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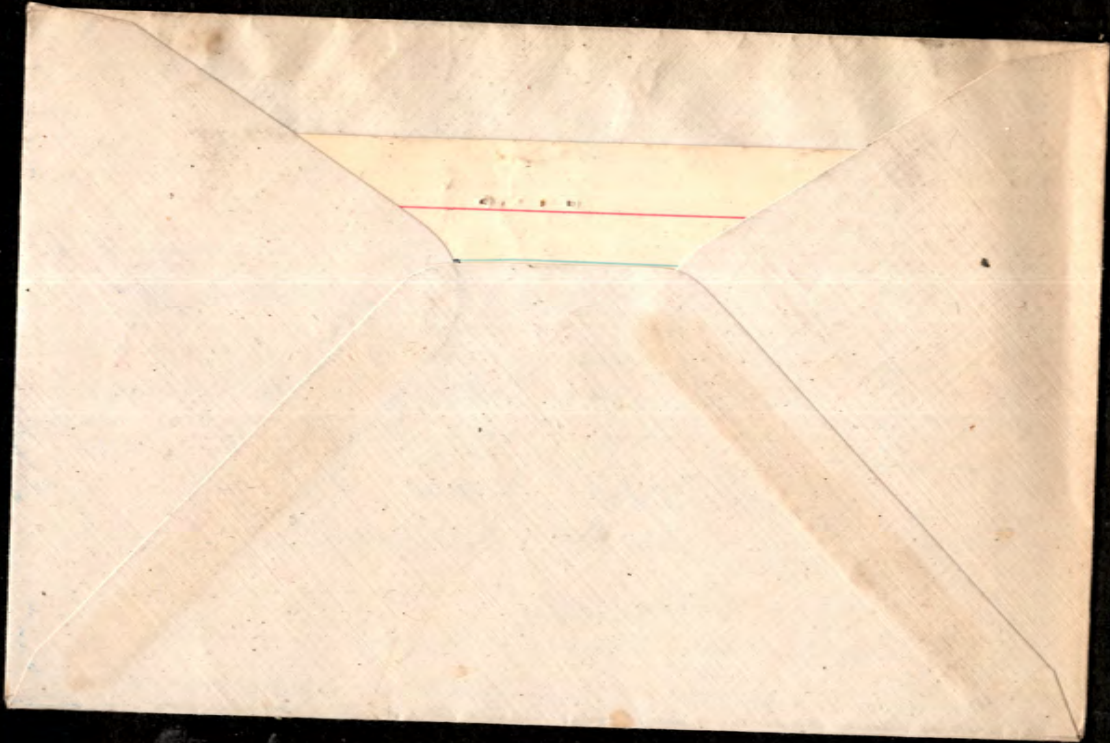
MRS HARRY E WERNER= *325 St Paul Hospital Annex*
~~310-1/2-5 MARSALISAVE (DALLASTEXAS)=~~

FONDEST LOVE AND KISSES DARLING ALL MY LOVE=

HARRY E WERNER.==

310-1/2 5

Del. Juy



57567
Flagg Floral Company
324 W. Tenth Street Members Telegraph Ass'n
Dallas 8, Texas
TO *Mrs H E Werner*
310 1/2 So. Marsalis
CARD ENCLOSED

*Isn't this a cute little fellow?
How would you like to see one of them sliding
down a tree limb?*



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LA224N (ELEREN) EFM IMP=AMBOYO=

MRS HARRY E WERNER=
325 St Paul Hospital Annex
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1943 MAY 23 AM 7 09

FONDEST LOVE AND KISSES DARLING ALL MY LOVE=
HARRY E WERNER.==

310-1/2 5

Del. Jerry

My darling Ona

*Just to let you know
that I love you so very
much. Each nose is
a hundred kisses.*

Jerry

Flagg Floral Company

324 W. Tenth Street Members Telegraph Ass'n
Dallas 8, Texas

575.67

TO *Mrs H E Werner*

310 1/2 So. Marsalis

CARD ENCLOSED



Isn't this a cute little fellow?

*How would you like to see one of them sliding
down a tree limb?*



FLINDERS ST. TOWNSVILLE.



ROSS CREEK TOWNSVILLE.



KANGAROO



FLINDERS ST. TOWNSVILLE.



ANZAC PARK



BLACK SWANS.



TOWNSVILLE. Q.



GRAND HOTEL, TOWNVILLE.



ZEBRA



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 This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NT	= Overnight Telegram
LC	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

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J. C. WILLEVER
 FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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1941 JAN 13 AM 8 32

MRS H E WERNER=

621 EAST 10TH=

ARRIVED OK HOPE YOU ARE FEELING BETTER LOVE=

HARRY.



A HIGH ONE - FORT RILEY, KANS.

187 times in history a president has

Section One

The Dallas Morning News

Oldest Business Institution in Texas—Founded in Galveston April 11, 1842—Established in Dallas October 1, 1885

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR NO. 37

DALLAS, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1940 —THIRTY-TWO PAGES IN THREE SECTIONS.

Roosevelt Wins! Leads in 38

President Is 4-to-1 Favorite in Texas; McDon

in *States*
3rd *ben*
 City Edition
 PRICE FIVE CENTS
8 States
ld Re-elected



"WHEN THE H - - DO WE EAT?" is one of the army's most common expressions. In fact, it is heard no less than three times a day. Even the officers have to take on "chow", as evidenced by the upper left picture. Capt. Clyde E. Grant, commander of Troop G, 112th cavalry, and three of his four officers are doing double time on choice steaks served them. Upper right picture shows a bunch of enlisted men doing full justice to equally as choice steaks. Each enlisted man has his own mess kit and keeping them clean is each man's responsibility. The picture at lower left shows the enlisted men washing their mess kits. Before and after chow in the army one works. At lower right Ezra H. (Babe) Meeks and Robert Rodden are shown getting in a bit of routine labor in the stable supply rooms of Troop G, 112th cavalry. (Staff Photos).













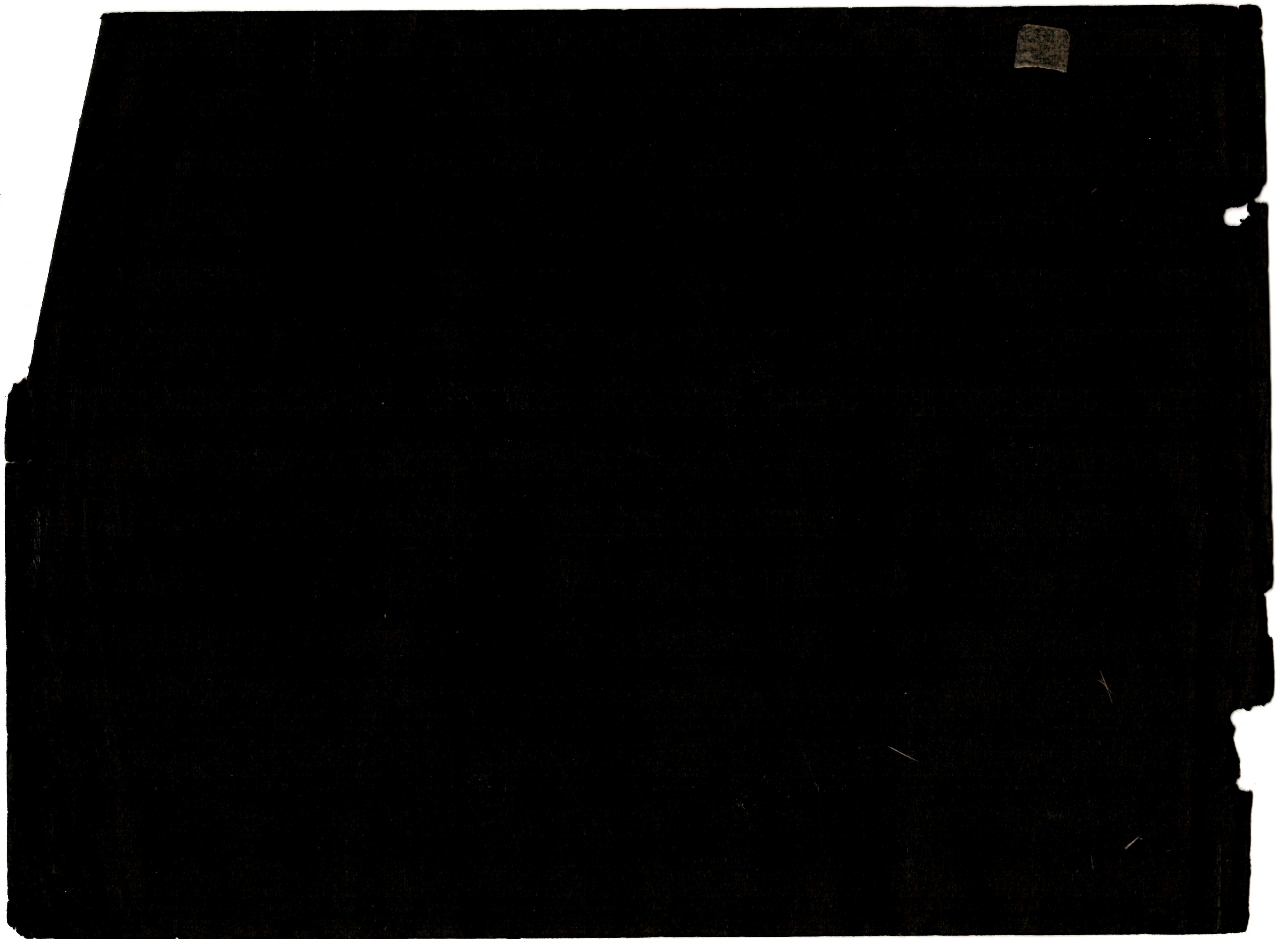
Collection Barrau



Collection Barrau



Collection Barrau



BY RALPH TEATSORTH,
United Press Staff Correspondent.
WITH THE AMERICANS at Arawe, Dec. 15 (Delayed).—Two amphibious Ducks, manned by four men each and firing a new type of weapon, raced into the harbor here an hour after dawn and put the finishing touches on Japanese beach defenses in seven minutes before amphibious tanks waddled ashore to take and hold the land.

The two ducks led the whole assault force of amphibian vehicles that stretched as far as the eye could see and used their new weapons, tried out here for the first time in amphibious operations, with such success that the General in command sent a subchaser in with the message, "You did a very good job."

Behind the ducks came the Buffaloes, and back of them were the troop-carrying Alligators. Standing offshore were the heavy warships of the fleet whose rain of shells raked the beaches and blasted the way for our two Ducks.

We were still five miles off shore when officers and men of the assault force were awakened at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Navy served us breakfast at 3 a.m., and we ate it with the good wishes of our ship's skipper, who sent this message to the whole force:

Best Luck, Fellows.
"My officers and crew wish to extend to you their best luck, fellows, and hope we will have the pleasure of having you with us again, especially on the trip back to the states and home with this war but a memory."

At 4 a.m. I got into a Duck commanded by young First Lieut. W. Donald Beaver, New Gardens, Long Island. I was jammed into a small space just behind the driver, and in my excitement I didn't realize I sat down on a box of grenades and stayed there making these notes during the whole deafening show.

At 5:30 heavy gunfire broke out on the south coast point where we knew CAPT. EDWARD WRIGHT JR.'s Commandos were trying to land. Wright is from Dallas. Dawn was coming up.

Suddenly our warships, miles offshore, opened up with a great barrage—salvo after salvo. It was 6:15.

Smoke Covers Harbor.
6:37 A.M.—Lieut. Beaver smiles at his men. "How you doing, boys?" They smile back. We can see the white beaches of Pilelo Island ahead, but no signs of activity, though we know the Commandos have been working there since 5:30. A great pall of smoke hangs over the harbor.

6:50.—The sun is coming up. We run through a passage, expecting fire from either shore but get none. Commandos and Navy fire have apparently done a good job. Beaver encourages his crew: "Make 'em count, boys! Though I doubt there's a blanketly blank Nip left in there." Our planes begin appearing.

6:53.—Light Navy craft near us opens rapid firing on either shore.
6:58.—Cape Merkus, at the end of the peninsula, now comes in for heavy shelling. We are entering the harbor. The shelling turns to Arawe Island, dead ahead.

7:07.—We turn right, heading up the harbor and swing into assault position. Our Duck and another head into shore.



LT. COL. P. L. HOOPER.

Nice Going, Gang.

7:10.—We open fire, alternating with the other duck.

7:14.—We cease firing. Marksmanship of our gang just about perfect. Beaver says, "Nice going, gang." His hands are bleeding from using a knife to cut obstructing wire.

7:17.—Buffaloes are racing to the shore, shooting as they advance. Now they are rolling over the beaches and fanning out.

7:25.—A subchaser comes alongside. A voice shouts, "The General says you did a very good job."

7:30.—We stick on a reef fifty feet from shore. We have to wade in over sharp coral, but we're plenty willing because we're expecting Zeros any moment.

9:00.—The Zeros arrive. We hit the dirt behind palm trees along the beach. The ack-ack goes into action and two Jap planes are shot down. The Zeros' bombs kick up great geysers of water, but their aim is terrible. They are gone in a few moments.

Noon.—LT. COL. P. L. HOOPER of Dallas, Texas, one of the senior officers, announces the Yanks have taken all the first objectives in the

ROTC Commandant

Lt. Col. P. L. Hooper formerly was commandant of ROTC at Woodrow Wilson High School. His wife lives here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Wilson, 5914 Hudson.

Colonel Hooper, second in command of the men who made the Arawe landing, is a native Texan, born in Denison, and was a student at Staunton Military Academy, Virginia Military Institute and Lehigh University. He served a year's active duty with the Army before he came to Dallas as commandant at Woodrow Wilson in September, 1936, holding the rank of lieutenant then.

He served at Woodrow Wilson from that time until he was called to active duty in November, 1940, with the 112th Cavalry.

Colonel Hooper gave his wife no hint of the impending action in recent letters, the last of which was written Nov. 30, but she knew he had been to see Lt. Gen. Walter C. Krueger recently and suspected what was coming. He previously had said in a letter that he expected to be in action similar to that in which Johnny Sprague served.

Ducks Using New Weapon Slam Japanese at Arawe; Dallasite Is Senior Officer

Flyers Fortify New Britain

Allied headquarters in Australia disclosed that General Krueger was in charge of certain phases of action then proceeding in the Southwest Pacific.)

A United States destroyer force under Rear Admiral Daniel Barbey pounded Arawe and the tiny islands at the entrance to the harbor before the first army assault troops shoved off in force for the shore. Heavy and medium bombers added their explosives to the tons of steel thrown at the enemy.

Dallasite Leads Party.

Preceding the principal assault, aimed at Orange Beach at the foot of the peninsula, a force composed mostly of Texans under Capt. Edward Wright of Dallas slipped away from the invading fleet in rubber boats, intent on making the first beachhead at the top of the peninsula, to cut the Japanese retreat line.

But the Texans were met with heavy machine-gun and light-cannon fire as they neared the shore, and their attack ended on a reef, with one-quarter of the force killed or wounded. There were the principal casualties of the entire operation.

General MacArthur, directing the operation from a small island off the north coast of New Guinea, said not a plane of the American and Australian squadrons that supported the action was lost, nor was any of our naval or transport ships lost.

The main assault troops hit the beach from their Higgins landing boats and speedily proceeded to mop up the few Japanese who attempted resistance from dugouts.

Aside from the volume of bombs and shells hurled at the defenders preceding and during the assault, the Allied air force had softened up the invaded area Tuesday with a 356-ton bombing.

Attackers Driven Away.

As in this previous bombing, the Japanese air force was absent during the early stage of the landing, but put in an appearance after the troops had the area mastered and Admiral Barbey's destroyers were moving away.

A score of enemy dive bombers finally came over to make a few ineffectual passes over the beach and drop bombs near a zigzagging destroyer, which had blossomed with anti-aircraft fire.

Allied fighters dove from heavy cloud banks to drive off the attackers, shooting down two of the enemy and keeping control of the air.

The Japanese had established a barge hideout, float plane base and

communications center at Arawe in February, 1942, after they had wrested New Britain from a small Australian garrison.

The Arawe peninsula is 85 miles west of Gasmata, enemy supply and air center which has been pounded frequently of late by Allied bombers, and 70 miles from Cape Gloucester, another Japanese air base on the western tip of the long, narrow, hooked island.

The L-shaped peninsula is three miles in length. At its tip is Cape Markus and just south of the cape lies the tiny island of Pilelo. West of the peninsula are six small islands. The Arawe airdrome, which is unserviceable, is six miles east of the Peninsula's tip.

Seeing Husband in War Film Gives Wife Top Movie Star

Mrs. Theresa Hanvey, 1122 South Mont Clair, has her own movie star now—her husband, Cpl. Everett M. Hanvey, 22, of the famed 112th Cavalry, whose picture recently appeared in Dallas theaters in the short, Motion Pictures Go to War.

On seeing her husband in the short, Mrs. Hanvey became so excited she alarmed other patrons around her.

Since seeing her husband's picture, taken in a New Guinea base hospital, she has followed the short from theater to theater.

Corporal Hanvey, son of Mrs. Fannie B. Hanvey of 2329 Seevers, was wounded in action on New Britain in December, Mrs. Hanvey said. Since the picture's release, however, he has fully recovered and in March rejoined his unit.

Corporal Hanvey has two brothers in the service. Cpl. Ed Hanvey, 4214 Travis, also in the 112th Cavalry, and Cpl. Oliver Hanvey of Alabama, who was wounded in Italy and is now in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C.



CPL. EVERETT M. HANVEY.



—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

TOUCH OF TEXAS—With the flag of Texas flying proudly, Capt. Edward Wright Jr. of Dallas, commanding officer of an Army unit in the Southwest Pacific, observes firing practice. Captain Wright led the daring attack on Arawe, New Britain, and this same flag now flies on the conquered part of the island.

EARL LUTTRELL DIES IN ACTION

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Luttrell, 1218 Grant, have been notified by the war department that their son, Staff Sergt. Earl Luttrell, has been killed in action at Tawara. A member of the 112th Cavalry, his death was reported to have occurred on Dec. 23.

Sergeant Luttrell had been in the service three years and was overseas 18 months. He attended Technical High School and was in business with his father before entering the service.

He is survived by his parents, a twin brother, Merl Luttrell, a sister, Mrs. Dorothy Robinson and a niece, Ginger Robinson, all of Dallas.

His aunt, Mrs. Clarence C. Holt, 4017 Maple, was the first blood donor at the official opening of the Red Cross Blood Center Monday.



SGT. EARL LUTTRELL.



LIEUT. ALMON R. HARE.

Two Adamson Grads Die in Arawe Battle

Two Dallas men have been killed in action at Arawe, New Britain, the War Department informed their families here Sunday.

The dead are First Lieut. Almon Roberts Hare, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hare, 322 West Twelfth, and Sergt. Jack W. Beckham, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Beckham, 123 North Crawford. Both were former National Guardsmen of the 112th Cavalry, Lieutenant Hare of Troop F and Sergeant Beckham of Troop A, and were called to active duty from the guard.

Also, both were graduates of W. H. Adamson High School. Sergeant Beckham was a member of the sons of the American Legion and played in the drum and bugle corps of the Oak Cliff legion post. In addition to his parents he is survived by a sister, Mrs. E. H. Bradford Jr., Redbanks, N.J.

Lieutenant Hare is survived by his parents, his wife, two children, Almon Roberts Hare Jr., 4, and Sidney Elbert Hare, 2; two brothers, Elbert L. Hare Jr. of the Navy, Robert W. Hare, Army Air Forces, New Guinea; three sisters, Mrs. M. B. Keeling and Miss Helen Hare, Dallas, and Mrs. B. A. Durham, Lake City, Fla.



CORP. W. C. SHARP.

CORP. SHARP DIES AT ARAWE

Mr. and Mrs. L. Sharp, 710 South Marlborough, have been informed by the war department that their son, Corp. Wallace C. Sharp, 21, was killed in action Dec. 15 in the landing at Arawe, New Britain.

Corporal Sharp, a member of the 112th Cavalry for three years, had been overseas since July, 1942. He was a former student at Sunset High School.

Besides his parents, he is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Juanita Little, Mrs. Fana Chenault of Dallas, Mrs. Mary Ruth Anderson of Amarillo, Tex., and two brothers, Marlin W. Sharp of the navy and Edwin L. Sharp of Dallas.

LIEUT. H. D. SOUTHARD IS KILLED AT ARAWE

Word had been received in Dallas from the War Department Saturday that Sec. Lieut. Harold D. Southard, 29, son of Mrs. Ruth McGregor, 5417 Phillips, was killed in action in the Arawe, New Britain, landing on Dec. 15.

