

*
POETS' CORNER
*

ODE TO THE ARMY AIR CORPS

(Written from experience, by an
anonymous Sacramento girl)

I watch a silver shaft of light,
A sight, to you, enjoying;
An aeroplane that soars in flight ...
To me, its most annoying!

It flashes away across the sky—
All that hokey and bunk;
It soars and dips and roars, while I
Say to myself: "You skunk."

We on earth should feel quite thrilled,
And are we? Oh, you bet!
For right near town is Mather Field
Where live those damn cadets.

There goes another blasted plane,
I wish they'd stay away.
They nauseate my peace of mind,
And wreck my night and day.

Do your bit for the USO,
For Uncle Sam, do your part.
I did, and in the doing, lost
My sense; also my heart.

From now on I will just buy stamps
And Bonds for our defense;
And leave the Senator Hotel
For dratted lieutenants.

So, take heed, members of my sex,
And profit by my story.
They'll leave you just a total wreck
Of wailing, woeful worry!

So, nuts to the Army Air Corps,
And cadets, and all those things.
I only wish I weren't so darn
Susceptible to wings!

They leave a trail of broken hearts
All over this darn nation.
The Air Corps makes 'em men ...
And wrecks the female population!

You can't believe a word they say;
It's all a nifty line.
They've told it to, 'sides you and me,
The girls they've left behind.

So if you want to keep in form,
Avoid all Air Corps men,
And . . . Oh, here comes a uniform—
I'M OFF THE BEAM AGAIN!

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

STANDARD TIME at point of d

25 1941

ARRIVED MANILA

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

51 GEARY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

IF NOT DELIVERED IN 7 DAYS, RETURN TO ABOVE ADDRESS



OKAY WRITE MOTHER LOVE ANSWER
ROY RUSSELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Form 3809

United States Post Office

San Francisco

(Date)

CLAIMS

After investigation of your inquiry regarding Registered article No. 756483 or Insured article No. 489 mailed on 12-1-41, addressed to Lt. Roy D. Russell

you are advised in accordance with the paragraph marked (x) below

- Article delivered on _____
- Money Order No. _____, mailed to payee on _____
- Undelivered at office of address. Unless otherwise directed, the article will be disposed of as undelivered matter at the expiration of the retention period.
- Returned to sender on _____
- Forwarded to addressee at _____ on _____
- No trace can be found of the article.

*NOTE.—If indemnity is claimed on account of loss, please present this notice with the mailing receipt and evidence of value (such as receipted bills, etc.) at the post office or nearest postal station.

REMARKS: *Article dispatched by Clipper Reached Ft. Stotsenburg P.I. and no P.I. information received.*
POSTMASTER, per William H. McCarthy

5-11662 RETURN RECEIPTS EVIDENCE DELIVERY OF REGISTERED AND INSURED MAIL—SMALL FEE CHARGED

Form 3809

Rev. 6-24-39

CLAIMS

San Francisco, Calif.

United States Post Office

(Date)

After investigation of your inquiry regarding Registered article No. 756483 or Insured article No. 489 mailed on 12-1-41, addressed to Lt. Roy D. Russell

Ft. Stotsenburg P.I.

Records show parcel dispatched 12/3/41, but due to

- Article delivered on _____
- Money Order No. _____, mailed to payee on _____
- Undelivered at office of address. Unless otherwise directed, the article will be disposed of as undelivered matter at the expiration of the proper retention period.
- Returned to sender on _____
- Forwarded to addressee at _____ on _____
- No trace can be found of the article. If indemnity is claimed on account of loss, please present this notice with the mailing receipt and evidence of value (such as receipted bills, etc.) at the post office or nearest postal station.

Suggest that you wait for a while, and if not returned to you, execute claim.

REMARKS: *William JCH McCarthy*
POSTMASTER, per William JCH McCarthy

16-8752 RETURN RECEIPTS EVIDENCE DELIVERY OF REGISTERED AND INSURED MAIL—SMALL FEE CHARGED

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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

WUG44 14 NT=PRESIDIO SANFRANCISCO CALIF JUN 25 1941

MISS RUTH STEWART:

=691 LAGUNA HONDA BLVD=

=ARRIVED MANILA JUNE TWENTY FOURTH LET ME

HEAR FROM YOU ALL MY LOVE DARLING=

=ROY FTSTOTSENGURG=

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

51 GEARY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.



DEFENSE SAVINGS
BONDS AND STAMPS



IF NOT DELIVERED IN 7 DAYS, RETURN TO ABOVE ADDRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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

(51)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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

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

MK17 15 VIA MK=NO ORIGIN APR 3 NFT **DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM**

LC RUTH STEWART=

1942 APR 9 AM 9 57

691 LAGUNA HONDA BLVD SANFRANCISCO=

OKAY WRITE MOTHER LOVE ANSWER=

ROY RUSELL.

OV 9837 mother
 By XF At 10/11a To Be mailed

691 RUSELL.

Form 3809

United States Post Office

San Francisco Calif.

CLAIMS

(Date) APR 28 1942

(Station or section)

(Office and State)

After investigation of your inquiry regarding ^(Registered) Insured _{C.O.D.} article No. 756489
mailed on 3-7-41, addressed to H. Roy Davis

Russell Clark Field P.O.

you are advised in accordance with the paragraph marked (x) below:

- () Article delivered on _____
- () Money Order No. _____, mailed to payee on _____
- () Undelivered at office of address. Unless otherwise directed, the article will be disposed of as undelivered matter at the expiration of the proper retention period.
- () Returned to sender on _____
- () Forwarded to addressee at _____ on _____
- (x) No trace can be found of the article.

* NOTE.—If indemnity is claimed on account of loss, please present this notice with the mailing receipt and evidence of value (such as receipted bills, etc.) at the post office or nearest postal station.

REMARKS:

Information received

5-11662

POSTMASTER, per

William H. McCarthy

RETURN RECEIPTS EVIDENCE DELIVERY OF REGISTERED AND INSURED MAIL—SMALL FEES CHARGED

San Francisco, Calif.

United States Post Office

(Date)

(Station or section)

(Office and State)

After investigation of your inquiry regarding

Registered
 Insured
 ~~C.O.D.~~

article No. 756483 or

mailed on 12-1-41

, addressed to Lt. Roy D. Russell 489

Ft. Stotsenburg P.I.

You are advised in accordance with the paragraph marked (x) below:

- () Article delivered on
- () Money Order No. _____, mailed to payee on _____
- () **Records show parcel dispatched 12/3/41, but due to conditions outbreak of war, Clipper was forced to return mail deposited en route. at some undisclosed point. Suggest that you wait for a while, and if not returned to you, execute claim.**

() Forwarded to addressee at _____ on _____

() No trace can be found of the article. If indemnity is claimed on account of loss, please present this notice with the mailing receipt and evidence of value (such as receipted bills, etc.) at the post office or nearest postal station.

REMARKS:

William JCS McCarthy

POSTMASTER, per

Post Office Department

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
 DEFENSE SAVINGS
 BONDS AND STAMPS

0.10

Ruth M. Stewart

691 Laguna Honda Blvd.

San Francisco, Calif.

Fort Worth Flier Killed Over Java

Lieut. James M. Rowland Jr., 23, pursuit pilot in the Army Air Corps, has been killed in action over Java, Netherlands East Indies, his parents, Assistant Postmaster and Mrs. James Rowland, 2708 South Adams Street, were informed Monday night.

News of the death of the young



LIEUTENANT ROWLAND.

officer came to the parents from his widow, the former Miss Mildred Van Buskirk of Fort Worth, who now is a civil service employe in Washington, D. C.

Last word from Lieutenant Rowland was received late in January by his bride. At that time he was believed to be in the Philippines, where he was sent last June.

"I am fine. All Fort Worth boys well when with them last. Please answer. Love" were the words of his cablegram. The place of origin had been deleted.

Pilot of one of the army's fast P-40 pursuit planes, young Rowland is thought to have been evacuated from the Philippines after Manila fell, and sent to Java in the United Nations' efforts to stop the Japanese push through the Pacific.

Soon after graduation from a training field at Stockton, Cal., Lieutenant Rowland was married to Miss Buskirk. Their honeymoon was cut short by his transfer to the Philippines.

A graduate of Paschal High School, Lieutenant Rowland attended Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College three years, leaving in October, 1941, to enter the air corps.

Lieutenant Rowland was the latest Fort Worth pilot to be killed in action in the war with the Japs. Lieut. O. D. Wyatt Jr., son of Paschal High School Principal and Mrs. O. D. Wyatt, 3032 Fairmount Avenue, was killed Jan. 2, 1942, in an air fight over the Philippines. He also was a graduate of Paschal.

Besides his widow and parents, Lieutenant Rowland is survived by two sisters, Miss Martha L. Rowland, Fort Worth, and Mrs. Clifford W. Williams, Haskell, and a brother, William C. Rowland, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Killed in Action



SECOND LIEUTENANT WYATT.

Story of Son's Death Awaited

The grief-stricken parents of Second Lieut. O. D. Wyatt Jr., 23, Fort Worth High School graduate reported killed in action in the Philippine Islands Jan. 2, Saturday night awaited additional information promised them by the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D. C.

Word of young Wyatt's death was received here Saturday in a telegram, which was delayed en route because of communications difficulties. The father, principal of Paschal High School, and mother, who reside at 3032 Fairmount Avenue, were informed that a letter will follow.

Lieutenant Wyatt was graduated in 1935 from Paschal High School and was graduated from Rice Institute in 1939. After graduation he entered the air corps and received training at Moffett Field, Stockton, California.

Relatives here received a cablegram from Lieutenant Wyatt during the Christmas holidays in which he reported that the American forces there were "still going strong."

Lieutenant Wyatt was reared in Fort Worth and attended Daggett Elementary School. At Paschal he won recognition in the R. O. T. C. and played in the school band. While an underclassman he won the city championship in Interscholastic League declamation.

Surviving, besides the parents, are a sister, Miss Wanda Faye Wyatt, Texas Christian University student, and grandmother, Mrs. Sallie Sanders of Fort Worth.

Fort Worth Flier Killed in Action in Philippines

Second Lieut. O. D. Wyatt Jr., 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wyatt, 3032 Fairmount Avenue, was killed in action in the Philippine Islands on Jan. 2, a War Department telegram informed the family Saturday.

Lieutenant Wyatt was a pilot with the army air corps. Several other Fort Worth men have been flying in the same outfit.

The telegram, sent from Washington, D. C., by Adjutant General Adams, explained the delay in reporting the flier's death was caused by communications difficulties. A letter will follow, it was stated.

Lieutenant Wyatt was graduated

in 1935 from Paschal High School, where his father now is principal. He entered the air corps after graduating from Rice Institute in 1939, and received his training at Moffett Field, Stockton, Cal.

His parents, a sister, Miss Wanda Faye Wyatt, Texas Christian University student, and grandmother, Mrs. Sallie Sanders of the Westbrook Hotel drove to California last May to see him receive his wings.

A cablegram from the Fort Worth fliers during the Christmas holidays said they were "still going strong" and wished everyone a merry Christmas.

Bataan Pilot Cables For Pork Chop

Pork chops were on the dinner table today at the C. A. Nicol home, 4067 Mattison.

The order for them was received by cablegram from the Philippines.

Mrs. Nicol opened a message and read:

"Order pork chops for me. I'm OK. Love, Jimmy."

That was all—but it brought the good word that Mr. and Mrs. Nicol have waited since Christmas to hear.

Their son, Jimmy, is a fighter plane pilot with General MacArthur's forces. Pork chops are his favorite meat, Mrs. Nicol explained.

The message was dated March 15th.

Sears' Baby Named After Army Friend

Second Lieut. Roy (Buddy) Russell, who is fighting Japs in the Philippines, has a namesake in Fort Worth. He is the 9-pound son who was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ziggy Sears, 4637 Pershing, at Methodist Hospital Wednesday. Sears and Lieut. Russell played football together at Stripling High School and have been buddies for many years.

The baby was named John Russell Sears. Lieut. Russell is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell, 1937 Hillcrest.

Fort Worth Doctor Thinks Son Safe, Still Fighting

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1942

Two Messages From Flier Roy Russell Strengthen Hope

Dr. Phil Russell today remained firm in his belief that his son, 2nd Lieut. Roy D. Russell, formerly of Clark Field in the Philippine Islands, is safe and well and perhaps still fighting the Japs somewhere.

Dr. Russell bases his belief on two communications received from his son, an air force man, after the Philippine Islands proper fell to the enemy.

The communications were a cable and letter, both sent in April, saying in effect, "Don't worry about me—let me do all of the worrying." The messages were sent from Mindanao Island.

Dr. Russell also was told by Capt. Fred T. Crimmins, when he was here on furlough, that Lieut. Russell left Luzon on Dec. 28, at the same time Capt. Crimmins left.

Capt. Crimmins, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Crimmins, 1410 S. Jennings, was wounded when the Japs attacked Clark Field. He was taken out of the Philippines to Australia then brought to the U. S. for treatment in an Army hospital.

In July, Dr. Russell received a form letter from the War Department stating that the department considered men serving in the Philippine Islands as "missing in action" from the date of the surrender of Corregidor and will so list them until definite information to the contrary is received.

Dr. Russell gives the letter little consideration, however, because of the communications he has had from his son.

The father has definite ideas as to where his son is—and perhaps other Fort Worth fliers who were in the Philippines.

"But I don't want to give the Japs any ideas," he said.

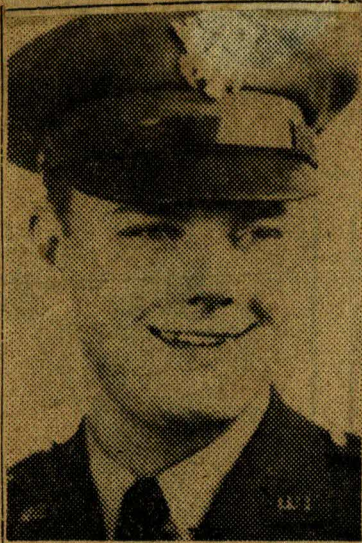
He doesn't think the fliers are prisoners, and he definitely thinks they are alive and probably fighting. Their relatives here haven't heard from them because they are probably cut off from communications, Dr. Russell believes.

Dr. Russell's belief is strengthened by indirect messages he has had since the fall of the Philippines.

Men formerly in the Philippines, some now in Australia, have sent word to the Russells that the last time they saw their son he "was well and happy."

That indicates to Dr. Russell that the men mean he escaped from the Philippines before the surrender.

The Russells live at 1837 Hill Crest.



Roy D. Russell

Letter Describes Heroic Death of Fort Worth Pilot

Lieut. O. D. Wyatt Jr., lost his life in a blazing plane which crashed in the mud of Manila Bay, while on a mission of duty in the Philippines. It happened New Year's Day, United States time.

As his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wyatt, 3032 Fairmont Avenue, gazed at a tiny point on the tip of Bataan Peninsula on a map of the islands, they heard Thursday for the first time of the dramatic and heroic manner in which their only son was killed.

The story was related in a letter which Mrs. W. T. Chesser of the Keller Road, received at noon from her son, Lieut. W. T. Chesser

Jr., who now is "somewhere in Australia."

Lieutenant Chesser, who was with Wyatt on the islands, also mentioned additional details of the death of Lieut. James Rowland Jr., who was killed in Java and who was awarded the Silver Star posthumously for his bravery, and his belief that Lieut. Roy Russell, reported missing, is safe with natives on Mindanao.

Chesser's letter simply and vividly recounts Lieutenant Wyatt's last flight. It said:

"After reading the censor regu-

(TURN TO PAGE 2, COLUMN 2.)

lations I believe it is now all right to tell you a little more regarding O. D. and Jimmy. I last saw O. D. at Fort Stotsenburg about the seventeenth or eighteenth of December. He and some others of his squadron were living in the jungles to the west of Stotsenburg on the slopes of Mount Penetuba. He was awfully blue, as he was not flying and wanted so badly to fly and get at the Japs for what they had done.

"About Christmas he was given a plane—a P-35 which he preferred, and was flying in raids against the Japs from a field at Lubao. On the morning of Jan. 2, Philippine time, and Jan. 1, United States time, O. D. and another pilot took off on a mission and were to return their planes to the field at Kabcaben (or Cabcaben). As the Japs were very near, the bridges, etc., between Lubao and the peninsula were to be blown up.

"While they were in the air both planes received hits from ground fire, and eventually O. D.'s plane caught fire and exploded a few minutes later and crashed into the mud of Manila Bay near Orani."

He said of Lieutenant Rowland, who was the son of Assistant Postmaster and Mrs. James Rowland, 2708 South Adams Street: "I've already told you all I safely can about Jimmy. He was flying a P-40 and was considered one of the best pursuit pilots in Java. He was liked in the air for the way he could fly and on the ground for what he was."

Chesser wrote his mother to tell Mrs. Phil Russell not to worry about General Sharp's surrender and the fate of her son. He said Russell was on a southern island (presumably Mindanao) and that if he was a Japanese prisoner he probably was being very well treated. The island is very rich, with ample bananas, pineapples and coconuts. If he followed a plan which the pair had worked out beforehand, he probably is up in the hills with the natives "and he may be able to join us shortly," Chesser wrote. He expressed serious doubt that Russell was a prisoner, said when he last saw him he was in excellent health, well able to take care of himself and could live for years back in the hills without danger of being molested by the Japanese.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell live at 1837 Hill Crest.

In his letter, dated June 8, Chesser wrote: "I hear that folks in the States are betting the war will be over by Christmas and even giving odds. It that's so, please, and I am serious, take what money I have in the bank and some I will send you shortly—and place it. I'm betting it won't even end until the second Christmas has come and gone."

After Year of Anguish, Two Fort Worth Families Learn Sons Are Jap Prisoners

Families of two Fort Worth youths, lost for more than a year in the noise of battle and the silence of defeat on Bataan and Corregidor, knew Tuesday through telegrams from the War Department that their sons are prisoners of the Japanese.

Safe, though prisoners, are:

Lt. James Cameron Nicol, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nicol, 4067 Mattison, and Second Lt. Marshall H. Kennady Jr., son of Maj. and Mrs. Marshall H. Kennady of Eagle Mountain Lake.

Parents of the two had identical telegrams, except for the names: "Your son . . . reported prisoner of war of the Japanese government in the Philippine Islands. Letter follows."

To the Kennadys and the Nicols the bare telegrams were all but perfect news. Neither family had heard directly from its son since the two youths landed (Kennady an infantry officer and Nicol a pursuit pilot, but on the same boat) in the Philippine Islands in November a year ago. The one letter from Lieutenant Kennady arrived Dec. 8, day after Pearl Harbor. The one message from Lieu-



LIEUTENANT NICOL.

tenant Nicol had been a "landed safely" telegram.

Throughout the year and 20 days without news, the parents had wondered and prayed and worked without ceasing to get some word. They had never lost hope that their sons were alive. When the

telegrams came, it was like . . .

"It was like hearing the angels sing," said Mrs. Nicol.

The Kennadys, throughout their year of anguish and wonder, have earned some sort of hero's medal. So perhaps have all the parents who suffered personal agony in the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. But these and other members of Fort Worth's MacArthur Club never forgot for a minute their sons who had fought in the Philippines and why they were there.

Mrs. Kennady is president of the MacArthur Club and one of its founders. Major Kennady is commanding officer of the 27th Battalion, Texas Defense Guard. Their lives have been given almost entirely this year to work for son and country.

The MacArthur Club was founded in the early months while the small United States forces still were holding on Bataan and Corregidor. Its purpose was to war against "selfishness, lethargy, cowardice or treason" in this country.

Later, it had the more personal (but still unselfish) aim of getting supplies and medicines somehow to the men who had been taken prisoner by the Japanese. None knew whose son was dead, then, or whose son was in a prison camp. Only a few know yet.

