.			FRI.	TUE.
Jack - No. 26		SUN. MON.				SUN. MON.
HERE - James El - Parade		WED.	SAT.	SAT.		WED.
Michael - Eckhart - (No. 4)			MON.	MON.		

14th Ar

Co. Reserve Command

Know your COMMANDERS



If you see a Colonel steaming past your barracks as though he had orders to report to Washington on the double, it's probably Lt. Col. Daniel H. Hudelson, popular chief of the Reserve Command, out for an evening stroll.

He's the Colonel who invited his new staff out for a walk at Camp Chaffee "to see the camp" and proceeded to roll off 5 1/4 miles in 45 minutes to the tune of:

"Here's the FX."

"Where?"

"Back there!"

When commanding the 68th Armored Infantry Battalion, Col. Hudelson led his men for one march of seven miles in 57 minutes, and for another tremendous drive of 18 miles in three hours and 18 minutes.

The men who have served under him swear by him—at the



LT. COL. DANIEL H. HUDELSON

times they might have been swearing at him, they were saving their breath for the hill ahead.

They tell of his calling almost everyone by his first name—of knowing things about them that even the men in the barracks didn't know, of never calling on anyone to do anything that he wouldn't do himself.

There's the story of the new recruit who asked why the Colonel didn't ride out the marches in the command jeep and was told by a sweating Tec 5 beside him: "The old man doesn't like to be held back!"

One of the best shots in the Division, Col. Hudelson was a firing member of the California National Guard Rifle and Pistol teams for 12 years. He fired on the winning team in the National Infantry team matches at Camp Perry, O., in 1936, and went on to win the Marine Corps Cup over 3,000 competitors, in a match shoot over the 600- and 1,000-yard courses. He was awarded the Distinguished Rifleman's Badge the same year.

On two occasions he has shot "possible" scores in the Wimbledon Cup Match—20 shots at 1,000 yards; any gun—any sights.

The Colonel learned about the tough fighting of this war the hard way when, in 1942, he attended the British Commando Training School in Scotland and the Street Fighting Wing of the London District School of Tactics in England.

But opponents who played against the University of California at Los Angeles in 1923 and 1924 have a way of remembering a husky end named Hudelson, and insist that the Commandos could only have added the finishing touches.

Col. Hudelson became the 56th citizen of Crowder, Mo., when he entered this world on April 27, 1904. His family moved to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1913. He attended public schools there, entering U.C.L.A. in 1923. From 1919 to 1925, he was a member of the R.O.T.C.

In 1925 he enlisted as a private in the 160th Infantry of the California National Guard. Four months later he was commissioned 2nd lieutenant. With the Guard he commanded 11 different companies in the 160th Infantry during the next 15 years, and was Regimental Adjutant for 1 1/2 years.

During this time he rose, in civilian life, to become an executive with the Standard Oil Company of California.

When the National Guard was mobilized as part of the Army in 1941, Col. Hudelson, then a Major and Asst. G-3 of the 40th Infantry Division, began his wartime service. Later he joined the 185th Infantry where he served as Executive Officer and Battalion Commander. There he received the promotion to Lieutenant Colonel—the rank he now holds.

The Colonel came to the 14th Armored Division in October, 1942, and has served successively as Commander of the 1st Battalion, 62nd Armored Infantry Regiment (later, the 68th Armored Infantry Battalion); Commander of Division Trains; and Commander of the Reserve Command.

The military schooling of the popular Colonel is almost a key to the "attack" emphasis he has stressed in all his training of troops. In 1934 he attended the Company Officers Course at Fort Benning, Ga.; in 1940, the Command and General Staff Course at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; in 1941, the Fort Ord, Cal. Field Tactical School.

Assigned for training at the British Commando School in 1942 and to the Street Fighting Wing of the London District School of Tactics, Col. Hudelson rounded out the year by attending the Amphibious Training Command Staff School at Camp Edwards, Mass. In 1913, he attended the course in Attack of Field Fortifications at Camp Belvoir, Va.

If ever this Division has to get some place in a hurry, over terrain that vehicles can't cross, the enemy's due for a surprise if they count on delays. For the men who march with Col. Hudelson are going to get there ahead of schedule. And you can bet your next month's pay that if he is in charge, the Colonel will be walking right with them.

Service Clubs



Here's a gal who is a little too careless to pass inspection. The M. P.'s would find her name is Pat Starling. She will be seen in Charles R. Roger's, "Song Of The Open Road."

THEATER Table

Movies

20 & 2030
15 & 2045
30 & 2030.
30 & 2030.
30.
90 & 1500.

Location of Theaters

No. 1—52nd & Indiana, No. 4—5th & Ross.
No. 2—35th & Indiana, No. 5—Chaffee & Ohio.
No. 3—14th & Indiana, No. 6—59th & Indiana.

Shows Week Starting Today

THEATER	PLAYING AT THEATERS					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
HERE s El- oman	SAT.		SUN.	SUN.	SAT.	
Rise	SUN. MON.	THU. FRI.	TUE. WED.	TUE. WED.	SUN. MON.	THU. FRI.
ngers.	TUE.	SAT.	THU.	THU.	TUE.	SAT.
Dale Evans Sons of the Pioneers Easy Life The Green Line—Terry-Toon.						
THE ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN—Frederic March, Alexis Smith, Donald Crisp. Universal Newsreel No. 301.	WED. THU.		FRI.	FRI.	WED. THU.	
DOUBLE INDEMNITY — Barbara Stanwick, Fred MacMurray, Edward G. Robinson. Army-Navy Screen Magazine No. 23.	FRI.	TUE. WED.			FRI.	TUE. WED.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Donald O'Con- nor, Susanna Foster. The Tree Surgeon—Color Cartoon. Universal Newsreel No. 299.		SUN. MON.	SAT.	SAT.		SUN. MON.
SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD—Ed- gar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, W. C. Fields. Angel Puss—Looney Tunes. The Immortal Blacksmith (No. 3 only). All American News No. 83 (No. 4 only).			MON.	MON.		

ck Car-
"Song

14th Ar

CO - 500th AFA BN.

Know your COMMANDERS



They're thinking of combat a lot down in the 14th Armored Division's crack 500th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, and in the last issue of "The Cannoneer" published by the Division's Artillery Battalions, a 500th reporter proclaimed Battalion Commander Lt.



COL. DALE V. SWANSON

Col. Dale V. Swanson as "the man we would like to have in command when we hit a beachhead."

The 500th's Colonel is the 500th's star rooter at any athletic contest, his booming voice guaranteed to bring a man home from third or to deliver a neat line single with the bases loaded. He leaves no doubt as to whom he is pulling for, and the men like to see him on the sidelines. They talk of his rooting ability at the same time they talk of his fairness, his ability as a Field Artilleryman, his capability as Battalion Commander. And, in the hard-bitten way of Artillerymen everywhere, they call him: "Big Red."

A football coach and physical director of a Noblesville, Ind., High School in civilian life, Colonel Swanson is a great believer in athletics—played to win. He says: "I believe in playing every game to win. To play it hard and clean and to put everything into it. And I want my opponent to play the same way. I want him to try as hard as he can to beat me, for that's what I'm going to try to do to him."

"But athletics," the Colonel adds, "are of only secondary importance now." They enter into his battalion's life as a diversion—an exciting one, but still on a very minor note. The big things are the guns, the training, the basic fundamentals of the Army—every man knowing his job and the job of the man above him.

"Our role in battle," the Colonel says, "is to support other arms. I have the greatest respect for the tankers and infantrymen and believe our one aim is to work with them, to support them in the attack." At the recent combined arms demonstration at Fort Knox, Ky., in which his 500th Armored Field Artillery took part along with picked Battalions of Engineers and Infantry, Colonel Swanson's men, in a tremendous exhibition of fire power, showed a delighted audience of Army Commanders how well they had carried the fundamentals of their training into battle practice.

Colonel Swanson was born in the little town of Atwood, Ind., in 1904. He went to the public schools there, graduating from High School in 1922, with a scholarship to Purdue University.

His fondest memories of those days are of the High School basketball team. Only 17 boys were in the school and eight of them came out for basketball. There was no gym and little equipment. They set up hoops and practiced in the school yard—often in the mud and snow. Yet this team managed to win the district championships to work its way into the semi-finals of the state championship play-off.

The Colonel refers to this team when he points out what athletics can mean to an American boy. The Coach became the Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, the center is a Lieutenant in the State Police, one of the guards became a leading architect, one of the forwards a well known Indiana political figure, and the other, an Assistant Superintendent of a State Institution. "They came out pretty well," the Colonel observes, while failing to point out that the fifth man of the team is now the head of an Armored Field Artillery Battalion.