Lieutenant Southard, a member of the 112th Cavalry which stormed the island, had been overseas since July, 1942. He was an employee of the Ford Motor Company before the national guard, of which he was a member, was mobilized.

Memorial rites will be held at 11 a. m. Sunday at Owenwood Methodist Church.

Besides his mother, Lieutenant Southard is survived by a brother, William L. Southard, of Ponca City, Okla.

NEPHEW OF DALLASITE MISSING AT ARAWE

Mrs. E. W. Hall, 708 West Eighth, received word Saturday that her nephew, Lieut. James T. Bell, formerly of Abilene, has been reported missing in action at Arawe, New Britain. He was attached to the 112th Cavalry there.

Texas Gunner Goes to Death Still Gunning

BY MURLIN SPENCER,
Associated Press Staff Writer.
AN ADVANCED NAVAL BASE,
NEW GUINEA, Jan. 10 (Delayed).
—PT boat skippers and crewmen
are talking about GUNNER'S
MATE FRANK WALKER of Fos-
toria, Montgomery County, Texas.
Every word is one of praise.

They buried Walker with full
military honors in an Army-Navy
cemetery. The reason this story is
written is because his crew mates
asked that it be.

They think he was a real hero.
I think so, too, because not once
did he think of himself. Not even
in the last words he spoke.

Walker was about 38 and was
the gunner on a PT which had
been one of several giving the Nips
a bad time along the New Guinea
coast. The action came on Walk-
er's first mission, however.

Wounded, He Keeps Firing.
His boat ran into five barges
loaded with Japanese troops. The
barges fought back with rifles and
machine guns. The firing was so
intense that Walker's boat expended
over 1,500 rounds of machine-
gun ammunition.

A bullet from a .25 caliber Japa-
nese gun hit Walker in the abdo-
men. His mates didn't know it be-
cause Walker kept on firing until
the run was completed. Then he
collapsed.

They brought him back to rush
him to a hospital. As he was be-
ing lifted from the boat, he re-
gained consciousness long enough
to ask his skipper: "How did I
fire? How did the boys fire?"

The answer was "swell."
Destroyed All Barges.
The guns which Walker main-
tained had been through a rough
night, but they never once stopped.
And they destroyed all five of the
barges.

All possible was done for Walker,
but his wound was too serious.
He regained consciousness only
once more. This time he spoke his
last words:

"Get those guns cleaned up,
boys."

Whatever they call it in official
notices, whether gallantry in action
or devotion to duty, Frank's mates
on his ship have a better phrase
for it, a phrase which means much
among fighting men.

They say:
"Frank really had guts."

Indians Make Good As Jungle Fighters

Advance Allied Headquarters, New
Guinea, Jan. 19 (AP).—Knife-wield-
ing American Indians of 20 tribes,
backed by such modern components
of war as tanks and bombing
planes, are stalking Japanese in the
tropical jungles of New Britain.

Proud of their ability to thread
through dense growth, these skilled
tribesmen of Arizona and New Mex-
ico ended a stalemate Sunday at
invaded Arawe on the southwest
coast by breaking through main
enemy defenses to such depth that
field guns were captured.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's head-
quarters reported the success today.
Each equipped with several knives

as well as pistol and rifle, these
Indians, forming part of the 158th
regiment of "Bushmasters," pene-
trated 1,000 yards through enemy
lines while the Japanese still were
groggy from an 87-ton air bombard-
ment.

Pilots of Liberators and Mitchells,
striking so close to the American
lines they had to be guided by a
ground smoke screen in distinguish-
ing positions, said the bombing was
the most concentrated one yet un-
leashed in the jungles.

"The Bushmasters, whose ability
to transmit secret communications
in tribal tongues should prove
baffling to the Nipponese, were sent
to Panama during the early days
of the war to become the first
American troops trained in jungle
tactics.

Arrived Last June.

Last April, they left the Canal
Zone and on June 30 first appeared
in the Southwest Pacific war zone.
Unopposed, they occupied Kiriwina
Island in the Trobriand group off
the southeastern tip of New Guinea.
It was from there they moved in to
reinforce the Texas dismounted
cavalrymen who opened the inva-
sion of New Britain at Arawe last
Dec. 15.

The Texans had quickly swept
patrols beyond Umtingalu village,
five miles up the east coast from
Cape Merkus and on past the un-
serviceable airstrip. But the Japa-
nese later regained these two points.
Last week Tokyo radio even falsely
claimed a great victory at Arawe.

Countering this, American mili-
tary leaders said there had been
no Japanese attack in force but that
the enemy's main position was
known and "we can fight there any
time we want it." Sunday the
"Bushmasters" wanted it. The at-
tack was directed by Brig. Gen.
Julian Cunningham.

The advance moved the American
lines back to within 1,000 yards of
Umtingalu village and rendered
easier the dispersal of supplies and
troops. The invading Texans now
man beach positions in the sector.

On northeastern New Guinea, up
the coast beyond invasion-menaced
Madang, supply dumps and anti-
aircraft positions at Hansa Bay
were attacked with 120 tons of ex-
plosives by Liberators and Mitchells,
escorted by Thunderbolts.

Other Liberators flying 600 miles
northwest of Darwin, Australia, set
fire to a 9,000-ton enemy cargo ves-
sel at the former Dutch naval base
of Ambon on the island of Amboina.

U. S. Indian Bushmasters Drive Japs Back 1,000 Yards at Arawe

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS in
New Guinea, Jan. 19 (Wednesday)
(UP).—The famous Bushmasters,
hard-hitting troops of the 158th
United States Infantry, composed
mainly of Arizona and New Mexico
National Guardsmen, drove back
Japanese forces 1,000 yards beyond
the perimeter of the American
beachhead at Arawe Sunday, cap-
turing twenty-eight Japanese ma-
chine gun positions, it was an-
nounced Wednesday.

The gain, which yielded 139 dead
Japanese and a portion of one Japa-
nese field artillery battery, was
not one to go down in history books
as a turning point of the war—
but it showed that the Americans
were not giving up a foot of
ground, despite Tokyo's claims last
week that Arawe had been recap-
tured, but were making good every
beachhead won in the far-flung
Pacific islands campaigns.

"Allied losses were comparative-
ly light," Gen. Douglas MacAr-
thur's communique announced.

20 Indian Tribes.
It was the Bushmasters' first
combat action since they reinforced
dismounted Texas cavalry, a head-
quarters spokesman said. The
Bushmasters, trained in Panama,
were the first army unit trained in
jungle warfare and included tough,
wily fighters from at least twenty
tribes of American Indians.

They occupied Kiriwina Island
without a fight last year, have been
in the Southwest Pacific many
months and carried out Sunday's
alone. The twenty-eight
gun positions were sepa-
rately captured, therefore the action was
greater than the communi-

que indicates, the spokesman said.
"The fact we captured a portion of
a field battery indicates to what

depths the Bushmasters pene-
trated."

On the other end of the south-
western battle expanse, heavy Al-
lied bombers continued to pick off
Japanese shipping, setting a 9,000-
ton merchant vessel afire in Am-
bon Harbor, Amboina. Japanese
planes attempted interception, but
three out of eight were shot down
and another probably was de-
stroyed.

Little Air Opposition.
Two Japanese coastal craft were
sunk off the Tanimbar Islands as
long-range Allied fighter planes
shot up Japanese supply areas; a
2,000-ton enemy cargo ship was left
dead in the water, smoking off the
Admiralty Islands, while at Wide
Bay, just sixty air miles from
Rabaul, New Britain, villages were
strafed from low level.

One Allied plane was shot down
by ground fire, the communique
announced.

Only scattered Japanese air op-
position was reported. A single
Japanese plane raided American
positions at Arawe at night, but did
no harm, while at Cape Gloucester,
where Marines have made good
another landing on strategic New
Britain, a Japanese bomber raided
the airdrome area at night, caus-
ing minor casualties, the com-
munique reported.

57132

Mrs. H. E. Werner
310 1/2 So. Marsalis

Greetings from
the South Seas



ANOTHER MILEPOST

By LT. ALBERT NIBLING

Brig. Gen. Julian W. Cunningham who commanded army forces which invaded Arawe Peninsula.

Captain Edward Wright, Jr., of Dallas, who led the unit which attempted to storm the Arawe beaches in a flanking attack.



Captain William H. Laird, of Houston, who led the commando unit which captured Pelelo Island.

Lt. J. W. Batts, Jr., of Bryan, who succeeded in getting farthest toward shore in the ill-fated flanking attack on the Arawe beaches.



To the shining mileposts of heroism that highlight the history of Texas — The Alamo, San Jacinto, the Argonne, and Salerno — add another name — Arawe.

There, too, Texans were in the forefront of battle—fighting in the Texas tradition; fighting for freedom, and winning.

Hardly had the world quit hearing of the feats of Texans who stormed the beaches at Salerno in the face of withering German fire before the name of Texans again, on Dec. 15, blared from halfway around the world — Texans again were in the vanguard of triumphant American armies.

At Arawe as at Salerno, Texans clambered from landing boats under deadly enemy fire. At Arawe, as at Salerno, Texans helped make it possible for the tide of battle to be turned against the foe.

The American Sixth Army, which invaded New Britain Island, was commanded by General Walter Kreuger, who spent several years in Texas, at San Antonio as commander of the Third Army.

A band composed principally of Texans, commanded by Captain Edward Wright of Dallas, was sent to make the first beachhead at Arawe. It was the task of this group to slip away from the main landing party and make a flanking beachhead to cut off the retreat of the Japs.

Like the Texans at Salerno, this group found the enemy waiting. Murderous machinegun fire ripped into them when they approached the shore. A large portion of their small force was blown out of the frail rubber rafts.

Corp. Roy C. Jackson of Dallas succeeded in rescuing many of the men desperately trying to survive in the surf while machinegun and cannon shot failed the air.

That was a bloody spot for Texans that day. A newspaperman in the party declared:

"You see men dying all around you. You see heads, arms and legs blown off. You see men become hysterical and drown."

After the battle, Captain Wright said to the newsman who reported the battle: "I'm sure enough glad to see you." There were two holes in his helmet, big enough to shove a pullet egg through.

Capt. William H. Laird of Houston led a group of Commandos who captured Pelelo Island off Arawe Peninsula. He approached his commanding officer after the raid and reported:

"Mission accomplished, sir. We killed 15 of the enemy for the loss of one man."

Major Harry Wermer of Dallas dug foxholes and cursed about what happened to Wright's men.

Brig. Gen. Julian W. Cunningham, who led the invasion of Arawe, with a regiment of Texans, also spent much of his time in Texas. He started training the Texans he led as a cavalry regiment at Fort Clark.

Lt. Joseph Batts of Bryan furlled the Texas flag his f gave him alongside the Star Stripes and the speculation f

57132

Mrs. H. E. Werner
 310 1/2 So. Marsalis

Merry Xmas
 to you darling
 Love
 H

1943-1944



ANOTHER MILE

Brig. Gen. Julian W. Cunningham who commanded army forces which invaded Arawe Peninsula.

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Lt. J. W. Batts, Jr., of Bryan, who succeeded in getting farthest toward shore in the ill-fated flanking attack on the Arawe beaches.



By LT. ALBERT

To the shining miles that highlight the history of Texas—the Alamo, San Jacinto and Salerno—add another: Arawe.

There, too, Texans vied for the front of battle—fighting for tradition; fighting for glory; fighting for winning.

Hardly had the world learned of the feats of Texans who landed on the beaches at Salerno in the face of the German fire before they were back in Texas again, on Dec. 19, 1943, halfway around the world again were in the vanguard of the American armies.

At Arawe as at Salerno, the Texans were berated from landing boats under enemy fire. At Arawe, the Texans helped make the tide of battle to be turned.

The American Sixth Army invaded New Britain Island, commanded by General Wright who spent several years in San Antonio as commander of the Texas Army.

A band composed primarily of Texans, commanded by Captain Edward Wright of Dallas, was sent to establish the first beachhead at Arawe. The task of this group was to slip ashore as the main landing party and establish a beachhead to cut off the Japanese.

Like the Texans at Salerno, the enemy waited until they found the machinegun fire ripped through the portion of their small landing party out of the frail rubber rafts.

Corp. Roy C. Jackson succeeded in rescuing many of the men who were desperately trying to swim to shore while machinegun fire rained down on them and failed the air.

That was a bloody day. A newspaperman declared:

"You see men dying. You see heads blown off. You see hysteria and drowning."

After the battle, Capt. William H. Laird said to the newsman: "I'm sure to see you." There was a pullet egg through his helmet, big end toward the front.

Capt. William H. Laird led a group of Commandos to capture Pelelo Island off Arawe. He approached his commando after the raid and reported: "Mission accomplished. Killed 15 of the enemy. Killed one man."

Major Harry Werme and his foxholes and cussed at the beach opened to Wright's men.

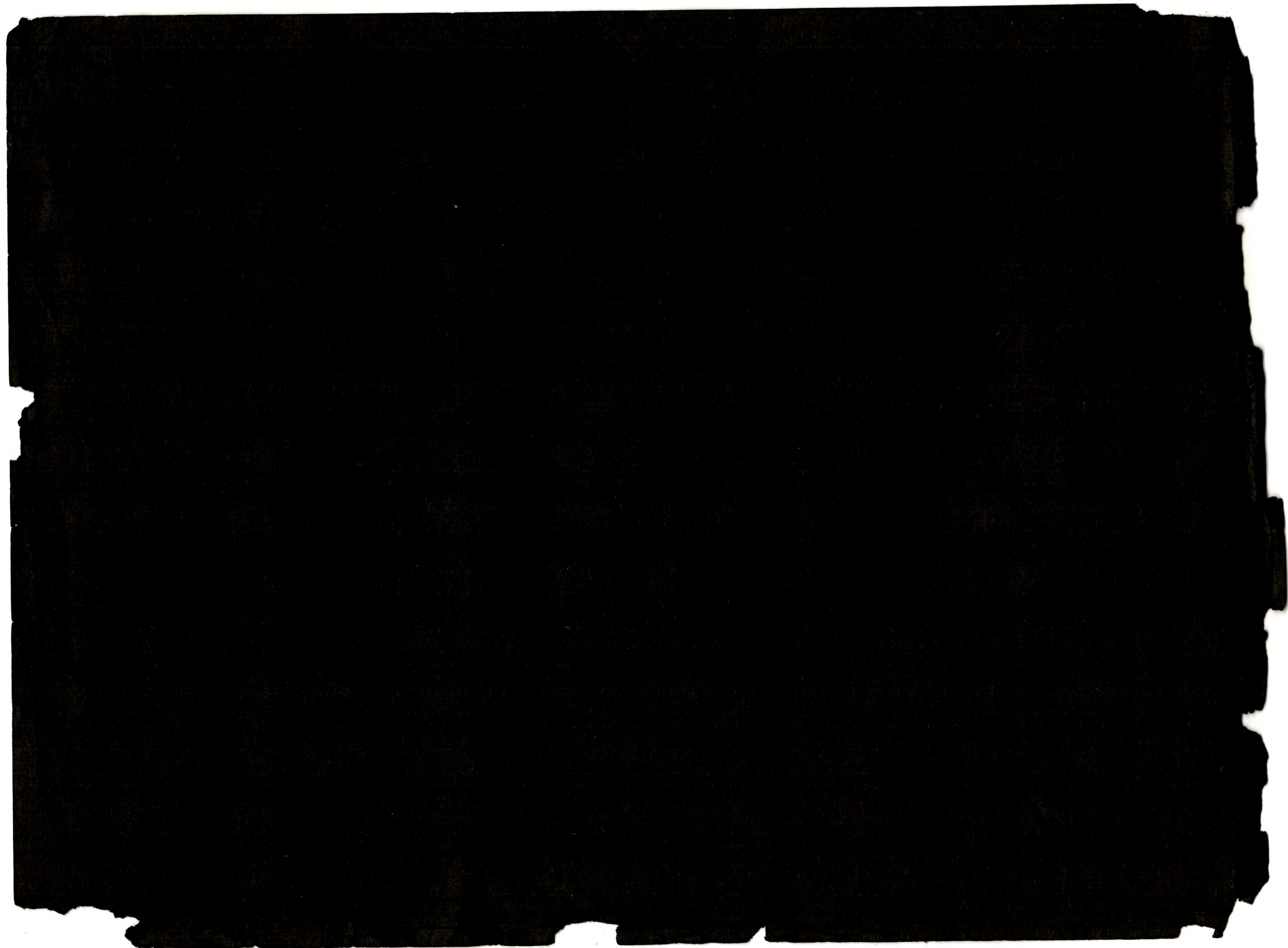
Brig. Gen. Julian W. Cunningham who led the invasion of the island of Arawe, a regiment of Texans, also spent his time in Texas. He was the Texans he led as a commander at Fort Clark.

Lt. Joseph Batts furloughed the Texas flag and gave him alongside the Texas Stripes and the specu













MR. CAMPBELL



My Boys





Chemical Warfare School



Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland

Commandant

Brigadier General Ray L. Avery, United States Army

Assistant Commandant

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph D. Coughlan, Chemical Warfare Service

Executive

Lieutenant Colonel George J. B. Fisher, CWS

Secretary

Captain Allen C. Spencer, CWS

Instructors

Lieutenant Colonel Willard S. Wadelon, Cav

Major Lewis M. McBride, CWS

Major Donald B. Phillips, AC

Lieutenant Commander G. W. Evans, USN

Captain Carr P. Kitchen, CWS

Captain Vernon E. McGuckin, CWS

First Lieutenant Carl V. Burke, CWS

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Morgan, Jr., CWS

Second Lieutenant John A. Martin, CWS

Second Lieutenant Otis P. Gray, CWS

Second Lieutenant R. Beverly Caldwell, CWS



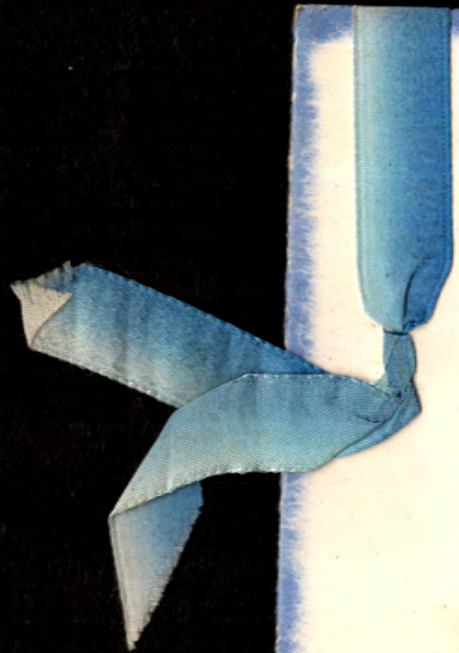
UNIT GAS OFFICERS' COURSE
April 14th - May 10th, 1941

(Over)





To wish My
HUSBAND
A Happy Birthday





4-6-42

I never knew till
I married you
That anyone could be
As near and dear and wonderful
As you have been to me
And when I wish you happiness
And joy on this glad day
More love goes with that
birthday wish
Than I can ever say,
Omas always yours,