Mrs. Kennady all but went to Japan herself in an effort to obtain assurance that supplies could be sent through to the American prisoners. She did consult every high official in the Government, every Red Cross executive—even the ambassador from Switzerland.

Until Japan acted to give safe conduct to a relief ship, no one could give the MacArthur Club assurance that its money would go quickly and directly to the prisoners on Bataan. So Mrs. Kennady and the group turned \$3,462 over to the Red Cross with the assurance that "every possible effort" would be made to use it on behalf of the men left prisoners in the Philippines.

Now the hope is that all of the 40 or more Fort Worth men who were in the islands when Bataan and Corregidor fell are among the lists of prisoners.

"We would be so much happier," said Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Nicol, "if the other mothers could hear, too."

Mrs. Nicol said she had never lost faith that her son was alive, but that she had wept with grief for him often.

"His birthday was April 9," she said, "the day that Bataan fell. Imagine having a birthday like that."

Lieutenant Nicol was 25 that day. Graduate of Texas Christian University, he had joined the Air Force in 1940 and had trained for pursuit pilot. During part of his training he had been the roommate of Lt. James Rowland, the assistant postmaster's son, who was one of those who died in combat in the Philippines.

Lieutenant Kennady, graduate of Texas A&M College, was one of the small group landed in the Philippines late in November and less than two weeks before Pearl Harbor last year. He had written only one letter home. It got here Dec. 8, 1941.

The young lieutenant had escorted his sister, Miss Josephine Kennady, when she made her debut at the 1940 Assembly Ball and later that season at the Steeplechase. The sister, too, is devoting her time now to work for brother and for country. Her job is at the Marine Air Station at Eagle Mountain Lake.

Another Name Added to List of Japs' Prisoners

As another Fort Worth man's name was added to the lists of those known to be prisoners of the Japanese on Bataan and Corregidor, the wife of a third eagerly awaited news from the War Department Tuesday.

Lt. James Cameron (Jimmy) Nicol and Lt. Marshall H. Kennady Jr. are the two men the War Department has said were prisoners of the Japanese. In telegrams to the parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nicol, 4067 Mattison, and Maj. and Mrs. Marshall H. Kennady, Eagle Mountain Lake, the War Department promised that letters would follow.

Mrs. Beaumont Burgess, who is now making her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zeke Childress on the Birdville Road, is hopeful that the War Department will have some definite news for her soon, too. A telegram Monday from Mrs. Roy Davidson Jr. of Abilene told her that Lieutenant Davidson, who was with Lieu-

tenant Burgess when she received his last letter in March, also was a prisoner. Mrs. Burgess is hopeful that either her husband has been captured or is in the hills, with the natives, where the last letter indicated he might go should the worst come.

Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell, 1837 Hill Crest, whose son, Lt. Roy D. (Buddy) Russell, was on Mindanao, have had several indirect messages that indicate he is in the hills, safe and living with the natives.

Meanwhile, the C. W. Horans, 2715 Waits, are anxiously awaiting word from Mrs. John P. Horan of Houston, whose husband (and Horan's brother) Colonel Horan, has been unheard of since the Japanese victory in the Philippine Islands. They hope that the flurry of War Department news will give them some definite information, too.

June 8th, 1942

I hate to tell you about Russell. I know about the telegram he sent to his people. Russell is still in the Southern island where I was for a time---but above all tell his mother not to be worried by General Sharpe's surrender---as if he is a Jap prisoner I believe the treatment will be very reasonable---and the island he is on is very rich---bananas, pineapples, coconuts, etc and our treatment of the Jap prisoners we had was very good despite claims by Radio Tokyo ---although there were some few regrettable incidents---you remember what I said was my reason for the radio stating I would be safe---well---Russell and I were together at that time---so don't worry---as a matter of fact he may be able to join us here shortly, should he be able to take advantage of a plan we discussed many times prior to my departure. I was really fortunate that I was needed and so was able to leave my last station which was quite some distance from where Russ and I were together and only a short distance from where I know that he was only a few days prior to surrender. (What I am trying to say is that Russ was in the very best part of the island.) Mind you I seriously doubt that he is a Jap prisoner--regardless of Tokyo claims. Although the going will be tough at the best---Russell was very well---had not been sick a single day and will be well able to take care of himself---as a matter of fact he can live for years---as a king---without danger of being molested by the Japs---you know what I've said about certain sections of this island in letters written home prior to the war while I was flying with Capt. Colin P. Kelly---of whom you have probably heard. Above all tell Mrs. Russell not to worry, I believe he will be all right because of the resources on the island and the fact that the natives were friendly to our cause. If we had had territory for 40 years and I've been as many places as I have that Americans have not been before in all that time, it is reasonable to believe the Japs will not progress much faster despite the Far East is presumably theirs.---I'll let you know if I should hear anything about "Russ".

After reading the censor regulations, I believe it is now all right to tell you a little more regarding O.D. and Jimmie.

I last saw O.D. at Fort Stotsenburg about the 17th or 18th of December ---he and some others of his squadron were living in the jungles to the West of Stotsengurg, on the slopes of Mt. Pinatubo. He was awfully blue as he was not flying and wanted so badly to fly and get a change at the Japs for what they had done. About Xmas, he was given a plane--a P-35 which he preferred---and was flying in raids against the Japs from a field at Lubao. On the morning of Jan. 2nd, Philippine time---Jan. 1st U.S. time, O.D. and another took off on a mission and were to return their planes to the field at Kabcaben (or Cabcaben) as the Japs were very near and the bridges and etc between Lubao and the peninsula were to be blown up. While they were in the air both planes received hits from ground fire and eventually O.D.'s plane caught fire and exploded a few minutes later and crashed into the mud of Manila Bay near Orani.

I've already told you about all I safely can about Jimmie---he was flying a P-40 and was considered one of the best pursuit pilots in Java. He was liked in the air for the way he could fly and on the ground for what he was.

Lt. W. T. Chesser C-423468
19th Bomb. Group
A.P.O. #922

July 26th 1942

Dearest Mother:

I've not had a letter from you in over five weeks now, but possibly they will all break thru shortly.

There is not much I can tell you on this and except what is really most important. I am well and much happier at my new base. I've been working quite a bit, but as I am writing this am returning from a few days of leisure travel. I've had a pretty bad cold. I seem to get over it then it returns, but with the good food we are now getting I can't help but lose it and get healthy.

Here it is mid-winter, quite nice however as it is a season mostly in name. I am going to plant some spring flowers outside my tent if I can remember to get the seed the next opportunity. As I've probably not told you before, I'll explain that although we are now living in tents, conditions are much better than when we were living in houses and hotels in our last base. Sanitary conditions are much better; there is no comparison in the quality of the food. I was able to get a floor, some homemade furniture, rugs and I'm hoping someone will turn up with a radio. Radios are too high here, 25% tax and etc and etc. A radio like the one we had, not as good, costs over \$100 to \$130. Some are bringing radios from the states with them---they're lucky.

I've been wondering if the Xmas packages you had sent to me have been returned. I've not received them, although a registered letter was in Brisbane for me several months ago I've not received it---some Xmas mail was there too, but I guess the Japs have the most of it.

I've some good news about Buddy Russell; at least it is hopeful. I can't disclose it here, but am hoping one of these days to be able to tell you things which at this time can't be written or openly said.

As I've intimated in other letters there is a lot I can't tell you in writing but if I live long enough I'll someday be able to tell you things as I saw them and with the two things you know and the two I'll tell the total just somehow won't be four, so one of us must be nuts.

In my last letter I believe I told you I received the copy of the letter Uncle Charlie sent to Mr. Mitchell, and by the way I hope to see him within the next ten days.

I'm still a 2nd Lt. and have even quit thinking about promotion. Classmates in my same Squadron were promoted March 1st and ones 5 and 6 classes behind me just from the states were promoted months ago. Two we know of are now captains. The consoling part is that of my classmates here with me, none of them have promotions either, so I guess it's just those who have been in the States who deserve promotions. Those of us who do the fighting, can wait---or maybe G.H.Q. here is trying to save the Government money; possibly that is the real reason.

I've rapped enough for this letter so will get it in the mail. I think of you ALL often.

Love,
Bill (Chesser)

MACARTHUR CLUB

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR

Photo Courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram

NOTE: This is a Patriotic Organization. No dues or donations are required or expected.

MACARTHUR CLUB

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR

Photo Courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram

NOTE: This is a Patriotic Organization. No dues or donations are required or expected.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

First:

We do not wish to assert for this group, which is composed of parents of sons fighting in the Philippines, any superiority among the parents of boys who are in the service of their country at other points. Those other parents have as much as we at stake, and it is but the accident of war that has directed special attention to our boys on Bataan.

Second:

We emphasize the fact that this group is typical of all parents of American soldiers, just as our boys in the Philippines are typical of all American soldiers—ready to go anywhere they are sent, and to fight there to the end for their country's cause.

Third:

Because of this representative character, we claim the right to speak for all, in the name of the boys who on a foreign field are pouring out the same blood that flows in our veins.

Fourth:

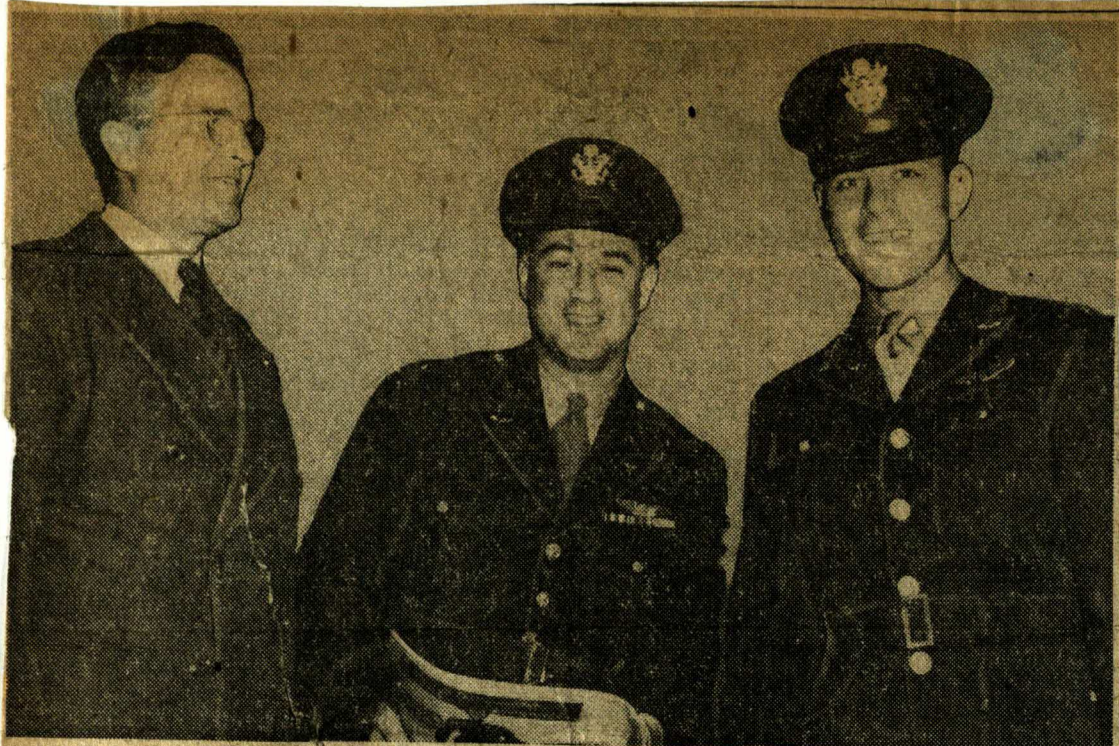
We are determined to speak, in a voice that will be heard, to the end that America shall not be led to play false with our men at the front and that the sacrifice which they are making willingly and proudly, shall not be robbed of effectiveness by any selfishness, lethargy, cowardice, or treason on the home front.

Ends to which the Organization shall be devoted:

1. *To winning the war*; for that is the only result the boys at the front deserve.
2. To the doctrine that every citizen must **WORK OR FIGHT**, in the job of winning, which is ours as much as it is that of our boys at the front.
3. To the exclusion of all acts, words, or attitudes that do not contribute to winning the war.
4. To the fullest use of every minute of available time and every ounce of available energy in the task of getting to the front the planes, tanks, munitions and supplies for lack of which our boys are dying.
5. To organize the parents of all our boys in the armed forces, now or hereafter serving on foreign soil.
6. To the elimination of every fault of mind or heart that stands in the way of getting this job done.
7. To the annihilation of every concealed enemy who on the home front seeks to obstruct or hinder this sacred mission.
8. To active and wholehearted support of the Government and of our leaders, civil and military, in order that our boys shall not be betrayed through weakening of leadership at home.
9. To unrelenting and uncompromising opposition to everything which tends to delay the mustering, arming and supplying of the vast armies we must put into the field to insure that the performance of our sons on Bataan shall have a proper sequel.
10. To put on record and keep before the American people the one dominant thought that only victory can make worthwhile the sacrifices which our sons have made, are now making, and will be called on to make in future battles; to induce in the hearts of all true Americans the high resolve that our sons in the Philippines shall be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice their fellow Americans shall not fail to achieve the goal for which they gave their lives.
11. To put on record our love for our sons who are in peril and our concern for their safety; but at the same time to declare our pride in the fact that they are where they are and are conducting themselves as they are.
12. To call up in the hearts of Americans the patriotic spirit which counts well spent even their own lives and the lives of their loved ones if in dying they have sped the day when America will be safe.

13. To these ends we will capitalize to the fullest upon the Nation's recognition of the heroic spectacle presented by our sons in the fox holes of Bataan, where a handful of young Americans—our sons whom we love—stand strong and unafraid against the massed yellow hordes of the perfidious foe.
14. As our sons are representative of the strength and courage of America which cannot be beaten because it will not be beaten, we at home shall stand as representatives of the determination of Americans that they shall win their fight with our help.
15. We will be aggressive in asserting the claims of these American boys upon their fellow citizens, demanding that in all things we shall conduct ourselves so as not to render valueless the principles they are defending with their lives.
16. Especially will we demand that our armament plants be kept busy every possible hour and every possible day, even on Sundays and holidays in turning out the tools for our fighting men.
17. We will demand and constantly make known our demand that American workers do not by selfishness and idleness betray the boys on Bataan and their fellows fighting elsewhere.
18. We shall employ our utmost endeavors to place the stigma of treason upon every person or group whose words or actions tend to disrupt a national single-mindedness toward full production and upon every person or group which seeks selfish advantage in this emergency, realizing that this is the ultimate betrayal of our men at the front.
19. We will demand of our Congressmen and of members of our State Legislature that they remember our boys on Bataan whenever pressure groups importune for privilege or exemption under our laws; that they remember our boys who are asking nothing but the strength to continue fighting for their country.
20. We shall consistently and without cessation demand that our political as well as military leaders be guided singly by the mandate which we hereby declare is given to every American. This mandate to which all of us singly and collectively, must give obedience as we hope to be free men and enjoy the respect of ourselves and our fellow Americans, is this:

THE BOYS ON BATAAN HAVE NOT LIVED IN VAIN,
THEY SHALL NOT DIE IN VAIN!



—Star-Telegram Photo.

First-hand reports on Fort Worth war heroes were brought Sunday by these two fliers of the famed 19th Bombardment Group, shown with their host, Stewart Chesser, whose brother, Lt. William Chesser, was killed in action last August. At the right is First Lt. John H.

Geer, Buhl, Idaho, one of the few remaining members of the original group which fought in the Philippines, and in the center is First Lt. Horace E. Perry, Beverly Hills, Cal., who has seen action with the group since it was re-formed in Australia.

Fliers Tell About Men on Bataan

BY SAM KINCH.

Two young fliers who won the death lottery of the early war in the Pacific came to Fort Worth Sunday to bring comfort and assurance to five families whose sons were dead, missing or prisoners as a result of the fall of Bataan.

At the home of Mrs. W. T. Chesser on the old Denton Road, they gave off-the-record details of the war to relatives of some of the city's heroes of 1942.

The speakers were First Lts. John H. Geer, of Buhl, Idaho, and Horace E. Perry of Beverly Hills, Cal., members of that much-decorated 19th Bombardment Group that has written so much World War II history.

In the audience were Mrs. Chesser, whose son, Second Lt. William Chesser, was killed in action last August; Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wyatt, whose son, Lt. O. D. Wyatt Jr., was killed Jan. 2, 1942; Mr. and Mrs. James Rowland, whose son, Lt. James Rowland, was killed a month later; Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell, whose son, Lt. Roy Russell, is missing in action; and Maj. and Mrs. Marshall H. Kennady, whose son, Lt. Marshall Kennady Jr., is a prisoner of the Japanese.

Lieutenant Rowland was awarded the Silver Star posthumously, and Lieutenant Chesser was decorated posthumously for "gallantry in action."

The visitors came to see Mrs. Chesser and another son, Stewart Chesser, because, Lieutenant Geer said:

"If anything had happened to me, Bill would have gone by to see my folks."

The two officers were buddies from the time they left San Francisco in April of 1941.

They were side by side in a ditch alongside Clark Field when the Japs bombed it on Dec. 8. They had been on patrol flights that morning.

They kept a joint diary which Lieutenant Geer showed the eager relatives Sunday.

It told tragically how they watched a sergeant get struck by a bomb a few feet from them at Clark Field, and humorously how Lieutenant Chesser, as mess officer, went around in a truck on Mindanao (after Corregidor) buying up food from the natives and using money they had had to print themselves.

Jungle Foray.

It also brought to mind the envy of other American soldiers when Lieutenant Russell got the assignment to make a jungle foray in search of parachutists who had been seen landing.

To Dr. and Mrs. Russell, Lieutenant Geer gave assurance that their son is safe with tribesmen on Mindanao.

"The Moros are taking care of them—I know it," he said.

Acquaintanceships formed during the jungle trip helped Lieutenant Russell, the Idaho flier said. Lieutenant Russell was to have left on the same ship with Lieutenant Geer, but could not be found when the boat weighed anchor.

To the Chessers, Lieutenant Geer explained that he was to have been a member of the honor guard at memorial services for Lieutenant Chesser. A flying assignment came for him a few minutes before the Army ceremony was scheduled.

Kept Air Watch.

Lieutenant Geer, who has been recommended for the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Silver Star and the Philippines Campaign Medal, was one of the fliers who kept watch over the Navy patrol boats that took General MacArthur and his staff from Corregidor to Mindanao and again over the boat that took Philippine President Manuel Quezon from Negros Island to Mindanao.

He is mentioned in the book, "They Were Expendable," which begins Monday in serial form in another part of The Star-Telegram.

Lieutenant Perry, who is holder of the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and a campaign medal, went to Australia last year when the 19th was re-formed there.

He was in the group taken by Col. Richard H. Carmichael of Austin (nephew of Floyd L. Carmichael of Fort Worth) on the first trans-Pacific flight after the start of the war.

He got a medal for that, another for a single-plane, low-level attack on Fasi, in the Solomons, and another for participation in the first bombing raid from Australia over the Japs at Rabaul.

Both he and Lieutenant Geer knew Nat Floyd, former Star-Telegram city editor, who was a war correspondent in the Philippines and in Australia and who also is mentioned in "They Were Expendable."

Lieutenant Geer is a graduate of the University of Idaho, his companion a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

They are home with their group for a rest from the war zone, and will go to the Pyote Air Base Monday to reform and help in inducting of bomber crews there. said few members of the 19th are in the group, but all are proud of the four group decorations which have been bestowed by the War Department.

Lieutenants Wyatt and Rowland were in a pursuit group, but were well known by members of the bombardment group, they said.

Show Little Strain.

The visiting fliers, who came here from leaves with their own families, showed little of the strain of war as they chatted with the families of the Fort Worth men.