Colonel Swanson began his military career at Purdue when he enrolled in the R.O.T.C., which was then headed by a Major named Lesley J. McNair. In his junior year, Colonel Swanson was carrying a heavy schedule of chemistry and education courses, as well as playing guard on Purdue's football team, and he decided to drop R.O.T.C.

The man who was to head the Army Ground Forces in World War II persuaded him to continue his military education—and in 1927, Dale V. Swanson received his commission as a 2nd Lt.

in the Field Artillery degree.

He went to Indiana State University for his Education, and when he was to marry in his family, a boy 12 and

Colonel Swanson was 20 years when he was a teacher of mathematics and called into active service and Regimental Sergeant Major of the 1st Armored Division, at Fort Knox, Ky.

From October 1918 to 1919, he was a member of the course at the Commandant's School at Fort Worth, Kans., and was

Pearl Harbor and he was ordered to the 1st Armored Corps, where he was assigned to Charles L. Scott, and went with the Commandant's School center in California.

In September 1918, he was assigned to Sill, Okla., as part of the 1st Armored Division. Upon his return to the command of the 14th still in com-



part she needed on Japan in the movies, namely, the command ever since the 14th still in com-



C.-J. Photo.

WHAT TO DO with this title trophy of the old Central Golf Association, which he won in 1919, is Henry Heyburn's worry. See story below.

Tri-State New, Not Renewal, Read Concedes

By EARL RUBY.

Lee S. Read, president of the Tri-State Golf Association, which opens its annual tournament at Audubon Saturday, is ready to concede to Middlesboro the honor of possessing the original Tri-State tournament. The ancient joust, for which he believed his links baby was named, and for which he thought the young'un might substitute, had a different name. It was the Central States Championship, conducted by the Central Golf Association. Henry Heyburn, Louisville, won the Central States of 1919 and placed the massive Thomas J. Taggart Trophy on display at the Louisville Country Club. The association dissolved before another

meet was played and the big cup remains in Henry's possession.

There was talk of his placing it back in competition in the Tri-State this week, but Henry isn't sure he has the right to do so.

Meanwhile, Read and his helpers are establishing tournament headquarters at the Kentucky Hotel. Teams from Indiana and Ohio will begin to arrive Thursday. More than 125 players are expected to compete in this very popular two-day excursion.

OPEN ECHO—On five consecutive holes in the Kentucky Open at Shawnee last week-end, Walter Girdler, Jr., a Louisville Country Club amateur, bested the field . . . Walter was even threes on 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 on one round. He shot a par 3

on 12, birdie 3 on 13, birdie 3 on 14, birdie 2 on 15 and a par 4 on 16 . . . Lee Read was the auctioneer, w'ho obtained \$90 for the balls used in the play-off match.

COMING EVENTS—The Women's Falls Cities Golf Association will hold its bi-weekly invitational at the Cherokee links Tuesday . . . Mrs. E. E. Troyer, president, asks all contestants to bring their own caddies . . . The One-Day War Fund tournament at Standard Club is expected to draw more than 100 players. The entry fees of \$1 will go toward a fund for Nichols General Hospital . . . Bring your own caddy there, too, brother.

PROMOTION—Louisville's Walter Cisco, winner of the State

amateur championship in 1940 now serving with the Navy overseas, recently was made a full lieutenant.

The 39-cent ceiling for ungraded and unried tobacco and 3 1/2-cent ceiling on graded and tied leaf announced last week was 2 cents below the minimum requested by growers.

Labor Cost Doubles.

The tobaccomen contended today that the 39-cent ceiling on loose leaf as sold on the Florida and Georgia markets was in fact a "rollback" from last year when a ceiling of 41 cents was fixed on all flue-cured at the start of the season. Later, after most of the Florida-Georgia crop had been sold, O.P.A. reduced the ceiling on loose leaf to 38 cents, but the group today argued that the only effect of that action was to prevent the Middle and Old Belts from selling their tobacco loose and ungraded as they were threatening to do.

The group argued that labor, the biggest item in tobacco farming, had increased 100 per cent in cost since last year, and if the 2-

in retail prices.

Ragland explained, however, 3

Tobacco Comm To Be Called In

Kentucky's tobacco crop is so severely damaged by the drought that the Kentucky Farm Bureau's tobacco committee will be called to meet in Louisville at an early date to discuss the "trying situation," J. E. Stanford, executive secretary of the farm bureau, said yesterday.

Stanford said the committee, headed by Judge J. R. Lancaster, Georgetown, will survey the crop situation, which could be saved in large part by a heavy rain, and will discuss appeals for an increase in ceiling prices to relieve

Drought Is Costing Farmers Thousands, County Agents

Feed Situation Is Serious

Lexington, Ky., July 24 (AP)—

The extended drouth this summer has cost Kentucky farmers untold thousands of dollars in destroyed crops and pastures, County farm agents reported today at a conference at the University of Kentucky.

Large numbers of livestock are being sold for lack of feed, the county agents said, and farmers are becoming "desperate" in some areas of the state. Corn, alfalfa and clover were reported to be particularly hard hit by the dry weather.

Is First of Meetings.

The conference here was the first in a series of five meetings of farm agents to be held over the state this week to map plans for advising farmers on methods for balancing feed supplies and livestock as a result of the drouth.

The second meeting will be held tomorrow at Lebanon. Other

meetings are planned for Bowling Green, Wednesday; Somerset, Thursday, and Jackson, Friday. Counties represented at today's meeting included Boyle, Franklin, Fleming, Harrison, Nicholas, Powell, Rockcastle, Scott, Shelby, Washington and Woodford.

R. M. Heath, farm agent in Franklin County, said farmers there were desperate and needed a thousand tons of hay at once to save dairy herds. Many herds will be liquidated soon unless relief is obtained, Heath said.

Scott Using Straw.

H. S. Long, Scott County agent, said farmers in his section already were feeding straw and that pastures were virtually destroyed. Long reported Scott County corn crops were damaged seriously by the dry weather.

Ivan C. Graddy, member of the College of Agriculture staff at the University of Kentucky, said Kentucky farmers already were short on feed and long on livestock before the drouth. He presided at the conference and said he considered the crop and pasture situation critical in many sections of the state.

G. P. Summers, also of the Col-

had fix," Prof. E. S. Good of the university told the county agents. He said he had talked with several farmers who had imported large numbers of cattle from western states and who now have no feed with which to fatten them.

W. C. Johnstone, another member of the college staff, said he believed some hybrid corn would produce nubbins and advised farmers to save all corn fodder possible.

Prof. Fordyce Ely, college dairyman, said he would advise rigid culling of low-producing cows rather than liquidation of dairy herds.

The farm leaders were told that similar drouth conditions had been reported in Tennessee, Virginia and some areas of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Some sections of Kentucky have had no reported rainfall or nothing but light showers for many weeks.

Five boys, the oldest 12 and the youngest 8, were charged with arson and delinquency last night by police who accused them of causing a fire at 11:40 a.m. yesterday which destroyed a 50-year-old frame buggy shed of the Frank Fehr Brewing Company, 418 Marshall.

A fireman was hurt fighting

Clocklike Caravan Takes 138th North

City's Crack Unit Staging 'Perfect Run' to Biggest Maneuvers of Its 4-War History.

By B. W. GRATZER.
Staff Correspondent of The Times.
Pictures in magazine.

En Route to Camp McCoy, Aug. 12.—Louisville's crack military organization, the 138th Field Artillery, which fought in four wars, was skimming along the highways of Eastern Illinois today toward Wisconsin to join the biggest

Due to roll over the last lap of the 620-mile journey into Camp McCoy, scene of the war games, at 3 p.m. tomorrow, the sporty motorized artillery unit, in command of Col. George M. Chescher and headed by Lieut. Col. Edward J. Hardy in a huge 1923 model Cadillac, broke camp at Sullivan, Ill., a mid-Illinois town of 3,100 population named after a Revolutionary War general, at 8 a.m. on the second leg of the trip.

TOWNSFOLK TURN OUT.

The first night's encampment was spent in a forty-acre meadow on the edge of Sullivan, which turned out to the last girl to glimpse the Bluegrass warriors and kibitz while cooks and kitchen police (scullery help to you) laid out a hearty meal—even down to brick ice cream—for nearly 1,200 enlisted men and officers.

The total encampment was swelled to that number when Lieut. Col. Walter F. Wright, brigade executive officer, counted noses all around.