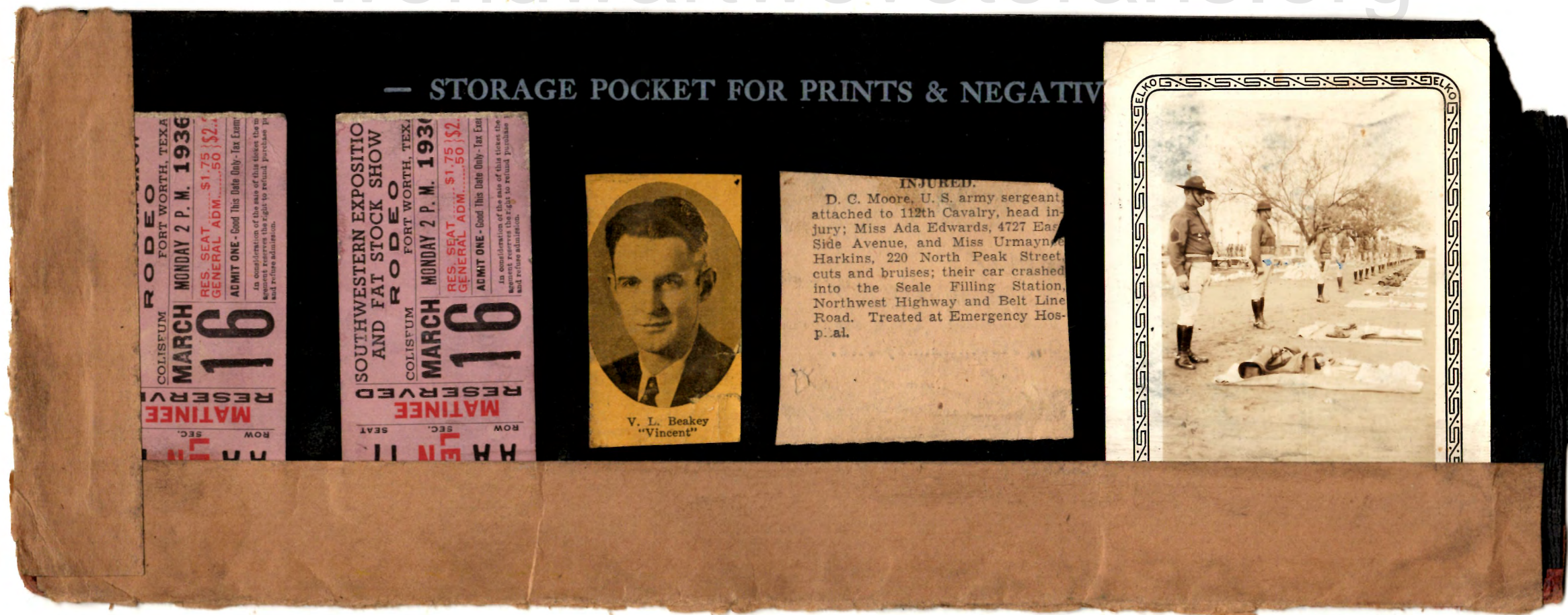








worldwartwoveterans.org



— STORAGE POCKET FOR PRINTS & NEGATIVES —

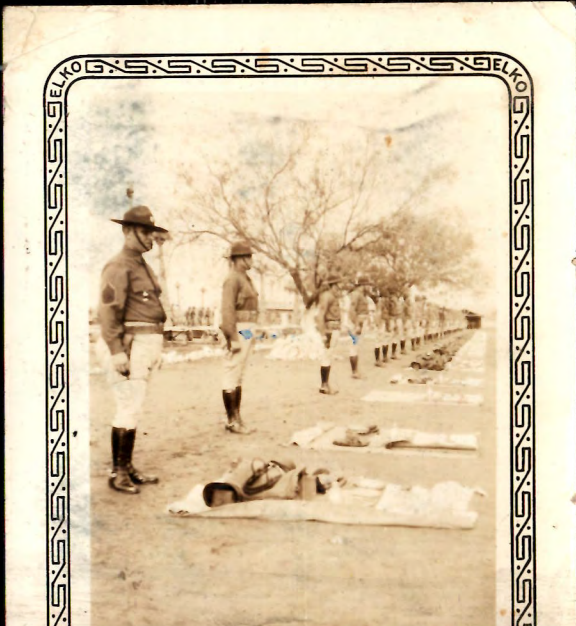
RODEO FORT WORTH, TEXA
COLISFUM
MARCH MONDAY 2 P. M. 1936
RES. SEAT \$1.75
GENERAL ADM. .50
MARCH 16
MATINEE
RESERVED

SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITIO
AND FAT STOCK SHOW
RODEO FORT WORTH, TEXA
COLISFUM
MARCH MONDAY 2 P. M. 1936
RES. SEAT \$1.75
GENERAL ADM. .50
MARCH 16
MATINEE
RESERVED



V. L. Beakey
"Vincent"

INJURED.
D. C. Moore, U. S. army sergeant,
attached to 112th Cavalry, head in-
jury; Miss Ada Edwards, 4727 East
Side Avenue, and Miss Urmayne
Harkins, 220 North Peak Street,
cuts and bruises; their car crashed
into the Scale Filling Station,
Northwest Highway and Belt Line
Road. Treated at Emergency Hos-
pital.



Miss
Mrs. E. E. Jones

Mrs. P. L. Hooper
807-15th St.
Alexandria, Va.

WASHINGTON
FEB 9
4:30 AM
1948
D.C.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS

Lt. Col. & Mrs. Harry E. Therner
Office of the Instr. ORC
1114 Commerce St.
Dallas 2, Texas

9-29-44
10-10-44

CALEDONIA
ROSE



Do wish you could see Philip. He is a good looking boy. He is blonde & has big blue eyes. Albright wrote on his Christmas card that they had a 2nd girl - & we guessed she arrived before Philip - he didn't say when she was born. We've wondered if you got a baby like you'd hoped for when you got to Dallas? I surely hope all goes well & you get what you want. Many thanks for the beautiful dress.

Sincerely, Jane

Sunday
Dear Ona & Harry -
You two, are surely thoughtful to remember Philip with the lovely dress. We certainly appreciate it - you were sweet to do it. Thank you so much. Ruth Lynn celebrated her 5th birthday on Fri. Feb 6. They aren't babies long. She surely enjoyed her visit with you in Williamsburg - & still remembers all about it.



SAN ANTONIO EVENING NEWS

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1942

TX-3

"DOWN IN TEXAS"

We're down here in old Texas,
Where you never have the blues
Where the bandits steal the jitneys
Where the Marshals steal the booze
Where the buildings horn the skyline,
Where the populace is boost
Where they shoot men just for pastime
Where the chickens never roost,
Where the stickup men are wary
And the bullets fall like hail,
Where each pocket has a pistol
And each pistol a good for jail,
Where they always hang the jury,
Where they never hang a man
If you call a man a liar you
Get home the best you can;
Where you get up in the morning
In a world of snow and sleet

And you come home in the evening
Suffocating in the heat;
Where the jitneys whiz about you
And the street cars barely creep;
Where the burglars pick your pockets
While you "lay me down to sleep"
Where the bulldogs all have rabies,
And the rabbits they have fleas
Where the big girls like the wee ones
Wear their dresses to their knees,
Where you whist out in the morning
Just to give your health a chance,
Say "Howdy" to some fellow who
Shoots big holes in your pants;
Where wise owls are afraid to hoot
And birds don't dare to sing
For it's hell down here in Texas,
Where they all shoot on the wing

6A-H4



Grison's
STEAK & CHOP HOUSE

QUALITY BUILT
VAN NESS at Pacific
SAN FRANCISCO
OR dway 1888

<p>KANSAS CITY CORN FED MEATS</p> <p>ALL STEAKS CHARCOAL BROILED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">●</p> <p>Baked or French Fried Potatoes Served with Meat Orders</p> <p style="text-align: center;">●</p> <p>Open 4 P.M. to 11 P.M.</p> <p>Sunday 12 Noon to 11 P.M.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">●</p> <p>Not Responsible for Lost or Exchanged Articles</p>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Celery Hearts, .25</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Ripe Olives, .25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocktails—Shrimp or Crab, .35</td> <td>Lobster, .40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cream of Tomato or Mushroom Soup, .30</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Onion Soup, Au Gratin, .30</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Half Chicken (Fried or Broiled), 1.20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grison's Special Ham Steak, 1.20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chicken Liver, Brochette, 1.25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calf's Liver with Onions, 1.15 (Steak Cut)</td> <td>1.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Club Steak, 1.15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filet Mignon or T-Bone Steak, 1.45</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>New York Cut Sirloin Steak, 1.45</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Double New York Cut Sirloin (for 2), 2.95</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Double Porterhouse Steak (for 2), 2.95</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planked Steak (for 2), 4.00</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ground Round Steak with Onions, 1.00</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filet Mignon Steak Sandwich (French Fried Potatoes), .90</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>English Mutton Chop Kidney, 1.35</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lamb Chops—Two, 1.10 Two, Extra Thick, 1.30</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fried Jumbo Prawns, 1.15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Louisiana Soft Shell Crabs, 1.40</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jumbo Frog Legs, Saute Amandines, 1.45</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whole Broiled Baby Lobster, 1.25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetable Plate, 1.00</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Royal French Mushrooms on Toast, 1.25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>French Fried Onions, .35</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fresh Vegetables in Season, .30</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pantry Special Salad Bowl, with Shrimps, .35</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sliced Tomatoes or Hearts of Lettuce, .35</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">DESSERTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homemade Pie, Ice Cream or Sherbet, .20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Camembert Cheese, .30 Roquefort Cheese, .30</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coffee, Tea or Milk, .15</td> <td style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">MINIMUM CHARGE 50c</td> </tr> </table>	Celery Hearts, .25	Ripe Olives, .25	Cocktails—Shrimp or Crab, .35	Lobster, .40	Cream of Tomato or Mushroom Soup, .30		Onion Soup, Au Gratin, .30		Half Chicken (Fried or Broiled), 1.20		Grison's Special Ham Steak, 1.20		Chicken Liver, Brochette, 1.25		Calf's Liver with Onions, 1.15 (Steak Cut)	1.30	Club Steak, 1.15		Filet Mignon or T-Bone Steak, 1.45		New York Cut Sirloin Steak, 1.45		Double New York Cut Sirloin (for 2), 2.95		Double Porterhouse Steak (for 2), 2.95		Planked Steak (for 2), 4.00		Ground Round Steak with Onions, 1.00		Filet Mignon Steak Sandwich (French Fried Potatoes), .90		English Mutton Chop Kidney, 1.35		Lamb Chops—Two, 1.10 Two, Extra Thick, 1.30		Fried Jumbo Prawns, 1.15		Louisiana Soft Shell Crabs, 1.40		Jumbo Frog Legs, Saute Amandines, 1.45		Whole Broiled Baby Lobster, 1.25		Vegetable Plate, 1.00		Royal French Mushrooms on Toast, 1.25		French Fried Onions, .35		Fresh Vegetables in Season, .30		Pantry Special Salad Bowl, with Shrimps, .35		Sliced Tomatoes or Hearts of Lettuce, .35		DESSERTS		Homemade Pie, Ice Cream or Sherbet, .20		Camembert Cheese, .30 Roquefort Cheese, .30		Coffee, Tea or Milk, .15	MINIMUM CHARGE 50c
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For Correspondence

This is about the cheapest
we have. It is made
Nov. 24!

I love you

(H)

Winchell Says:

That if you are in a hurry don't waste
your time in a first class restaurant. A
beanery will do as well. An orchid can-
not be grown overnight, neither can a
culinary masterpiece be produced in 5
minutes.

One dissatisfied customer can do your
restaurant more harm than the praises
of a thousand others can undo. So, if a
man has a tough steak, don't give him a
sharp knife, give him another steak.

HELP WIN THE WAR—BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

Visit Grison's Chicken House—Just Across the Street



Mrs. H. E. Winchell

310 1/2 S. Main

Alameda

San Francisco

worldwartwoveterans.org

TX-3



"DOWN IN TEXAS"

We're down here in old Texas,
Where you never have the blues
Where the bandits steal the jitneys
And the Marshals steal the booze
Where buildings horn the skyhne.
Where the populace is boost
Where they shoot men just for pastime
Where the chickens never roost,
Where the stickup men are wary
And the bullets fall like hail;
Where each pocket has a pistol
And each pistol's good for jail;
Where they always hang the jury,
Where they never hang a man
If you call a man a liar you
Get home the best you can;
Where you get up in the morning
In a world of snow and sleet

And you come home in the evening
Suffocating in the heat;
Where the jitneys whiz about you
And the street cars barely creep;
Where the burglars pick your pockets
While you "lay me down to sleep"
Where the bulldogs all have rabies,
And the rabbits they have fleas
Where the big girls like the wee ones
Wear their dresses to their knees,
Where you whist out in the morning
Just to give your health a chance,
Say "Howdy" to some fellow who
Shoots big holes in your pants;
Where wise owls are afraid to hoot
And birds don't dare to sing
For it's hell down here in Texas,
Where they all shoot on the wing

GA-114




RAUL MARIN
 Exporter of Mexican
 Art craft.
 ORDERS SENT C. O. D.
 V. A. Agaña, Coah.



VILLA-KUNIA MEXICO 1941



HE LIKES IT





S ↙

MESS HALL



APR 25 42

INTERIOR MESS HALL PECOS R OUTPOST



MESS HALL PECOS RIVER OUTPOST



APR 25 1942

100' x 20'



APR 25 1942 PECOS R. OUTPOST

Chemical Warfare School



Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland

Commandant
Brigadier General Ray L. Avery, United States Army

Assistant Commandant
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph D. Coughlan, Chemical Warfare Service

Executive
Lieutenant Colonel George J. B. Fisher, CWS

Secretary
Captain Allen C. Spencer, CWS

Instructors

Lieutenant Colonel Willard S. Waderton, Cav	Captain Vernon E. McGuckin, CWS
Major Lewis M. McBride, CWS	First Lieutenant Carl V. Burke, CWS
Major Donald B. Phillips, AC	Second Lieutenant Charles A. Morgan, Jr., CWS
Lieutenant Commander G. W. Evans, USN	Second Lieutenant John A. Martin, CWS
Captain Carr P. Kitchen, CWS	Second Lieutenant Otis P. Gray, CWS
Second Lieutenant R. Beverly Caldwell, CWS	



UNIT GAS OFFICERS' COURSE
April 14th - May 10th, 1941



www.dwartwoveterans.org

First Lt Charles W. Bowden, Ord. Dept
 First Lt Francis L. Zebbs, Inf

Third Row (L to R)

Second Lt Charles I. Greathouse, Inf
 Second Lt Victor G. Gavalas, Inf
 Second Lt William R. Merritt, Inf
 Second Lt Herbert W. Clegg, Inf
 Second Lt John E. Tipton, FA
 Second Lt Ernest B. Jones, CAC
 Second Lt Oscar C. Hudson, Inf
 Second Lt Bill H. Kammerer, Inf
 Second Lt Harry C. Grigsby, Jr., Cav
 Second Lt Edward S. Johnson, Inf
 Second Lt Samuel A. Steere, Jr., CWS
 Second Lt John I. Moore, CAC

Back Row (L to R)

Second Lt Edward T. Stuart, Jr., Cav
 Second Lt Richard I. Purnell, FA
 Second Lt Walter L. Carppi, FA
 Second Lt Philip B. Scott, SC
 Second Lt Gerald E. O'Connell, Inf
 Second Lt J. E. Pixley, AC
 Second Lt George G. Acker, Inf
 Second Lt Norman E. Niles, CWS
 Second Lt Harold E. Bowman, Inf
 Second Lt John F. Orner, Inf
 Second Lt John B. Campbell, FA

CONGRATULATIONS
 by **WESTERN UNION**

DM95 FT=ABERDEEN MD

MRS H E WERNER=

621 EAST 10 ST=

WISH I COULD SPEND THIS DAY WITH YOU HAPPY BIRTHDAY=
 HARRY.

OVER

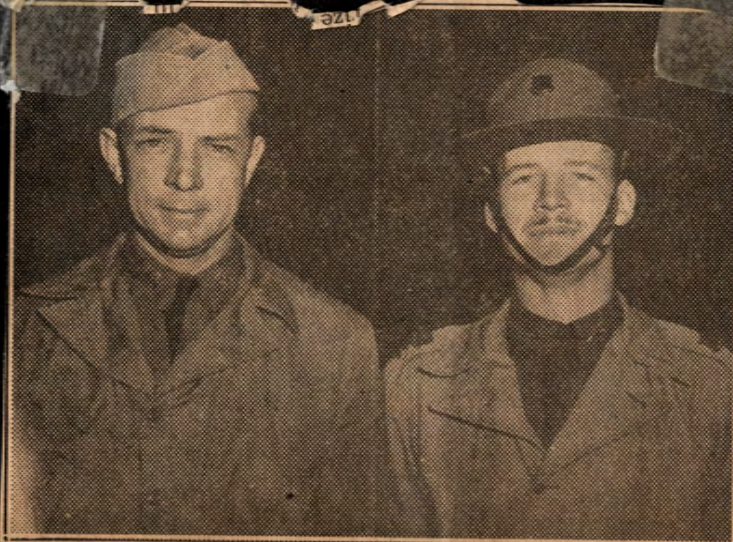


SULPHUR TRIOXIDE (FS) RELEASED FROM
CYLINDERS UNDER PRESSURE



www.wartwoveterans.org





Shown above are 1st. Lt. C. C. Head, post morale officer, left, and Lt. William A. Berg, regimental morale officer. The two were instrumental in the staging of recent dances on the post and other morale activities.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

- DL = Day Letter
- NT = Overnight Telegram
- LC = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

DLT 13 10 XC=DELRIO TEX 18 813P

MRS H E WERNER=

621 EAST 10 ST=

JUST TO TELL YOU I LOVE YOU LOTS AND LOTS=
HARRY.

RECEIVED
FEB 18 PM 10 21
last

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
FORT CLARK, TEXAS

March 31, 1942

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Lt Harry E. Werner has permission to fish in the Las Moras Creek from the QM Corral Area to the Swimming Pool and in the Spring.

John B. Menard
JOHN B. MENARD
1st Lt., Cavalry
Provost Marshal

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1942

Present Arms .. By Cpl. Monte Foreman



FIRST SGT. STANLEY

On Nov. 10, 1940, there marched into the Dallas armory of Troop A, 112th Cavalry, a man — a big man. "The name's Stanley," he told the troop's recruiting sergeant and he wanted to "do his year." So into the ranks Stanley went as a buck private. However, he was not destined to hold that rank long, not for a guy who believes in the army as Stanley does.

One month after induction he was promoted to sergeant and transferred to First Squadron Headquarters. In March of the following year, 1941, he transferred to the Headquarters and Service troop and was made staff sergeant. Several

times he acted as first sergeant. This training came in handy later when on Dec. 26, 1941, he was promoted to first sergeant of Headquarters.

Born in Palestine, Texas, Stanley worked with his father on a dairy farm for a number of years. Before coming into the army he was employed on several types of contracting and construction jobs. But now he believes "the army's got me for good," and he means it, too.

Stanley is well-liked by the men of the troop, and at the age of 33, is considered by his superiors to be a genial, competent soldier.



GTG SAA1467 FT223 XC=DEL RIO TEX

MRS H E WERNER, IF CLOSED DROP=

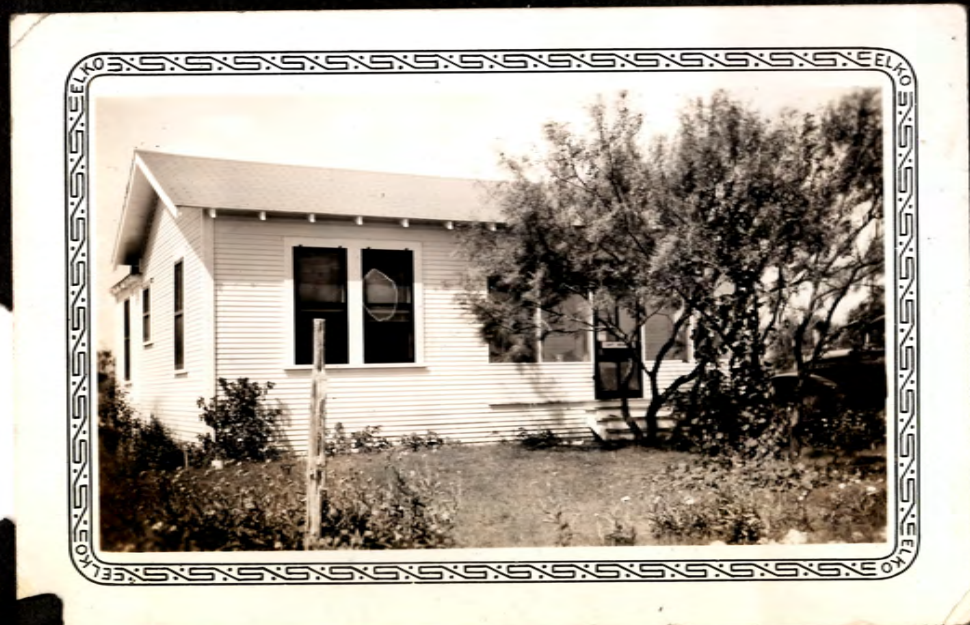
621 EAST 10 ST DAL=

YOU'RE LOVELY AND SWEET, A TREASURE DIVINE. YOU'RE ALL

I WANT FOR MY VALENTINE=

HARRY.







2 7



The Eisenhower Years

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON (AP) — In the days to come Dwight D. Eisenhower's proudest memory of his years as president may be this:

Though he stood often on the brink of war he always managed somehow to meet the challenge and still preserve the peace.