Lieutenant Geer told of life at Clark Field until they had to leave on the Christmas Day after the initial attack, and how they left Corregidor Island four days later.

Humorously, he recounted how the Americans made up a pool to see who could guess the exact hour at which their ship would be sunk on its trip to Mindanao.

They went on an island steamer, traveling at night and resting on islands in daytime. The ship was the target of Jap bombers several times, but got through.

The fliers showed color films taken by Lieutenant Chesser before his death.

Hopes That Son Was Still Fighting Ended By Message



Lt. Russell

Lt. Russell Taken Prisoner By Japs, Parents Notified

The belief that Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell have had since the fall of the Philippines that their son, Lieut. Roy D. Russell, was back in the hills with the natives still fighting the Japanese, was ended today.

A wire from the International Red Cross, received this morning, said that Lieut. Russell is a prisoner of the Japanese. Further information will come from the provost marshal general, the message read.

The message brought mingled joy and gloom to the Russells, who live at 1937 Hill Crest. They feel that now, at least, they know where their son is. At the same

(Turn to Page 8)

Lt. Russell

(Starts on Page 1)

time, they had hoped that he was still free.

Lieut. Edward Markley, who was on the last plane to leave Mindanao, passed through here Monday and told Dr. Russell when he last saw Lieut. Russell. He expressed belief that the lieutenant was still back in the hills with native troops, and told Dr. Russell that the natives were well armed and supplied.

Lieut. Markley's story was in keeping with other indirect messages the Russells have had from their son during the last 14 months.

He nailed the front page of Times papers.

Prisoners May Receive Gifts

Relatives of Soldiers Held in Philippines Get Word of Mercy Ship Approval.

That anxiously awaited word that they may send a few needed things to sons who are Japanese prisoners in the Philippines came Wednesday to several Fort Worth parents.

"You bet I'm going to get a box ready right away," exclaimed Mrs. P. R. Russell, 1837 Hill Crest, whose son, Lt. Roy D. Russell, a bomber pilot, presumably was captured on Mindanao.

All the Russells have received was official notification that their son was a prisoner in the Philippines, and the notice Wednesday that they might send him a package. They have not yet received a card direct from him, as have several other Fort Worth parents.

Another mother, Mrs. C. W. Musick, 2300 Lipscomb, jubilantly brought her copy of the notice to The Star-Telegram office, and reported that only Tuesday she received a card direct from her son, Pfc. Lawson Arnold Musick, of Monahans, Texas, who is now in Philippines Prison No. 10-A.

Receives Word.

Miss Velma Jacks, 1200 Samuels, did not receive a parcel permit, but was jubilant over receipt of one of the printed forms signed by her brother, Pfc. James E. Jacks, who is in Philippine Prison Camp No. 10.

Jacks was reported missing on May 7, 1942, and the sister has not received direct word from him since long before then. The former student of Jennings Avenue (now Ernest Parker) Junior High School has two other sisters here, Mrs. Ollie Price, 917 Burnett, and Mrs. P. D. Story, 1124 East Hatfield.

Mrs. Marshall Kennady, whose son, Lt. Marshall Kennady Jr., was captured when Bataan was surrendered, felt that her efforts through long months had been rewarded, when she also received a notice that one of the "next of kin" parcels might be sent to Kennady.

Notice Is Sent.

Mrs. C. A. Nicol, 4067 Mattison, who also has worked through long months to break through the wall of Japanese silence, received notice Tuesday, a day ahead of the others, and a license to send a package to her son, Lt. Jimmy Nicol. She, like Mrs. Russell, has never had direct word from her son, but only the official War Department notice that he was a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines.

The parcels must be prepared for shipment in time to reach New York by Sept. 15. Mrs. Nicol said any mothers who wished to obtain copies of the list of articles which may be sent might get in touch with her. She received several extra copies.

Mrs. Nicol suggested that Fort Worth mothers of war prisoners in the Philippines, possibly 50 of them, might get together for an informal sort of meeting and discuss what may be sent and the correct procedure for getting the packages properly mailed.

Certain Restrictions.

There are certain restrictions governing the size, weight and contents of the packages which must be observed scrupulously.

Such parcels will supplement relief supplies being shipped by the American Red Cross, Army and Navy.

Both Mrs. Kennady and Mrs. Nicol praised the efforts of the Red Cross, Army, Navy, Postoffice Department, Office of Censorship and the Office of Economic Warfare, which collaborated in prevailing upon the Japanese to guarantee safe passage of a mercy ship to the prison camps. Mrs. Nicol said the Bataan Relief Association organized by New Mexico citizens with headquarters in Albuquerque also was active in the negotiations.

Mrs. W. T. Chesser, Keller Road, has expressed a wish to send a parcel "to some American prisoner who wouldn't get one from any other," in memory of her son, William Chesser, who was killed in a plane crash in Australia.

Russells Get First Word Directly From Son Since His Buddy Smuggled Letter

Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell, 1837 Hill Crest, Tuesday received the first direct word from their son, Second Lt. Roy D. Russell of the Army Air Forces, since a letter smuggled out of the Island of Mindanao a year ago last May by a buddy.

This first direct word in almost a year and a half came in the form of a card forwarded by the International Red Cross from the Japanese Military Camp No. 2 in the Philippines.

Previously Dr. and Mrs. Russell had received a form notice from the War Department informing them their son was a Jap prisoner, but prior to that their last direct information had been that he was fighting in the hills of Mindanao.

The card Tuesday left no doubt as to Lieutenant Russell's whereabouts. It said his health was "excellent," but more important than that, it bore his own signature. And on the reverse side Lieutenant Russell penned a few words ad-



LT. ROY RUSSELL.

monishing his mother to "brush up on your cooking."

"That sounds as though he ex-

pects to be home before so very long," Mrs. Russell said.

In another postscript to the customary Japanese prison camp form cards, Lieutenant Russell asked to be remembered to his girl friend, Miss Ruth Stewart of San Francisco, and asked his parents to send her some flowers. He also asked to be remembered to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Moncrief, 313 River Crest.

He nailed the front page again

37 Families Get Cards from Japan

A form postcard, with the only personal touch the handwritten signature, has brought new hope to at least 37 families in Fort Worth whose sons were "missing in action."

Silence of months or even years previously surrounded the fate of most of the men, but during the last two months the cards have brought convincing word that the men were held in Japanese prison camps.

An example of the cards is the one received by Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell of 1837 Hill Crest from their son, Second Lt. Roy D. Russell, who is believed to have been captured in the hills of Bataan several months after the fall of the undermanned outpost.

One-half the card bears the return address of the sender and the destination of the card.

The other half contains blanks, filled out on a typewriter, which allows the sender to state where he is interned (a duplicate of his return address); the state of his health, whether it is excellent, good, fair or poor; whether he is injured, sick in hospital, under or not under treatment, and whether he is improving, not improving, better or well.

The fifth, sixth and seventh blanks on the card are for personal requests.

The other prisoners who have sent cards to their families are:

Sgt. D. C. Godby, son of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Godby, Lake Worth; Corp. Allen Lyddell Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lawrence, 2609 Macie; Sgt. Chick Cox, son of Mrs. Emma Fowler, 3459 Lovell; Lt. Col. Jack W. Schwartz, son of A. B. Schwartz, 920 Lipscomb; Pvt. Danny T. Cummings, son of Mrs. Inez Lewis, 1401 North Commerce; Sgt. J. B. Francis, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Francis, Lewisville, and nephew of F. M. Lewis, 3616 Birchman; Lt. Beaumont Burgess, husband of Mrs. Beaumont Burgess, Birdville, and brother of Duke Burgess Jr., 120 Williamsburg Lane; Richard Elam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wade Elam, 101 Elm.

Pvt. Wilburn Duncan Dickenson, son of Mrs. Ora Dickenson, 1320 Pafford; Lt. James C. Nicol, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nicol, 4067 Mattison; Sgt. Gilbert L. Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Jackson, 3114 Cockrell; Pfc. Jack D. Kellett, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Kellett, 2633 Carter.

Second Lt. Marshall H. Kennady Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall H. Kennady, Eagle Mountain Lake; Second Lt. Frankie M. Bryant, son of Mrs. Flossie Bryant, 1711 Lincoln; Pvt. Albert Ray Miller, son of Mrs. Pearl R. Miller, formerly of Fort Worth; Pvt. Marvin Denny, son of Mrs. Nora Denny, 1121 East Arlington.

Corp. James E. Roberts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey Roberts, 1719 Galveston; Pvt. James F. Necessary, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Necessary, formerly of Fort Worth; Chaplain Preston Taylor, whose card was received by Rev. L. T. Aultman, 3411 Crenshaw; Sgt. William Alton Baits, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baits, 3123 Hermosa; Machinist Mate George Defibaugh, son of Mrs. Linnie Defibaugh, 3121 Azle; Pvt. James W. Simmons, son of Mrs. Grace Simmons, 1507 South Jennings.

Sgt. Claude H. Harrell, son of Mrs. M. E. Harrell of Winters and brother of Mrs. Joe Briley, 3621 Avenue H, and Mrs. H. V. Mershon, 411 College; Corp. Otis E. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Adams, 3129 Gordon; Pfc. Charles L. Schmalried, son of Mrs. C. E. Schmalried, 1337 East Arlington.

Pvt. Hallford M. Shirley, son of Mrs. J. G. Shirley, 1609 Jennings; James E. Newman, son of Mrs. O. F. Newman, 3749 Galvez; Pfc. Lawson A. Musick, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Musick, 2300 Lipscomb; Corp. Pete George, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick George, 1268 East Myrtle; Capt. Jack K. Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Walker, 924 College.

First Lt. Charles W. Erhardt, husband of Mrs. Jewell Erhardt, 911 Dorothy Lane; Master Sgt. L. B. Albin, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Albin, 3401 West Fourth; Pvt. Roy O. McPhail, son of Mrs. L. M. McPhail, 2701 Northwest Twenty-seventh; Pfc. Connie D. Nolan, son of Mrs. May M. Dunlap, 515 West Daggett; Machinist Mate Wesley H. Sockwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wade Sockwell, 706 West Belknap; Pvt. Raymond U. Jones, son of Mrs. Edna Jones of Sunset.

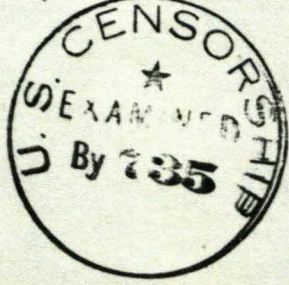
From: *Roy D. Russell*
Name

Roy D. Russell

Nationality American

Rank Second Lieutenant US Army

Camp Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 2.



To: Mrs. Phil R. Russell,

1837 Hillcrest,

Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

俘虜郵便



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IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1. I am interned at Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 2.
2. My health is — excellent; good; fair; poor.
3. I am — injured; sick in hospital; under treatment; not under treatment.
4. I am — improving; not improving; better; well.
5. Please see that Ruth gets some flowers from me. and tell her I will send the same of her, also that her hair is taken care of.
6. (Re: Family): Give Ruth my love and tell her I thinking of her. Brush up on your cooking.
7. Please give my best regards to THE Moncrief Family.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

31 GEARY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF



IF NOT DELIVERED IN 7 DAYS RETURN TO ABOVE ADDRESS

691 LAGUNA HONDA BLVD SFRAN=

SAN FRANCISCO

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

51 GEARY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

IF NOT DELIVERED IN 7 DAYS RETURN TO ABOVE ADDRESS



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

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.

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

- DL = Day Letter
- NL = Night Letter
- LC = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- Ship Radiogram

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

CC178 23 NL=FTWORTH TEX 7

MISS RUTH STEWART=

691 LAGUNA HONDA BLVD SFRAN=

JUST HAD CARD FROM ROY IS IN EXCELLENT HEALTH HE SAYS GIVE RUTH MY LOVE AND SEND HER FLOWERS FLOWERS WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW=

MRS RUSSELL.

No. 0V-9837
By
To
Recall RL 2-2300-19

RL 22300 Add
No 84428 Marked

WRITES FROM PHILIPPINES.

Lt. Roy Russell, 24, has been able to keep up his morale even through the long months he has been held prisoner by the Japanese in Philippines Prison Camp No. 2.

"Hi, Ma! How're we doin'? Please give my regards to Cowtown." Lieutenant Russell wrote breezily on a form card just received from him by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell, 1837 Hill Crest. It was the second communication the Russells have had from their son. The first came in September, after 17 months of waiting to learn his fate.

Lieutenant Russell, who was an Army Air Forces pilot on a Fortress before his capture in the Philippines, also included a message for his sweetheart, Miss Ruth Stewart of San Francisco. "Please see that Ruth knows I am well," he wrote. The card was signed in Russell's handwriting.

From: *Roy D. Russell*
 Name: Roy D. Russell

Nationality: American

Rank: Second Lieutenant US Army

Camp: Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 2.

To: Mrs. Phil R. Russell,
 1837 Hillcrest,
 Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1. I am interned at Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 2.

2. My health is — excellent; good; fair; poor.

3. I am — injured; sick in hospital; under treatment; not under treatment.

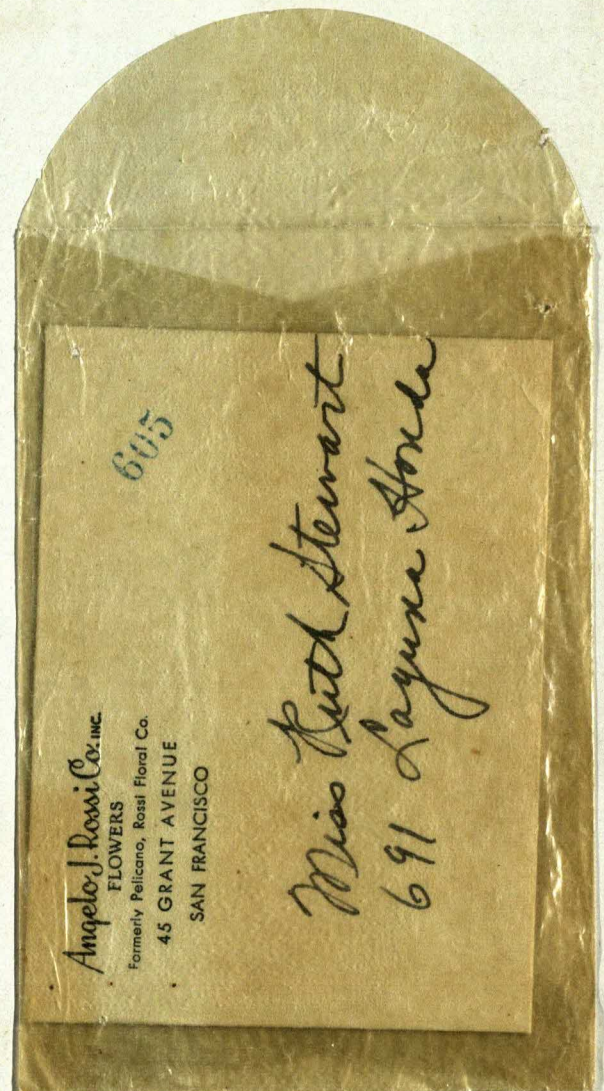
4. I am — improving, not improving, better; well.

5. Please see that Ruth gets some flowers from me.
 also that her is taken care of

6. (Re: Family): Give Ruth my love and tell her I thinking of her. Brush up on your cooking.

7. Please give my best regards to THE Moncrief family.

Here is shown one of the Japanese prisoner of war postcards which have been received by at least 37 Fort Worth families from their fighter sons. This one was sent by Second Lt. Roy D. Russell to his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell of 1837 Hill Crest.



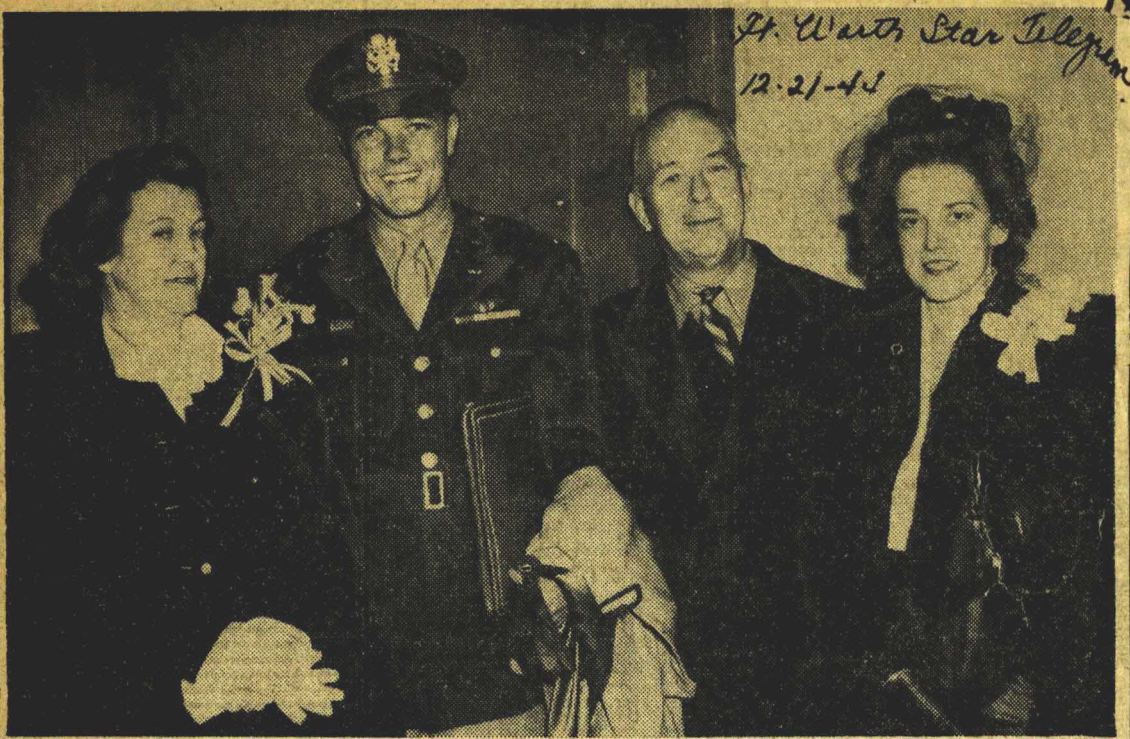


Angelo J. Rossi Co. INC.
FLOWERS
Formerly Pelicano, Rossi Floral Co.
45 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO

605

Miss Ruth Stewart
691 Laguna Honda

With Love
Roy



HOME AGAIN—It was a happy reunion at Municipal Airport Wednesday night for Lt. Roy D. Russell, who recently escaped after 28 months in a Japanese prisoner of war camp, and his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell. Left to right, Mrs. Phil Russell, Lieutenant Russell, Dr. Russell and Mrs. Roy D. Russell, bride of two weeks. (Staff Photo).

Lt. Roy D. Russell Is Home After Escape From Japs

BY SAM KINCH.

Lt. Roy D. Russell got a hero's welcome when he came home Wednesday night to spend his first Christmas here since 1939.

Relatives, friends and civic leaders waited more than three hours to greet the 25-year-old Flying Fortress pilot, who spent his last two Christmases in a Japanese prisoner of war camp.

Russell and his bride of two weeks, the former Ruth Stewart of San Francisco, landed at Municipal Airport at 10:20 p. m.

On hand to greet them were his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell, 1837 Hill Crest, his uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Roy Russell, and a group of close friends.

President Homer Covey of the Chamber of Commerce, and H. S. Foster, assistant general manager of the chamber, extended that body's greetings.

Mayor McCrary and Amon Carter were at the airport when the plane first was due at 7:10 p. m. They made a second trip to the airport at 10:40, but missed the reception by 20 minutes because of an error in reports of the arrival time. Then they went to the Russell home, where the city's welcome was extended.