The hale and hearty soldiers attended religious services by the 138th F. A. Chaplain, Capt. Frank O. Tafel, pastor of the Fenner Memorial Lutheran Church at Louisville, then heard "My Old Kentucky Home" in a concert by bandmaster Lynn Thayer, Louisville Male High School music teacher, and afterwards went for a swim in the park pool before rolling up between woolen blankets for the night. All stayed put because battery and executive headquarters officers saw to it that their men did not roam over the town.

2 RUN OUT OF GAS.

The punctual ride up here went off so well it was almost dull except for Colonel Hardy's car running out of gas because the chauffeur had too much faith in the fuel gauge. The same fate overtook motorcycle side car operator Corp. Qin L. Jolly, 1018 Logan. After he and Corp. Victor Helming, Louisville ice man, had refilled Colonel Hardy's tank the whole shooting match continued without a flat tire, scratched fender, bumps or any blood spilled.

It was a perfect run, said First Lieut. Henry L. Hest, motor officer for the regiment and salesman in Louisville for the Industrial Equipment Company.

Although unexpectedly delayed at the start because the ticket taker there had to check off each car, the military motor caravan quickly overcame the lost time, though never exceeding thirty-five miles an hour. It sped clock-like up Highway 150 through Indiana's clover-laden countryside, through Vincennes and on into the corn and oil field country of Illinois where the highways are verbiolen to billboarders, many of the Kentuckians. The regiment pulled up for a noon lunch stop just over the Indiana border.

LUNCH AT ROADSIDE.

Food and drink in the bridges grass, the men ate sandwiches, cookies and peaches, washed down with canned ice-cold fruit juice from the canteen car. There were several ten-minute stops for leg stretching, but as a whole the run met few delays. By pre-arrangement it was given right of way.

Officers and men, noticeably to an old soldier, dropped the hide-bound barriers between enlisted men and commissioned officers, kidded about the old grads who got up at 3 a.m. to come down to the Armory and see their old regiment etc. Among them were Alex Heyburn, who recently resigned after serving with the 138th since 1916, and Herman Erhart, class of 1912, who found he is too busy most of the time exterminating termites with his Louisville bug killing company to march off to the wars.

STEIN KEEPS RECORD.

There howling goodbye to headquarters officers and men also was Luther Stein, of Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Co., who said in fifteen years he has never failed to see the outfit off because so many are from the Belknap Company's family of workers. Col. Sydney Smith, who commanded the 138th until two months ago, was not reported among those present.

Families and friends left behind will have to wait until the regiment arrives in Wisconsin tomorrow because the soldiers can receive no mail en route there. The proper way to address any member of the 138th Field Artillery is:

Corp. John Doe,
A. P. O. No. 28,
Sparta, Wis.

Capt. Harlan Monroe of Louisville and his officers were laid out in the spiffiest camp of the bivouac in Sullivan because they were expecting Gen. Elierbe Carter, commanding officer of the 63d Field Artillery Brigade. In plain old Fourth-St. language that means he is the big boss of the whole Kentucky contingent. His executive officer is Lieut. Col. Walter F. Wright, Croix de Guerre medal holder.

If you are interested, supper for all officers and men consisted of sugar-cured pressed pork, mashed potatoes, vegetable salad, white bread, butter, coffee and brick ice cream. In the morn-

ing it was bacon and eggs, bread and butter, apple butter and coffee. As the bugler blew the mournful taps over the tented city in Sullivan, Maj. Frank D. McAniff, 138th F. A. adjutant, "managing editor of the Army" slumped onto his cot and said, "I'm too tired to sleep," but he did.

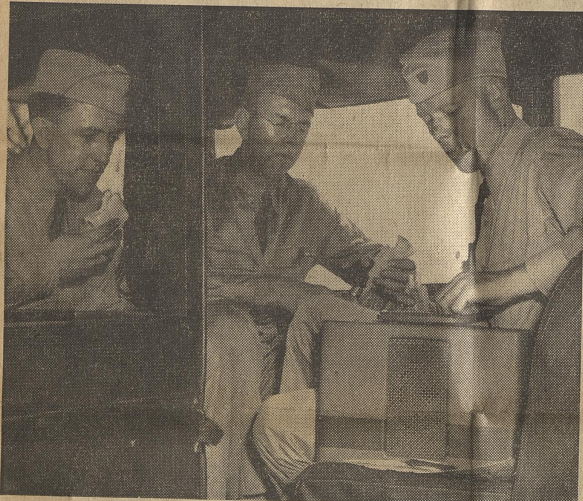
Thurs. Aug. 12, 1940

138th Refuels—Its Bread Baskets •



1. EN ROUTE TO WISCONSIN—"When do we eat?" was answered for Louisville's 138th Field Artillery, National Guard, with a stop near Olney, Ill., some 150 miles away, for two sandwiches apiece and water to

relieve appetites whetted by 5 a.m. departure. A field-piece was lunch bench for Battery B's Corp. Marion Wilson (standing), Privates Erwin Ernspeker, John L. Baker; Corp. J. A. Moore, Privates William Wagner, Roy White.



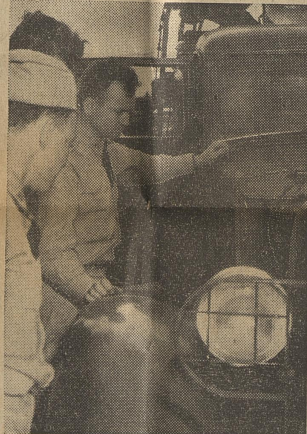
2. DINNER MUSIC from a portable flavored sandwiches for First Battalion, Headquarters Battery Serpts. Emmett Barfield, 829 E. Gray; Wendell Dreier, 1458 S. Third, and Norbeit Starb, 329 E. College. Nose-count put the personnel at nearly 1,200.



3. "GUNGA DINNING" for themselves, Maj. Frank B. McAuliffe and Col. George M. Chescheir, commander of the 138th, tapped water jug.



4. TANK WATER did for Pvt. Bill Chescheir, the commander's son, candid-photoed by Pvt. Peyton Hoge, 2424 Ransdel.



5. ENGINE OKEH by Lieut. Beckham Garrett (hatless) ended Washington, Ind., halt of truck whose brake caught afire.



6. POURING GAS fell to Corp. Victor Helming, aided by goggled Motorcycle Corp. Olin Jolly when car ran dry.

Photos By Times Staff Photographer.

Louisville
"Times" 8/13/40.

13th Streams Into Bivouac Without Hitch

Headquarters Unit At Camp
McCoy, Other Sec-
tions Near.

By B. W. GRATZER
The Times Staff Correspondent.
Camp McCoy, Wis., Aug. 13.—
After drying out from a soaking
rain which drenched them on ar-
rival at Camp Grant, Ill., on the
edge of Rockford, Monday night,
Louisville's 138th Field Artillery
and other units of Kentucky's Na-
tional Guard forces, under com-
mand of Brig. Gen. Elbert Carter,
sped over Wisconsin high-
ways today to make permanent
bivouac at Camp McCoy, 120
miles away, for the big maneu-
vers.

General Carter's brigade head-
quarters unit arrived at McCoy
at noon, but other sections of the
motor caravan, such as the 183d
Field Artillery, had a schedule
which would not bring them in
until nightfall.

ROADSIDE STANDS BUSY.
The highways are swarming
with military vehicles. Filling
stations and roadside refreshment
stands, where approved by ac-
companying medical officers, are
doing a hand-office business. The
38th Observation Squadron of

nine observation planes, which is
the Kentucky Guard's air arm,
has been at the maneuver scene
two days.

Up with the first dim rays of
dawn Monday, the entire Ken-
tucky Brigade did a neat getaway
from Sullivan, Ill., where they
spent the first night camped in
a beautiful city park.

It was here that two kind old
women, watching the 138th Field
Artillery cooks getting supper, of-
fered to lend a hand. In two
hours after the morning bugler
got in his dirty work, the camp
city of 1,200 soldiers and 375 ve-
hicles and artillery pieces folded
its tents, cleaned up and hit the
trail up State through Decatur,
where General Carter made his
first official inspection of the
brigade wheeling along the high-
way.

PARK IS UNDAMAGED.
Before they took off Sullivan's
Park Commissioner H. C. Shively
felt it. He said it was just as
good as when they came. The
community enjoyed seeing the
soldiers. They put on a show we
couldn't afford to stage ourselves,
even if we are operating the city
under a management plan. The
city manager, who is a doctor, was
ill.