In the process through the eight crisis-wrenched years of his administration, Eisenhower vastly expanded the defense frontiers of the United States. To block the outward thrust of Communist might, he made new anti-Communist military pledges in the Far East, the Middle East and Asia.

But the future chroniclers of the administration will have to record that against a wily and ruthless foe his efforts often fell short of success. Indeed the "Eisenhower Era", as the late John Foster Dulles called it, is scarred with the wreckage of vain hopes and broken dreams even as it is distinguished by some outstanding achievements.

Two events in his early years did more than any others to fix the pattern with which the president had to work in foreign policy. The first was the death of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin on March 5, 1953.

The second came in 1954 when the Democrats won control of Congress and restored to key positions a number of men who were more sympathetic to Eisenhower's internationalist plans than some of the powerful members of his own party. This domestic political turnover put an end to the McCarthy period and lifted heavy pressures from the State Department and U.S. foreign service.

Eisenhower dedicated himself in his inaugural speech Jan. 20, 1953, to the renunciation of war "as a chosen way" to fight communism. He said the first task of statesmanship was to "develop the strength that will deter the forces of aggression and promote the conditions of peace."

HOW WELL he achieved these objectives became increasingly a matter of controversy in his later years and provided the dominant issue of the recent campaign which saw the defeat of his friend and vice-president, Richard M. Nixon, by Sen. John F. Kennedy. Kennedy charged that U.S. power and prestige had declined dangerously. Nixon argued that this

How Will History Rate His Victories, Defeats?

satellite in October, 1957 — the United States lead in military power over the Soviet Union was unimpaired.

That the United States was late in entering the space contest and the nuclear rockets armaments race is certainly true. The point will long be disputed, however, whether the responsibility for this belonged to Eisenhower or his White House predecessor, Harry S. Truman.

Dulles stressed the spread of liberty at the outset of "the Eisenhower Era." He dreamed of using America's margin of military power to "roll back" the Iron Curtain. He envisioned a permanent settlement in Korea. He planned to seek an agreement with the Chinese Reds, if he got the chance, on the Formosa issue. On all these points his hopes proved vain.

The final tragic test of the policy of liberation, which Dulles had espoused in challenging the Truman policy of containment during the 1952 campaign, came in the Hungarian revolution of 1956 when the Soviet Union used tanks to crush anti-Communist forces. The United States and its allies failed to give any help to the revolutionaries except morally and in the form of political support at the United Nations. Dulles reportedly believed that western military moves into a land so close to the borders of the Soviet Union might provoke World War III.

The parallel crisis over the Suez Canal, which exploded when Israel, France and Britain attacked Egypt, drew from Eisenhower and Dulles bold and decisive action. They condemned the action of their allies at the risk of permanently splitting the western alliance and sided for the moment with Egypt and the other so-called "anti-colonial" new nations.

No man was or is more committed than Eisenhower to the importance of the alliance. Yet he and Dulles determined that if the United States was to stand for peace, for fairness towards small and weak nations, the United States could not possibly side with Britain and France. In the end

matic maneuver after taking office was to make peace in Korea, basically on terms laid down by the Truman administration.

Eisenhower never questioned the Truman administration's view that the intervention in Korea in 1950 had been essential to prove that the United States would fight open aggression. In 1958 Eisenhower himself used force to make a somewhat similar point. He sent American Marines into Lebanon in a determined move to stabilize the Middle East immediately after a revolution in Iraq threatened a chain reaction of Middle East violence ending with Communist domination. It was one of the most dangerous and most successful of his foreign policy operations.

There then ensued a series of negotiations which constituted one of the major lines of Eisenhower handling of foreign affairs and led eventually to what was probably his greatest frustration and defeat.

IN THE SUMMER of 1959, following the resignation and death of Dulles, Eisenhower invited Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the United States. Their meeting at Camp David, Md., produced a temporary lifting of Soviet threats against West Berlin. Eisenhower seized upon this to accept a new summit conference for which British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan as well as Khrushchev had been pressing.

Eisenhower had already been to the summit once, at Geneva in 1955. On that occasion he made one of his most spectacular moves in foreign affairs. He proposed that the Soviet Union and the United States open their skies to each other's aircraft. Russia rejected the proposition but it was at least a great propaganda coup for the United States.

Eisenhower conceived the strategy he built around a second summit conference and a proposed follow-up visit by him to the Soviet Union at his last great crusade for peace.

In that connection, he set out on foreign journeys that took him to Asia, Latin America, North Africa and Europe. But on May 1

his and Secretary of State Christian Herter's handling of this incident to be a series of blunders. At the least the affair provided Khrushchev with an excuse — and at the most, with a compulsion — to wreck the summit conference May 16. It also enabled Khrushchev to cancel Eisenhower's trip to Russia, and it played an important part in Communist agitation which in July forced the Japanese government to cancel Eisenhower's trip to Tokyo.

Khrushchev launched political and propaganda attacks against Eisenhower and the United States in a bitter intensification of the cold war.

Eisenhower and Herter, deprived of the President's "crusade for peace" strategy, were rendered almost powerless to take any effective new steps in foreign affairs from then on.

The barriers which Eisenhower erected against communism took two main forms. In the first place, his administration assisted the development of an alliance in the Middle East, now known as CENTO, linking such countries as Turkey, Britain and Pakistan.

In Southeast Asia Dulles, under Eisenhower's direction in 1954, developed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) following the collapse of the French defense of Indochina.

The other form of fence building grew out of the Formosa crisis early in the administration when Eisenhower and Dulles were trying to get Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to concentrate his strength on Formosa. They persuaded Congress to pass a resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States to defend Formosa against seizure by Red China.

The formula was adapted to the Middle East in early 1957 when Eisenhower signed the bill declaring that the United States, on request, would assist any Middle Eastern country against aggression by International communism.

SUCH ALLIANCES and declarations as these greatly extended the original involvement of the United States in the affairs of other areas of the world.

Eisenhower also encouraged negotiations with the Soviet Union and even with Red China on outstanding issues.

The China talks, conducted between ambassadors and without raising the recognition issue, were



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Dwight D. Eisenhower
What will history say?

East. Their advice and their arguments stretched into the heart of Africa. Their influence even became dominant in Cuba on the doorstep of the United States where it threatened to create a great new security risk and to serve as a bridgehead for communism throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Kennedy Denies Emissary Report

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President-elect John F. Kennedy said Saturday he has neither considered nor discussed sending a special emissary to the Soviet Union to meet with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The incoming chief executive told newsmen he would not take up such foreign policy matters until after his inauguration Jan. 20.

He commented at the airport, just before leaving for New York, when newsmen asked him about a published report that he would name such an emissary — presumably former New York Gov. Averell Harriman — to sound out Khrushchev on prospects for improving relations between Russia and the United States.

Situation in Laos Said Out of Hand

BOMBAY, India (AP) — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said Saturday night the big powers have allowed the Laos situation to go too far.

"I don't think the danger of war there has ended," he told a meeting of his Congress party. "When I talk of war I do not mean a small war but a big war."

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never been better.
Eisenhower himself often asserted that in spite of Soviet feats in the space race — Russia launched the first man-made

er attended a NATO summit conference in Paris and made a deal for the stationing of nuclear rockets on NATO territory.
Eisenhower's first great dra-

down in Central Russia and soon afterwards the President took personal responsibility for the flight.
Western diplomats and government leaders generally considered

Discussions with Russia achieved the exchange of tourists, official delegations, movies and the like. Through the exchange agreement, now three years old, the United States and Russia at least began to learn more about each other.

Disarmament negotiations were reportedly undertaken by Eisenhower emissaries in and out of the United Nations and they repeatedly collapsed. The talks on a treaty for controlling nuclear weapons testing did not break down completely. And Eisenhower did maintain until the end of his tenure a ban set in late 1958 on the testing of atomic weapons.

The course of negotiations on Berlin, disarmament and many other issues provided powerful evidence that Khrushchev was not looking for compromise but for western weaknesses which he could exploit to enlarge Communist territory or influence.

The result of this Eisenhower-Khrushchev struggle was that during the Eisenhower years the Soviets gained authority they had never possessed before over the course of events in the Middle

Kennedy Briefed On Party Deficit

WASHINGTON (AP) — President-elect John F. Kennedy Saturday got some of the bad news about his party's finances.

Matthew H. McCloskey, national treasurer of the Democratic party, dropped in on Kennedy to talk over the party's \$3,000,000 deficit.

"We're desperately in need of help," McCloskey said as he came out of Kennedy's Georgetown home.

McCloskey said he hopes that the gala entertainment planned as a part of the inaugural festivities will raise around a million dollars. And he hopes that the remaining \$2,000,000 will be raised by having each state pick up its share of the deficit.

Fire Death Toll Climbs to 20

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (UPI) —The death toll in the Thomas Hotel fire climbed to 20 Saturday when Thor Mydland, 70, died in San Francisco Hospital.

Mydland suffered a crushed skull and a hip injury when he leaped from an upper floor of the flaming five-story building.

Thirty-eight persons were injured, several seriously. But doctors expressed hope that all would survive.



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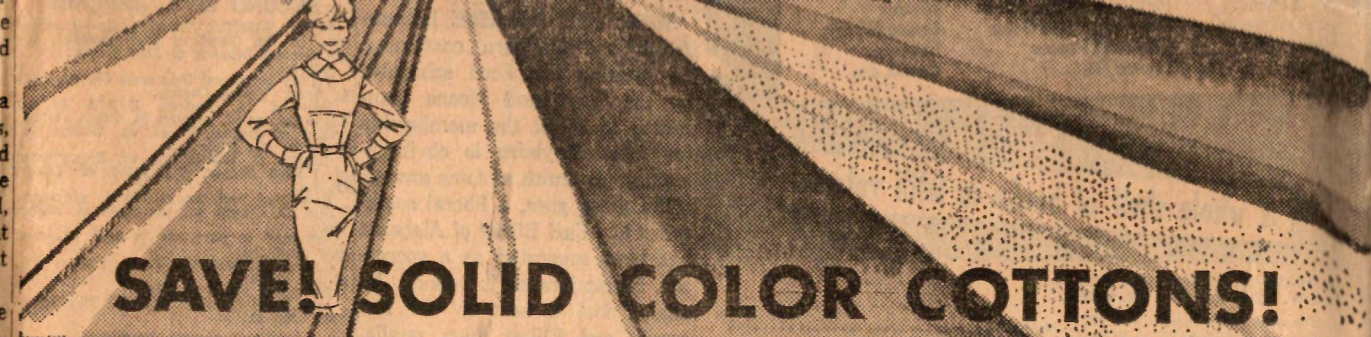
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A TEXAN IN WASHINGTON

Rayburn, Smith Square Off In Rules Committee Battle

By JOHN MASHEK

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON—Two wise and equally stubborn Democratic lawmakers are engaged in a war of nerves which could wind up in a wild beginning of the 87th Congress.

Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, both skilled in political combat, have begun their own personal countdown in the battle over revising the House Rules Committee.

At this time, neither man has budged. Both have used threats to motivate the other. And the net result is that congressmen in both parties are confused and anxious about the outcome.

The Rules Committee, for a bit of legislative explanation, is a group of 12 congressmen (now eight Democrats and four Republicans) who have the final word on a bill before it comes up for a vote.

Often called a legislative traffic cop, the committee attaches a rule on voting procedure to each bill before it goes to the

House. These voting conditions include time limit on debate and the type and number of amendments to be offered.

In the last session of Congress, the committee became even more powerful. Two Democrats, Smith and William M. Colmer of Mississippi, joined with the four Republicans to stop bills from even getting a rule.

This tactic, repeated many times in the closing days of the session, fired up the liberals whose legislation was getting a cold shoulder.

The Democratic platform declared war on the bottleneck and President-elect John F. Kennedy was quick to offer his help. The Republicans, anxious to see the Democrats tear themselves apart, want things left like they are now.

That brings the issue to the present standoff and the conflict between Speaker Rayburn and Rep. Smith.

LAST WEEK, Rayburn offered to add three men to the committee, two Democrats and one Republican. This would rub out the

6-6 deadlocks on the committee. Smith refused the compromise.

Smith's olive branch was that the committee would agree to clearing the five major proposals of the Kennedy platform. Rayburn wanted no part of that.

It is Rayburn's view that two men, irrespective of the liberal vs. conservative problem, should not have the power to prevent 435 others from voting. The speaker also views it as a bold affront to his leadership.

Rayburn has now been elected speaker and his "boys" are on the Ways and Means Committee, the body which approves the membership of the Rules Committee.

Unless Smith comes around to a quick agreement on Rayburn's terms, the speaker will probably recommend the purging of Rep. Colmer. The excuse is that Colmer backed the independent slate of electors in the campaign and has forfeited his seat on the committee.

Rayburn's closest allies say this is distasteful to him but he will do it if Smith does not yield.

Smith, on the other hand, has his club, too. If Rayburn makes a move against Colmer, Smith promises to ask for the ouster of Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York of New York's Harlem district. Powell supported the Republican ticket in 1956 and was not disciplined.

Smith also wants to know what the leadership plans to do with three other congressmen who bolted the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Rayburn has made his last appeal to Smith, friends say. Smith will have to make the next move or Colmer's head goes on the block.

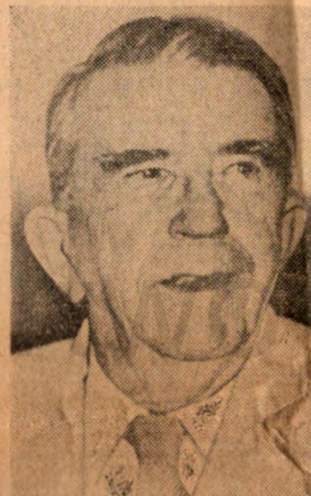
No member of this committee has ever been purged but the House has acted to blunt the power of a speaker. That was in 1910 when Speaker Joseph G. (Uncle Joe) Cannon of Illinois became a virtual dictator as a member of the committee.

The House voted then to prohibit the speaker from being a member of the Rules Committee. This prohibition was deleted in 1946, and has been suggested as an "out" to the current mixup. Rayburn, however, turned it down flatly. He told associates that would be the worst solution.



—Associated Press Wirephotos.

Speaker Rayburn. . . . A waiting game.



Rep. Smith. . . . He can wait, too.

for congressmen who often don't want to vote on issues they introduce.

This makes it possible to look good for the homefolks and then blame the Rules Committee for holding up the legislation.

The Smith-Colmer team has been helpful along this line, even to those now screaming purge.

All agree that there is no easy remedy. If there is a purge, many southerners are ready for a sit-in on Kennedy legislation. If there is no purge or similar action, house liberals will be gunning for Rayburn.

Nepal OK's Climb

KATMANDU (AP) — Nepal has granted Japanese Alpine Association permission to climb an unmanned 23,240-foot peak in the Jugal Himal range.

HIGHER COURTS

SECOND CIVIL APPEALS

How Much Foreign Aid? Estimates Vary Widely

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — Estimates on the total amount this country has spent on foreign aid over the last 20 years have varied widely, and no one is sure of the exact amount, largely as a result of inexact bookkeeping during World War II.

However, the Commerce Department figures that the outlay from the U.S. Treasury from October 1945 through March 31, 1960, at \$78,500,000,000.

Seventeen nations received 70 per cent of the total, the department said, or \$55,400,000,000.

The 15-year breakdown of foreign aid shows \$47,900,000,000 went for economic assistance, \$25,800,000,000 for military assistance and \$4,800,000,000 for capital subscriptions, such as those to the World Bank.

The 17 principal nations receiving the aid, and the amount they received, is as follows:

France	\$9,700,000,000
Britain	\$7,700,000,000
Italy	\$4,800,000,000
Germany	\$4,600,000,000
Formosa (Nationalist China)	\$4,400,000,000
Korea	\$3,700,000,000
Japan	\$3,200,000,000
Greece	\$2,700,000,000
Turkey	\$2,600,000,000
Yugoslavia	\$2,000,000,000
Netherlands	\$2,000,000,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	\$1,800,000,000
Viet-nam	\$1,600,000,000
India	\$1,400,000,000
Philippines	\$1,200,000,000
Spain	\$1,000,000,000
Austria	\$1,000,000,000

During the 15-year period Latin American nations received the lion's share with \$782,000,000.

Repayable loans, through the World Bank, the Development Loan Fund and the International Monetary Fund, amount to \$12,000,000,000.

The Commerce Department figures do not include American military payrolls overseas or the direct administrative costs of 30-odd foreign aid programs now active around the world.

Nor do they include the funds appropriated for the United States Information Agency, which has a budget of \$123,800,000 for the current fiscal year.

Total employment of the International Co-operation Administration, which dispenses most of the foreign aid, is 10,731 persons, of whom 2,058 are in this country and 8,673 overseas. The USIA currently employs 11,165 persons, 2,706 in this country and 8,459 overseas.

Our foreign aid is distributed in part through 13 international organizations, including the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the International Refugee Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, European Coal and Steel Community, European Atomic Energy Community and others.

Crash Kills Soldiers

DALMINE, Italy (UPI) — An Italian army truck swerved off the road in heavy fog here Saturday night and crashed, killing six Italian soldiers and injuring 20 others.

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — An enraged boarder was charged with pouring gasoline through the halls of his rooming house and setting off a fire that killed two little sisters and seriously injured three other children from the same family.

Trick-or-Treat Fund

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Three American children presented a check for \$1,000,000 Thursday to Maurice Pate, executive director of the U.N. Children's Fund. Gretchen Stumpf, 10, of Somerset, Pa., Vickie Schonfeld, 10, of Tenafly, N.J., and Bruce Braithwaite, 6, of New York City, turned over the check as part of the sum U.S. children raised in a trick-or-treat campaign last Halloween for needy children overseas.

The boarder, identified as Allen Robertson, 49, was seized by police several hours after the tragic blaze and booked on charges of homicide and arson.

Five brothers and sisters were trapped on an upper floor and were badly burned before finally escaping the flames. Ruth Mae Davis, 7, died of injuries in a hospital and her 17-month-old sister, Janice, died seven hours later. Their brothers Bernard, 5, and Lee Grant, 6, and sister Gail, 2, were reported in serious condition.

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that would be the worst solution.

WITH THE IMPASSE between Smith and Rayburn continuing, no meeting has been scheduled by the Ways and Means Committee to select the membership for rules. Rayburn is obviously waiting for Smith to come around.

If Colmer goes, a liberal southerner like Carl Elliott of Alabama has been suggested as a successor. Elliott himself is balking. Alabama lost a seat in the last census and Elliott fears retaliatory action by his state legislature.

There is still another relatively unmentioned side issue in this haze. The Rules Committee has been a convenient escape hatch

SECOND CIVIL APPEALS

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Proceedings in the Court of Civil Appeals for the Second District at Fort Worth:

Affirmed: Trinity Universal Insurance Co. vs. Jack L. Scott, Young County.

Edmund M. Parker, D/B/A Parker Glass Co., et al. vs. Jim M. Potts, Dallas.

City of Irving, Texas vs. William F. Shipp et al., Dallas.

Clayton D. Whittington vs. Department of Public Safety, the State of Texas, Dallas.

Reformed and, as reformed, affirmed: Jim D. Owens vs. the State of Texas, Wise.

Affirmed in part and in part reversed and remanded: C. J. Harrison vs. T. T. Tucker Jr., et al., Dallas.

Reversed and remanded: Lunt Land Corp. vs. Stewart Title Guaranty Co., Dallas.

FIFTH CIVIL APPEALS

Proceedings in the Fifth Court of Civil Appeals at Dallas:

Affirmed: Jim W. Crofford vs. Jay S. Armstrong et ux., from Dallas.

Appeal dismissed: Kenneth G. Wood vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., from Dallas.

Appellant's motion for extension of time to file brief sustained: William S. Hammond vs. Oriental Laundry Co., from Dallas.