In the party at the airport were friends who were with the lieutenant at his last Christmas here.

There was Mrs. Kenneth Sears, at whose wedding in 1940 Russell was to have been best man but was called to Air Force training a week before the ceremony.

She had little John Russell Sears to show Russell, and word from her husband, a seaman, first class, in Honolulu, with whom Russell played football at old W. C. Strippling High School.

Mrs. J. W. Sears, whose kitchen the two boys raided in years past, also was there.

Another "mother" was Mrs. W. A. Moncrief, whose cake was mentioned by Russell in a letter to his parents while he was overseas (One of the cakes was at the Russell home waiting for the flier Wednesday night.)

Mrs. W. A. Moncrief Jr. was on hand, with a message from her

ensign husband who was a constant companion of Russell. She had their oldest son, Bill, at the airport early, but had to take him home to bed and returned alone.

Others included Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. French, a neighbor boy, Edson Bush and his companion, Mayme Stokes.

The parents of the flier were not as nervous as might have been expected. Mrs. Russell attended the wedding in San Francisco, and Dr. Russell was able to meet the couple in Chicago last week, so both had gotten in a few words with him before Wednesday night.

Lieutenant Russell, behind whose lips military secrecy has temporarily sealed one of the war's most thrilling escape stories, was husky looking, although he said his 175 pounds lack about 15 pounds of being up to normal. He got down to 138 while a prisoner.

Russell was one of 83 Americans who survived the American torpedoing of a Japanese ship on which the prisoners were being moved. He swam to an island and was rescued.

He and his bride will be here until Jan. 2, when he is to report to McCloske, General Hospital for checkup on a leg injury he received in the ship sinking.

HENRY GODMAN NOW A COLONEL

Pilot for General Douglas MacArthur since last year, Major Henry C. Godman of Palo Alto has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, it was announced today from general headquarters of the Southwest Pacific area somewhere in Australia.

Colonel Godman, a Stanford graduate, is married. His wife and three-year-old daughter live in Palo Alto.

Colonel Godman joined the Air Corps after leaving Stanford's engineering college in 1936 and received his wings in 1937. In 1939 he was a pilot of one of the Flying Fortresses which made a good will flight to Brazil and for which he received the Knight of the Southern Cross decoration from the Brazilian government.

Colonel Godman, who also holds the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Air Medal, was a member of the 19th Bombardment Group at Clark Field when the Japanese attacked and his plane, later to become the famous "Alexander the Swoose" and only plane of the group still flying today, escaped the first raid.



COL. H. C. GODMAN

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1. I am interned at—Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 2
2. My health is—excellent; good; fair; poor.
3. Message (50 words limit)

Write Mother I am well & hope to be with you all
again soon. My money is in Bank of America, Stockton.
We have a lot to do & talk about when I get back.
My regards to your family. Thinking of you with all
my love.

Roy Russell
Signature

Received Dec. 13-1943

Feb. 1944

SERVICE des PRISONNIERS de GUERRE

俘虜郵便

NAME Ray D. Russel

NATIONALITY American

RANK 2d Lieut

PHILIPPINE MILITARY PRISON CAMP NO. 2

檢 比
閱 島
濟 俘
所 虜
收 容
所



To: Miss Ruth Stewart

691 Laguna Honda Blvd

San Francisco, California

U. S. A.

郵便はがき

Received Dec. 13. 1943

Feb. 1944



—Star-Telegram Photo.

WOMEN GOLFERS IN NEW ROLE. Members of the Fort Worth Women's Golf Association who called off their August program in order to devote their time and energies to Red Cross work. Here's how they looked at the more essential "game" Monday.

Seated, left to right around table: Mrs. W. H. Stevens, Mrs. James E. Thompson, Miss Peggy Delleney, Mrs. W. C. Steadman Jr., Mrs. C. F. Alexander, Mrs. G. L. Ledingham, Miss Betty Lindsey, Mrs. Charles Wise, Mrs. F. M. Ricks, Mrs. E. A. Dietz, Mrs. Tom C. Brown, Mrs. H. V. Cardona, Mrs. E. G. Sharp, Mrs. A. W. Samuels, Mrs. E. W. Russell, Mrs. E. C. Kjellander, Mrs. J. L. Quinn, Mrs. Evelyn Schimmel, Mrs. P. W. Tibbetts, Mrs. R. F. McNeer, Mrs. J. D. Hill, Miss Polly Riley, Mrs. R. H. Owens, Mrs. S. P. Hamlin, Miss Peggy Banner, Mrs. J. J. Johnson and Mrs. I. B. Broyles, supervisor.

Standing, left to right: Mrs. J. A. Lovell, supervisor; Mrs. B. W. Adams, chairman surgical dressing department; Mrs. R. E. Winger, president Women's Golf Association; Mrs. A. B. Leonard, supervisor; Mrs. P. R. Russell, supervisor.

Present but not in picture: Mrs. George Gropp, Mrs. J. O. Jordan, Mrs. Robert Bowman, Mrs. R. P. Turbeville and Mrs. C. J. Davidson.

members
zed

Lt. Roy Russell, Missing Since May of 1942, Reported Prisoner of Japanese

Months of anxiety and uncertain reports were ended Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell, 1937 Hill Crest, when they received a War Department telegram informing them that their son, Lt. Roy D. Russell, missing in action since May, 1942, is a Japanese prisoner of war.

Information of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Russell was received through the International Red Cross and a letter of information from the provost marshal general will arrive later.

Only Monday Lt. Edward Markley, who was on the last plane to leave Mindanao, passed through Fort Worth en route to Florida and he told Dr. Russell that Lieutenant Russell probably was safe in the back hills of Mindanao Island.

Dr. Russell's last direct word



LT. ROY D. RUSSELL.

from his son came in the form of a telegram and letter, both dated

April 7, 1942, and both sent from Mindanao Island, and Lieutenant Markley brought the news that he saw Lieutenant Russell alive and well there on April 23, 1942. Corregidor fell May 6, 1942.

"Markley told me that Bud (Lieutenant Russell) was back in the hills with native troops and didn't get to the airfield before the last plane left," Dr. Russell said.

He said the troops were well armed and supplied and that in his opinion Bud was still there. He just couldn't see the Japs catching him.

"This is somewhat of a shock to me; I was certain that Bud was free," he said. "However, I know where he is."

Lieutenant Markley came to the United States from Australia, where he had been located since leaving Mindanao Island.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

51 GEARY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

IF NOT DELIVERED IN 7 DAYS, RETURN TO ABOVE ADDRESS



=691 LAGUNA HONDA BLVD=
691 LAGUNA HONDA BLVD

SAN FRANCISCO

Letters to Prisoners Must Move Quickly

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21 (AP).—That boy who fought his heart out in the tangled ravines of Bataan is in line for a Christmas letter from home—but write it now.

The Midwestern area Red Cross office said Saturday that letters to prisoners of war in the Far East, received in the New York post office by midnight Aug. 27, would be sent on the Swedish exchange ship Gripsholm if the Japanese agree to carry mail from the exchange point in Portuguese India to the Far East.

The envelope should be marked plainly "mail via Gripsholm."

The State Department announced Friday it was asking the Japanese for safe conduct for the vessel to carry 1,400 tons of relief boxes and to exchange civilian internees.

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.

BY DIRECT WIRE FROM
WESTERN UNION

1223

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

STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WUP18 25 NT=FTWORTH TEX DEC 9 1941

MISS RUTH STEWART=

=691 LAGUNA HONDA BLVD=

KEEP YOUR CHIN UP, HONEY. OUR SWEETHEART WILL COME THROUGH OK.
WITH THAT OLD GRIN ON HIS FACE. I AM THINKING OF YOU EVERY

MINUTE=MRS RUSSELL.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
51 GEARY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF



IF NOT DELIVERED IN 7 DAYS, RETURN TO ABOVE ADDRESS

SAN FRANCISCO

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

(42)

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

A. N. WILLIAMS
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

CA383 9=FTWORTH TEX 25 1227P

MISS RUTH STEWART=

1943 MAY 25 AM 10 44

691 LAGUNA HONDA BLVD SFRAN=

JUST RECEIVED WIRE THAT ROY IS PRISONER OF JAPANESE=
MRS RUSSELL.

No. 019837 To add
By ag At 11:20 a Mailed

Podesta & Baldocchi

224 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO

Miss Ruth Stewart
691 Laguna Honda Blvd.
If not home leave inside
of side door. —

A D-Day for Davao?

Heavy air raids are driving home to the Japanese the fateful fact that the Allies share their high regard for the chief port of Mindanao, second largest island of the Philippines.

Framed in bombsights Davao's land and water facilities at the southern end of the 1150-mile Philippine Island chain loom with a double possibility—as a base for the liberation of the Philippines, or as a springboard for operations against Japanese positions farther along on the road to Tokyo, 2165 miles to the northeast.

Davao is on the western shore of Davao Gulf, at the mouth of the Davao River, says the National Geographic Society. Mountain spurs push down to the water. Twenty miles to the southwest is Mt. Apo, 9688-foot peak. East of the port, in the gulf, is sizable Samal Island.

After the Spanish-American War Japanese began to settle around Davao, managed to detour anti-

alien land laws, and set up a consulate to serve their interests. By the outbreak of the current World War they had 18,000 nationals in their colony, could view their influence as almost complete. Tea houses, schools, parks, shrines, experimental farms, clothing, speech—even the beer—were all Japanese.

At Davao's docks Japanese ships unloaded homeland wares for retail shops owned by Japanese, then loaded hemp, coconut oil and dried fish for Nippon. Three airfields—Cabaguio, Ipil and Flizalde—occupied sites north of the port. Roads ran northward and southward along the gulf coast.

A little bigger than the State of Indiana, the island of Mindanao is the home of fanatic Moros—sword-wielding Mohammedans given to running amuck occasionally and killing Christians to win quick passage to Paradise. They fought Spaniards before the Spanish-American War; they fought Americans who brought peace.

10/6/44 - Oakland Tribune

Podesta & Baldoche

224 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO

Miss Ruth Stewart
691 Laguna Honda Blvd.
If not home leave inside
of side door. —

Happy Birthday
from
Ray Russell
by his Mother.

Yanks Enter Germany

PHILIPPINE ATTACK! SINK 50 NIP SHIPS

7TH SPORT .. NIGHT FINAL

CLEAR Details on Page 2

THE CALL  BULLETIN
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

CALL AND POST. VOL. 156, NO. 35 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1944 5c DAILY
THE CALL-BULLETIN, VOL. 176, NO. 35

BULLETIN! BULLETIN!

89 SHIPS SUNK, HIT IN PHILIPPINES RAID
PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 11 (INS). — Eighty-nine Jap cargo ships and sampans and 68 Jap planes were destroyed or severely damaged in a smashing strike by U. S. warships and carrier planes against the southern Philippines.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (INS). The Navy announced tonight that warships and carrier based bombers of the United States Pacific Fleet struck at the Japanese - held Philippine Islands. Seventy Japanese ships in the vicinity of Mindanao were blasted by American naval forces. More than fifty of them were sunk and sixty-eight Japanese planes were destroyed.

Five enemy airfields and other military installations on Mindanao were bombed and strafed.

The attack was made last Friday, U. S. date.

On the following day, carrier-based bombers heavily attacked the much-bombed Palau Islands, 600 miles east of the Philippines land-based Army bombers from the Aleutians raided Japanese bases in the northern Kuriles, and Japanese positions in the Volcano Islands were hit by bombers operating from Saipan.

The Mindanao attack was the first U. S. naval action against the Philippines since the islands

were overrun by the Japs in May, 1942.

During the last ten days, land-based bombers have raided the Davao area of Mindanao from New Guinea bases.

The Philippines operation was announced by Pacific Fleet headquarters in the following communique:

"1. Carrier-based aircraft of the Pacific fleet struck at enemy airfields and other military objectives at Mindanao Island in the Philippines on September 8 (west longitude date). The airfields at Del Monte, Valencia, Cagayan, Buayan and Davao were bombed and strafed.

"In these attacks two enemy aircraft were encountered near our carriers, five were encountered near Davao. All were shot down.

Approximately sixty enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Barracks, warehouses and hangars were hit at the several airdromes attacked. Enemy waterfront installations at Matina, Cagayan and Surigao were also bombed.

U. S. Subs Sink 9 Japanese Ships

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (INS).—Destruction of three small Japanese warships and six cargo and supply vessels by American submarines in Pacific and far eastern waters was announced today by the Navy.

The combatant vessels sent to the bottom were one destroyer, one escort vessel and one gunboat.

Yank Artillery Fires On Reich

Aumetz is twenty-two miles northwest of Metz and about eleven miles from Thionville.

A foothold several miles long down the river from Nancy was established, a front line dispatch said, and Fort Pont St. Vincent, an old fort built by the famous French military engineer, Vauban, was taken by the Yanks.

The Germans in vain attempted to retake the stronghold which dominates the country for twenty miles south of Nancy.

Still farther north the British Second Army broke into Holland at a point fourteen miles north of the broken Albert Canal defenses.

The Americans captured Luxembourg, the capital of the pocket duchy bordering the Rhineland and Saarland, in one thrust and reportedly threw shells into Aachen, German border city, in another forward movement.

Aachen stands in the middle of the Siegfried Line, with lines of forts running on both its east and west sides.

The biggest air fight since the invasion swirled over the Rhineland and interior Germany. American air forces smashed at gun emplacements blocking the ground assault and at oil refineries feeding power into German resistance.

Big British Push

From Nancy and Metz—Patton's sector—north through Luxembourg to Limburg, just below the Netherlands appendix where General Hodges' First Army really invaded in number German soil for the first time, the Americans were running into the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line.

They were under the fire of German heavy guns along the Moselle. Around Limburg, beyond

Allies Drive On In North Italy

By MICHAEL CHINIGO
Staff Correspondent International News
ROME, Sept. 11 (INS).—With

Lieutenant General Mark Wayne Clark's Fifth Army cleaning the Germans out of two cities and moving against outposts of the Gothic line, Allied forces in northern Italy scored large advances today and moved nearer a showdown battle for the vaunted Nazi defense positions.

Both General Clark's Fifth Army and the Eighth Army hammered their way to areas from which to hurl new blows against the enemy's fortifications stretching across northern Italy.

German resistance increased on the left flank while on the Adriatic flank the Allied forces, with Indian troops of the British Eighth Army carrying the brunt, continued to make gains regardless of the stubborn German defenses.

General Clark's Fifth Army men routed the Nazis from the important cities of Prato and Pistoia, northeast of Florence.

North of Florence other American troops pushed to the upper Sieve River, occupied high ground there, and in these new positions were poised within three miles of key fortifications of the Gothic line.

British troops also scored gains in their sector north of Florence and approached the town of Dicomano.

Chiang Kai-Shek, Stilwell See Hurley in Chungking

CHUNGKING, Sept. 11 (INS). Brigadier General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative now on a visit to Chungking, conferred today on military matters with President Chiang Kai-Shek, Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and General Joseph Stilwell, commander of U. S. forces in China.

Donald Nelson, chairman of the U. S. War Production Board, who also is visiting Chiang Kai-Shek, conferred with foreign business representatives.

New Sucker Role Forecast for U. S.

By KINGSBURY SMITH
Staff Correspondent International News
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (INS).

Strategically the Allies have won the war in Europe. Japan will be defeated by the end of next summer. Thereafter the battle to win the peace will begin in earnest.

Such are the impressions gathered by the writer today after a fortnight in Washington talking to American officials and foreign diplomats.

The consensus among diplomats is that the peace which follows this war will be a precarious one in its early stages, at least.

U. S. BURDEN SEEN

Above all, American officials believe the United States will have to pursue a hard-boiled foreign policy if peace is to be maintained and this country's interests upheld.

Those who are entrusted with the conduct of American foreign affairs at present have come to the sad conclusion that other nations, including some of our leading Allies, have not yet abandoned the idea that Uncle Sam can be played for a sucker.

This belief is not based on any anti-British or anti-French feeling in official quarters. It is based on experience during this war.

CHARGE FOR COAL

In the French part of the new Hebrides, for example, American SeeBees gathered coral from the beaches to build permanent roads on the islands for defensive purposes. The French governor promptly billed the Americans

for several millions of dollars for the coral.

Another incident of this sort took place in the British island of Ascension, in the south Atlantic. American forces were building an air base there which will be of permanent use to the British. At the time, it was difficult to get food to the island because of Nazi submarines. The Americans captured a number of turtles on the beaches and used them for food.

Several weeks later the British governor of the island presented the American commanding officer with a bill for the turtles. The next day the commanding officer happened to give the British governor a lift in his car. A few days later the governor received a bill from the American officer for "transportation." It totaled the same amount as the British bill for the turtles. That ended that matter.

These are minor incidents, but they typify the attitude which American officials say they frequently encounter in dealing with the representatives of some of our Allies.

Nazi General Killed

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEMPSEY'S HEADQUARTERS, Belgium, Sept. 11 (INS).—The commander of the Eighty-ninth German Infantry Division, Major General Heinriche, has been killed on the western front near Liege, it was disclosed today.

—Buy War Bonds and Stamps—



'INSIDE STORY' OF PLANNING, EXECUTION OF TOKYO BOMBING

The following dispatch, revealing still more details of the bombing of Japan, was written by Joe James Custer, United Press staff correspondent, who was aboard the task force which escorted the aircraft carrier Hornet to within striking distance of the Japanese coast. Custer, subsequently wounded in the Battle of Savo Island, now is in New York. The Navy has approved this dispatch for publication.—The Editor.

BY JOE JAMES CUSTER
United Press Staff Correspondent

Plans for the bombing of Tokyo were conceived soon after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and I have excellent reason to believe they originated with President Roosevelt.

Very few men knew of the arrangements that were being made. One was General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and the other was General H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army air forces. Jimmy Doolittle himself did not know until plans were far advanced what his target was going to be. He was called in and asked to select and train Army flyers for a special mission—to fly long-range planes from a carrier.

He went to a training field in Texas and selected 150 volunteers. None of them was advised of the exact mission; they merely were told that it was secret and dangerous. The group included mechanics.

The North American B-25, a two-engine medium bomber, was chosen as the plane most nearly fitted for the specifications for the mission. Special equipment was installed, including extra gas tanks, and some changes were made in the plane.

The rear turret gun under the belly was replaced by a dummy wooden gun, and a "blister" and a gun were installed on top of the fuselage about midway back on the plane. That was done because the planes were going to fly at low level and had no need for a belly gun,

whereas they could use a gun on top of the fuselage to fight off enemy aircraft.

Then General Doolittle took his crew and 24 planes from Texas to a site in Florida where the topography and general conditions closely approached those of Japan. The flyers marked strips on an airfield and practiced taking off after a run of approximately 800 feet. They also practiced low flying and low level bombing.

Some of the planes cracked up during the practice periods. Others were weeded out. Careful measurements of the flight deck of the aircraft carrier Hornet showed 16 was the maximum number of B-25s that could be carried. The 76-foot wing span of the planes made it impossible to store them in the hangar deck and they had to be carried on the flight deck. Lashed together on the flight deck, the B-25s

took up so much space that the first plane off—that was Doolittle's ship—had less than 800 feet of runway.

All of this information I found out later. I had no idea where I was going when I boarded a destroyer that was to be part of the task force.

Our task force was delayed one day awaiting the return from Washington by Clipper of Admiral William J. Halsey, our commander. Then we sailed straight for the northwest and turned from the warm, calm Hawaiian waters into the cold of 30 degrees longitude beyond Midway. There, on April 13, we joined up with the Hornet and her accompanying ships.

The Hornet had come almost 10,000 miles to this historic rendezvous—all the way from Norfolk, Va. Still most of us didn't know where we were going or what we planned

to do. The first hint came one morning when our destroyer was delivering "guard mail"—secret communications between commanders of the various vessels in the task force. Our destroyer came alongside the Hornet, and our mouths dropped open in astonishment.