Everybody got wet in the deluge
at Camp Grant, but the 4,900-
acre military reservation, a re-
conditioned World War canton-
ment, had clean, well-built mess
halls, latrines and lawn-like ter-
rain, with the result that it was
a happy if wet column of Ken-
tucky soldiers who sat down to
tables for a supper of meat loaf,
stewed tomatoes, corn, assorted
cakes, cherry pie, ice cream,
bread and butter and iced soft
drinks.

Looking around the camped
Kentuckians, I discovered a
unique soldier. He is Lieut. Col.
William F. Smith, executive of-

138th Speeds Into Bivouac

Wisconsin Trip Made
Without Mishap.

Continued From Page 1

ficer and acting commander of
the 574th Field Artillery, who is
pastor of the Kentucky Ave. Pres-
byterian Church of Paducah. He
is attached to the 138th Field
Artillery for twenty-one days and
is the only minister in a combat
branch of the service. He joined
the Army in 1907 and after three
years of soldiering, became a
minister of the gospel. He went
back into the service during the
World War and has been a re-
serve officer since.

The high command is tickled
with the good health of all and
the total absence of accidents of
any kind on the crowded high-
ways.

35 M.P.H. TOP SPEED.
The Kentuckians moved slowly,
never at more than thirty-five
miles per hour. Leading was
the brigade headquarters battery,
a streamlined fighting unit under
Louisville's Capt. Harlan Monroe,
with two-way radio communica-
tion from front car to last car.

At a word from Captain Mon-
roe, the operator called a com-
mand into the mouth-piece and
the cars behind did all kinds of
maneuvers, motorcycles swung
in or out, according to the radioed
command, or the big "jeeps," the
four-wheel drive power houses on
wheels, regulated their speed and
spacing.

Hats were frequent for leg-
stretching, but these became few-
er as the outfit tied in with the
unbroken stream of war vehicles
on the highways. It would have
required a month instead of three
days to move this organization
from Kentucky to Camp McCoy
with the old horse-drawn artil-
lery, said General Carter.

City's 138th Braves Discomfort of Backwoods Camping

Cloudburst, Poison Ivy and Mosquitoes Add to Hardships.

By B. W. GRAITZER.

Times Staff Correspondent.
Camp McCoy, Wis., Aug. 20.—When you Louisville people were tucked snugly into soft beds Monday night, your relatives and sweethearts in the 138th Field Artillery were lying out in the dense, pine-covered hills of Wisconsin as the Thirty-eighth Division, their parent organization, tried out the new streamlined or "triangle" division set-up.

The Louisville artillerymen moved out of their camp into the backwoods twenty-five miles from the Second Army's headquarters here and will not return until tonight as a part of

Commands rang out, men grabbed picks and shovels to dig new drainage ditches, flapping canvas was subdued and secured. The deluge, called quite "unusual" by the natives, exhibiting California-like pride in weather, lasted almost two hours. Thanks to the sandy soil, there was no mud.

Thus far the Louisville men have been fortunate in health. The only hospital case is a private who got a severe dose of poison ivy.

Some of our soldiers complained to The Times' war correspondent that they have not received pay checks promised them by Louisville companies for whom they worked. One man said he was due a check from the Park Board.

"JOHN DOE" POPULAR.

In one of my stories I gave a sample address for men in the 138th, using the convenient designation of "John Doe" for the name of the soldier to be addressed. There has been a flood of mail addressed to "Corp. John Doe." Letters are being opened and given to the men they were intended for. Incidentally, Staff Sgt. John P. Young, "Louisville cop" as he calls himself, complains he hasn't had a letter from home since he came here. And he lost his raincoat, too.

And while on the subject, if you home folk want to do something handsome for your boys sleeping in the mosquito-infested wilds of Wisconsin you will send them a Filt gun and bug spray-killer such as sold at Louisville filling stations. Mosquito bars keep the pests away during the night, if you lie still and do not make an opening vent. They swarm around as soon as the sun goes down and keep on swarming until midnight.

Lieut. Bodley Booker, with the Tenth Infantry Regiment for a year's training, was a "mess guest" of Col. George Chescheir just before the deluge. He is a

K.M.I. grad and come over from Camp Williams where his regiment is stationed.

SANITATION STRESSED.

The Rev. Frank A. Taafel, Louisville minister chaplain attached as a major to the 138th, conducts religious services for the men. Religious music is supplied by the band of Warrant Officer Lynn Thayer.

Great stress is being placed on sanitation by Maj. Benjamin C. Choate. Empty cans must be mashed, carted a distance and burned. Latrines, which were wide-open fly havens in the old days, are covered lightly, central shower bath places are furnished and excursions to nearby swimming places are as frequent as officers can arrange them. Food is guarded in the strictest way from flies.

The nearest thing to an "Army doll" I have seen up here was a cavalry officer who strode into the mess with brilliant yellow and black ribbon regimental in-

signia on each shoulder. He was a member of the Fourteenth Cavalry from Ft. Sheridan, Ill. It was difficult to picture this proud cavalry officer riding next to a truck driver when they lose their horses to mechanization after this maneuver.

YANKS TRY "SPEED WAR."

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Opposing warriors of America's first army, sampling blitzkrieg tactics for the first time in Northern New York's four-day mock battle, plunged today into a "war of speed" that forced new highly mobile units into leading offensive roles.

Within the first twenty-four hours of the Nation's biggest

peace-time war games, both an invading "black" army and defending "blue" tasted what military observers termed the combat superiority of motorized troops over the units tugging to battle stations afoot.

The spotlight was turned on a suddenly-revealed mobile force of "blues" on the extreme southern end of a battle line extending thirty-five miles from the St. Lawrence River.

The unit, organized to offset the "blacks' advantage in the streamlined First Division, caught the invaders enroute by moving swiftly into enemy territory before being stopped.

Dawn 'Attack'

Camp McCoy, Wis., Aug. 20 (AP)—The mock battle of Warrens between the defending Thirty-seventh Division, Ohio National Guard, and the Thirty-eighth Division from Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia, approached its conclusion today. The Thirty-eighth attacked all along the line at 6 a.m. Four columns fought toward Warrens, their goal, driving from the northeast, east and southeast and south.

their war game training with 65,000 soldiers from States in this corps area.

Many of the soldiers when given loafing time rode buses into the nearby small towns tightly ordered by military police. It gives them a chance to look at electric lights again and see crowded drug stores and sandwich and beer places doing a booming business. But there is no profiteering. A beef sandwich costs only a dime, beer 15 cents a bottle. A breakfast for two men in a little cellar tavern, neat as a pin, consisting of cereal, ample cream, and four cups of coffee, costs only 25 cents.

FLOOD EXPERIENCE HANDY.

The Louisville contingent's 1937 flood experience served it well in a sudden cloudburst that seemed to save its main force for the area occupied by the Kentuckians. In a twinkling sheets of rain swept over the tented city, uprooting stakes insecure in the sandy soil, drenching supplies not under canvas cover and flooding tent streets ankle high. It was almost like a surprise attack by the enemy.

RELATIONS BEGIN



East Draws Louisville's Vacationists

Miss Ann Freeman Flies to Scarsdale for Sojourn.

Miss Ann Freeman left by airplane to visit her sister, Mrs. C. E. Wilson, in Scarsdale, N. Y.

Miss Mary Jean Stucky is the sixth relative

Newlywed Days Go On Trip to Florida

Miss Rita McCormack Weds New Albany Man At Church.

Miss Rita I. McCormack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCormack, 1460 S. Second, and Mr. Clement L. Day, Jr., 1510 Shelby Pl., New Albany, were married at 8 o'clock this morning at St. Philip Neri Church by the Rev. Thomas Hayden.

Miss Anita McCormack was maid of honor; Miss Frances Day, bridesmaid; Mr. Bernard Day, best man, and Mr. James T. McCormack, groomsman. Mrs. Byland Collin of Russellville sang. The bride wore a gown of white merquissette, made with a fitted bodice and full skirt, and a long tulle veil. She carried an ivory

her father, wore a white moire basque gown. The fingertip tulle veil was held by orange blossoms and she carried bride's roses and gypsophila. The maid of honor was in aqua moire and carried yellow roses.

Following a wedding trip to Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Adams will live at 1901 W. Broadway. Out-of-town guests included Mrs. Dewey Congleton and Miss Ann Congleton of Lexington and Mr. Earl Adams, Bardstown.

The wedding of Miss Naomi Celeste Osborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Osborn of St. Francis, and Mr. Samuel Avery Cope, 4220 W. Broadway, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cope, was solemnized at 7 p.m. Saturday in the rectory of St. Columba's Church by the Rev. James M. Abell.