TABLE, FLOOR AND POLE LAMPS—WONDERFUL SELECTION LIVING ROOM

SOFAS AND CHAIRS—GOOD VALUES IN BEDROOM AND DINING

ROOM FURNITURE—TABLES—DESKS—SECRETARYS—ROCKERS—

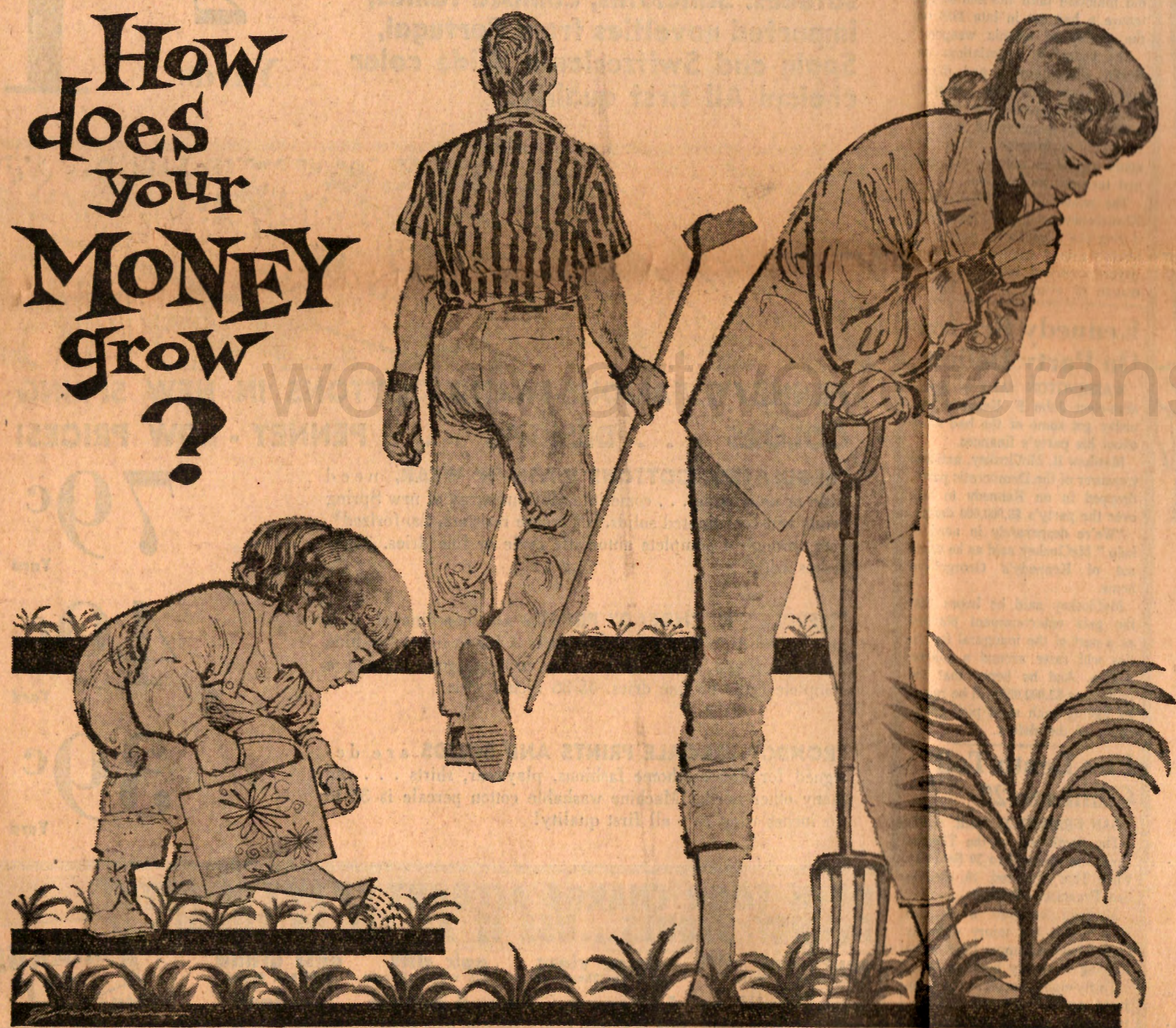
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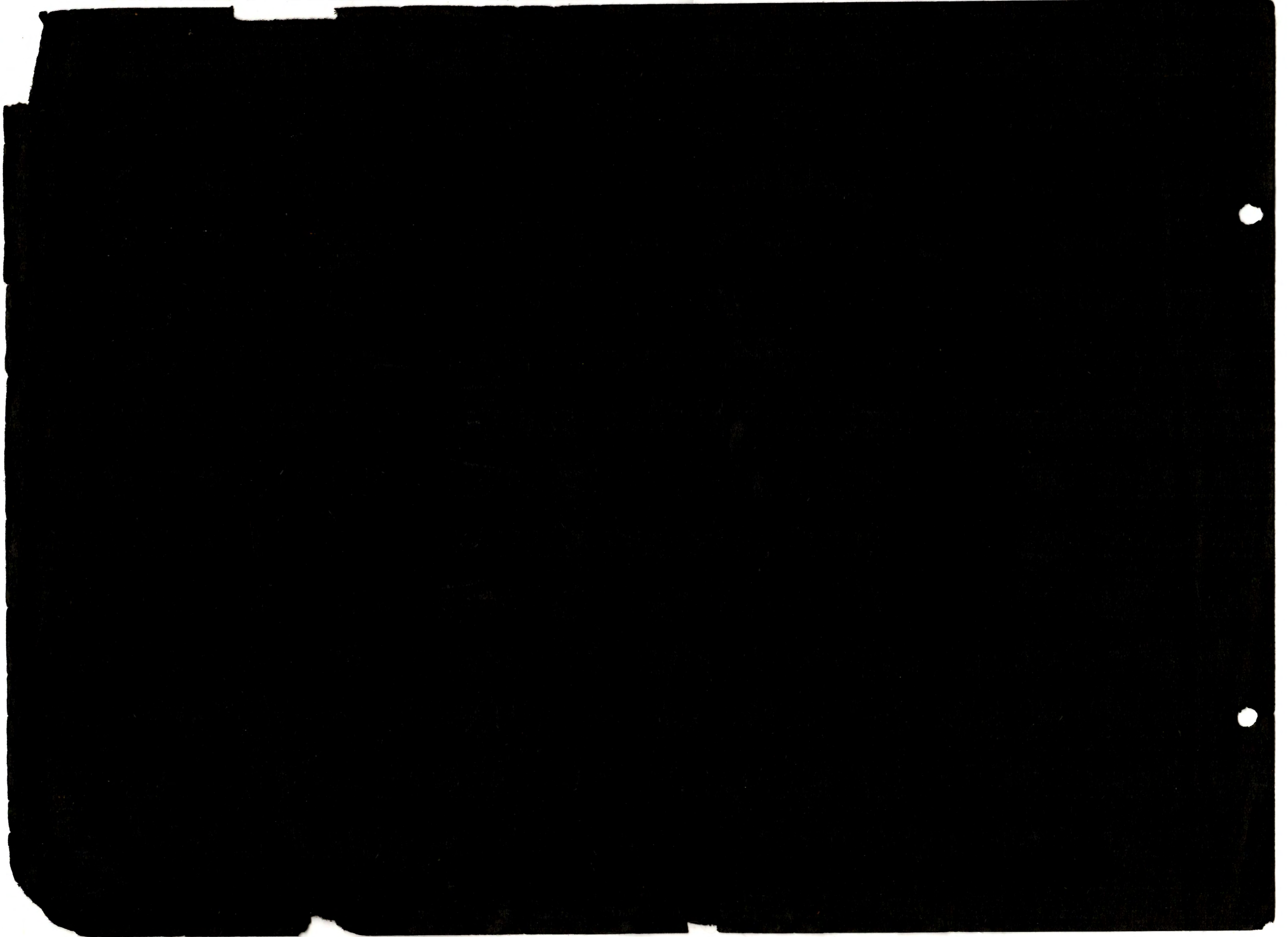
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And you are
The one that makes life
Worthwhile and make
my task a little easier
with your helpful
little ways of sending
me such beautiful gifts
and letters. May God be
gracious to me that I will
be privileged to play Santa
Claus for you, my love, next
Christmas.

Forever yours
Harry



You are
A little bit dearer to me every day
And even tho' we are apart
A little bit closer to me

A little bit ^{in my thoughts} nearer my heart-
So, Darling, at Christmas

I'm sending my love
And a wish that I'm hoping comes true-

A wish that when Christmastime
comes once again
We'll share it together - we two!

Always
One



F.T.D.

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Flagg Floral Company

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Dallas, Texas

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Officers' Wives
Are Guests at
Dinner

Mmes. Harry Werner, James Carter and Lloyd L. Leonard served as

hostesses to the Officers' Wives of the 112th Cavalry at a dinner Saturday evening at the Olympic Grill, 3000 Gaston Avenue.

Those attending were Mmes. Albert Fenley, E. J. Moffett, William Stallings, Reeds R. Houghton, Almond Hare, Rupert Johnson, D. M. McMains, Jack Minter, Lester Harris, Phil Hooper, William B. Shaw, Jr., Howell Watson, Charles Bartlett and Sidney J. Guard and Mrs. Manley Hood of Tyler.

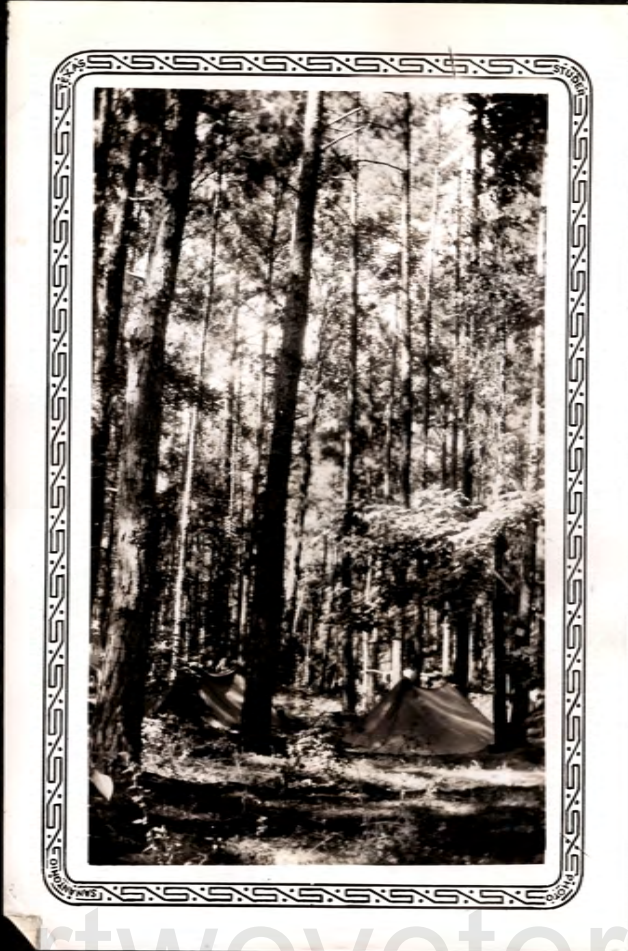
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Harry

P.S. they will have to watch me for I am liable to set the woods on fire with my new lighter









57105

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To my sweetheart
Each rose is a flower from

To my sweetheart
on our anniversary
with lots of love
Mary

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Dallas, Texas

To Mrs H E Werner
310 1/2 So Marsalis
at once CARD ENCLOSED

Flagg Floral
324 W. Tenth Street Me
Dallas, Texas

TO Mrs H E Werner
310 1/2 So Marsalis

Just because I
Love you
so much

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Dallas, Texas

TO Mrs H. E. Werner
310 1/2 So Marsalis

Beautiful flowers to a beautiful woman

Love you

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U. S. Troops Storm Ashore on New Britain Behind Texas Leaders and Lone Star Flag



AMERICANS AT ARAWE—Leaving their landing barge, American troops march ashore at Arawe on the southwestern end of New Britain during initial stages of the Dec. 14 invasion. —Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

U. S. Troops Beat Back Japanese on Arawe;

WS. SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1944



—Associated Press Photo.

NEW GUINEA SHOWER—A group of American soldiers take time out in New Guinea for a bath, using a stream and a natural waterfall.

U. S. Troops Storm Ashore on New Britain Behind Texas Leaders and Lone Star Flag

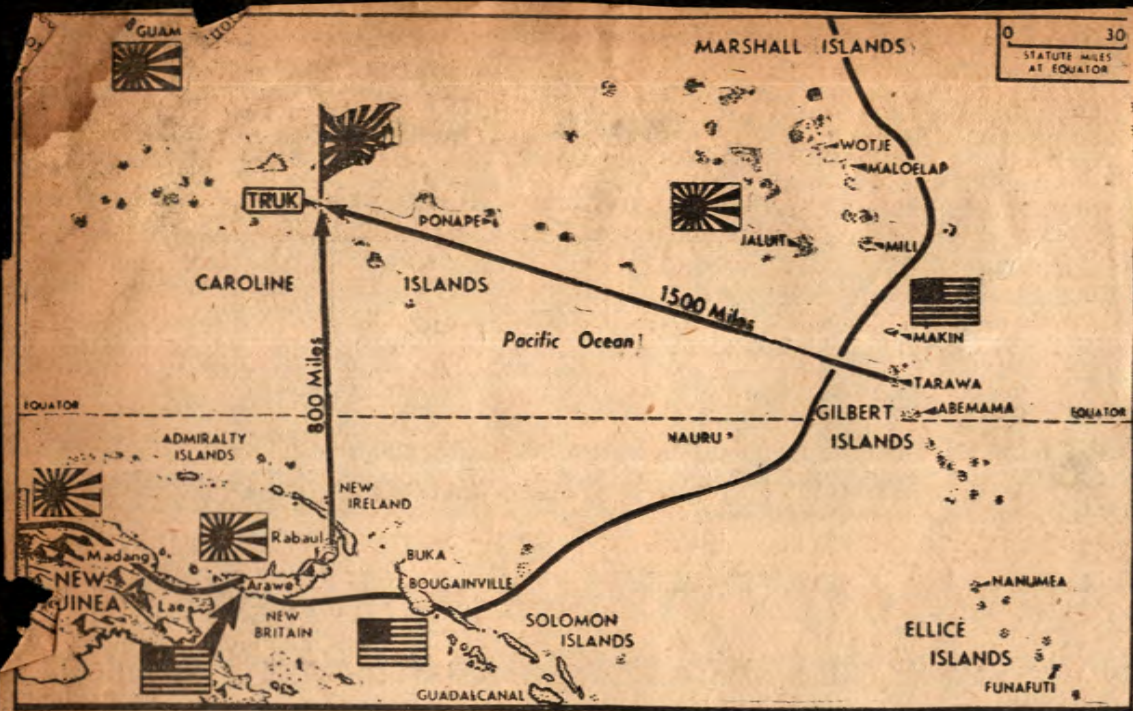


AMERICANS AT ARAWE—Leaving their landing barge, American troops march ashore at Arawe on the southwestern end of New Britain during initial stages of the Dec. 14 invasion. —Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

U. S. Troops Beat Back Japanese on Arawe;







—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
STRATEGIC SITUATION IN PACIFIC BATTLE AREA—Key to Japan's holdings in the Central and South Pacific (bounded by black line) is the great naval center at Truk. Truk lies only 800 miles north of Rabaul, prime objective of the American invasion of New Britain Island, and 1,500 miles from Tarawa, one of the Gilbert Islands which Americans recently wrested from the Japanese.

Correspondent Reports Events on New Britain Just After Landings

(Editor's Note.—Robert Eunson, Associated Press war correspondent, who told in a previous story of the landing of American forces at New Britain Wednesday, has returned to General MacArthur's headquarters. Here is his story of events just following the assault.)

By ROBERT EUNSON

General MacArthur's Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 17 (AP).—The coconut-tree skyline of Amulet Plantation that tops the three-mile-long peninsula American forces took from the Japanese Dec. 15 was jagged and torn as our ship slid out through Pilelo Channel Wednesday night.

The big guns of American artillerymen had landed during the day and were firing into Untingalu Village, where Japanese machine-gun fire had that morning turned back on attack by a small unit of American troops who slid toward shore in rubber boats. Having gone through that bath of bullets and blood, it was a great satisfaction to watch our heavy shells wham into the area, churning up dirt and trees.

Landed at Noon.
 Because of that desperate attack our unit had been driven back to

the sea, and instead of being the first to land, it was noon before I finally made the landing with the troops at Arawe.

The tops of many coconut trees were blown off, others knocked down and some broken off from heavy gunfire our boys threw at the enemy during the day. Brig. Gen. Julian Cunningham, one of the senior officers in the task force, told me the first day's objective, seizure of Pilelo Island and Arawe Peninsula, was accomplished in five hours.

Sitting on a log under a coconut tree, Cunningham greeted Capt. Bill Laird of Dallas, Tex., whose job it was to seize Pilelo.

Laird, his clothing torn and dirty, saluted and said:

"Mission accomplished, sir. We killed 15 of the enemy for the loss of one man."

The captain reported no radio station had been found, and resistance was at a minimum.

Dallas Man Leader.

Now and then the crackling of machine guns broke the stillness and everyone was a little jumpy. Men returning from the firing line as reinforcements arrived dug fox-holes and slit trenches in anticipation of Japanese bombers at nightfall. Since returning to headquarters I have been told that is just what happened, but little damage was done.

Capt. Edward Wright of Dallas, who led the men in rubber boats and himself tried desperately twice to land, was blue when I left him. You can't cheer up a man who has seen his men fall in battle.

Wright told me his outfit was to be reinforced and guns and ammunition were on the way. He said he planned to make promotions in the field for officers who were killed in the attempted landing.

With no typewriter, no rations, borrowed clothes and, worst of all, no glasses or communications, I talked it over with Wright and decided to leave New Britain. My equipment was at the bottom of the sea. Capt. Harold Halter of Vienna, Ill., our field press relations officer, was ordered back after a Japanese bullet creased his shoulder. Halter went into battle with the men in the rubber boats, and was largely responsible for bringing one of the boats back.

It was 7 o'clock and darkness was just claiming the jungle when Lieut. Jeff L. Copeland, Frederick, Okla., skipper, told me I could ride back to New Guinea with him that night. Just as Copeland and I started up the ramp, Lieut. Joe Batts from Bryant, Tex., called to me from the shore:

"So long," he drawled. "Come back when you get some eye glasses and we'll plant the Texas flag on their door."

Batts led one wave of rubber boats and was closer to shore than any man in the outfit who was still alive.

One of the last men from Wright's command whom I saw before leaving New Britain was Pfc. Gerhardt Boehs, Chapin, Ill., who swam for hours and finally came ashore one mile below the planned landing point. He said he walked all the way down the beach and "didn't see a Jap."

Then there was Corp. James F. Cline, Mineral Wells, Tex., who dived under the water twice and rescued men whose packs had muddled them under. Cline cut their packs off and then shoved them into boats.

Others were Pvt. Raymond M. Bunnell, Jacksboro, Tex.; Pvt. E. F. Wells, Dayton, Ohio; Pvt. Johnny Crisp, 2619 Knight, Dallas, Tex.; Pvt. Lloyd Hudson, Fort Worth, Tex.; Pvt. John A. Bird, Hale Center, Tex.; Pvt. Mack McKinsey, Canton, Ohio.

Pvt. Roy E. Gautsch, Martin Ferry, Ohio; Pvt. Curtis Phillips, Cooper, Tex.; Corp. Roy C. Jackson, 2715 King's Road, Dallas, Tex.; Pvt. Clifford Russell, Houston; Pvt. Adam Gribnau, Post Falls, Idaho; Pvt. Howard Lawrence, Madison, Ill.

Pvt. Fabian Rodriguez, Houston, Tex.; Pvt. Gene Fowler, Atlanta; Pvt. King Crickmer, West Virginia; Sergt. Felix W. Spann, Amarillo, Tex.; Sergt. William B. Jones, Tucson, Ariz.

Pvt. Warren Harding, Groton, Conn.; Corp. Roger Gooler, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Pvt. John L. Waltham, Concordia, Ky.; Richard L. Rowley, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles W. Merchant, Ozone Park, N. Y.; Billy Elam, 1806 Oakland, Dallas; David Levine, Brooklyn; Edward Turbut, Cary, Ill.; R. D. Ownbey, Muleshoe, Tex.; Joseph Day, Mathis, Tex. (wife, Crystal City, Tex.); James A. Williams, Star City, Ark.

Corp. George Gill, Thornton, Tex.; Pvs. Henry T. Wegner, Cudahy, Wis.; Corp. William Holden, Amarillo, Tex.; Pvt. Sylvester Novak, Nanticoke, Pa.; Ignatius Saguto, St. Louis, Mo.; Juan Barron, El Paso, Tex.; Robert W. Holloway, 1825 Anson Road, Dallas; Julius E. Nemeth, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sergt. Floyd Baggett, Maude City, Tex.; Pvt. Eugene Renzi, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sergt. William C. Davis, 4505 Ash Lane, Dallas; Sergt. W. W. Hughes, Grand Prairie, Tex.; Pvt. Charles Bell, Foreman, Ark.; Ralph Hollenbeck, Franklin, Ind.; Corp. James McMillan, Dallas; Pvt. Joseph Nicoteri, Jessup, Pa.; Corp. Homer Jenest, Wrentham, Mass., and Pfc. Fred Langston, Brince, Tex.