On the deck of the Hornet, lashed securely, were 16 big B-25s. Army pilots on deck waved greetings.

"We're going to bomb Tokyo," was the thought that flashed through my mind.

Soon that hunch became a certainty. Admiral Halsey's orders were to "proceed as closely as possible to within 400-500 miles of the Japanese coast before launching, except that as circumstances dictate otherwise."

The circumstances that dictated otherwise—and changed our plans—was the fact that we encountered a Japanese trawler. One of our cruisers shelled her on sight, and sank her. But the fear that she might have sent a warning radio message to Japan caused Halsey and Doolittle to change their plans.

The original plan had been for General Doolittle to take off in one plane several hours ahead of the other B-25s. He was going to time his flight to reach Tokyo late in the day and loose incendiary bombs over the congested manufacturing area. Then, with the fires started by Doolittle as beacons to guide them, the other B-25s were to come over in darkness, drop their bombs and roar on through the night to a landing in China.

The encounter with the trawler changed all that. Instead it was decided the B-25s would take off one by one in the early morning and hit Tokyo about noon. We were then about 800 miles from the Japanese capital.

It was 8:20 o'clock the morning of April 18 when General Doolittle led the way off the carrier. A 75-mile gale was blowing and heavy seas were running. Once off the Hornet the bombers split up into groups of twos and threes.

Then we went down into the ward room of our destroyer and gathered around the radio. At 1:23 p. m. the Tokyo radio, broadcasting in English, said enemy planes were dropping bombs on the city. That was almost an hour after the bombing.

As soon as the news came over the radio the chief quartermaster said: "I bet he'll claim we hit a children's hospital and a church."

Sure enough, the Tokyo radio then said: "Tokyo is taking the attack calmly with all people at their stations. There is a wave of indignation over this inhuman bombing of a hospital and two churches."

The original plans called for a Chinese airfield to be lighted for the landing of the American planes, but the change in the takeoff plans made it impossible to carry through the arrangement. Actually, the airport had its lights on when some of the American planes approached ahead of schedule, but the lights were turned off when the sound of the motors was detected for fear they might be hostile aircraft.

General Doolittle's plane ran out of fuel and he parachuted down through the black of night. It was the fifth jump he had ever made and the first one at night.

U. S. Reveals Details of Historic Raid on Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

fate. Five are interned in Russia. The remaining 64 gained the safety of unoccupied China. Seven of these were injured.

And there is an anti-climax to the story. Of the 64 who got away, nine subsequently were killed or are missing in action and one is a prisoner of Germany.

Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., now U. S. commander in the South Pacific, commanded the task force that carried the planes to within 800 miles of Tokyo. Admiral Halsey had planned to carry the flyers to within 400 miles of Japan, but an encounter with enemy patrol vessels—which was sunk—spoiled that plan.

Doolittle Leads Flight

General Doolittle was the first to take off from the Hornet in one of the especially equipped, twin-engine Mitchell bombers at 8:20 a. m., on April 18, 1942. Shortly, all 16 were in the air headed toward Tokyo after takeoffs in a heavy sea that sent waves over the carrier's bow and forced the pilots to time their takeoffs with the up-beat of the flight deck.

The primary objective of the mission—to bomb the Japanese mainland—was accomplished "with complete success," the War Department said. Not a single American plane was lost in Japan proper.

What is more, the War Department assured, Tokyo is due to be hit again.

"If the secrecy (of Shangri-La) could always have been kept from the Japanese—which in the end was impossible—it would naturally have added to the tension with which Japan awaits the attacks that still lie ahead," the report said.

Raid Results Hailed

Besides its destructive and psychological effects, the War Department emphasized, the raid "resulted in freezing within Japan, enemy airplanes and other forces which might have been used in offensive operations elsewhere."

This was one of the deciding factors in the decision to keep details of the American operations a secret for more than a year. "This was why President Roosevelt referred to the raid base as "Shangri-La," a mythical place.

"As long as this secrecy could be maintained," the War Department pointed out, "the Japanese were obliged to set up defenses against a number of possibilities. They could not be sure whether the planes had come from China, or an aircraft carrier, or some stepping stone in the North Pacific. They did not know when the attack might be repeated. Thus, the Japanese were forced to tie up part of their military strength during crucial months."

Months ago the Japanese claimed to know the secret of Shangri-La. They named the Hornet. They had already had their revenge on that gallant ship, sending her to the bottom in the Battle of Santa Cruz on Oct. 26, 1942.

(The fact that the planes took off from an aircraft carrier was first revealed Sunday night in a dispatch which the United Press received from correspondent Donald Coe in North Africa dealing with plans for an anniversary celebration for General Doolittle and some of his Tokyo-mission flyers, now stationed in that war zone.)

Fate Proves Unkind

Had fate been more kindly, the aftermath of the raid might have been a happier one. But almost from the start hard luck intervened. After evading two enemy patrol vessels, the Hornet ran into a third. This was 800 miles off Tokyo. The take-off had been planned at a point about 400 miles from the enemy capital.

It was to have been just before dark, so the attack could be carried out at night and the planes could continue on to land at specified Chinese airfields in the morning.

But fear that the third patrol

vessel, which was sunk, might have radioed a warning caused the immediate launching of the planes—10 hours ahead of schedule.

What happened over Japan has already been told by General Doolittle himself. The planes flew in so low—15 or 20 feet above sea level—that they were almost skimming the wave tops. Then they fanned out, each plane with specific objectives—one a tank factory, another a shipyard, still another a steel plant. One by one, each objective was checked off. There were powder factories, machinery works, railroad yards, docks, arsenals and oil refineries. Just for good measure, bombs were dropped square on a new cruiser or battleship under construction.

There was anti-aircraft fire, some heavy, but no real damage was done. And there were at least 30 pursuit planes aloft, but they couldn't lay a finger on the hedge-hopping Americans.

Trouble Lies Ahead

Over Tokyo, it was exactly according to plan. But ahead lay trouble. On leaving Japan, the scattered planes ran into a storm.

"Their already depleted gasoline reserves were drained further as they bucked the winds," the official account said. "Darkness was coming on and the unfamiliar terrain added to the difficulties. There were no light beacons or landing flares. Unable to go farther, there in the darkness, 6000 to 10,000 feet above a strange land, the great majority of the men bailed out."

Most of the men landed in unoccupied China and succeeded in reaching Chungking, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's capital. But some less fortunate landed in Occupied China. This led to the capture of eight. Others managed to make their way out of enemy territory with the aid of friendly Chinese who hid several of them for long periods.

The only known dead was Cpl. Leland D. Faktor of Plymouth, Ia., who made a getaway in his parachute, but may have been killed by a fall after landing in mountainous territory. His body was found later.

Only plane to make a safe landing was piloted by Captain (now Major) Edward J. York of San Antonio, Tex., and Batavia, N. Y. After bombing Tokyo his plane had so little gas left he headed for Siberia and landed 40 miles north of Vladivostok. The ship and crew were interned by the Russians.

One of the planes piloted by Lieutenant Ted W. Lawson of Los Angeles, crashed in the China Sea within three miles of Japanese forces. Corporal David J. Thatcher of Billings, Mont., was cited for his initiative and courage in tending his companions.

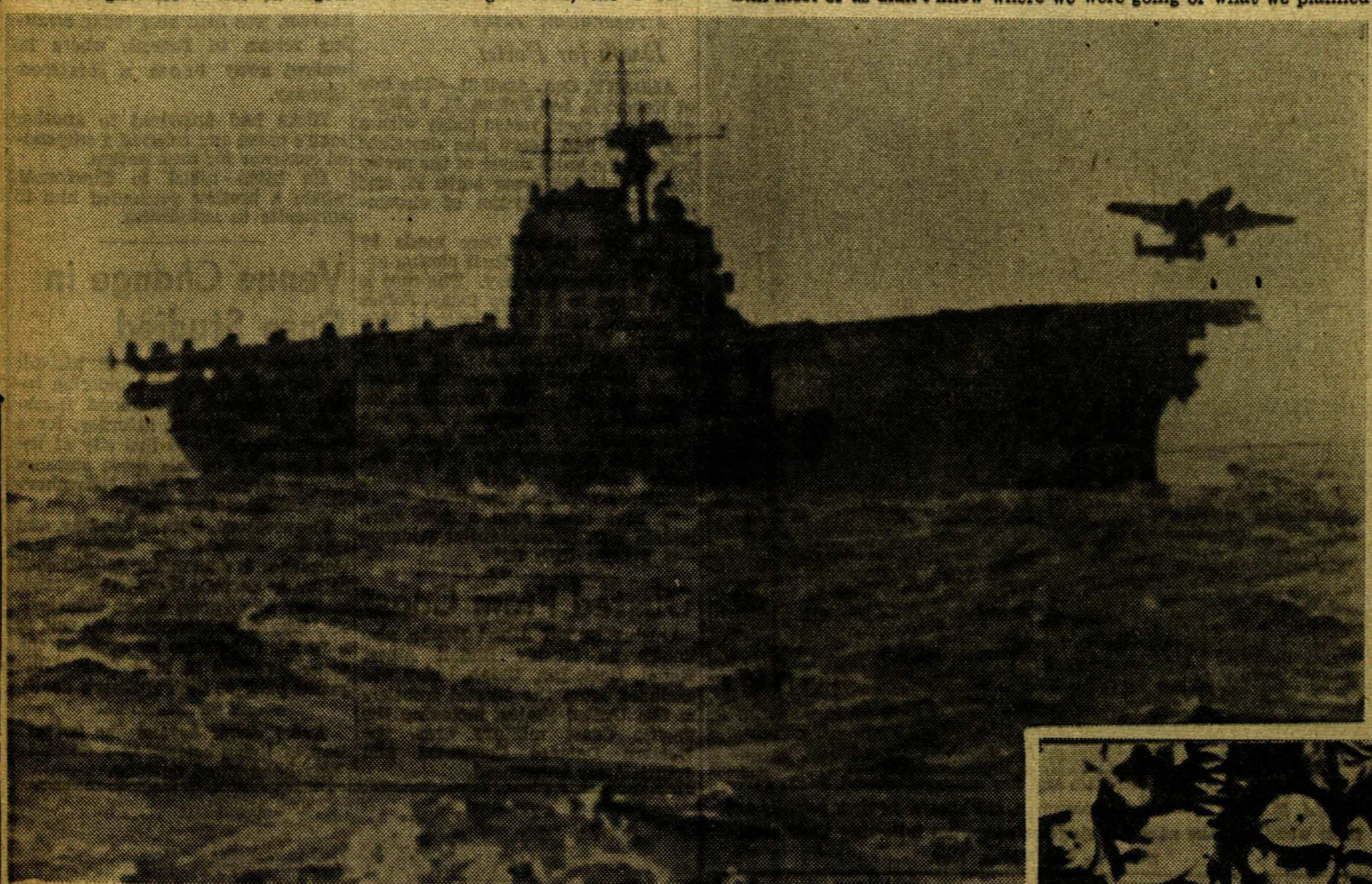
"Thatcher, although badly out on the head and momentarily knocked unconscious when the plane hit the sea and turned over, nevertheless swam back to secure the medical kit from the crushed plane," the War Department said. "He was the only one physically able to carry it."

"After it became plain that any further wait would result in capture by the Japanese forces, which were only about three miles away, Thatcher persuaded Chinese fishermen to carry his injured crew mates to temporary safety around the Japanese outposts. Chinese villagers carried his companions over mountainous and difficult terrain until they reached medical aid."

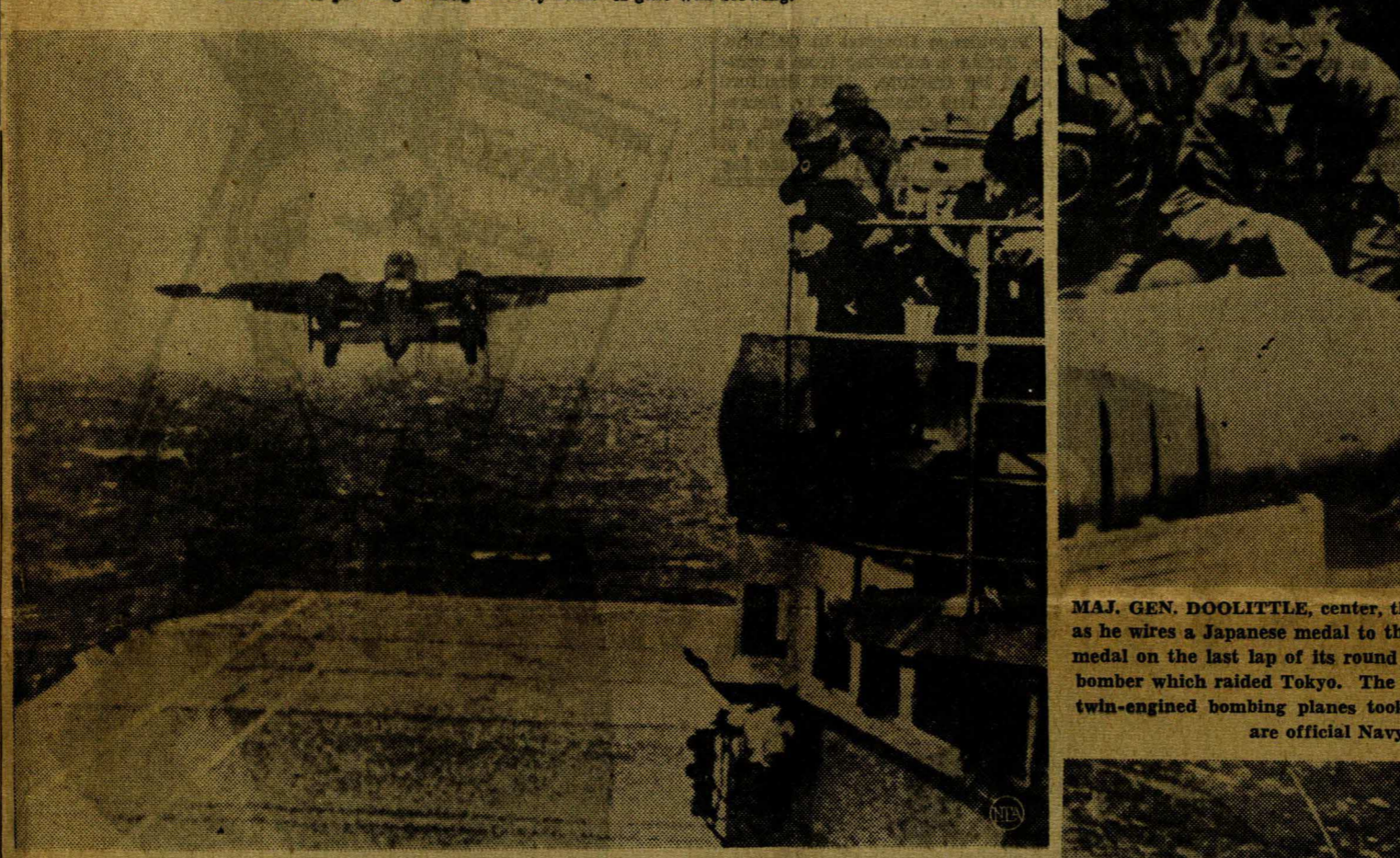
Hero's Deed Cited

The War Department credits Corporal Thatcher with saving all of his companions from capture or death.

Another example of heroism cited was that of Lieutenant J. R. White of Redlands, Cal., flight surgeon in a plane piloted by Lieutenant



OFF FOR TOKYO: General "Jimmy" Doolittle bounces his 30,000-pound B-25 bomber off the flight deck of the U. S. aircraft carrier Hornet to lead a flight of 16 planes on the history-making mission. The Hornet was plowing through heavy seas. A gale was blowing.



Off the deck of the aircraft carrier Hornet goes a twin-engine U. S. Army Air Force bomber to attack Tokyo. This was one of the 16 planes which took part in the historic mission.

Donald G. Smith of Belle Fourche, S. D.

"Lieutenant White . . . remained beside the sinking plane, with water rising dangerously, until his surgical instruments and medical kit could be salvaged," the official story said. "The plane plunged into 100 feet of water just after he had completed this effort and escaped."

The War Department said the pre-occupation in bringing American flyers to safety was a principal reason why no detailed statement was issued after the raid.

"To have named the flyers and disclosed that they were still missing would have intensified the efforts of the Japanese to capture them," it said. "Also, consideration had to be given to the possibility of reprisals on friendly Chinese who helped the Americans in Japanese-occupied China."

How Plan Developed

The idea of the raid on Tokyo was first conceived in January, 1942, when the desire for revenge on the Japanese for the Pearl Harbor attack was barely a month old. Whose idea it was, the War Department did not reveal, but Doolittle, who was then a lieutenant colonel, took charge of the preparations. He personally selected the men who were to accompany him. They were all volunteers who at first knew only that they were going on a danger-

ous, secret mission. There followed months of intensive, specialized training. Much of it was at Eglin Field, Fla.

"It was the first time that medium bombers of the Army were to take off in numbers from an aircraft carrier of the Navy," the War Department said. "Special experience was required."

"Using white lines on the field to measure, the flyers concentrated on taking off in the shortest possible distance. (The flight deck of the Hornet type carrier is approximately 800 feet long.) Patiently the members of each airplane crew pored over maps, and by pictures and silhouettes learned to recognize instantaneously the features of the course they were to travel over Japan and the particular objectives they were to bomb."

To preserve the secret of the Norden bombsight should any of the B-25s be forced down in Japan, the Norden sight was replaced with a simple 200 sight device by Captain (now major) C. R. Greening of Hoquiam, Wash.

Flights were made over exactly similar geographical distances in American territory toward objectives resembling the goals in Japan.

Finally, the momentous day arrived. At a rendezvous point, the flyers and their planes were loaded on the Hornet.

Not many days later, the world was electrified by American daring; the Japanese were stunned; and a new meaning was given to Shangri-La, the mythical land of peace.

Japan Denies Policy Change

The Japanese Cabinet shakeup will cause no change in Japan's foreign policy, Domei News Agency said today in a dispatch quoting Tomokazu Hori, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information.

"Hori declared the Tojo Cabinet has been strengthened by the partial shakeup," the dispatch broadcast by Tokyo Radio said.