Miss Lorraine Jorgensen and Mr. Archer Cope were attendants. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Cope will live at 4132 Michigan.

NEW HARD-WATER SUDS WON'T "GRAY" STOCKING COLORS

Are you sick of using soap that just won't suds in this hard water? Then here's a new and different suds that bursts into mountains of rich, billowy suds in hardest water. Yes, Vel makes 5 times more suds than any soap, cup for cup, in hardest water. In fact, the harder the water the bigger the suds. You don't have to rub and soak the life out of dainty things. Just a swish in Vel's rich suds and soil and staleness vanishes like magic from stockings, underwear, and all fine fabrics. Yet Vel suds make no horrid, hard-water scum to gray the fresh delicate colors of stockings and other dainty garments. That's why everything washed with

EYES EX

and Glasses in all the (We grind lenses).

AT SEARS, ROEB

MAKE YOUR RETIREMENT

A Fact!

SAVE HERE

Investing \$10, \$15 your income today w living in later life! M in high degree safe worthwhile return.

Plan your retirement financially. The safety insured up to \$5,000 by Loan Insurance Corpora

Louisville's Home Fin JEFFERSON SAVINGS AND LOAN 124 South

HUNTING A HOUSE? FINI

SONS CO.

Roosevelt Tells Nation's Youth: Stay in College

Don't Quit, for Defense
or Army, He Says, Citing
Need for Learning Skills

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Roosevelt added his influence today to a plea that young people not interrupt their college careers this fall to take up work in defense plants or to enlist in the Army or Navy. His action followed advice by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, that universities and colleges were confronted with a serious problem as a result of the decision of many young people not to return this fall.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Mr. McNutt that it was the patriotic duty of young people to continue their education and thus prepare themselves to be useful citizens. He added that they would be notified in case they were needed for "other patriotic services."

In his letter to Administrator McNutt, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Reports have reached me that some young people who had planned to enter college this fall, as well as a number of those who attended college last year, are intending to interrupt their education at this time because they feel that it is more patriotic to work in a shipyard, or to enlist in the Army or Navy, than it is to attend college. Such a decision would be unfortunate.

"We must have well educated and intelligent citizens who have sound judgment in dealing with the difficult problems of today. We must also have scientists, engineers, economists and other people with specialized knowledge, to plan and to build for national defense as well as for social and economic progress. Young people should be advised that it is their patriotic duty to continue the normal course of their education, unless and until they are called, so that they will be well prepared for greatest usefulness to their country. They will be promptly notified if they are needed for other patriotic services."

In his memorandum to the President, Mr. McNutt said:

"A serious problem is confronting our universities and colleges since a large number of young people who had planned to enter college this September, and also many of those who attended college last year, are intending to interrupt their education at this time. They believe that it is their duty to find employment in industries essential to national defense, to enlist in the Army or Navy, or to await the final outcome of the proposed draft.

"This country will find itself at a great disadvantage in the future if it does not have a well educated and intelligent electorate, as well as a large supply of engineers and scientists who possess the specialized knowledge so essential to our national defense and industrial progress."

138th Reaches Sullivan, Ill., First Day Out

The 138th Field Artillery, which left Louisville at 5 a.m. Sunday for training at Sparta, Wis., camped Sunday night in Wyman Park, Sullivan, Ill. Their next overnight stop will be Camp Grant, Ill.

Sixty-eight officers, 720 men and 105 vehicles are making the trip to participate in the three-week maneuvers. A total of 3,000 Kentucky Guardsmen left Sunday by truck and train for the training, in which 70,000 men will take part.

Phua. Aug 15, 1940.

LOUISVILLE TIMES

KENTUCKY'S BIGGEST

Mail From Home Cheers 138th, Kept In Soggy Tents By Rain

Boys Due to Trek to Firing Range On Friday.

By B. W. GRATZER.

The Times Staff Correspondent.

Camp McCoy, Aug. 15.—Louisville's 138th Field Artillery sat around in soggy tents like a lot of wet hens as rain fell over this Wisconsin area again today. A generous load of mail brightened spirits of the idle soldiers as officers went over to watch the Fifth Division of regular infantry put on a demonstration of the new "streamline" or triangular division war tactics.

EAGER FOR ACTION.

But the biggest day except actual wartime maneuvers will be Friday. On that day everybody in the Sixty-third Field Artillery Brigade, which includes Louisville's 138th artillery regiment and the 139th and 150th from Indiana, will roll out early enough to march twenty-five miles to Camp McCoy's firing range around 6:30 a.m.

"All in good health and eager for training," said Lieut. Col. Walter F. Wright, brigade executive officer. The health and general fitness of the Kentuckians is causing comment from visiting officers who "knock wood for us" and marvel at the excellent physical condition of the troops from Kentuckiana.

SETTING OF BEAUTY.

Though it has rained almost daily for more than three weeks, the ground is not muddy. It is mostly a grass-covered sandy terrain that quickly absorbs the water. There are numerous little lakes. The lush foliage of the countryside combines with them to make a pretty setting for the war games.

There has been no hard battle service dished out for the Bluegrass boys as yet, but when they go into the four days and nights of war maneuvers August 21 to 24 with 65,000 soldiers everybody will be carrying only the barest necessities. From the lowest K. P. to the top officer, General Carter, they will sleep on the ground, eat out of mess kits—the food cooked by rolling kitchens hidden in nearby woods—and in every way maintain the severest concealment lest they be observed by "enemy" observation warplanes.

"SPLIT-TAIL" TO BE USED.

Lights will be out or under cover. Accompanying vehicles and artillery will be secreted, but in theoretical position to mop up an enemy. The mopping up will not stop the tanks. Artillery officers here agree the old 75s with their limited traverse are not effective weapons against modern tanks. As a makeshift they will use an American "split-tail" and panorama sight on them. Then

they can be swung around more freely with a better chance of knocking off rapidly approaching mechanized pieces bearing down on them from all directions simultaneously.

123D CAVALRY ON RANGE.

Camp McCoy, Wis., Aug. 15 (AP)

—Booming of artillery fire punctuated the battle of rifles and machine guns today as National Guard units advanced their field training in preparation for the "Battle of Wisconsin," which will conclude the three-week maneuvers of the Second Army.

The 57th Field Artillery brigade, made up of Michigan and Wisconsin units and commanded by Col. Joseph H. Lewis, took

over the ranges this morning. They fired the snappy 75's and the heavier, long-distance 155-millimeter guns. There were surprise targets, moving targets to simulate enemy transport and fixed targets.

The 57th was followed on the ranges by the 62d Field Artillery brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. William L. Marlin of Cleveland. The Ohioans engaged in a five-hour firing session.

The 123d Cavalry regiment of Kentucky and the 107th Cavalry from Ohio also were on combat ranges, practicing with their armament.

Infantry units of all Guard divisions engaged in tactical training of battalions and smaller units.

Hitler Forgets 'Date'; Britain Is Disappointed

**Invasion Delay Arouses
What May Be Prema-
ture Contempt.**

By H. R. KNICKERBOCKER.
London, Aug. 15 (INS)—Believe it or not, Britain was downright disappointed today—"Hitler Day"—when the Fuehrer failed to appear.

August 15 had been rumored to be the date on which Adolf Hitler would invade the British Isles.

This nation is so keyed up to meet an invasion that it will blight its hopes if the Germans don't give the British a chance to "get at them."

Mockingly four soldiers of the Empire, one Englishman, one Aus-

not succeeded in England, but it must be admitted he has excited plenty of bewilderment.

His reiterated threats of chastisement that he intended to inflict upon Britain, with full details such as his promise to treat British newspaper men as common criminals, finally has convinced most people that he surely was going to try to invade this summer.

"LAST" WEEK-END.

His failure so far has aroused here what may prove to be premature contempt. To professional observers, the best explanation of his delay is that he as well as everybody else was taken by surprise at the speed of the the French collapse.

The task of spreading his army over the vast areas he now occupies and reorganizing his air force

**ST. JOSEPH'S PICNIC—
Sunday, Aug. 16**
CHICKEN WILL BE
Dinner On the House
Adults 50c—
State Road 111 from New Albany, Ind.
State Rd. 81E from Jeffersonville, Ind.
50 BEAUTIFUL HA



W. D. GATCO
Walnut and Fifth

Sutcliffe's
Complete



New
Ideal for

This is a miniature camera that shows subject in a finished snapshot. It takes EVERY TIME. So you can record those scenes which will be in demand. Regularly

Brownie Six-16

Thousands of good pictures are taken every day with the famous Brownie Jr. Light camera. To get perfect results EVERY TIME. Regularly \$2.35—Sutcliffe's price

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INCORPORATED

USE OUR BUSINESS
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Our lay-away and buy-down plan makes buying easier. No interest.