ALLIED PLANES SINK JAPANESE SUPPLY SHIP

**6,000-TON VESSEL DESTROYED,
 TWO DAMAGED AT
 RABAU**

Advance Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 22 (UP).—Allied heavy and medium bombers sank a 6,000-ton supply ship, damaged severely two others and kindled fires visible for 50 miles in a one-two day-and-night blow at the big Japanese naval base at Rabaul, it was revealed today.

Another ship probably was sunk and two others left afire in a series of night attacks near Kavieng, New Ireland, north of New Britain, and a 8,000-ton freighter was damaged in a day attack.

The intensified raids on enemy shipping, together with a 189-ton raid on Cape Gloucester, 275 miles southwest of Rabaul, were announced in a communique as ground action northeast of the Arawe beachhead on the southwest coast of New Britain dwindled.

(A Japanese communique broadcast by Tokyo radio said that Japanese navy planes had sunk nine transports, two cruisers and a large number of landing craft in two raids on allied convoys off Arawe Tuesday.)

Ninety miles southwest of Arawe across Dampier Strait, Australian jungle troops on New Guinea's Huon peninsula captured a strongly-defended hill with the support of tanks and artillery and drove on to a heavily-fortified Japanese position in a two-mile push beyond the Maseweng River. Patrols already were reported to have penetrated the fortification.

Japs Attack Empty Convoy.

Other allied ground units driving up the Ramu River Valley of New Guinea captured enemy positions near Kesawal, 20 miles southwest of Bogadjim, gateway to the Japanese base of Madang on the northeastern coast.

Forty to 50 Japanese planes attacked an empty allied convoy off the Huon Peninsula Friday, it was disclosed, and sank a 200-ton vessel, but anti-aircraft guns on ships in the convoy shot down 14 to 20 of the attacking aircraft.

Only patrol activity was reported from the Arawe area, 50 miles southeast of Cape Gloucester.

Maleolap Atoll Hit.

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 22 (UP).—Liberator bombers of the Seventh United States Air Force, carrying their offensive against the Marshall Islands into the ninth consecutive day against increasing Japanese air strength, pounded Maleolap Atoll with 25 tons of bombs Monday and shot down four of 30 intercepting planes.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that "many fires and explosions" were caused in the hangar and storage areas and that five other Japanese planes probably were downed.

The raid cost three Liberators, the highest loss in a single raid since the stepped-up United States operations began in the area in mid-November.

JAP AIRFIELD ON ARAWA DUE TO FALL SOON

Sixth Army Makes New Gains on Bombed-Out Airdrome; Capture Will Help Put Three-Way Squeeze on Rabaul Base

(By The Associated Press)

Capture of a bombed-out Japanese airstrip on the invasion front of New Britain appeared imminent today as U. S. Sixth army troops made new gains on the besieged island with the support of artillery fire and Allied planes which ruled the skies above the American bridgehead.

Allied headquarters announced that American forces were approaching the Arawe airfield, offering the prospect of an eventual three-way aerial squeeze against the fortress of Rabaul and other enemy positions along its weakened anchor base in the Southwest Pacific.

The field, rendered unserviceable by preinvasion raids, is six miles east of the tip of Cape Merkus Peninsula on the southwest coast of New Britain. Earlier, the American fire to capture Umtingalu settlement for a total gain of about three miles since the landings last Wednesday.

Aussies Push Forward

On other fighting fronts, the Allies continued to hold the offensive. Australian soldiers mopped up enemy remnants in a sector of the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea, across the Vitiaz Strait from New Britain. Americans started a new push into the jungles of Bougainville, last major Japanese base in the Solomons. And the Chinese captured several more villages in the battle-torn rice bowl of Central China.

Japanese air attacks on sixth army positions at Arawe diminished but Allied planes kept up the steady assault against the enemy on New Britain as well as in the Marshall Islands and the Solomons. In one sweep, 80 fighters flew from South Pacific bases to attack the Rabaul Harbor.

Honolulu Dim-Out Relaxed

Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., military governor of Hawaii and commander of army forces in the Central Pacific, relaxed Honolulu curfew and dim-out regulations with the statement, "Recent military happenings in the Pacific have strengthened our positions here."

On the other hand, the Berlin radio quoted the Osaka newspaper, Mainichi, saying "Japanese quarters do not deny the seriousness of the situation" brought by American invasion of New Britain. Rabaul, it added, "must be held under all circumstances."

American Sky Dragons bombed Japanese positions along the Salween River on the China-Burma front and raided important enemy bases in the Tungting Lake area

in Central China, where the Chinese recaptured several additional villages south of Sinan. Fighting continued at the outskirts of Ansiang and Ninhsien north of the lake front.

Other Jap Airfields Bombed

While sixth army forces moved on the Arawe airstrip, nearly 100 planes dropped 190 tons of explosives on two enemy airfields at Cape Gloucester on the southeast tip of New Britain. Another bombing mission was aimed at Cape Hoskins Airdrome, midway between Cape Gloucester and North-

ern Rabaul.

In a demonstration of Allied aerial superiority, fighter planes from Bougainville made the 250-mile run to Rabaul for the first time, joining with fighters from other South Pacific bases. Six of 40 enemy planes were shot down against the loss of two raiders.

Rabaul has been bombed repeatedly by aircraft from Allied bases in New Guinea and the Solomons. Capture of the Arawe airstrip would provide a third land base, and only 250 miles away. Carrier planes also have participated in Rabaul raids.

Liberators maintained the non-stop bombardment of the enemy-held Marshall Islands with attacks on Mili, Kwajalein and Ebon Atolls. Six Zeros were downed at Mili. In addition, the big bombers possibly sank two small enemy transports near Jaluit.

Launching an artillery-supported push into the jungles of Bougainville, American forces headed for high ground near the headwaters of the Torokina River, on the east flank of the eight-mile-long beachhead. A spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of South Pacific forces, described the situation at Bougainville as "well in hand."

Commander of New Blow At Japs Promised Dallas What He's Giving Nips Now

Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, Texas' hard-bitten soldier's soldier and master of military tactics, began redeeming a promise voiced in Dallas last year when he led American forces Thursday in landings on Japanese-held New Britain Island in the Southwest Pacific.

"The path ahead may prove rough," Krueger told an audience gathered here in May, 1942, to honor the memory of those who had made endowments to the Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children, "the going may be hard, but I know that our united effort will defeat our enemy. Force will be met with overwhelming force, courage by greater courage and strength by greater strength."

At that time, General Krueger was commanding General of the Third Army with headquarters in San Antonio. Nine months later he had arrived in Australia to head a new field Army—the Sixth Army. Learned Student of Strategy.

Krueger is regarded by his fellow officers as one of the Army's most learned students of strategy and military history and as a tactician of the first rank. Unbending in matters of discipline, he is none the less admired and respected as a soldier's soldier. His assignment

to Australia was at the specific request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific.

It has been said that every American division now in combat areas has learned much from Krueger, either while serving under his command in the Third Army, or in bitter lessons while opposing his Army in maneuvers.

Krueger, who looks much younger than his sixty-two years—he will be 63 next Jan. 28—is a native of West Prussia, Germany, and was brought to this country as a lad of 8 by his parents and spent his youth and young manhood in the Middle West. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the Spanish-American War, then re-enlisted in the regular army and served as a private, corporal and sergeant in the Philippines during the insurrection. He was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry in the regular Army July 1, 1901.

Mapped Philippine Islands

During the first World War, Krueger climbed to temporary rank of lieutenant colonel and to colonel in 1919, but reverted to permanent rank of captain in 1920. Since then his promotions have been steady and of permanent rank. He achieved the three-star rank of Lieutenant General on May 16, 1941.

General Krueger spent a year of service in the Philippines in charge of mapping the islands in 1909.

Friends of General Krueger say that a rather humorous expression hides a grim determination and that he is one of the sternest disciplinarians and perfectionists in



CAPT. EDWARD WRIGHT JR.

the Army. He is of medium height and compactly built. His men know him as a General who exacts efficiency from subordinates, but who always is solicitous of the welfare of the men in the ranks.

"It's the best Christmas present I could have—to know that he is safe and we have moved forward again in the Pacific."

Such was the jubilant reaction of Mrs. Edward Wright Jr., 4401 Lomo Alto, when informed her husband, Captain Wright, had led the bold Commando raid on Arawe Peninsula, New Britain, Wednesday.

Mrs. Wright, the former Miss Jean Spivey, was busy answering the telephone with Captain Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wright Sr., 4509 Mockingbird Lane. She last received word from Captain Wright in a letter written from a South Pacific island on Nov. 21.

Captain Wright, 32, graduate of Southern Methodist University and Oak Cliff High School, has been overseas eighteen months. He enlisted as a private on Oct. 17, 1940, in the famous 112th Cavalry.

Another Dallas officer in the attack was Major Harry E. Werner, whose wife lives at 310½ South Marsalis. Incidentally he was a corporal in the National Guard cavalry troop when Wright enlisted as a private. Later when Wright first

ians followed up their capture of Lakona, enemy supply point on Huon Peninsula, fourteen miles north of Finschafen, by harassing enemy rear guards north of the Sanga River.

On Bougainville in the northern Solomons at the American beachhead of Empress Augusta Bay, 250 miles southeast of Rabaul, ground patrol action increased in all sectors. The Japanese directed artillery and mortar fire at the invaders. Mitchells flew over the beachhead perimeter, bombing Japanese defenses and all types of bombers flew to the north end of Bougainville to smash anew at the oft-bombed air base of Buka.

10 Raiding Jap Planes Shot Down

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS in New Guinea, Dec. 19 (Sunday) (AP).—United States Sixth Army invaders of New Britain have scored a new gain of a mile in the Arawa sector while sky patrols kept away Japanese raiders, downing ten more planes, it was announced Sunday.

The ground troops have captured three enemy field guns.

The intercepting Thunderbolts broke up the latest enemy air attacks which were made just before dawn. The alert sky patrols added the ten to fourteen others shot down a day after the Wednesday invasion thrust from New Guinea.

Meanwhile, bombers continued to blow up the Japanese position a short distance northwest of Arawe at Cape Gloucester, adding eighty more tons of explosives to the more than 1,100 to hit that tiny target within recent weeks.

Mitchells made the raid, bombing and strafing adjacent Gen Bay.

On near-by New Guinea, Au-

was promoted to corporal, Werner was serving as a sergeant, and in letters mentioning his friend, Captain Wright still calls him "the sergeant."

A joke, though a grim one, was on Cpl. Roy C. Jackson, 21, mentioned in the Arawe dispatches. While in Dallas in May, 1941, to visit his mother, Mrs. Laura Jackson, just a few months after the National Guard had been mobilized, Corporal Jackson, then a first-class private, had said that their unit would not have a major combat part in the war—only patrol and skirmish action—because it was the only horse-mounted outfit in the Army and was thus outmoded in a day of mechanization.

A graduate of North Dallas High School in June, 1940, he enlisted in the National Guard just a short time before it was called into active service for training.

His wife, Mrs. Helen L. Jackson, lives at 2715 King's Road.

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Dallas Officer in Arawe Thrust Gave Wife Hint He Was on Move



MAJOR HARRY E. WERNER.

BY WILLIAM C. WILSON
Staff Press Correspondent

Blow at Arawe, New Br

(Delayed).—A small American Commando force, paddling toward shore in rubber boats in the moonlight, was subjected to a merciless barrage of machine-gun and cannon fire from shore before our main troops rolled ashore Wednesday, spearheaded by amphibious tanks, and wrested the entire Arawe Peninsula from the Japanese.

From an escort destroyer I saw the Japanese tracers stream in among the Commando rubber boats. I heard the thump-thump of the small rapid-fire Japanese cannon interspersed with the rattle of the machine guns.

Then, with the aid of field glasses and the moonlight, I picked out the figures of heavily armed men struggling in the water—rubber boats empty and drifting—other boats with their occupants paddling furiously with the tracers streaking all around them and the cannon shells tossing up geysers of spray.

None Reaches Shore.

The Commandos fought from the water with tommy guns, rifles and pistols until more than half of them were dead or wounded. The others finally were forced to paddle out of range in the rubber boats still afloat. Some swam to safety. Not one reached shore.

CAPT. EDWARD WRIGHT JR., Dallas, Texas, who was uninjured, although a Japanese bullet pierced his helmet, said he had to order his Commandos to withdraw because of the impossible odds.

"We couldn't stay in the boats and live," he said. "When we were in the water we couldn't get to shore."

He said some of the men failed in an attempt to outflank the Japanese. The men were floundering in deep water, hanging to their boats and using rifles as paddles. Wright said he only touched bottom once.

"I couldn't do anything but give See COMMANDOS on Page 16.

Part of the job of keeping food and ammunition moving to the Americans invading Arawe, New Britain, is in the hands of Major Harry E. Werner, 38, whose wife lives at 310½ South Marsalis. He is a supply officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Julian W. Cunningham of San Antonio, who led the thrust on that Jap stronghold.

Only a few hours before word came Thursday that Major Werner was in action, Mrs. Werner had received a letter hinting her husband was on the move.

"He wrote a beautiful description of the sea, and I know now that was his way of letting me know he was on a boat bound for a new station," Mrs. Werner said Friday at the Oak Cliff beauty shop where she is employed. That, incidentally, was one of three letters she received from him Thursday. "He writes one a day, and I write him one a day, but of course they sometimes pile up and once I got twelve at a time."

The Arawe invasion was Major Werner's first real action, though he has reported near misses from Jap bombs during his island-hopping since he left for the Southwest Pacific in July, 1942.

Werner joined the National Guard in 1930 and was a staff sergeant in the 112th Cavalry when the unit was inducted into the Army.

Born at Wylie, Collin County, Major Werner has lived in Dallas since he was 5. He was a motorman for the Dallas Railway & Terminal Company for several years, then joined his wife in management of a beauty parlor.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Werner, live at 1423 Lebanon, A brother, Sergt. Frank E. Werner, was injured in New Caledonia and now is stationed here with the Eighth Service Command.

Invasion

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

At 4 a.m. Wednesday to prepare to load boats for the Arawe assault.

At 4:50 they were ordered to load boats.

"Good hunting and good luck," the order ended.

The New Britain landing operation was under the over-all command of Lt. Gen. Walter C. Krueger, commander of the Sixth Army, and MacArthur himself has been at Krueger's headquarters at a point somewhere in the north of New Guinea. The landing force was commanded by **BRIG. GEN. JULIAN W. CUNNINGHAM**, San Antonio, Texas.

A Tokyo broadcast said Japanese troops on Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons were furiously attacking American forces near Cape Torokina, which is about 280 miles southeast of Rabaul. This broadcast, said severe fighting was going on.

Lone Star Flag Files.

Flying the Lone Star Flag of



—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

HIT, UNHURT—Capt. Edward Wright Jr. of Dallas points to the bullet hole made in his helmet by Jap machine gunners during an attempt by American forces to trap the enemy during the Arawe invasion of New Britain. Captain Wright was in charge of the commando party which failed to make the landing from their rubber boats. He was unhurt.

Texas beside the Stars and Stripes, the American troops made good their positions against heavy enemy machine-gun, infantry, and field artillery fire.

At 5 a.m. in bright moonlight the shock troops started paddling ashore, to meet a searing flame of Japanese fire which killed or wounded half of the front party and forced the survivors to reboard their boats or swim back.

But other Commando forces made good their landings on the peninsula, on little Pilelo Island and on other islets commanding positions selected for the main landing.

At 6:15 the warships supporting the landing force opened a record bombardment for this theater, and for twenty-seven minutes their shells hurtled down on the beaches, driving the Japanese inland and wrecking their defenses.

Tanks Lead Actual Invasion.

Allied planes, including four-motored Liberators, Mitchell medium bombers, Havoc attack bombers and Lightning and Thunderbolt fighters joined in the softening-up bombardment.

A wave of Buffalo amphibious tanks, spearheading the actual invasion, hit the beach on a quarter-mile front just before 7:30.

Wave upon wave of the tanks followed, along with the infantry.

The landing parties found enemy defenses shattered and food, ammunition, stores and supplies littering the beach along with the bodies of about thirty-five enemy dead.

But as the tanks and the troops moved inland the Japanese opened up from new defenses in the mangrove swamps and the higher ground along the ridges, covered coconut trees.

Texan-Led Forces Take Arawe And Pilelo in Just Five Hours; Wright to Promote Dead Heroes

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS in New Guinea, Dec. 18 (AP).—Just five hours of heavy battle was needed by the American landing forces on New Britain to seize their first day's objectives—Pilelo Island and Arawe Peninsula, Brig. Gen. Julian Cunningham of San Antonio, Texas, one of the senior officers in the task force which made the landing, announced.

Sitting on a log under a coconut tree on Arawe, Cunningham greeted Capt. Bill Laird of Houston, Texas, formerly of Dallas, whose job it was to seize Pilelo.

Laird, his clothing torn and dirty, saluted and said:

"Mission accomplished, sir. We killed fifteen of the enemy for the loss of one man."

The captain reported no radio station had been found and that resistance to cleaning-up operations was at a minimum.

Most of the casualties suffered in taking Arawe were among a unit composed largely of Texans under the command of Capt. Edward Wright of Dallas. That force took to the water first in rubber boats, planning to storm the beaches, but their boats were engulfed in a hail of Japanese fire, and probably one fourth of Wright's men were killed or wounded.

Captain Wright Blue.

Captain Wright, who himself tried desperately twice to land, was blue. It's hard to cheer up a man who has seen his men fall in battle. Wright said his outfit was to be reinforced and guns and ammunition were on the way. He

said he planned to make promotions in the field for officers who were killed in the attempted landing.

Lieut. Joe Batts of Bryan, Texas, who said he wanted "to paint the Texas flag on their door," led one wave of rubber boats and was closer to shore than any in the outfit who was still alive.

Cpl. James F. Cline, Mineral Wells, Texas, who dived under the water twice and rescued men whose packs had pulled them under, was one of the heroes of the operation. Cline cut packs off the men and then shoved them into boats.

Safe on Arawe.

Among other Texans who had made it to Arawe and were safe after their operations were Pvt. Raymond M. Bunnell, Jacksboro; Pvt. Johnny Crisp, 2619 Knight Street, Dallas; Pvt. Lloyd Hudson, Fort Worth; Pvt. John A. Bird, Hale Center.

Pvt. Curtis Phillips, Cooper; Cpl. Roy C. Jackson, 2715 King's Road, Dallas; Pvt. Clifford Russell, Houston; Pvt. Fabian Rodriguez, Houston; Sergt. Felix W. Spann, Amarillo; Billy Elam, 1806 Oakland Avenue, Dallas; R. D. Ownby, Muleshoe; Joseph Day, Mathis (wife, Crystal City).

Cpl. George Gill, Thornton; Cpl. William Holden, Amarillo; Pvt. Juan Barron, El Paso; Robert W. Holloway, 1825 Anson Road, Dallas; Sergt. Floyd Baggett, Maude; Sergt. William C. Davis, 4505 Ash Lane, Dallas; Sergt. W. W. Hughes, Grand Prairie; Cpl. James McMillan, Dallas, and Pfc. Fred Langston, Brince.

At 9 a.m. the Japanese started Commando parties headed by to strike back from the air.

First ten to twelve Zero fighters, ton, Texas, took Pilelo Island and then a fleet of up to forty bombers captured a Japanese radio station protected by fighters, attacked the which they at once put back into landing party and the ships off operation.

shore. Some casualties resulted, Cape Merkus, whose capture was

but the guns of the fleet anti-aircraft batteries were already in operation on the peninsula and with the aid of Allied planes the enemy craft were driven off.

Jap Planes Destroyed.

At least two Japanese planes were destroyed in the first attacks.

Through the plantations, attacking groups of huts which had been Japanese headquarters buildings, the landing forces moved inland, fanning out as they went, rooting out Japanese machine gunners with bayonet and hand grenade while their tanks ripped into the stronger positions.

Under General Cunningham, Col. Alexander M. Miller and **LT. COL. CLYDE E. GRANT**, Abilene, Texas, the American troops hit southward toward the south coast, cleaning out Japanese nests as they went and heading for Umtingalu Village on the south coast of the boat-shaped peninsula.

Admiral Daniel Barbey, making his command post on a destroyer off shore, directed the naval side of operations.

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During the first World War, Krueger climbed to temporary rank of lieutenant colonel and to colonel in 1919, but reverted to permanent rank of captain in 1920. Since then his promotions have been steady and of permanent rank. He achieved the three-star rank of Lieutenant General on May 16, 1941.