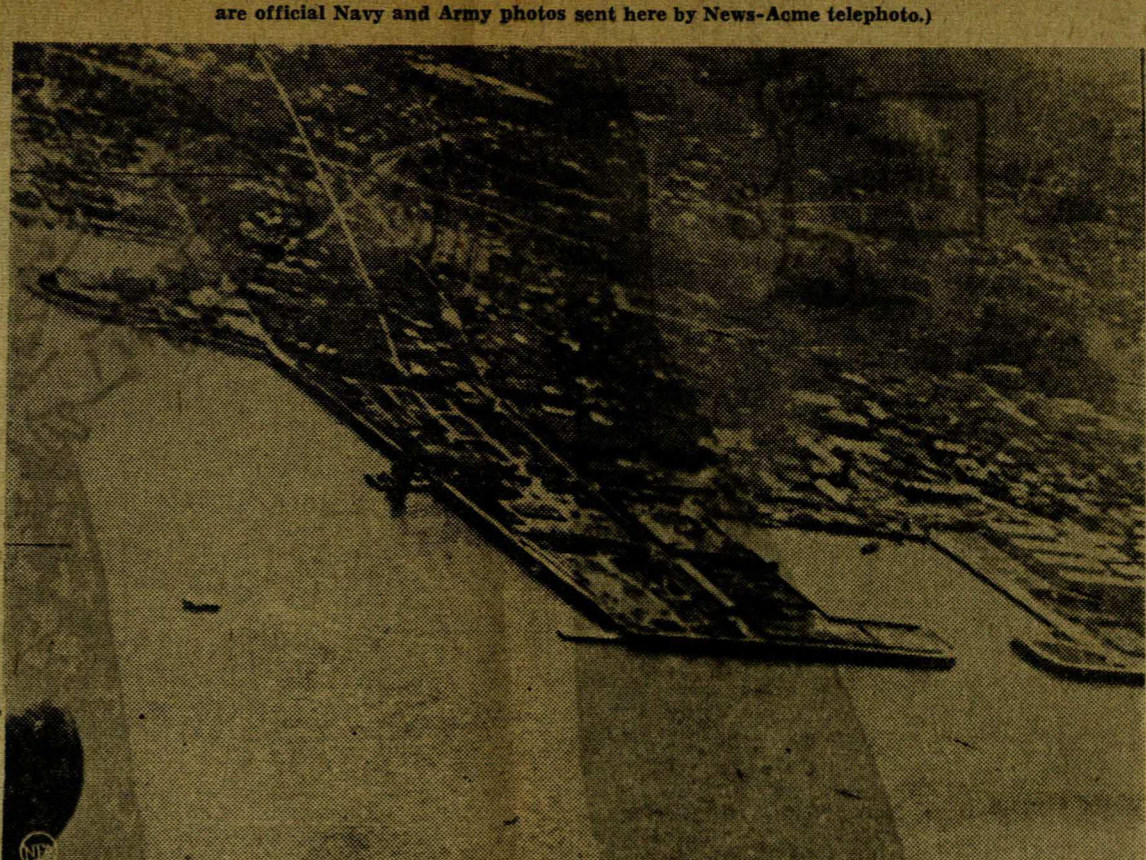
Most important of the Cabinet changes was the replacement of Masayuki Tani, long an Army supporter, as foreign minister.

He was succeeded by Mamoru Shigemitsu, last Japanese ambassador to Great Britain.

Chungking observers suggested the Japanese may have named Shigemitsu, long an advocate of co-operation with Great Britain and the United States, as a friendly gesture to mask plans for a new Pacific offensive.



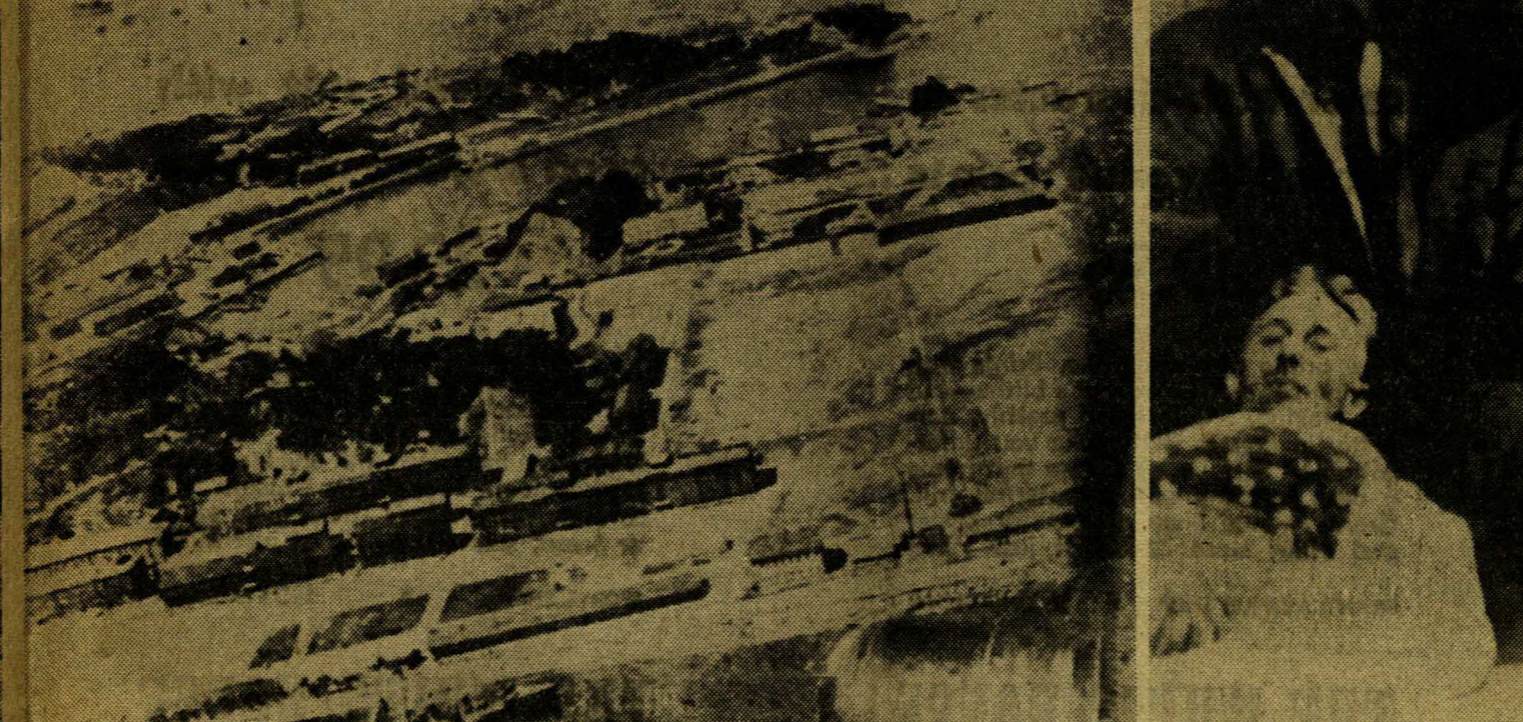
MAJ. GEN. DOOLITTLE, center, then a lieutenant colonel, is the center of attraction of his flying buddies as he wires a Japanese medal to the fin of a 500-pound American bomb which shortly thereafter took the medal on the last lap of its round trip to its Japanese makers in a blast of destruction from a B-25 bomber which raided Tokyo. The ceremony took place on the deck of the U. S. S. Hornet just before 16 twin-engine bombing planes took off April 18, 1942, to raid Japan proper. (All pictures on this page are official Navy and Army photos sent here by News-Acme telephoto.)



Another bomber's eye view of the Yokosuka naval base. The 16 bombers led by Maj. Gen. "Jimmy" Doolittle blasted military objectives at Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka.



One of General Doolittle's "Shangri-La" flyers (name not disclosed) is shown on a cot in a Chinese home after receiving injuries in a parachute jump after raid on Japan. At rear left is COLONEL JOHN HILGER of the U. S. Army Air Forces, also injured but not severely.



The Yokosuka naval base as it looked to our Tokyo bombers. Japanese buildings and war vessels are shown in foreground. Over it roared our planes to bomb Tokyo, straight ahead.



Chinese soldiers bring in a group of General Doolittle's Tokyo raiders to a village near where their bomber crashed. Center right, his arm held up by a Chinese, is COLONEL JOHN HILGER, who was injured.

Wednesday, April 21, 1943

WOMAN, SHOT, PRAYS HOURS FOR SLAIN PAIR

Oakland and Napa police today pieced together the strange story of Mrs. Helen Robertson, 47, 617 Wilson-st., Napa, who collapsed in an Oakland church with a bullet wound and told authorities her mother shot her, killed her brother, and committed suicide.

Investigation at Mrs. Robertson's Napa home revealed the bodies of the brother, Wayne Griffith, 45, who had been shot through the head and the mother, Mrs. Walter B. Griffith, 68, who had apparently taken a fatal dose of sleeping powders.

Police said Mrs. Robertson, apparently reluctant to report the deaths, had gone without medical attention for nine and possibly 12 hours. Mrs. Robertson told authorities she came here by bus yesterday several hours after the shooting to pray for her family at Bethany Chapel.

Hid in Garage

The deaths occurred, she said, at 6 a. m. yesterday, but police did not

learn of them until she collapsed in the chapel, a bullet wound in her chest, almost 12 hours later. She apparently had hidden in fright for several hours in the garage of her mother's home at Napa, authorities said.

"At about 6 or 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning," Mrs. Robertson told police, "my mother came into my room with what I thought was a glove in her hand. She pointed a pistol at me and fired. I jumped out of bed and grappled with her and finally got the gun, after two more shots had been fired.

"I ran to the garage and as I fled my mother said 'Your brother is gone. I hid in the garage for some time. I was so frightened I have no idea how long. Then I crept out and hid the gun under some bushes, burying it. I don't know why I did that.'

Ascertaining that there was no activity around the home, Mrs. Robertson peered from her hiding place and, seeing the door of the house ajar, went in, she said.

Brother Was Dead

"My mother was breathing then," she continued. "I took off my nightgown and dressed. By that time my mother had ceased to breathe. I looked into my brother's room and felt his hand. It was cold.

"I then went to the bus depot and took a bus for Oakland," Mrs. Robertson said. "At Oakland, I hired a taxi and went to Bethany Chapel, where people in trouble go for prayer."

Asked why she didn't notify the police, Mrs. Robertson said, "It just didn't occur to me. They were already dead and it didn't matter to them. I was too excited."

Mrs. Robertson's mother, police said, had been released some time ago from an asylum, at the behest of her husband, although they were estranged and lived apart. Mr. Griffith, a former state assemblyman, had sued for divorce, but Mrs. Griffith fought the case and won.

Mr. Griffith told Napa police that "some time ago" that Wayne Griffith, the son, had told him that "Mother threatened to kill both of us children." He said Wayne had taken a gun from her.

Live as simply as you can and put the savings into Second War Loan Bonds.



MRS. HELEN ROBERTSON.

Wedding Cake for Linda



Film Actress LINDA DARNELL and her soldier-husband, SGT. PEVERELL MARLEY, former cameraman, are shown as they happily cut their wedding cake at a Los Angeles reception following their elopement to Las Vegas, Nev.

Immune to Charms o

While Superior Judge Harris upheld the right of Mrs. Beverlie Harries Stevens to intervene in the divorce suit of ex-policeman John J. Curley and his estranged wife, Ber-

nice M. Curley, Mr. Curley late yesterday filed an answer to his wife's cross-complaint in which he denied he yielded to the "unlimited blandishments" of Mrs. Stevens.

Lower 13 Case Goes to Jury

Prosecution Asks Death for Porter

ALBANY, Ore., April 21.—The fate of Robert E. Lee Folkes, 21, a Negro dining car cook, rested today with a jury that had heard him described both as the knife slayer of the pretty blonde bride in lower berth 13, and as an innocent victim of circumstances.

The descriptions were made by opposing counsel in their closing arguments late yesterday. The case is to be given to the jury today. Folkes is charged with the murder of Mrs. Martha Virginia James, 21, whose throat was slashed as she lay in lower 13 aboard the speeding West Coast Limited before dawn Jan. 23.

In his closing argument, Associate Prosecutor L. O. Sisemore demanded "Freedom or death" for Folkes. Defense Attorney Leroy L. Lomax countered with the assertion:

"I have never seen a case more replete with circumstantial evidence—it writhes with it."

Slayer Walks Out But Changes Mind

By United Press
CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 21.—John W. Hicks, 20, charged with murder, was held here today awaiting return to Detroit, where he walked away from a courtroom Monday.

Hicks had answered to another man's name and received a suspended sentence for intoxication.

He hitch-hiked to Cincinnati, where a brother persuaded him to surrender to authorities.

Venue Change in Case Studied

Superior Judge Maxwell McNutt of Redwood City was pondering today the request of Edmond Herrscher, San Francisco attorney, for a change of venue to this city of the suit brought by his three stepsons over settlement of Mrs. Herrscher's two-million-dollar estate.

The stepsons, Robert, Lindsay, and Charles Howard Jr. charge that Herrscher is demanding \$50,000 cash before he permits them to bury their mother in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Herrscher attributes the suit to a "grudge" because he opposed the three Howards in inter-family litigation prior to their mother's death.

Every dollar beyond the actual cost of living belongs in a Second War Loan Bond uniform.

Ousted From Coast

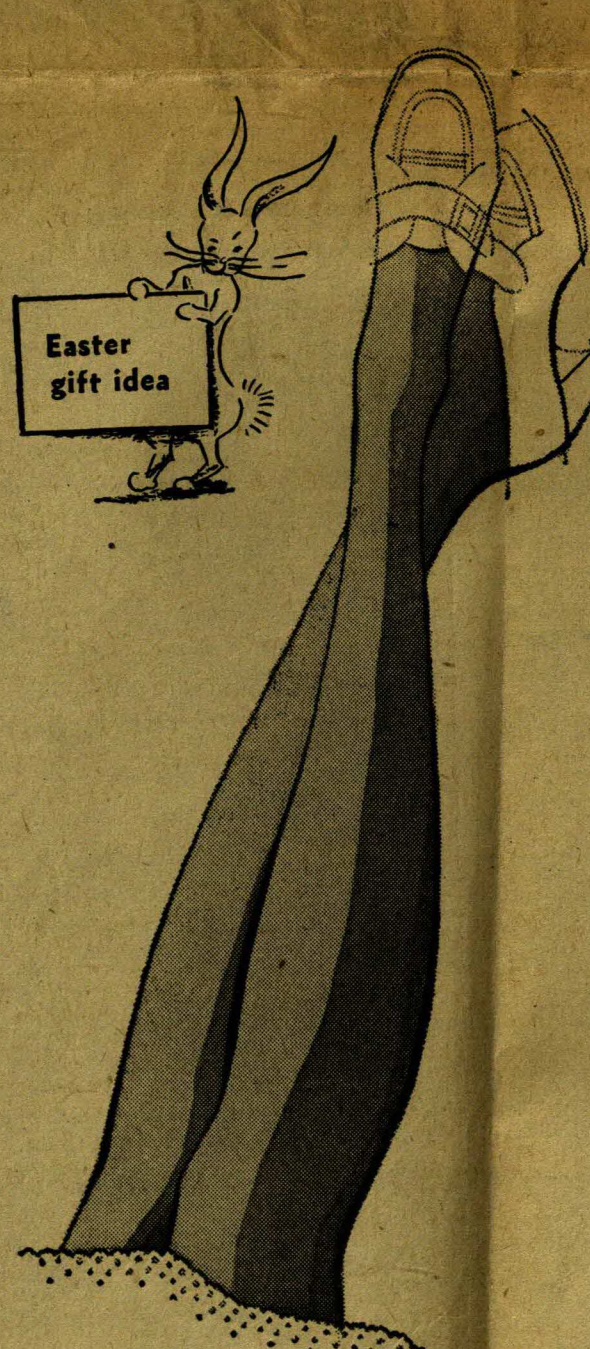
Gustav Rudolf Albert Haube, also known as Gustav Rudolf Albert Haupt, Duck Inn, Ukiah, today was excluded from the coastal frontiers of the United States, including the Pacific Coast military area, the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army announced.

Injured Girl Climbs Cliff After Wreck

Despite fractured ribs and a fractured ankle, Nancy Bradford, 19, climbed 300 feet up a cliff early today to summon help for a companion injured with her in an automobile crash. Then, she made her way down the cliff and nursed Edward Strom, 21, of 901 Mendocino-av,

Berkeley, until six policemen could move him.

After three hours both were taken to Providence Hospital in Oakland. Mr. Strom is suffering from a compound leg fracture. Miss Bradford lives at 2710 Channing-way, Berkeley. The automobile plunged off Grizzly Peak-blvd one mile north of the Fish Ranch-rd in the dense fog.



rayon beauties—with a sheer, luxury-look 1.65

Rayon stockings you can give with pride; wear with assurance of their flattery, charm. A whole 'wardrobe' of rayons—weights for every occasion—all looking wonderfully sheer. 50 denier (comparable to a 3-thread silk), 65 denier (comparable to a 4-thread silk), 75 denier (comparable to a 5-thread silk). Come!

HOSIERY SHOP • STREET FLOOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
RAPHAEL WEILL & COMPANY
SUTTER, POST, GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO

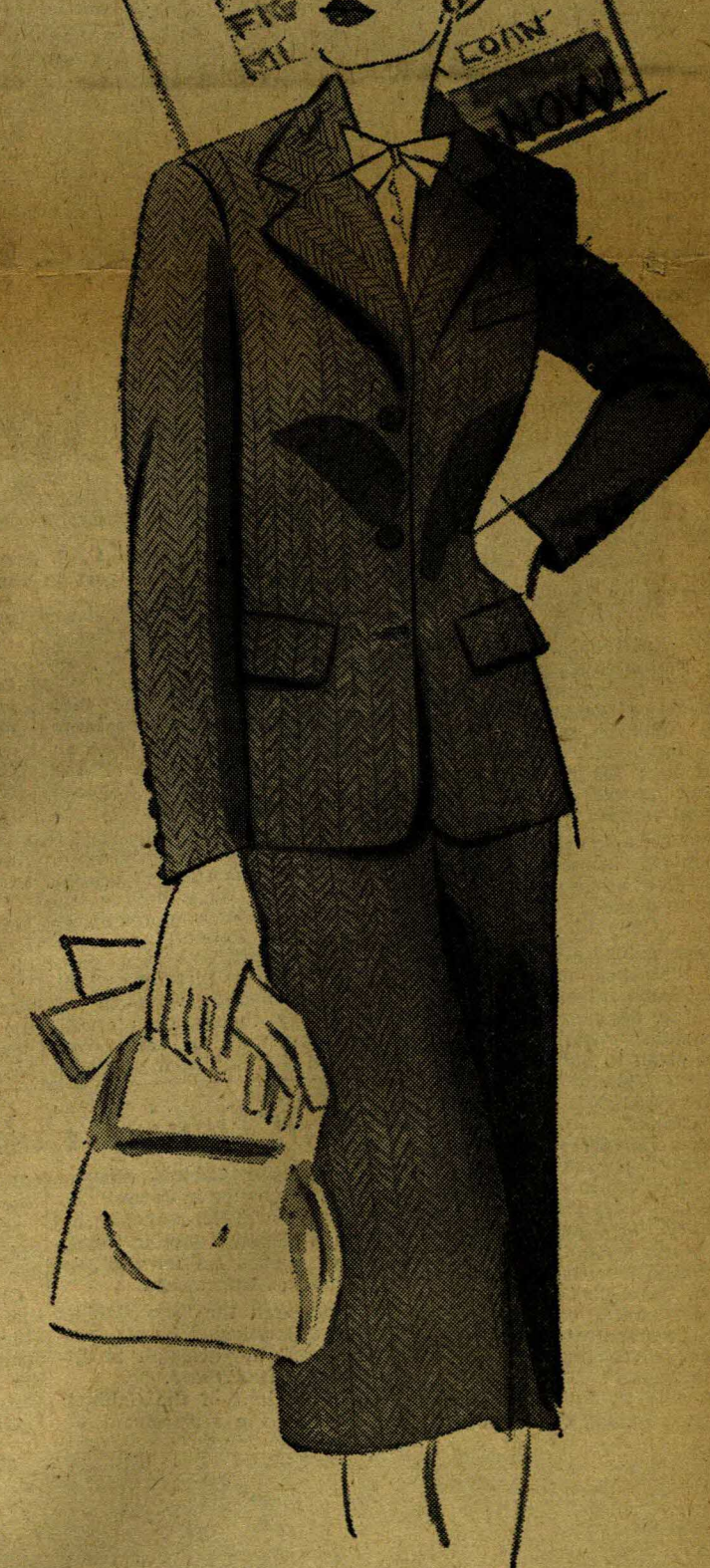


color-with-character in 'Grant Avenue' prints 19.95

New prints with character. Prints with staying-power. Color that's blithe—but not blazing. Color used prettily, perfectly in dresses that make you unforgettable. Soft, young dresses that frame a deep neckline with a waterfall frill. Grant Avenue Shop dresses for Easter and after; sizes 12-20, at just 19.95

GRANT AVENUE SHOP • SECOND FLOOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
RAPHAEL WEILL & COMPANY
SUTTER, POST, GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO



wool tweed suit with good looks, good sense 29.95

Of course you'll wear it Easter! It's a suit for occasions (all occasions). It has good looks and good sense. It goes to work—and out after work. It's all-wool (that means warmth and stamina). It's 'Seafoam tweed' (that means rare softness and 'bloom'). Blue, gold, aqua, or green; sizes 10 to 18; at just 29.95

SPORTS SHOP • SECOND FLOOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
RAPHAEL WEILL & COMPANY
SUTTER, POST, GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO

TOKYO SAYS:

FINAL NIGHT EDITION WEATHER: CLEAR Details on Page 3

THE CALL BULLETIN

CALL AND POST. VOL. 156, NO. 88 THE CALL-BULLETIN, VOL. 176, NO. 68 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1944 5c DAILY

PHILIPPINES INVASION ON!