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Hydro-Electric Districts In Nebraska Merged

**Erection of \$60,000,-
000 System Ends 5-
Year Struggle.**

Omaha, Neb. Aug. 15 (AP)—Nebraska's three big hydro-electric districts consolidated their operations today into a single \$60,000,000 system expected ultimately to provide two-thirds as much power as the whole State generated last year.

The action culminated nearly five years of bitter struggle, with lawsuits and legislative battles, for some sort of unit operation first proposed by the Public Works Administration in 1935.

FORMALITIES CONCLUDED.

Formalities to place the P.W.A.-financed project under a single operating board, and to give the districts "a new lease on life" through refinancing \$37,837,000 in bonds, were being concluded today by P.W.A. and district offi-

ley dam on the North Platte River near Ogallala, which will store 2,000,000 acre-feet of water.

2D LARGEST IN WORLD.

It is the second largest earth dam in the world and is planned to provide also a constant water supply for Platte Valley turbines, temporarily shut down by an empty reservoir.

On the basis of water available during the 1930-38 "drouth" years, officials say the districts will have a capacity of 480,000,000 kilowatt hours a year of "firm" power. Engineering estimates on the basis of all-time water supplies fix the figure as high as 731,000,000 kwh. Nebraska's total power generation last year was 735,000,000 kwh.

Boy's 'Treasures' Put In Cornerstone

Boston, Aug. 15 (U.P.)—Should archaeologists study American civ-

ST. JOSEPH'S PICNIC—

Sunday, Aug. 18

CHICKEN WILL BE

Dinner On the Hour

Adults 50c—

State Road 111 from New Albany, or

State Rd. 31E from Jeffersonville

50 BEAUTIFUL HA



W. D. GATCO
Walnut and Fifth

Cutcliffe's

College Youth Advised Not to Enlist By F.D.R.

'Patriotic Duty' to Wait Until 'Called,' Note to McNutt Says.

Washington, Aug. 14 (AP) — President Roosevelt today said it is the "patriotic duty" of young people "to continue the normal course of their education unless and until they are called" for service to the Nation.

The Chief Executive made the statement in a letter to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator. McNutt had reported a serious problem among universities and colleges because young people were interrupting their educations to enlist in the military forces or to take defense jobs.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The President wrote McNutt:

"Reports have reached me that some young people who have planned to enter college this fall,

as well as a number of those who attended college last year, are intending to interrupt their education at this time because they feel it is more patriotic to work in a shipyard, or to enlist in the Army or Navy, than it is to attend college. Such a decision would be unfortunate.

"We must have well-educated and intelligent citizens who have sound judgment in dealing with the difficult problems of today.

"We must also have scientists, engineers, economists and other people with specialized knowledge to plan and to build for national defense as for social and economic progress.

DUTY TO CONTINUE STUDY.

"Young people should be advised it is their patriotic duty to continue the normal course of their education unless and until they are called so they will be well prepared for greatest usefulness to their country.

"They will be promptly notified if they are needed for another patriotic service."

Turner Md. Aug. 14,
1940.

the report said. Ten were saved.

GERMANS TELL ENCOUNTER

Berlin, Aug. 14 (AP)—Small naval units beat off several British destroyers in a sharp North Sea engagement yesterday, the German High Command announced today.

"Units of a German submarine chaser flotilla encountered several British destroyers in the North Sea," said the communique.

The British force was superior, the High Command said, but after a "short skirmish" retreated, vanishing in a thick fog.

Sinking of 41,611 tons of shipping, including a British auxiliary cruiser of 11,400 tons, was credited to a German submarine by a Berlin radiocast.

by flying glass in a Northeast Scotland town. Residents of a tenement house were preparing to go to a shelter they had built back of their building when a bomb fell on their structure wrecking it.

In the Midlands three police officers were killed by an automobile on a country road while waving red lamps during a raid to order motorists to switch off their lights.

WEST ATTACK FEARED.

The British met the emergency by attempting to carry on as normally as possible. London motion picture houses and the theaters played to full audiences.

Civilians, however, appeared to

(Turn to Page 2, Column 1.)

5-Day Plane Toll Scores

By the Associated Press.

Official claims of plane losses in the air assault on the British Isles up to this evening:

	GERMAN CLAIMS.		BRITISH CLAIMS.	
	British Lost.	Germans Lost.	Germans Lost.	British Lost.
Thursday -----	49	10	60	16
Sunday -----	93	21	65	26
Monday -----	89	24	62	13
Tuesday -----	132	28	78	13
Wednesday -----	47	10	15	4
Totals -----	410	93	280	72

138th Field Artillery Proves Hitler's Legions Have No Monopoly On Precision Movement

600-Mile Journey Wins Praise of Gen. Carter.

By B. W. GRATZER,

The Times Staff Correspondent.

Camp Douglas, Wis., Aug. 14.—While a neighboring regiment, the 150th Infantry of West Virginia, played the cavalry song—

"We're here, we are there,
"We're most everywhere"

—Louisville's 138th Field Artillery, led by Col. George Chescheir, black-mustached, soldierly-appearing leader, awakened in permanent camp twenty-one miles from Sparta, Wis., at dawn.

Hale, hearty and unscathed, the Kentucky motor column of 356 vehicles and 3,500 men, including Louisville's 138th Field Artillery, drew up to its destination at the end of the three-day 600-mile journey rarin' to go.

TRIP PLEASES CARTER.

Beaming with satisfaction at smoothness of the trip, Brig. Gen. Ellerbe W. Carter, who arrived ahead of the contingent to make ready, said:

"This is a very satisfactory record. The movement of so large a body of vehicles, men and their equipment over busy public highways without serious accident or

injury to anyone indicates a well-trained organization. Nobody was hurt and we are glad."

Breaking camp at daybreak in Camp Grant, Ill., the Kentuckians had another good break in traveling weather after taking a drenching the night before. The day was bright and clear, with temperature around 70, as the column of green vehicles and 75 mm. French-type guns swung along the level Illinois highways into hilly Wisconsin on the last lap of their journey.

SPED BY LIGHT TRAFFIC.

Traffic was light so early in the morning and the outfit soon made up the delay caused by the most intensive "policing" (cleaning up garbage) of a military reservation ever witnessed by an old soldier. The Illinois National Guard was awfully cranky about the way their camp, loaned to the Kentuckians, would look after 3,500 men finished their rain-soaked bivouac.

Capt. Harlan Monroe of Louisville was again leading the column with his radio control car, the "jeep." He was followed by the 138th Field Artillery's ancient Cadillac carrying Lieut. Col. James E. Hardy, Maj. Alex G. Kirby and the "war correspondent."

The vaunted "jeep" was pulled aside for "trouble" several miles out, but the seven-passenger vintage model purred along in de-

fiance of its much younger relatives in the motor column.

HOLDS ALLOTTED POSITION.

On up through Illinois, past a dog food factory, through "Love's Park," the beetle-like column crawled in its allotted position on the highway lined as far as one could see with military vehicles of every description. Sometimes the pace was down to five or ten miles an hour, but fretting Colonel Hardy found worry didn't clear the road, so he settled back in his seat as the journey continued into the cheese country.

Doughboys reclining on duffle bags in the "covered wagons" of the military train stared at the cigar-wrapper leaf tobacco growing along the Wisconsin hillsides, because they thought the only place in the world tobacco grows was "back home."

Nearing the fringes of the encampment position, one tented city after another sprung up on the horizon. It was war-time Camp Taylor all over again with 65,000 regulars and National Guardsmen under arms.

BUSY SCENE PRESENTED.

Military vehicles racing along in columns and singly over dusty roads fronted with brown tents, organization directional signs pointing this way and that, water tanks being built hastily to tap artesian wells, shouting sergeants, sporty officers, cavalry horses being led to water and the hustle and bustle of a Nation brushing up its meager military establishment was the panorama that greeted the guardsmen from Louisville and Indiana. Ft. Knox, where previous maneuvers were held, was only "play" compared with this, remarked a sweating lieutenant.

KITCHENS GO UP FIRST.

Our trucks swung past military police from Jackson, Ky., and into action and another tented city raised its canvas peaks in jig saw fashion.

As the kitchens went up first

3,500 Men Settle Down In Camp After Trek.