General Krueger spent a year of service in the Philippines in charge of mapping the islands in 1909.

Friends of General Krueger say that a rather humorous expression hides a grim determination and that he is one of the sternest disciplinarians and perfectionists in the Army. He is of medium height and compactly built. His men know him as a General who exacts efficiency from subordinates, but who always is solicitous of the welfare of the men in the ranks.

NEW BRITAIN'S WESTERN TIP BLASTED HARD

MACARTHUR'S FLYERS DROP 300 TONS OF BOMBS IN TWO-DAY ASSAULT

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 25 (AP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur this Christmas Day announced a heavy two-day strike against Japanese forces clinging to Cape Gloucester on the western tip of New Britain Island. MacArthur's spokesman said the raid, in which more than 100 planes dropped 300 tons of explosives last Wednesday and Thursday, showed enemy air resistance in the sector greatly reduced.

The raid raised to more than 2,500 tons the total weight of bombs dumped on the Japanese defenders this month and increased speculation that allied forces soon might establish a second New Britain beachhead by jumping the straits from New Guinea to the Cape Gloucester area.

Five Hours' Fighting Gives Allies Grip on Important Peninsula

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS in New Guinea, Dec. 17 (Friday) (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces, in their greatest offensive operation of the war, invaded the southwest coast of New Britain Wednesday, secured beach heads within five hours and overwhelmed almost the entire Arawe Peninsula, a communique announced Friday.

Spearheaded by fighting Texans carrying their Lone Star flag, troops of the United States Sixth Army stormed ashore at 7:30 a.m. under cover of a tremendous warship and airplane bombardment and quickly overcame the surprised Japanese defenders.

The Texans failed to plant the Lone Star flag on the shores of New Britain but only after a large proportion of their small force was blown out of frail rubber boats or drowned within a few yards of the beach.

Arawe lies only 270 miles southwest of the major Jap naval base of Rabaul and the immediate importance of the landing was the establishment of a base which insures the Allies surface command of the vital Vitiaz Strait between New Britain and New Guinea.

It will enable MacArthur's forces on New Guinea to press their northward operations in the Huon Peninsula area and brings the center of the Allied line level with the east and west flanks at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville in the northern Solomons and Finschhafen on the northeastern New Guinea coast.

Good Progress Made, Allied Casualties Are Light.

A headquarters spokesman announced that good progress was being made throughout the Arawe area and described Allied casualties as extremely light.

Surface control of the Vitiaz Strait portends an increased threat to Jap supply routes in the Southwest Pacific, particularly as concerns the enemy's efforts to reinforce his embattled forces on the Huon Peninsula.

The landings at Arawe were preceded by an air-naval bombardment in which Allied naval units alone laid down 315 tons of shells on Jap positions. A costly commando-type raid was used as a diverting factor before the main forces fought their way ashore.

Troops and giant Buffalo amphibious tanks moved into the successive coconut-palm-studded ridges of the Amalut plantation on the peninsula, which is a boot-shaped finger of land jutting out three miles from the shores of New Britain.

The main landing operation was carried out at a point fifty miles southeast of Cape Gloucester and eighty-two miles west of the big enemy base at Gasmata, which Monday was plastered with 248 tons of bombs by Allied bombers.

Then, the Arawe area was devastated Tuesday with 356 tons of explosives, and 174,000 rounds of ammunition, biggest aerial operation of the Southwest Pacific war.

San Antonio General Commands Landing Forces.

The communique also disclosed that preceding the landings medium bombers hit Vunakanau Airdrome, eight and a half miles south of Rabaul, and Duke of York Island in the St. George Channel, fifteen miles east of the naval bastion between New Britain and New Ireland. On Cape Gloucester, ninety-two tons of bombs were dropped near Silimati Point.

Australian infantrymen were reported attacking Lakona, Jap strong point on the Huon Peninsula, eliminating several pockets of resistance to the southeast. One heavily fortified enemy position was overrun by a daring bayonet charge. Other Australian units were reported pressing their advance north of Wareo after driving the Japs from strongly defended positions to the northeast.

Commando-trained troops were given the order by loud-speaker

See INVASION on Page 16.

Commandos

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the order to get out," Wright said. He estimated that seventy-five of his commando force of 150 had returned. Five of the sixteen rubber boats used in the operation were paddled away.

Hear Japanese Shouts.

Some of the commandos said they heard the Japanese shouting as they sprayed gunfire among the Americans. One claimed he heard the words, "Tojo's avengers!"

The Commando diversion was carried out just before dawn. When the first streaks of light were visible on the horizon, our warships commenced a thunderous rolling barrage across the beaches and the main assault was on.

MAJOR HARRY E. WERNER, Dallas, said the artillery blasting drove the Japs off the beach and back into the jungle.

But that was only the beginning of our attack, a pre-dawn diversion which pulled the Japanese off balance and enabled our main force to land its Sunday punch with unbeatable force.

The destroyer-transport on which I rode slid to within a few hundred yards of Pileli Island, off Cape Merkus, and landed its commando force successfully while the other commando group was running into murderous resistance at Antingai on the mainland to the east of us. Six hours after our commandos crawled ashore under the command of CAPT. WILLIAM S. LAIRD, Houston, Texas, who formerly worked in Dallas for the Dallas Power & Light Company, they had captured the Japanese radio station and set up their own radio equipment.

Good Hunting, Good Luck.

I watched the tanned, muscular troops climbing down rope ladders into their boats, clearly visible on the moon-silvered water at 4:55 a.m. The loud-speakers crackled, "Load the boats—good hunting and good luck."

A Japanese float plane flew over at 1,500 feet but didn't fire a shot or drop a flare. While our men paddled ashore, I turned my glasses to the other destroyer to the east. I shared the tension of these men, armed to the teeth with carbines, automatic rifles, machine guns and other equipment which probably made them the heaviest infantry task forces ever used in an invasion in this theater.

Our men were making it okay but suddenly the enemy opened up from the other shore. I could see red tracers streaming into the clusters of rubber craft and men going overboard. The boats scrambled to get out of range.

Meanwhile, on other troopships along the coast, troops were tensing to spring ashore, amphibious equipment was swung overside ready to run in to the beach the moment the bombardment started.

Destroyers Open Fire.

The bombardment was scheduled for 6:15. Meanwhile, the commandos had to take it.

After a wait that seemed interminable, the destroyers opened fire. Their cannon flashed red against the first pale light of dawn.

Shells arched into enemy positions while red and green tracers poured from heavy machine guns.

We heard the thunderous crump, crump of this barrage for twenty-seven minutes. The shellfire that fell upon the Amalut plantation area of Cape Merkus, we were told, was the heaviest of the Southwest Pacific campaign, totaling more than 315 tons.

Our destroyer raced along the shore to catch up with the troop transports and give them escort. Overhead Mitchells flew in headed for Arawe to give the Japanese a pasting. Other Mitchells, Liberators and AT-20's strafed and bombed while P-38's and Thunderbolts gave the convoy an umbrella as it steamed in close to shore in what was now broad daylight.

Our radio picked up a report that forty Japanese dive bombers escorted by fighters was headed for the convoy and Arawe but the Japanese decided to strafe the lone destroyer that tarried to pick up survivors of the ill-fated commando raid. Zeros and dive bombers also hit a third landing party but without inflicting many casualties.

They plunked one bomb into the sea only fifty yards from the destroyer on which Admiral Daniel E. Barbey was directing operations. The destroyer avoided extinction by a hard right rudder maneuver and the bomb splashed right in the course it had been following.

Japs Open Fire On Rubber Boats

BY ROBERT EUNSON, Associated Press Staff Writer.

WITH THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY at Arawe, New Britain, Dec. 16.—We were thirty-five yards from shore when the Japanese opened up.

There was a jabbering in Japanese and then red tracer bullets popped at us from each side—thousands of firecrackers coming our way in streams.

The Japanese apparently were ready and waiting for our rubber boats to slide over a reef before we crossed the last narrow strip of water to the New Britain shore. They caught us on the reef and killed about one quarter of our small force. It was 5:30 a.m., one hour before the main landing was to take place on Orange Beach at the foot of the Arawe Peninsula.

CAPT. EDWARD WRIGHT JR., Dallas, led his Texans who were to establish the first beachhead at the top of the peninsula and cut off the Japanese line of retreat from the main assault.

Wright, 6 feet 2 and weighing 185 pounds, was in the first rubber boat. We went toward the shore in echelon formation of three boats to a wave.

Hoped for Bad Weather.

I was in the first boat of the first wave.

We left our ship at 5:08 a.m. A bright moon was shining when the sailors threw our boats into the water. We let our machine guns and my typewriter down off the deck with long ropes. Then we scrambled over the side.

The sea was black in the moonlight. Our boats were bouncing silhouettes.

We knew if any Japanese were around Umbiligato village, where the landing was to take place, we would be ducks on the water. The bad weather we had hoped for had failed us.

You could hear little black paddles splashing in the water, lightly at first, then seemingly louder as we came closer to the jungle cove behind the white beach we were heading for. We were in perfect formation when we reached the coral reef. They had told us about

See RUBBER BOATS on Page 16.

Rubber Boats

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the reef but high tide, everyone knew, would take us over.

Hidden Jap Guns.

No one but the Japanese knew about the five machine guns and the 37-mm. cannon hidden in brush and trees along the slopes.

Cpl. Homer C. Jenest, Wrentham, Mass., crouched in the prow of our boat, tommy gun in his hands. When the Japanese started firing, he emptied his gun and then jumped overboard.

A man sitting at his right fell over into the water dead.

I jumped over the left side and went down to my neck. My jungle pack of rations and typing paper that was to last me three days if we were cut off pulled me over backward and I slipped it off.

The 37-mm. opened up from the bank and pumped eight shots at us. The shells were white and they slammed into one boat, blowing it fifteen feet into the air. I ducked under our boat and held my breath. Others did the same.

Under the Boat Again.

When I couldn't hold my breath any longer I came up and gasped for air.

They caught us in machine gun crisscross fire next and we all went under the boat again. When we came up, a big gun still was popping and a white pattern of bullets came closer. It didn't matter. Breath was precious and I decided if this was it I'd prefer a bullet in the head to drowning.

The machine gun fire ripped into our boat and we dove under again. When I came up, someone was pulling our half limp boat out so I got behind and shoved. Our feet hit coral. We tried to get the boat across a reef.

Our boat sank just after we got it across the reef. We had one wounded man on it and kept trying to keep it afloat. As it went down, we spotted another rubber boat off to the left.

We called to CPL. ROY C. JACKSON, Dallas, Texas, who swung his boat our way. Two of us were paddling and the rest pushing.

When we combined our two loads, there were seventeen altogether. We put the wounded men in the boat and the rest of us swam alongside, pushing and pulling as best we could. When they'd fire on us, we'd go underneath and hold out as long as we could.

Doctor Swims on Rounds.

After a while, you could almost

get the rhythm of their fire and know when to come up.

A little doctor named Wickard whose name and home town I lost with my notes swam up to our boat and gave morphine to the wounded men. He was a little slight man, with blond hair and a boyish face. He kept swimming from boat to boat, caring for wounded men. He finally came back to our boat and stayed.

We had another doctor along named Kelly who talked to the men and his excellent swimming gave us all courage. When things got bad, someone always had the courage to talk us into trying harder.

A destroyer came in close and lobbed several shells over heads right into Japanese gun positions behind us. They socked into the hillside and we all cheered like mad.

It was like the biggest Fourth of July you ever saw. The ships began firing behind Pileli Island and water and earth trembled as their shells crashed all along the peninsula.

We took advantage of this spell to swim and push a raft farther and farther out.

Hopes Dallasite Becomes General.

I got my pocketknife out and cut off my jungle boots. My socks slid off into the warm water. I went through my pockets and threw away everything except one picture. Then I tied my money belt around my neck. It contained seventeen Australian pounds and my dozen or so credentials. I handed the picture to Pvt. Roy Gautschi and said, "Put that in your pocket."

Now naked, I could swim better and Jackson was the kind of leader you wanted to work for. He worked his way around the boat, plugging up bullet holes with wooden screws. He gave orders in a stern voice and you knew he meant what he said.

Some day I hope he's a General. Finally, after three hours in the

water, a small ship came our way. At first we didn't speak about it; it was too good to be true. Then it came in closer and Jackson said, "That's the most beautiful sight I ever saw in my life."

They threw us a line and we pulled our boat alongside. Jackson had us climb off one at a time. I stood on the deck with nothing on except a money belt. Somebody handed me a cup of coffee and a sailor stuck a cigarette in my mouth.

Bryan Man Went Farthest.

Captain Wright came up to me and drawled, "I'm sure enough glad to see you." There were two holes in his helmet big enough to shove a pullet egg through. He was feeling low but kept walking around among his men talking to them and trying to find out who was dead and who might still be out in the harbor.

FIRST LIEUT. JOSEPH BATTS of Bryan, Texas, said he had tried to storm the beach but couldn't make it. Everyone seemed to agree that Batts got farthest—anyone who was still alive.

ENEMY RESISTANCE CRUSHED AT ARAWA

Patrols Digging in Coral Caves Along Beaches

By ROBERT EUNSON

With the American Sixth Army at Arawa, New Britain, Dec. 23 (AP).—Organized ground resistance in the Arawa sector has been smashed and American patrols are enlarging the outer perimeter of their eight-day-old invasion front virtually unmolested.

The main beachhead consists of the Arawa peninsula, on the southwest of New Britain, from Cape Merkus to a position a few miles inland beyond Umingalu village, which was captured several days ago.

Patrols are digging into coral caves along the beaches, killing the few Japanese stragglers still in the vicinity.

(This is the first dispatch directly from the beachhead which American troops seized Dec. 15, in a challenge to the chief Japanese base in the Southwest Pacific).

American casualties to date have been light, Brig. Gen. Julian Cunningham, commander of the American task force, said.

Sitting in his headquarters tent, Cunningham declared the only remaining difficulty seemed to be the Japanese night bombing which has been very heavy.



—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
GENERAL MARSHALL IN HAWAII CONFERENCE—Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, left, and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., center, hear Lieut. Col. W. O. Saffarans discuss jungle fighting techniques paying dividends in tough Pacific fighting as General Marshall paid his first visit to Oahu training area since the war began. General Marshall has since returned to the United States, completing a round-the-world trip after attending the historic Allied conferences in Cairo and Teheran. He later visited the Southwest Pacific battle zones.

Americans Go In New Britain

"Our ground forces are expending their position," declared Gen. MacArthur in his communique.

"Much enemy equipment has been captured, including a battery of field guns."

Announcing the defeat of the incessant Jap aerial efforts to hinder the American inland thrusts from the firmly consolidated peninsula, where all enemy pockets have been exterminated, the official bulletin stated:

"Several pre-dawn enemy air raids caused no damage. After daybreak an attack by 25 escorted dive bombers was broken up by our air patrols which shot down seven bombers and two fighters."

That the American and Australian airmen covering the invasion are performing not only a defensive but also offensive task was shown by the announcement that an Allied medium bomber unit had strafed three Jap-held villages—Sipul, Runglo and Aisega—in the Cape Bushing area of New Britain.

Four-engined heavy bombers, it was announced, carried out the latest of a series of destructive blastings of Cape Gloucester in a systematic softening up campaign which may be the prelude to a possible second invasion stroke against the western end of New Britain.

The 80 tons of explosives rained on that strategic cape brought to 312 tons the bomb load loosed over the enemy's Gloucester stronghold in two days. The preceding day's raid had dropped 232 tons of bombs on Cape Gloucester.

In the same area, the communique said, medium bombers simultaneously blasted and strafed the Japanese coastal fortress on Target Hill at Borgen Bay and Allied air patrols later shot down an enemy plane over the big Cape Gloucester air-drome.

Across the vital strait from New Britain, according to MacArthur's announcement, Australian jungle troops which crossed to the north side of the Sanga River after capturing Lakona "are maintaining pressure on the enemy rearguard" screening a Jap retreat up the eastern rim of North New Guinea's Huon Peninsula.

The victorious Aussies now are driving toward the still more important base of Kalasa, less than 20 miles above liberated Lakona.

They, too, are receiving strong air support. Allied medium bombers hammered Jap supply dumps at Sio and Nambariwa on the Huon Peninsula while other air patrols bombed the town of Nambariwa and probably damaged a barge at Reiss Point.

Allied fighters also strafed Jap positions in the Kesawai sector of New Guinea's Ramu valley.

Far to the west in the Jap-occupied Dutch portion of New Guinea, the communique stated, Allied fighters-bombers blasted and strafed the enemy-held villages of Aika and Japero in the Timika sector while heavy bombers hit the jetty and air-drome at Utarom in the Kaiman area, a 1,000-ton ship in Kanrau Bay and a village on Tranran Island.

Enemy admission of the American invasion was broadcast from Tokyo in the form of a Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique at 4 p. m. Saturday, Tokyo time (3 a. m. EWT). The official Jap bulletin, as recorded by the INS listening post at New York, acknowledged that the U. S. forces "succeeded in establishing a bridgehead around Cape Merkus" and said that Jap troops were attacking the Americans, with "heavy fighting continuing."

The Jap broadcast spoke of "three major attacks" during three days and one night in which, they alleged, their dive bombers sank 63 allied vessels, including five transports, two "special transports," and 56 "large and small" landing boats. The Japs claimed damage to a cruiser, a transport and "a number" of other landing craft and put their own losses at only 10 planes.

(A later Tokyo broadcast, reported by U. S. government monitors, told the Japanese people that as a result of the New Britain invasion the allies now are in position to launch "persistent counter-offensives" against Rabaul from four directions—the southwest, south, southeast and east. Declaring that the New Britain invasion was part of a long-planned, co-ordinated offensive, the announcer acknowledged:

"The enemy is attempting to inflict a thorough blow on our strategic structure in the Pacific.")

NEW BRITAIN INVASION KEY TO RABAUL

By WILLIAM FRYE

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP).—The invasion of New Britain, obviously aimed at conquest of the entire island and seizure of Rabaul, not only threatens the Japanese with the irretrievable loss of that key base, but presages the first real strategic setback of the war for the Rising Sun empire.

Coinciding as it did with President Roosevelt's return to the United States, the landing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces with naval support on the bomb-swept beaches of Arawa gave fresh emphasis today to the decisions of Cairo and Teheran to shatter the military might of Germany and to strip Japan of the last vestiges of her conquered empire.

The fall of Rabaul may not come quickly, but when it does it will open a hole 1,000 miles wide in Japan's outer defense ring, from the northern coast of New Guinea to Ponape in the Caroline Islands. Mopping up jobs will remain—on New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville—but, strategically, the Japanese will have suffered a body blow.

The implications of the long-expected landings on New Britain are enormous, and for the first time the interlocking nature of the operations in New Guinea, the Solomons and the Gilbert Islands becomes readily apparent. With the eventual capture of Rabaul, they merge inevitably into a gigantic thrust pointed directly at the Philippines through a great gap in the enemy island chain.

Vastly increased air operations in MacArthur's theater can be expected in the near future, as bombers set out to neutralize the remaining enemy air bases along the north coast of New Guinea. That will permit the fleet to shell Japanese positions free of aerial interference, smashing the enemy throughout New Guinea, Halmahera and at Amboina, and opening the route into the Philippines.

Already Rabaul has been bombed into uselessness as a naval base in repeated attacks by land and carrier-based planes, and the Japanese have abandoned all attempts to send anything but small supply craft into its harbor. The area of the landings at Arawa is suitable for the rapid construction of air fields, and Allied planes probably will be operating from new bases there within two weeks of the establishment of a firm beachhead.

Large numbers of Japanese troops remain in the area—the enemy may have as many as 20,000 in New Britain, Bougainville and New Ireland. But complete air superiority is held by the Allied forces, and they also command the sea lanes. With Japanese communications smashed, as they are already, the collapse of resistance is a foregone conclusion, however bloody and desperate the fighting that precedes it.

On the other side of the world, the aerial offensive continues against Nazi Europe, with Eighth Air Force bombers roaring out against targets in Northwest Germany at a preinvasion softening up.

The imminence of that invasion was broadly hinted in the house of commons by Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, the day before Mr. Roosevelt's arrival in the United States was disclosed.

"It may be significant that, although the navy and army let it be known that Admiral Ernest J. King, fleet commander and naval operations chief; Gen. H. H. Arnold, air forces commander, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the army services forces, all had returned from the Cairo and Teheran conferences, there was "no information" about Gen. George C. Marshall.