Claim Central Isle Hit

By the Associated Press

American expeditionary forces are invading the Philippines, Tokyo radio reported today, striking at the very center of the vulnerable eastern flank of the archipelago.

Domei News Agency said flatly that United States forces have begun their "reinvansion of the Philippines," supported by powerful units of the Pacific fleet and China-based aircraft. There was no immediate American confirmation.

Sea forces, Domei said, included "the naval fleet under the command of General Douglas MacArthur."

An official Japanese communique said "the enemy fleet" accompanied transports into spacious Leyte Gulf Tuesday (Manila time) and for the last two days naval guns and carrier aircraft have been bombarding shore defenses.

Germans Broadcast Story

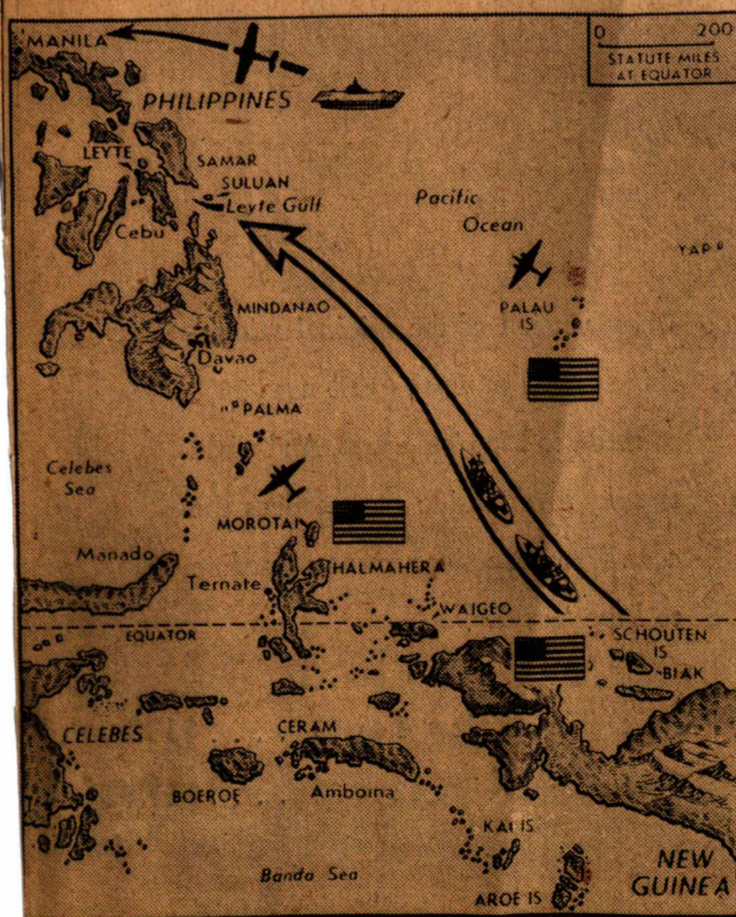
"Part of the enemy forces seem to have landed on Suluan Island" at the entrance to the gulf, Domei News Agency said.

Several hours later a Tokyo radio broadcast, picked up by the Blue Network in San Francisco, quoted a Japanese imperial communique as reporting American attempts to land on Leyte Island. The broadcast said:

Report Mitscher Not in Attack

"Leyte, where the enemy has started landing attempts, is between Mindanao and Luzon islands."

A German (Transocean) broadcast quoted an "official" Japanese announcement as saying that the long-expected invasion of



INVADED, SAY JAPS

Radio Tokyo today reported American forces have invaded Suluan Island in central Philippines (open arrow and ship symbols). Later reports told of landing attempts on Leyte Island. Manila radio also told of raid by 270 carrier based planes on Manila in four waves (plane symbol from carrier symbol).

—Associated Press Wirephotos.

Philippine Isle Invaded

the Philippines began with successful landings on the pin-point of Suluan in Leyte Gulf.

Domei asserted Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's powerful Task Force 58—the carrier arm of the Pacific fleet—was not taking part in the invasion because of asserted losses suffered off Formosa. These have been denied by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Since the Formosa battle, Domei broadcast, "the enemy has organized a new large task force, grouping together the Fifth Fleet under Vice Admiral Raymond Spruance, which did not take part in the air battle off Taiwan (Formosa), and the naval fleet under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, as well as other naval forces in the Pacific, excluding the Fifty-eighth Task Forces."

"Our army and navy forces in this sector," Domei added, "are confronting the enemy forces with undaunted resolution."

These broadcasts, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, were the only reports that General MacArthur had taken the most crucial step to fulfill his pledge, made two and a half years ago, to return to the Philippines.

While there was no confirmation that the Philippine invasion was at last under way, the combined Pacific sea forces of Admiral Nimitz and land-based air strength of General MacArthur have been paving the way

for reconquest of the territory in 10 days of unprecedented raids on Western Pacific islands for a thousand miles either side of the Philippines.

Manila Attacks

These thunderous attacks, which have cost the Japanese close to 1,000 planes and hundreds of ships, are still continuing, Manila radio reported.

It told of 270 carrier planes striking in four waves this morning at Manila and strategic Clark Field. The Japanese-controlled radio claimed 19 were shot down. The Mikado's war lords said "our Navy and Army units" are "intercepting this enemy force" an ambiguous expression which Tokyo uses to describe any kind of defense or none at all.

The brief communique issued by the Jap high command said:

"Firstly, the enemy fleet and accompanying transports invaded Leyte Gulf of the Philippines on October 17, and since the afternoon of October 18 has been subjecting the coastal areas to an aerial and naval bombardment.

"Secondly, our Navy and Army units in close co-operation are at present intercepting this enemy force."

The unconfirmed Tokyo announcement indicated that a powerful task group of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet combined with the southwest Pacific naval forces boldly steamed into Leyte gulf in the central Philippines to screen an

amphibious landing on tiny Suluan island and perhaps some of the other islands bordering the gulf.

The area, only 400 miles from Manila, is an ideal spot from which to establish aerial control of the islands, and completely nullify air bases that carrier planes haven't already knocked out.

It would be another repetition of MacArthur's practice of striking the Japanese where they aren't—long familiar to those who have watched his progress since March 17, 1942, when he stood on the shores of Australia 2,000 miles from the Philippines and promised:

"I came through and I shall return."

If the Japanese stories are correct, MacArthur's forces returned two years and six months to the day after he made that pledge.

China Pleased

Japanese broadcasts were accepted by jubilant Chungking as being basically accurate. The Chinese reflected the confidence recently expressed by Admiral Nimitz who said:

"Judging from MacArthur's past performances I predict he will do the same job in the Philippines that he did in New Guinea, perhaps even more thoroughly."

It was on the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan—April 4, 1943—that MacArthur most dramatically expressed his deter-

mination to return. He said:

"Our flag lies crumpled . . . the wrecks of what were once our men and women groan and sweat in prison toil; our faithful Filipino wards, 16,000,000 souls, gasp in the slavery of a conquered soldier . . .

"I was the leader of that lost cause. And from the bottom of a seared and stricken heart, I pray that a merciful God may not delay too long their redemption, that the day of salvation be not so far removed that they perish, that it be not again too late."

Surprise Hinted

An invasion in the Leyte area would be one of the longest strides taken by MacArthur—400 miles northward from Morotal Island.

A two-day delay in the Japanese announcement of a strike into the central Philippines would indicate that defensive forces were taken completely by surprise.

Leyte is one of the larger central Philippine islands lying midway between Mindanao and Luzon.

Leyte Gulf is an arm of the Pacific Ocean lying in almost the center of the eastern side of the Philippine archipelago.

The gulf, about 380 miles from Manila, is surrounded by high coasts with good natural harbors. It is bounded on the north by Samar and on the west by Leyte Island. A number of smaller islands form the southern side.

M'ARTHUR MEN GAIN

Resistance Increasing!

7TH SPORT .. NIGHT FINAL

WEATHER: SHOWERS

Details on Page 14

THE CALL BULLETIN

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

89TH YEAR

CALL AND POST, VOL. 156, NO. 69
THE CALL-BULLETIN, VOL. 176, NO. 69

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1944

5c DAILY

Biggest Armada Yet

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—An American network pool broadcast from Leyte, recorded by N. B. C., today reported that Americans invading the Philippines are "moving forward despite stiff enemy resistance in some sectors."



M'ARTHUR GOES ASHORE FROM NASHVILLE

General Douglas MacArthur (third from right), under whose personal command Yanks swarmed ashore in Philippine invasion, is shown going ashore at undisclosed point from cruiser Nashville (background), the ship which carried him back to Philippines with him is Colonel Lloyd Lehrbas (second from right).

'I Have Returned'

By International News Service

Back upon the soil of the Philippines, General Douglas MacArthur today issued a stirring proclamation to the Filipino people, pledging their complete liberation and destruction of the last vestige of Japanese tyranny.

The proclamation, as broadcast from Leyte Island, where the Stars and Stripes now fly, and recorded by the OWI, said:

"This is the Voice of Freedom, General MacArthur speaking:

"People of the Philippines: I have returned. By the grace of Almighty God our forces stand again on Philippine soil—soil consecrated in the blood of our two peoples. We have come, dedicated and committed, to the task of destroying every vestige of enemy control over your daily lives, and of restoring, upon a foundation of indestructible strength, the liberties of your people.

"At my side is your president, Sergio Osmena, worthy successor of that great patriot, Manuel Quezon, with members of his cabinet. The seat of your government is now therefore firmly re-established on Philippine soil.

"The hour of your redemption is here. Your patriots have demonstrated an unswerving and resolute devotion to the principles of freedom that challenges the best that is written on the pages of human history. I now call upon your supreme effort, that the enemy may know from the temper of an aroused and outraged people within that he has a force there to contend with no less violent than is the force committed from without.

"Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on. As the lines of battle roll forward to bring you within the zone of operations, rise and strike!

"Strike at every favorable opportunity. For your homes and hearths, strike! For future generations of your sons and daughters, strike!

"In the name of your sacred dead, strike! Let no heart be faint. Let every arm be steeled.

"The guidance of divine God points the way. Follow in His name to the holy grail of righteous victory!"

"The enemy's defense force seems to be concentrating their strength on one of the center landing beaches and American troops had an extremely tough time getting ashore under heavy mortar and artillery fire," said Radio Reporter Gordon Walker. "Several of our craft were hit. However, I find that the situation is now under control and the doughboys are holding their own...."

Sees MacArthur Land

"The northern landing party, one of the strongest forces, landed one and a half minutes ahead of schedule and moved inland 500 yards before a shot was fired on them. They are now closing in on the city of Tacloban.

"Around me in the gulf, battleships and cruisers are standing by, lending fire support to any shore group which urgently needs it. Divebombers are still plastering the hills near the beaches. The transports are still here and troops continue to pour ashore.

U. S. Flag Is Back

"I was at the beachhead when General MacArthur arrived. He waded ashore in water knee deep. I talked with the general briefly. And he reminded

Gen. MacArthur's First Communique Of Invasion

Following is the text of General Douglas MacArthur's first communique from the Philippines:

"In a major amphibious operation, we have seized the eastern coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines, 600 miles north of Morotal and 2,500 miles from Milne Bay, whence our offensive started nearly sixteen months ago.

"This point of entry in the Visayas is midway between Luzon

and Mindanao and at one stroke splits in two the Japanese forces in the Philippines.

"The enemy's anticipation of attack in Mindanao caused him to be caught unawares in Leyte and beachheads in the Tacloban area were secured with small casualties. The landing was preceded by heavy naval and air bombardments which were devastating in effect. Our ground troops are rapidly extending their positions and supplies and

heavy equipment are already flowing ashore in great volume.

"The troops comprise elements of the Sixth United States Army, to which are attached units from the Central Pacific with supporting elements. The naval forces consist of the Seventh United States Fleet, the Australian squadron and supporting elements of the Third United States Fleet.

"Air support was given by Navy carrier forces, the Far

Eastern Air Force and the Royal Australian air force.

"The commander-in-chief is in personal command of the operation.

"The enemy's forces of an estimated 225,000 include the 14th army group, under command of Field Marshal Count Terauchi, of which seven divisions have already been identified: the 16th, the 25th, the 30th, the 100th, the 102nd, 103rd and the 104th.

"The strategic result of capturing the Philippines will be de-

cisive. The enemy's so-called greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere will be cut in two, separating the conquered empire to the south, comprising the Dutch East Indies and the British possessions of Borneo, Malaya and Burma, from the Japanese main islands.

"The great flow of transportation and supply upon which Japan's vital war industry depends will be cut, as will be the counter supply of his forces to the south.

"A half million men will

Japs Caught Off Osmena Ashore Philippines Losses Lgh

me that I was the only correspondent who was with him at Manila and who has now returned with him to the Philippines on this first day. General MacArthur said:

"I'll stay for the duration now."

By LEE VAN ATTA

Staff Correspondent International News Service

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S

HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 20 (INS).—The

American flag has been brought back today to the Philippines by an American invasion Army under the personal command of General Douglas MacArthur, who has fulfilled his promise, "I shall return."

The mightiest ocean-going armada in history landed tens of thousands of American doughboys on Leyte Island, approximately 300 miles south of Manila.

Only light initial resistance was encountered as the liberating

munique—the first from his new headquarters in the Philippines.

The troops comprised Lieutenant General Walter Krueger's Sixth U. S. Army, as well as units from the central Pacific.

Australian forces also are participating in the invasion, which was preceded by terrific naval and air bombardments officially described in the communique as "devastating in effect."

The naval forces supporting the invasion comprised Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid's Seventh Fleet, units of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet and Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's vast Task Force 58.

The big Navy battlewagons and cruisers laid down a thunderous barrage of 15 inch shells while hundreds of bomber and fighter planes raked Leyte before the American doughboys shoved ashore aboard hundreds of invasion craft.

Huge Show of Power

It was the greatest concentration of naval and air power ever massed in the Pacific.

The invasion forces already have secured Tacloban in the northeastern part of Leyte, suffering only small casualties.

The American doughboys already are pushing into the interior from their invasion beaches along the eastern coast of Leyte.

They established three spearheads on Leyte's eastern coast and rapidly expanded these positions.

The mighty ocean-going armada set out from New Guinea for Leyte just one week ago today—on Friday the 13th, and it sailed to its target completely unmolested.

The enemy forces in the Philippines against which the invasion was launched comprise the Fourteenth Army group under command of Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi. They total 225,000 troops.

and only last month succeeded the late Manuel Quezon, who died before he could see the fulfillment of his dream.

The American invasion of the Philippines is rolling ashore more machines of war than has even been imagined before. Already on the beaches are the hand-picked men who will adjust civil affairs before the sun sinks over the hills.

Here is no problem of seizing a government, or arbitrating the cause between conflicting political factions. The regional constitutional government of the Philippine commonwealth has returned with the Allied and Filipino troops.

To help the commonwealth government with its problems of adjustment the U. S. Army has put ashore an advisory staff to handle civil affairs.

brushed aside by Japanese acts of exploitation and enslavement. When the Japanese invaders have been driven out, the Philippines will take their place as a free and independent member of the family of nations.

"On this occasion of the return of General MacArthur to Philippine soil with our airmen, our soldiers and our sailors, we renew our pledge. We and our Philippine brothers in arms—with the help of Almighty God—will drive out the invader; we will destroy his power to wage war again, and

we will restore a world of dignity and freedom—a world of confidence and honest peace."

Bulgaria Signs Armistice

Save Bulgaria from Another

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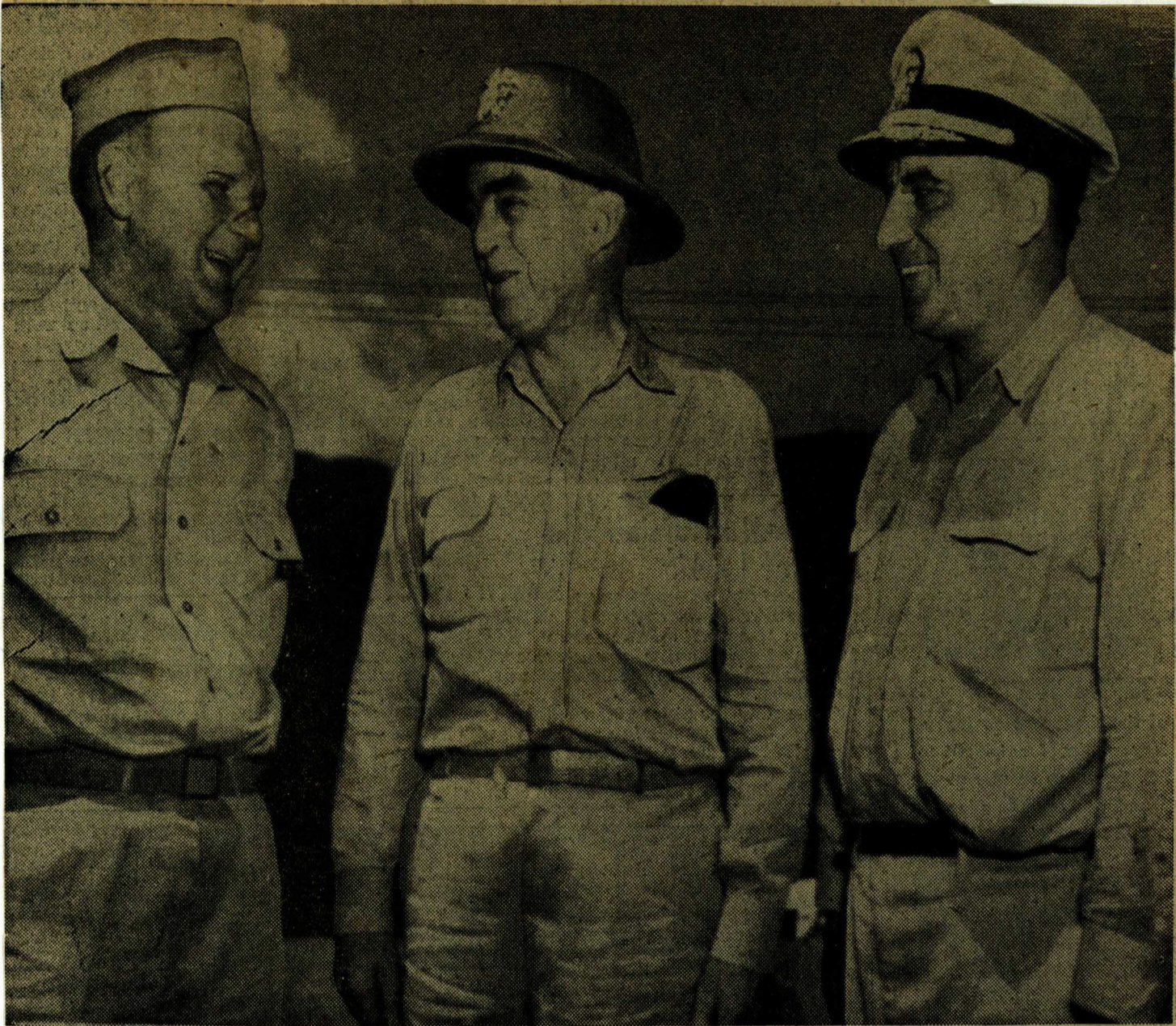
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Yanks Return



PLANNING INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Key officers, in planning invasion of Philippines, are shown enjoying chat between sessions of parley at Seventh Fleet headquarters. Left to right, they include Vice Admiral

T. S. Wilkinson, Third Fleet; Vice Admiral T. C. Kinkaid, Southwest Pacific naval commander, and Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, Seventh Fleet.