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GO ON RANGE FRIDAY.

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Maj. Benjamin C. Choate, Medical Detachment, jolted the officers at mess with a statement that in nineteen years the 138th Field Artillery has not suffered single casualty, although once each year it went into camp as well as serving in such emergencies as the flood and the Harlan trouble.

"The moral of that story," remarked Major Choate, "is that mothers and sweethearts needn't worry about their boys being hurt."

CELEBRATE

British Willing to Feed Europe

**Not Until Hitler Beaten
Will Blockade End,
Is Position.**

London, Aug. 14 (U.P.)—The British are willing to do everything in their power to relieve European food shortages—after the war.

But until Adolf Hitler is defeated, they say, the British will not relax their blockade of the continent to permit passage of food ships whose cargoes might, directly or indirectly, aid Germany in prosecution of the war.

The British contend any shortages in France, Belgium, Norway, Poland and other German-occupied areas are Hitler's fault and his problem. They say they will not permit passage through the blockade of foodstuffs which might be diverted to the German army or which might relieve Hitler's responsibility for feeding the peoples he has subjugated.

ASSUMPTION OF VICTORY.

But after the war, things would be different, and certain British Government quarters have for some time been studying plans under which the British Empire, in full collaboration with the Americas, would provide large-scale food relief for the conti-

ment as soon as the German armies have been withdrawn to their own frontiers.

Such plans, of course, are predicated upon a British victory and their consideration at this time is built upon the assumption Britain, herself, will not be starved out before the hostilities have ended.

Food relief after the war would accomplish two desirable ends, proponents of the scheme now under consideration say. It would alleviate distress among hungry Europeans and absorb food surpluses among American and British colonial producers. The producers will suffer also because of their lack of European markets during the blockade.

STATEMENT IS URGED.

Meanwhile, although official statements have not been forthcoming, the British have made it plain that they do not look with favor upon various conti-

ental food relief schemes proposed in the United States.

The London Times, discussing relief plans proposed by Former United States President Herbert Hoover, charged that relief appeals from the continent were inspired by German propaganda



By Times Staff Photographer.

**Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snyder.
Happy Together Fifty Years.**

Longest in service at B. F. Avery & Son's plant, Henry Snyder, 75, of 2827 W. Market, and Mrs. Snyder, 66, celebrate their golden wedding anniversary Sunday, receiving their friends from 3 to 5 and from 8 to 10 p.m. They were married at St. Peter's Evangelical Church on August 21, 1890.

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**GREY
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138th Field Artillery Proves Hitler's Legions Have No Monopoly On Precision Movement

600-Mile Journey Wins Praise of Gen. Carter.

By B. W. GRATZER,

The Times Staff Correspondent.

Camp Douglas, Wis., Aug. 14.—While a neighboring regiment, the 150th Infantry of West Virginia, played the cavalry song—

"We're here, we are there,
"We're most everywhere"

—Louisville's 138th Field Artillery, led by Col. George Chescheir, black-mustached, soldierly-appearing leader, awakened in permanent camp twenty-one miles from Sparta, Wis., at dawn.

Hale, hearty and unscathed, the Kentucky motor column of 356 vehicles and 3,500 men, including Louisville's 138th Field Artillery, drew up to its destination at the end of the three-day 600-mile journal rarin' to go.

TRIP PLEASES CARTER.

Beaming with satisfaction at smoothness of the trip, Brig. Gen. Ellerbe W. Carter, who arrived ahead of the contingent to make ready, said:

"This is a very satisfactory record. The movement of so large a body of vehicles, men and their equipment over busy public highways without a serious accident or

injury to anyone indicates a well-trained organization. Nobody was hurt and we are glad."

Breaking camp at daybreak in Camp Grant, Ill., the Kentuckians had another good break in traveling weather after taking a drenching the night before. The day was bright and clear, with temperature around 70, as the column of green vehicles and 75 m.m. French-type guns swung along the level Illinois highways into hilly Wisconsin on the last lap of their journey.

SPED BY LIGHT TRAFFIC.

Traffic was light so early in the morning and the outfit soon made up the delay caused by the most intensive "policing" (cleaning-up garbage) of a military reservation ever witnessed by an old soldier. The Illinois National Guard was awfully cranky about the way their camp, loaned to the Kentuckians, would look after 3,500 men finished their rain-soaked bivouac.

Capt. Harlan Monroe of Louisville was again leading the column with his radio control car, the "jeep." He was followed by the 138th Field Artillery's ancient Cadillac carrying Lieut. Col. James E. Hardy, Maj. Alex G. Kirby and the "war correspondent."

The vaunted "jeep" was pulled aside for "trouble" several miles out, but the seven-passenger vintage model purred along in de-

fiance of its much younger relatives in the motor column.

HOLDS ALLOTTED POSITION.

On up through Illinois, past a dog food factory, through "Love's Park," the beetle-like column crawled in its allotted position on the highway lined as far as one could see with military vehicles of every description. Sometimes the pace was down to five or ten miles an hour, but fretting Colonel Hardy found worry didn't clear the road, so he settled back in his seat as the journey continued into the cheese country.

Doughboys reclining on duffle bags in the "covered wagons" of the military train stared at the cigar-wrapper leaf tobacco growing along the Wisconsin hillsides, because they thought the only place in the world tobacco grows was "back home."

Nearing the fringes of the encampment position, one tented city after another sprung up on the horizon. It was war-time Camp Taylor all over again with 65,000 regulars and National Guardsmen under arms.

BUSY SCENE PRESENTED.

Military vehicles racing along in columns and singly over dusty roads fronted with brown tents, organization directional signs pointing this way and that, water tanks being built hastily to tap artesian wells, shouting sergeants, sporty officers, cavalry horses being led to water and the hustle and bustle of a Nation brushing up its meager military establishment was the panorama that greeted the guardsmen from Louisville and Indiana. Ft. Knox, where previous maneuvers were held, was only "play" compared with this, remarked a sweating lieutenant.

KITCHENS GO UP FIRST.

Our trucks swung past military police from Jackson, Ky., and into action and another tented city raised its canvas peaks in jig time.

Yes, the kitchens went up first

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and when the bugler blew "mess" officers and privates shared the same meal of minced meat, golden bantam corn on the cob with ample butter, beans, potatoes, vegetable salad, boiled potatoes, sliced pears and coffee prepared by Tommy Slaughter, a Louisville cook who knows his stuff. Mess was over by twilight when the next rush, for bedding, got under way. What the army needs is a good, reliable light. There is no electricity here and illumination is by trick gasoline or kerosene lamps under air pressure. Einstein's theory was a cinch to understand compared with them. Grasshoppers, crickets and some scouting mosquitoes were foiled by nets draped over every bed of enlisted men and officers.

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Germans Ban M.G.M. Films

Edict Based On Alleged 'Anti-Nazi' Pictures.

Berlin, Aug. 14 (U.P.)—The Propaganda Ministry today announced it had ordered the Berlin office of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company to withdraw all its films from circulation in 'Greater Germany' by tomorrow, regardless of contracts.

It was announced the order was issued "because of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production of anti-German films."

The Berlin representative of the company said he had received orders to protest against the edict.

BAN EXPECTED.

New York, Aug. 14 (U.P.)—David Blum, secretary of the foreign department of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures said today the ban on his company's product imposed in Germany was not unexpected.

"We were told," he said, "that if we made 'The Mortal Storm' or 'Escape' we would be barred. 'The Mortal Storm' is being released about the country now and 'Escape' is almost ready for release.

"We don't consider either picture anti-Nazi as such, rather they mirror the times.

STORIES OF CONFLICT.

"'The Mortal Storm' concerns itself with the conflict in a family in which the father is non-Aryan. 'Escape' is a picturization of best-selling novel, and although it concerns Nazism, we don't feel that it is an attempt to denounce the Nazi philosophy."

Blum said the warning was not given through official channels, but was delivered unofficially at the Berlin office of M.G.M. He added that the Berlin manager apparently had appealed to the United States Embassy.

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Major Eliot Terms Draft Vital To Build Army Now and Later

By Major George Fielding Eliot
Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

In the arguments, pro and con, for compulsory military service, there is no small danger of losing sight of the forest by gazing at innumerable trees. The purpose of any draft bill is to make available sufficient manpower for the defense of the nation.

Few deny the obligation of the citizen to defend his country in time of need; the arguments chiefly revolve around the insistence that the draft is unnecessary at the present time. This is an attempt to clear up some of the confused thinking that has found its way into the public prints and into Senatorial debate as well.