Marshall, chief of staff, is scheduled to take the field command of Allied forces for the invasion. He attended the Middle East meetings, and there has been some speculation that he might be proceeding to London to take over his new post without returning to Washington.

Americans Land to Neutralize Base at Rabaul.

Dallas Captain Leads Forces In Commando Type Landing



—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

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AMERICANS

SMASH AHEAD ONE MILE IN ARAWE AREA

Occupy Village of Umtingalu in Approaching Airfield and Valley Route to Rabaul; Seize Considerable Jap Equipment

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 19 (Sunday)—(INS).—The American Sixth Army has smashed eastward one mile beyond the neck of captured Cape Merkus Peninsula in the Arawe area of Southwest New Britain and occupied the village of Umtingalu, seizing considerable Japanese equipment.

Hack Way Forward.
Protected by this powerful air umbrella, the hard-hitting forces of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth army hacked their way forward another mile beyond the base of three-mile-long Cape Merkus to overrun the village that guards the mouth of the Pulie River, about another mile to the east. A complete artillery battery, abandoned by the retreating Japs.

Approaching an enemy airfield and a valley route pointing toward the island's north coast where Japan's kingpin Southwest Pacific base of Rabaul is situated the invading United States forces advanced under an Allied aerial cover that knocked down another nine attacking Jap planes.

These successes in the five-day-old New Britain offensive were announced today at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. A communique told also of a new 80-ton bombing of Jap positions on Cape Gloucester at the western tip of the invaded island where a tenth enemy plane was shot down over the airdrome.

Ineffective Japanese predawn raids on the constantly expanding Arawe invasion beachhead, it was announced, were followed after daybreak with a strong thrust by 25 fighter-escorted enemy dive bombers which was broken up by allied fighters. Seven of the Jap bombers and two of the fighters were wiped out, raising the toll of enemy aircraft downed over the Peninsula to at least 25 and probably 28 since the invasion began early last Wednesday.

DALLAS MEN IN FILM OF WAR SCENES

The 112th Cavalry, Dallas National Guard unit, which led the American forces in their initial assault on the Japanese stronghold of New Britain, are featured in war department films taken of the battle showing this week at the Telenevs Theater.

The film "attack" begins with the intensive training program given the troops at various stations in New Guinea, which includes simulated battle conditions both in the jungle and landing operations.

The troops then embark for Arawe to make a landing and draw the Japs' attention away from the principal landings at Cape Gloucester. The film shows the landings at both beachheads and the Allied drives into the jungle. Modern weapons in actual operation against the enemy are shown, as well as the horrors of war to be found in actual battle areas.

Numerous Dallas men in the film Saturday had been identified by family or friends. They included Brig. Gen. Julian W. Cunningham, commander of the task force and former commander of the cavalry unit; Philip Hooper, his aide; William H. Laird, D. M. McMains, Almon R. Hare, Walter G. Knight, Robert O. Whetstone, Z. T. Wimberly, Charles R. Bartlett, Edward Wright, Jack C. Youngblood, J. D. Wilkins and Harry E. Werner.

GAIN IN NEW BRITAIN

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1943

First Section

(INS)—International News Service

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DALLAS TEXAS

NEW BRITAIN

DECEMBER 19, 1943

First Section

(INS) — International News Service

PRICE 10 CENTS



ALFRED E. WERNER

CECIL H. OGLESBY

CLYDE W. WERNER



Handwritten text on a folded piece of paper, likely a letter or report, with a decorative flourish at the top. The text is dense and spans across the page. A small piece of tape is visible on the right edge of the paper.





ALFRED E. WERNER



CECIL H. OGLESBY



CLYDE W. WERNER



Reproduced Clipping from
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Sunday, October 16, 1932

**Writes Constitution
Of 7,000 Words on
Small Sheet of Paper**

Putting practically all of the Federal Constitution, or about 7,000 words, within a space about half as wide and not as long as an ordinary sheet of typewriter paper is the feat of J. A. Caugnard, Oak Cliff, who lives at 401 East Tenth. The Eighteenth Amendment is included but the nineteenth is not.

Mr. Caugnard was 74 years old last April. "Written with a crow quill pen and with the aid of my everyday eyeglasses," he explains. He is a sixty-year resident of Dallas.

A newspaper column contains about 1,000 words. So there are about enough words on the piece of paper to fill seven columns.

Under a magnifying glass each letter in Mr. Caugnard's manuscript is shown to be perfectly formed, but the writing is so small that it is almost impossible to read it with the naked eye.

[Faint, illegible text from the newspaper clipping, likely the beginning of the article.]







Sept 27 43

Beautiful flowers to a
Beautiful woman - you.

I love you so much

A







KOALA - WITH BABY



EAGLE



WALLAROO - JOEY



On a Sheep Station



Mustering Cattle



Kangaroo with Young in Pouch



Blue Gum Trees



Aboriginal



Hauling Timber



Commonwealth Parliament



Koala or Native Bear



Shooting the Breakers



Kookaburra

STANDARD TIME INDICATED
 RECEIVED AT
 1011 MAIN ST
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 DIAL C-6401
 TELEPHONE YOUR TELEGRAMS
 TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio
 Commercial Cables
 All America Cables
 Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



THIS IS A FULL RATE TELEGRAM, CABLE-GRAM OR RADIOGRAM UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY SYMBOL IN THE PREAMBLE OR IN THE ADDRESS OF THE MESSAGE. SYMBOLS DESIGNATING SERVICE SELECTED ARE OUTLINED IN THE COMPANY'S TARIFFS ON HAND AT EACH OFFICE AND ON FILE WITH REGULATORY AUTHORITIES.

Form 15
 D.NB127 LA119N (ELEVEN) EFM IMP=AMBOYO NIL=
 RONE WERNER=
 310-1/2 MARSALISAVE (DALLASTEX)=

ALL WELL AND SAFE HOPE YOU ARE IMPROVING=
 H E WERNER.

1943 JUN 22 AM 9 07

Australian Subjects

Produced by Murray Views, Gympie

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TELEPHONE YOUR TELEGRAMS
TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Postal Telegraph

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Commercial Cables



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REGULATORY AUTHORITIES.

Form 16

D.SA81

S.FB153 (ELEVEN) EFM VIA MACKAY RADIO= F AMBOYO=

EFM MRS HARRY E WERNER=

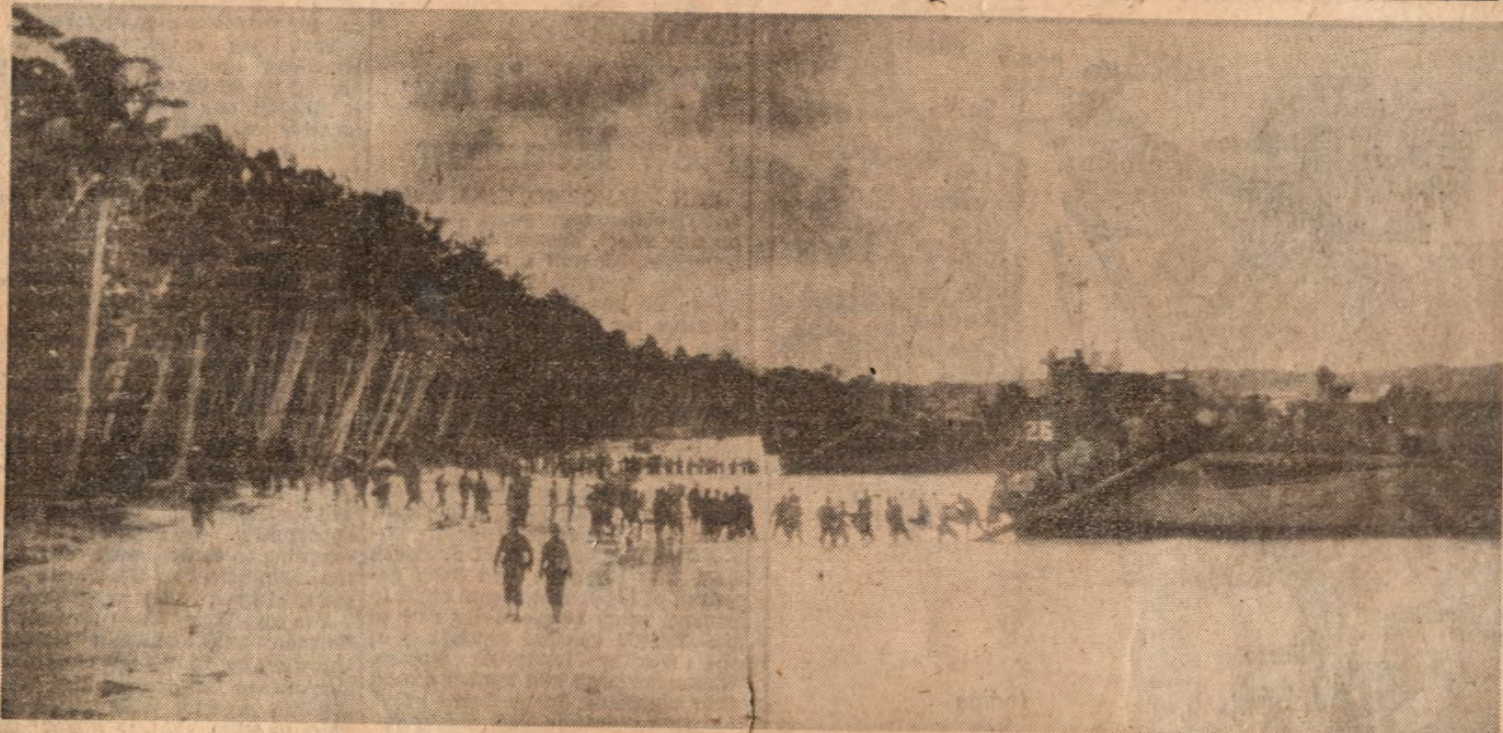
310-1/2 SOUTHMARSA LISAVE : (DALLASTEX)=

DARLING. LOVE AND KISSES.=

HARRY E WERNER.==

:310-1/2.==

DUPLICATE OF TELEGRAM TELEPHONED



American Troops Stream From Assault Boats in Attack on Woodlark Island, Southwest Pacific.

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.





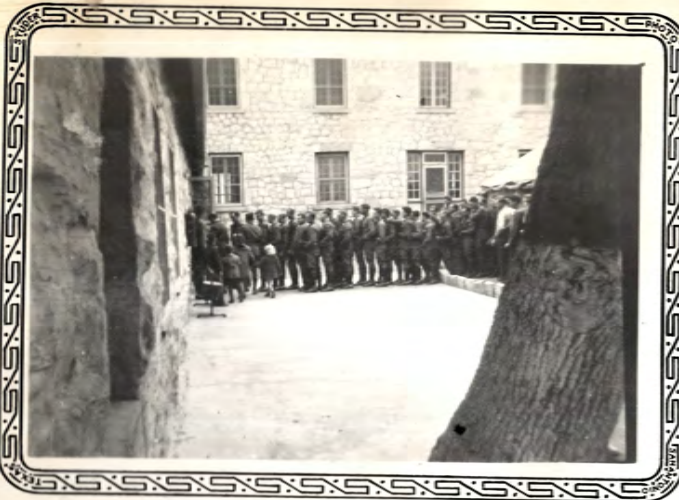












A PLANE RELEASING FS FROM
ITS SPRAY TANKS (OVER)



OVER
A BATTERY OF LIVINS PROJECTORS
BEING PREPARED TO FIRE





20, 1941

Fort Clark On All-Out Christmas Status With Full Holiday Plan

Festivities for the coming holiday season will get i swing today as men and officers and their families Clark begin celebration of Christmas and New Year's.

In full uniform, due to the war crisis, soldiers of the are expected to storm the post exchange and down town stor in a last minute Christmas shopping spree. The men will receive today a special holiday partial payment of about one-third their regular pay. Most of it will be spent the next two or three days.

Highlight of the entire season will be the Fort Clark Christmas dance tonight at the airport hangar with feminine guests from Uvalde, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, and Brackettville, expected. There will be good music, dancing, and refreshments for all.

Adding to the holiday spirit are the outdoor Christmas decorations being exhibited by a number of the troops in the Christmas decoration contest sponsored by the post exchange.

On Christmas day there will be a full holiday for all the men, with the exception of necessary details. A special Christmas dinner with all the trimmings is planned. Many troops have Christmas trees erected in their day rooms.

Outstanding among the observances on the post will be three days of Christmas activities at the post chapel.

The activities at the chapel begin tomorrow with a Nativity pageant at 6:30 p. m. pre-

(TURN TO PAGE 5)

In Maryland



LIEUT. CHARLES F. PEGG

Lieutenant Pegg, son of Mrs. Phoebe Pegg, 220 South Sycamore street, is now enrolled in the Chemical Warfare school at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Lieutenant Pegg is well known here, having graduated from Central high school in 1932 and Michigan State college in 1939. He was a student in the police administration course at the college, and later served a year on the East Lansing police force. He was a member of the 182nd Field Artillery, Battery B, Detroit.

In a recent letter to his mother, the Lansing boy described the school he is attending and expressed the opinion that "there is quite some question as to our ability to stay out of this fracas."

"There is a really lot more to this setup than it appears on the surface," he writes. "In actual combat, it seems the gas officer has his hands full in this work and has no other duties at all.

"So far I have passed all the exams we've had. The important one was last week-end and our papers came back today. We only get one of two grades, an S. or U. I got my 'S' O. K.

"Right now there are about 300 forest fires around this part of the state and the situation is apparently quite serious . . . Saturday it was 700 degrees, even, in Washington. We are due for a heavy storm, so it may be all right, but the storm is overdue seven days, now.

"Say hello to the folks for me."

REGIMENTAL STAFF 112th Cav Ft. Clayton July 1947



113th Moves to Semi-Permanent Tent Quarters

By Pvt. Bill Cooper

The abode of the 113th Cavalry, Fort Clark's newest non-paying guest, took on an air of permanence Wednesday as the squadron moved into wooden tent frames constructed by the 37th Engineers.

The regiment's original home was Iowa and its home base is Camp Bowie at Brownwood, Tex. Its tactical function is reconnaissance regiment for General Strong's Eighth Army Corps. Its classification is Horse-Mechanized, one of nine in the United States Army.

This type of regiment was conceived less than two years ago after military observers had watched the German invasion of the low countries. It combines horse and mechanization into a hard-hitting combat team suitable for reconnaissance under any conditions of terrain or weather.

The detachment at Ft. Clark includes the mechanized second squadron and the Headquarters Troop, which houses the Pioneer and Demolition and anti-tank platoons. The Pioneer and Demolition platoon, under Staff Sgt. Jack Wisdom, has found a useful niche blasting latrine and garbage trenches on the rock-bound outposts. Staff Sgt. Mason Engard's anti-tank platoon has been drilling on Clark's 1,000 inch range with 37 mm. guns and sub-caliber mounts.

The 113th's contribution to the local M. P. force, always a point of interest, are Ditty Nelson and Joe Mack. Nelson is the professional welter-weight boxing champion of Iowa and was a national Golden Gloves finalist as an amateur. Mack is a former police officer in Carbondale, Pa., never a haunt of Shirley Temple.



"Pass in review" was the order given a few minutes before this picture was taken at a recent regimental review. Col. Julian W. Cunningham, commanding, critically inspects troops of the 112th Cavalry as they march by. Members of the regimental staff standing smartly at attention behind him are, left to right, Lt. Col. George A. Brewer, executive; Chaplain Bertram L. Smith, Capt. Philip L. Hooper, S-3; Capt. Harry Werner, S-4; Lt. Quentin R. Tipton, Special Service officer, and Lt. Charles R. Bartlett, S-2.

(Photo by Cpl. Bob Hull, PEO)

Cockeyed Cavalry...



O. D.: "Boo!"

MOTOR INSPECTION 112TH CBI.
FL CLARK TEX JAN 24 1942

worldwartwoveterans.org





3RD ARMY MANEUVERS Boyce Lk. 1940



MOTOR PARK

SOME SWAMP



1940

ENGINEERS ?



3RD ARMY MANEUVERS
VALENTINE LAKE AREA - 1940



TIMBER RATTLER

1940



THANKSGIVING DAY - 1941



Thanksgiving - 1941



XMAS - T-1-A - 1941



A TROOP 117 CAV XMAS DAY 1941



XMAS DAY - 41



XMAS DAY - 41



XMAS DAY - 41



THANKSGIVING - 1941

CLASS

Front Row (L to R)

First Lt Ernest F. Herrmann, CAC
First Lt Ralph C. Gross, CAC
First Lt Waldo C. McKee, Inf
First Lt Wilfred F. Farrell, Inf
Capt Thomas M. Williams, FA
Capt Paul L. Jones, QMC
Major George S. Easton, DC
Lt Col Alfred D. Reutershan, CWS
Lt Col Garland M. White, CWS
Major Willard A. Johnston, CWS
Capt Worth Wicker, FA
Capt William E. Rynerson, FA
First Lt William S. Shoemaker, Inf
First Lt Samuel D. Foster, Jr., FA
First Lt Francis L. Zebbs, Inf
First Lt Charles W. Bowden, Ord. Dept

Second Row (L to R)

Second Lt George E. Stevenson, FA
Second Lt Matthew C. Mautz, SC
Second Lt Clayton T. Kleppinger, Ord. Dept
First Lt Hector A. Bousquet, Inf
First Lt William L. Dixon, Jr., Inf
First Lt Harry E. Werner, Cav
First Lt Oliver P. Gillock, FA
First Lt Max R. Wainer, Jr., Inf
First Lt John D. Patterson, CWS
First Lt James G. Blair, Inf
First Lt James E. Stewart, FA
First Lt Charles F. Pegg, FA
Second Lt Herbert D. Hart, FA
Second Lt William B. Dyer, Inf

Third Row (L to R)

Second Lt Charles I. Greathouse, Inf
Second Lt Victor G. Gavalas, Inf
Second Lt William R. Merritt, Inf
Second Lt Herbert W. Clegg, Inf
Second Lt John E. Tipton, FA
Second Lt Ernest B. Jones, CAC
Second Lt Oscar C. Hudson, Inf
Second Lt Bill H. Kammerer, Inf
Second Lt Harry C. Grigsby, Jr., Cav
Second Lt Edward S. Johnson, Inf
Second Lt Samuel A. Steere, Jr., CWS
Second Lt John I. Moore, CAC

Back Row (L to R)

Second Lt Edward T. Stuart, Jr., Cav
Second Lt Richard I. Purnell, FA
Second Lt Walter L. Carppi, FA
Second Lt Philip B. Scott, SC
Second Lt Gerald E. O'Connell, Inf
Second Lt J. E. Pixley, AC
Second Lt George G. Acker, Inf
Second Lt Norman E. Niles, CWS
Second Lt Harold E. Bowman, Inf
Second Lt John F. Ortner, Inf
Second Lt John B. Campbell, FA







Military Rites Held for Gun Shot Victim

Military funeral rites were observed Tuesday morning for Sgt. Joe B. Laws, Headquarters troop, who was killed almost instantly Monday morning by an accidental gun shot. The body was taken overland to his home in Dallas for final rites.

The post flag was flown at half-mast two days in memory of Sgt. Laws.

Sgt. Laws was fatally wounded about 11:20 a. m. Monday when a .45 caliber revolver bullet struck him in the left chest. The firearm accidentally discharged in the hands of a companion as the two stood talking in the scout car platoon supply room. He was dead when the ambulance reached the hospital.

Enlisting in Headquarters troop as a private on June 25, 1939, Laws had worked up through the ranks to a sergeantcy in the scout car platoon.

Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Laws, of Dallas, a brother, Pfc. Billy Laws, Headquarters troop and a sister, Florine Helen Laws, also of Dallas. The body was accompanied to Dallas by Sgt. Bob Brandenburg.





UNIT GAS OFFICERS' CLASS
April 14 - May 10, 1941

BACK ROW: Stuart, Purnell, Carppi, Scott, O'Connell, Pixley, Acker, Niles, Bowman, Ortner, Campbell.

THIRD ROW: Greathouse, Gavalas, Merritt, Clegg, Tipton, Jones, E. B., Hudson, Kammerer, Grigsby, Johnson, Steere, Moore.

SECOND ROW: Stevenson, Mautz, Kleppinger, Bousquet, Dixon, Werner, Gillock, Wainer, Patterson, Blair, Stewart, Pegg, Hart, Dyer.

FRONT ROW: Herrmann, Gross, McKee, Farrell, Williams, Jones, P. L., Easton, Reutershan, White, Johnston, Wicker, Rynerson, Shoemaker, Foster, Zebbs, Bowden.