We have two lines of thought which we must follow, and which must be related one to the other: (1) To provide as quickly as may be a strong defense against imminent emergency, should such arise; (2) To lay the foundations of a sound military policy for this country in order that the next emergency may not find us so unprepared and demand so much wasteful, hasty effort and expenditure.

For the first purpose, we need to build up the regular army to its full required strength as rapidly as possible. We do not need to provide an army for overseas adventures in Europe or Asia; we do need an army adequate to garrison our outlying possessions (including those which we may have to occupy in our own defense), to give us a striking air force of proper strength, to provide an expeditionary force within the continental United States plus a reserve of mobile troops for local defense, to provide a nucleus of anti-aircraft and harbor defense organization, and to provide the administrative and instructional overhead for the whole military establishment.

Based on various estimates as to the number of divisions and other units required, this would place the peace strength of the regular army at from 400,000 to 600,000 men. Its war strength would be from 600,000 to 750,000 men. Note the gap, which must be filled by reservists immediately available and fully trained. Behind this should be a National Guard capable of taking the field within a reasonable period of time—and as to certain anti-aircraft, harbor defense and special units, capable of doing so at once. The war strength of the National Guard should be about 500,000 men, in order to fulfill all missions to be demanded of it.

With forces such as these, provided there is an adequate trained reserve available on call as replacements, we may feel that we have an adequate Army, always provided, of course, that we have not neglected our Navy.

Our regular army at the moment has an actual strength of about 260,000, and is being slowly filled by voluntary enlistment to 375,000. The National Guard has about 220,000 men. It is proposed to call up some 400,000 men under the draft bill, if it passes; these to be called in increments during the last four months of 1940. Of these, considering the large number of voluntary enlistments being absorbed, the regular army can absorb and train only about half; the others will be trained by the National Guard. The regular army will have, by the end of the year, nearly all the modern weapons and equipment called for by present tables of organization, but by no means all that revision according to the lessons of the European war might call for. The National Guard will not, by that time, have made even a good beginning in acquiring modern armament. Hence, no matter what we do, we shall not be able to give full training to infantry and field artillery units of the National Guard right away. A great deal can be done, but we cannot hope to make modern units, trained to the exigencies of present day warfare, out of the Guard until we have the weapons. That should be crystal clear.

Opposes Increase in Units
Nor should we increase the number of units of the regular army. We cannot afford to do so without dangerously diluting the available leaven of trained officers and men. The first problem, therefore, is to immediately bring to full war strength, to full armament and equipment, the existing units of the regular army; that is the overseas garrisons, as large an air corps as we can provide planes and personnel for, and a home expeditionary force of three corps of three infantry divisions each, one armored corps of two divisions, one cavalry corps of two divisions and certain army anti-aircraft and harbor-defense units, plus overhead. One motorized infantry division might possibly be added if the necessary cadres can be squeezed out.

As a second line, the National Guard ought to be called out, but obviously its function at the beginning will be as a training force rather than an army in being, since we simply cannot provide it with proper armament. In an emergency some of its special-type units might be used (notably harbor defense and anti-aircraft artillery, for the former of which fixed equipment is available and for the latter of which considerable armament will shortly be forthcoming) and it might function in the maintenance of internal order. Draftees given basic training by the Guard can be absorbed into the regular army. Gradually, as equipment becomes available, the Guard units themselves can assume greater responsibilities; they cannot do so now, through no fault of theirs.

So much for the immediate emergency. It is clear that even with the National Guard called out, the War Department thinks that 400,000 men are about all that can be usefully absorbed at once. Why cannot they be recruited by voluntary enlistment?

Because the emergency is immediate, and they are needed now and not next year some time. To obtain such a number of carefully selected recruits, without loss of time and without dislocation of any other essential feature of the national defense, demands a selective service system—unless, indeed, we are to put on a high-pressure recruiting campaign one result of which would inevitably be to raise the war feeling of the nation to fever pitch.

But what of the future? One might have wished that we could have continued living in a world in which voluntary enlistment might have provided all the forces we would need. Alas, that is not to be. We do not know what the outcome of this war may be; we do not know whether Germany can maintain her hegemony over Continental Europe; we do not know how far the "New Order in East Asia" will progress. We do know

that whether we like it or not, we are the guardians of the American continent, and are or must become the rulers of the oceans which wash their shores. For this purpose we do not need a large army as armies go these days, but we need one instantly ready for any call, thoroughly trained, fully armed and equipped, competently led, and backed up by a reserve force capable of providing us with local defense, internal and external, if an emergency requires it.

Selective Service Necessary
Unless we are always burdening the taxpayer with a war-strength regular army there must be a reserve which can be called to the colors within a few hours. This reserve must provide (1) men to bring the regular army from peace to war strength; (2) men to provide first-line replacements up to 10 per cent of the strength of the regular army for filling the initial casualties of active service; (3) depot units to receive and train replacements and to provide a reservoir of immediately available replacements. Such a system, to which it may be replied "Quite so, but with an enlistment period calling for seven years' service with the colors and five with the reserve." Such an enlistment period would not be practicable in this country at this time. It will be far better to have a selective service system under which annual contingents of young men will be called up to serve for one year followed by ten years' reserve service. I am already on record as believing that one year's service is not enough; that two years is the minimum for modern armies. This is true, but since no more than one year seems at the moment a political possibility, there are other means of obtaining the useful reserve.

Let voluntary enlistments in the regular army continue to be for three years, as at present. Let one-year draftees be permitted to extend their enlistment for one additional year—and in so doing relieve themselves of five years of their reserve service.

One of the worst features of the Burke-Wadsworth bill is that extension of enlistment is permitted to cut off all the reserve service, when precisely these fully trained men are the men the reserve needs. Five years will be quite sufficient to maintain an adequate fully trained reserve for filling the regular army to war strength and providing a small training cadre for the depot; one-year men will be adequate for all other reserve purposes. Indeed, as the reserve fills up there will be a good many men available to fill up the National Guard on mobilization.

A word as to pay. I think it is a mistake to pay draftees \$30 per month. This does not, in any case, effect an adjustment with the Navy where men get \$21 for three months and then rise to \$35. There is no ought to have is 21 per month for draftees serving for one year, full Navy rates for all volunteers. A provision that men extending their one-year service to two years should be placed on the pay status of volunteers from the moment they sign up for the additional year. We need that fully trained reserve, and we must offer adequate inducements to get it. Modern war is no business for half-trained amateurs.

As to pay and promotion of volunteers, who ought to form from 50 to 60 per cent of our regular peace establishment, this should be so adjusted as to offer a career to our young men comparable with the rewards of civil life.

Finally, in the matter of registration, I think it is unfortunate that registration has been so limited by the present act. Registration should be a census of the man power of the nation for defense purposes, including not only men for the fighting services with arms. Mr. H. Thomas in an article in "The Atlantic Monthly," suggests that a great deal of information as to industrial and other classification is available under the social security act. If, in view of the provisions of the social security act, this may lawfully be done, it would be of much help to local selection boards. But in any case the registration should be on a very wide scale; actual selection for service with the fighting forces may well be on a more restricted basis.

Indeed, some such restriction is absolutely necessary, lest we be drawn into a vast, useless, dangerous expansion of our military forces. We do not, as George Washington once said, need a large army, but we do need a good one. We ought to concentrate on providing battle-worthy regular army capable of discharging any mission it may be called upon to execute, with a proper reserve to maintain it in the field and a National Guard capable of backing it up within a reasonable period of time. This, in conjunction with the world's No. 1 navy, should be the basis of our defense planning. We ought not to think or allow ourselves to be drawn toward the enrollment of millions of young men whom we could not arm, officer or train and who would be slaughtered like sheep on any battlefield we were ever able to bring them to. What we need is a fighting army of trained soldiers, limited in size but capable of dealing with any force of like size in the world. The limitations upon its size are imposed by our geographical position, which in turn limits the size of its possible opponents.

One thing is certain: We cannot obtain the men we need now for immediate training, nor lay the foundations for a sound military system for the future, without some form of selective, compulsory service. Only a little while ago we might have thought this possible. The world has changed; we must change our plans accordingly. Remember that we must not only provide for the Army, but for increasingly large numbers for the Navy (probably rising above 200,000 men) plus perhaps 50,000 for the Marine Corps and say 15,000 for the Coast Guard. We are living in a world in which reasonable preparation now may save us vast expenditure later on, even at the moment we are compelled to pay heavily for the fact that we did not begin reasonable preparation two or three years ago. Let us read that lesson aright.