—Associated Press Wirephoto from Navy.



PART OF HUGE INVASION ARMADA GETS READY

Above photo shows only small portion of vast armada assembled for invasion of the Philippines under General Douglas MacArthur. Landing craft are shown with open

bow doors receiving men, supplies and vehicles for the mighty return, while in the background can be seen more of the craft dotting harbor. —Associated Press Wirephoto from Signal Corps.



NEAR WHERE ONE M'ARTHUR FORCE LANDED

This is an air view of town of Tacloban, at northeastern corner of Leyte Island in central Philippines. It was near Tacloban that one of the three beachheads on the island

was established by troops under the personal command of General MacArthur. Photo shows low elevation in vicinity of landing.

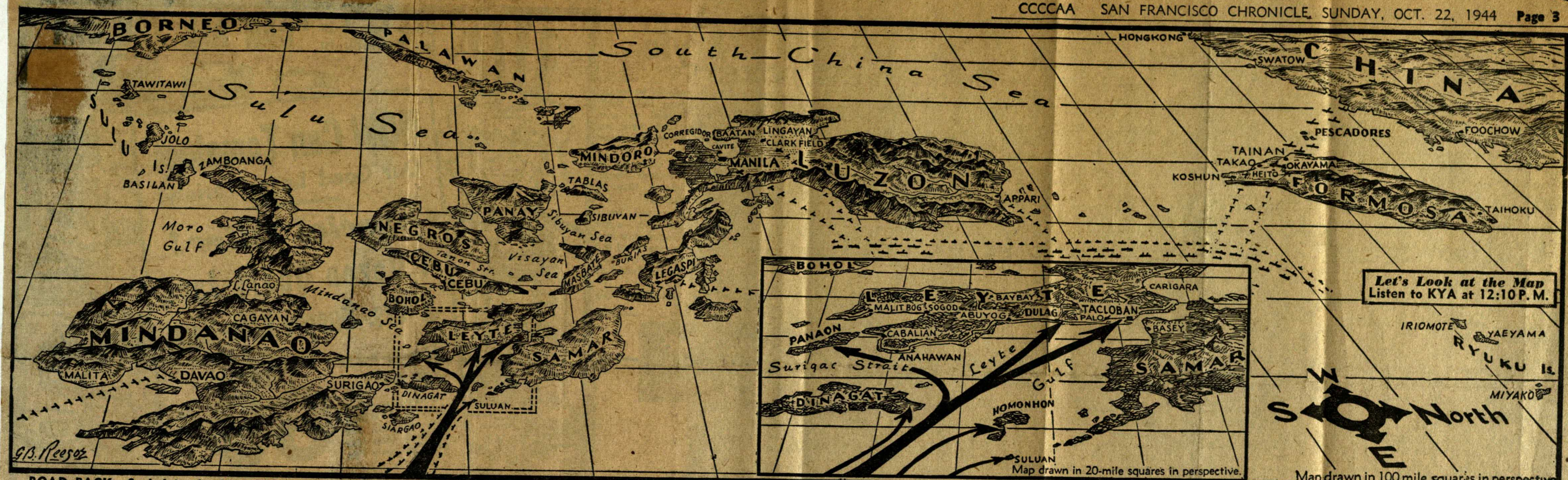
—Associated Press Wirephoto from Navy.

**Excuse It, Please!
Americans Start
Invasion Anyway**

By Associated Press
Japanese radio commentators faced a task today of reconciling today's reported invasion of the Philippines by General MacArthur's forces and a series of claims concerning a "great naval victory" near Formosa which they were preparing to celebrate October 20.

Radio Tokyo asserted Monday that scores of American ships had been knocked out by Japanese naval and air forces which had delayed the "impending invasion of the Philippines by at least two months."

The invasion, the high command said today, started just one day later.



ROAD BACK—Sealed in the blood of Bataan and Corregidor, the Yanks made a pledge. We are coming back to the Philippines, we said—and on Thursday we carried out this promise, striking at Leyte with a mighty armada.

Under cover of a barrage laid down by sea and air, MacArthur-led forces first secured the small islands of Homonhon and Dinagat, landed on Panaon, and then went ashore on Leyte itself. Within a short time, all beachheads

were secured and the drive carried well inland. Control of Leyte and its surrounding waters would give the Allies a broad path through the Philippine archipelago and would isolate huge Mindanao. Further, Leyte's 6000-foot air-

drome would make possible terrific aerial assaults on Luzon. The map and the invasion will be discussed over The Chronicle's "Let's Look at the Map" program at 12:10 today on KYA. This is a new time.

COLD-BLOODED JAP MURDER IN THE PHILIPPINES---AND AN ESCAPE WITH THE GUERRILLAS

By United Press
GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S H. Q., Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 22 (Sunday)—Eighty-three American officers and men who were Japanese prisoners of war in the Philippines for two and a half years, were rescued several weeks ago, and all but two, who elected to remain with Filipino guerrillas, are now safe in hospitals in Australia, General Douglas MacArthur revealed today.

Two of the liberated Americans, First Lieutenant Richard L. Cook of Los Angeles, and Staff Sergeant Joseph T. Coles, Case, Ala., elected to stay with the guerrillas who assisted them after their escape from Japanese ships transporting them to Nipponese camps, the special release disclosed.
"All of the men are in good condition, except five recovering from bullet and grenade wounds. None is listed as serious," the announcement said.

The men will soon be sent back to the United States from the military hospitals.
Revealing the story of the men who escaped from Japanese hands, were aided by Filipino guerrillas and lived for more than two years in Japanese-occupied areas, MacArthur told a grim story of cold-blooded murder.
The Americans, after performing forced labor on an enemy airfield in the Southern Philippines, were being shipped north when their con-

voy was attacked by an American submarine. Their transport and at least two other enemy ships were sunk.
"The Japanese guards deliberately fired on the Americans trapped in the holds and seeking to escape from the sinking ship.
"Others were hunted down and killed in the water as they sought to swim for shore two miles distant. Some were picked up by enemy patrol boats and at least 30 were later brutally executed.

"After escaping death from such savagery and hours of hardship, 83 of the American officers and men made shore and were cared for by Philippine guerrillas until picked up and taken south by submarines and planes.
On the following day, the special announcement continued, three Americans were found dead of stab wounds on the beach. Two had their hands tied behind their backs.
Lieutenant Colonel John H. McGee, Minot, N. D., who had escaped

earlier from a prison camp but was not aboard the vessel, joined the survivors while they were with the guerrillas and took command of the group, MacArthur said.
"A large number of Americans on the enemy vessel went down when it sank or were brutally killed in cold blood by the Japanese officers and men. Enemy losses were also heavy."
Some of the Japanese survivors were killed by the guerrillas when

they refused to surrender and a number of prisoners were captured, the announcement said.
The Americans had been held prisoner in the Davao Penal Colony, Mindanao, since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.
On August 20, the American prisoners were rounded up, surrounded by ropes which were tied to the outside men, and guarded by enemy soldiers on every side with machine guns and automatic rifles,

and marched to a vessel in the bay. Several hundred were packed into a hold in the ship—so tightly they could barely sit down.
For the next 18 days they suffered close confinement below deck. Insufficient food and less than a cup of water a day, severe heat, and bad air that nauseated a large percentage—and general callous treatment—had exhausted all but the very strongest by the time of the fight and rescue.

**Major Married at
New Mexico Field**

Maj. and Mrs. Woodrow W. Lipscomb, married Sept. 9 in Almagordo, N. M., at the Army Air Base, where the bridegroom is inspector. The couple spent a few days in Ruidoso after their marriage. The bride is the former Mrs. Geraldine B. Damron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Braustein of High Rolls, N. M.
The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Neal H. Lipscomb, 2500 Lipscomb. His mother, and a brother, Lt. Robert Lipscomb, attended the wedding.



—Official AAP Photo.
MAJ. AND MRS. LIPSCOMB.

1944

THE LAST MEN SURRENDER IN AACHEN Dapper Nazi Colonel Quits in High Style

Robombs Again Fall on London, South England

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Germans directed flying bombs at Southern England and the London area early today, but no damage or casualties were immediately reported.

U. S. Heavies Aid Drive On Budapest

By the United Press
LONDON, Oct. 21.—Some 250 Italy-based American heavy bombers, co-operating with Russian armies driving on Budapest, bombed the Gyor and Szombathely rail yards in western Hungary today, while RAF Lancasters blasted German gun positions around Vlissingen (Flushing) Holland, in support of Allied forces.

Rome dispatches said that anti-aircraft fire but no German fighters met the U. S. Liberators at Gyor, 66 miles northwest of Budapest and at Szombathely, 115 miles west. Rail lines through the cities are western supply arteries for the Axis defenders of Budapest. Preliminary reports indicated good bombing results.

Escorting American fighters strafed ground targets as far north as the border of Czechoslovakia, 40 miles beyond Budapest. The airfield at Szombathely was attacked Friday night.

Reports from the American Third Army front said that American Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, in a small-scale dam-breaking operation cracked the earthen dam at Lake Etang de Lindre northeast of Nancy and flooded the German-held town of Dieuze.

By DON WHITEHEAD
Associated Press Staff Writer

AACHEN, Oct. 21.—Eight hundred Germans, the remnants of the Aachen garrison, surrendered unconditionally today, and all organized resistance ended in the city and its suburbs.

The last defenders, who had been ordered by Hitler to fight to the death, laid down their arms at noon after savage doughboy attacks had hammered them into traps from which there was no escape.

A dramatic silence fell over the shell of a city as the guns became quiet for the first time in days.

Captain Seth Botts, former University of Kentucky engineering student, was preparing to launch an assault on a bunker where the German remnants had a command post when the enemy decided to surrender and hung out a white flag.

Botts and his troops had closed in on the bunker last night, fighting through houses by flashlight in one of the wierdest combats of the war.

Out of the bunker came a slender dapper Colonel at the head of 300 troops. They marched smartly in column under the guard of Botts. The men and officers were all well groomed, with shining black boots.

With them were an American Lieutenant and 32 enlisted men who had been held captive by the Germans for the past week.

The German commander was taken to the command post of Lieutenant Colonel John Corley, Brooklyn, N. Y., in one of Aachen's wrecked buildings.

There an American Brigadier General waited to receive the commander, who was told he must surrender unconditionally.

Reluctantly the slight, elderly and stiffly posturing officer wrote out the surrender of his troops and ended the document by saying "Aachen is in American hands and therefore everything belongs to the Americans that was German."

But when the silver-haired American General had the surrender translated he was not satisfied he

Four Years Ago— October 21, 1940

By Associated Press

Prime Minister Churchill broadcast an appeal to France not to take up arms against Britain. London announced that the Italian destroyer Francesco Nullo had been blown up by a torpedo from the British destroyer Kimberly.

soldier for 23 years, asked for five minutes to think it over. He said his reluctance was caused by the fact that if he signed unconditional surrender terms he was afraid for his family in Germany.

There was silence in the little room as the German pondered, with the Americans watching him intently. In the room with the General and Corley were Captain Edward Crawford of Somersworth, N. H., and Lieutenant John Reynolds, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Finally the German Colonel turned, picked up the pen and hurriedly wrote another document. This time he said:

"Aachen—The defending German garrison ran out of food and ammunition. I am forced to give up my command and surrender Aachen unconditionally with all its stores to the commanding officer of the victorious Americans."

The translation was made by Pfc. Sigurds M. Ekis, Washington, D. C., who was acting as interpreter.

The surrender was signed at noon. Then the Colonel asked and was granted permission to speak to his troops outside the building.

There were eight staff officers with him, all as immaculate as their commander. One of them had been a student at Heidelberg and there were the scars of duelling foils on his face.

The commander climbed onto the hood of a jeep. His men came to attention, and in a voice heavy with emotion he said to them:

"Dear German Soldiers: I am

stepped down.

There he broke down and sobbed. The reserve which had bolstered the slender commander all through the humiliation of capitulation deserted him entirely.

"It was embarrassing to see the guy," said Captain Erhard Dabringhaus, Roseville, Mich. "He said he knew he was getting a hot potato when he took over the defense of Aachen and that he wanted to surrender, but had no other choice as a soldier than to fight."

Other strong points, unaware their commanding officer had put up the white flag, fought on.

A party was sent by Botts with a Lieutenant under a flag of truce to arrange the capitulation of the

others.

Another 200 surrendered en masse when it was explained that their commander had decided to quit fighting and that they were no longer bound to continue the futile struggle.

And then the others came out of their hiding places in small groups until 800 were trudging through Aachen's battered streets.

After the surrender was completed a high ranking officer came to the American command post and congratulated the commander of the operation along with Corley and Lieutenant Colonel Derril Daniel of Geneva, N. Y.

He grinned and said, "Well, this war is over, isn't it?"

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAFENED

A NEW LOW-COST FOR HIGH-EFFICIENCY ELECTRONIC HEARING AID

developed by

Bell Telephone Laboratories

TRY IT YOURSELF WITHOUT COST

For more than 20 years engineers of the Bell Telephone Laboratories have worked on this problem: To perfect a low-cost hearing aid with high efficiency and smooth performance . . . At last the answer is here—the new low-cost Western Electric Hearing Aid, known as the "Electronic Type" . . . Basically new and different!

Major Married at New Mexico Field

Maj. and Mrs. Woodrow W. Lipscomb, married Sept. 9 in Almagordo, N. M., at the Army Air Base, where the bridegroom is inspector. The couple spent a few days in Ruidoso after their marriage. The bride is the former Mrs. Geraldine B. Damron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Braustein of High Rolls, N. M.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Neal H. Lipscomb, 2500 Lipscomb. His mother, and a brother, Lt. Robert Lipscomb, attended the wedding.



—Official AAF Photo.
MAJ. AND MRS. LIPSCOMB.

Ruth -

Just a thought
to let you know
I'm thrilled about
your happiness

"Bazz"

WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

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A Fort Worth Owned Newspaper

(INS)—International News Service • (NYT)—New York Times
(AP)—Associated Press (Four Wires)

TEXAS *** Where the West Begins *** MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1944

EIGHT PAGES

WEST LEYTE CITY F

Dr. Phil Russell's Son Is Among 83 U. S. Prisoners Rescued After Jap Transport Sunk Off Philippines

Second Lt. Roy D. Russell of Fort Worth was in the first group of American prisoners of war to be freed in the Philippines, and receipt of the news Monday morning set his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell, to making plans for the happiest Thanksgiving day of their lives.

Dr. Russell, who for 29 months has "lived" on a simple faith that his son was all right, is just as certain the officer will be home for Thanksgiving.

The parents were awakened at 7 a. m. by a Star-Telegram reporter who informed them that the Associated Press listed Lieutenant Russell as one of 83 officers and men who were rescued several weeks ago after an American submarine sank a transport on which the prisoners were being moved by the Japanese.

'Praise the Lord.'

Before the Russells could finish telephoning relatives and friends, a radio news broadcast announced the list of rescued prisoners, and well-wishers began an incessant barrage of calls.

Dr. Russell was able only to murmur "Praise the Lord" when first informed of his son's safety.

Later, he and Mrs. Russell were unnerved but happy. They telegraphed the son's sweetheart, Miss Ruth Stewart of San Francisco, and settled down to answering calls from all over the country.

Son in Hospital.

One of the calls was confirmation that the son is in a hospital.

Mrs. G. N. Smith, 1503 Grand, whose husband, a Coast Guard lieutenant (jg), is in a hospital in the South Pacific, received from him a guardedly-worded letter about Russell.

In a letter dated Oct. 10, he mentioned that he was "seeing things he hadn't expected to see."

His next paragraph asked if his wife knew a Roy Russell and Mary Lake.

Mrs. Smith, a long-time neighbor of Miss Lake, called to find out which Roy Russell her husband had meant. Miss Lake, who had had dates with the officer several years ago, gave the names of his parents, and Mrs. Smith called them.



—Star-Telegram Photos.

"Happiest woman in the world" Monday and one of the busiest, was Mrs. Phil Russell, 1837 Hill Crest, who learned that her son, 2nd Lt. Roy D. Russell, was one of the American prisoners of war rescued

in the Philippines. Mrs. Russell is shown beside a photo of her son, talking to well-wishers. Dr. Russell, the father, was just as busy and just as happy as he halted office routine to talk to friends.

Associated Press stories Sunday said that the survivors of the ship sinking had been taken to hospitals in New Guinea and Australia, but that although five were wounded, none was in serious condition. All are to be sent home soon, the story reported.

Last Letter in 1942.

Mrs. Russell, who got her last letter from Roy Russell a month after another son, Phil Russell Jr., died in May of 1942, said Monday she was the happiest woman in the world. Neighbors were helping her

answer the telephone calls at their home, 1837 Hill Crest.

Dr. Russell, just as busy on the phone at his office, was "unnerved but repaid" for his faith in his son's safety.

"I got a lot of criticism when I asserted that faith at the time the atrocity stories came out," he said. "But it was the only sensible way to look at it."

He was slightly critical of the War Department for "making all the announcements when a man is wounded or captured, but letting newspapers break the good news."

Lieutenant Russell, who was a Flying Fortress pilot with the 28th Bombardment Squadron, wrote his last letter from Mindanao in April, 1942, just before Corregidor fell.

Listed as Missing.

Nearly a year later he was listed as missing in action, but the parents were bolstered by a report brought them by another officer that Ray was back in the foothills with guerilla fighters among the natives.

In May, 1943, the Red Cross and the War Department listed Lieutenant Russell as a prisoner of war.

Then, last September and again in December, form postal cards arrived from him, written in a prison camp. Miss Stewart received one of the cards last March, the last word from the officer.

One of the fliers who escaped Mindanao before it fell brought word to the Russells that the lieutenant went on a jungle search for fliers who had been seen parachut-

He was to have been brought out with the other officers, but could not be found when the ships left the island.
The 25-year-old flier left the United States on June 6, 1941.

Russells Awaiting Direct Word From Rescued Son

Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell sat by the telephone Monday night, impatient to see their son, Lt. Roy D. Russell, after his rescue from a prisoner of war camp in the Philippines, but anxious for the next best thing—some direct word from him.

The parents answered hundreds of telephone calls during the day after the news broke, hoping each call might be a communication from the son.

Well-wishers kept the telephone ringing all day at the residence, 1837 Hill Crest, and Dr. Russell was almost as busy at his office.

Dr. Russell was certain the officer will be home for Thanksgiving Day—just as certain as both parents have been that their son was all right during the 29 months he was a prisoner.

The son was one of 83 officers and enlisted men who were rescued after an American submarine torpedoed a Jap transport on which the prisoners were being moved northward among the islands.

A statement from General MacArthur's headquarters that the men are convalescing in hospitals in New Guinea and Australia was borne out by inference in a letter which Mrs. G. N. Smith, 1503 Grand, received from her husband, a lieutenant (jg) in the Coast Guard.

Smith wrote that he was in a hospital and was "seeing things he had never expected to see."

In the next paragraph, he asked if his wife knew Roy Russell of Fort Worth, the woman told Dr. Russell.

Russell, a Flying Fortress pilot with the 28th Bombardment Squadron, wrote his last letter from Mindanao in April, 1942. Nearly a year later, he was listed as missing in action, and later was reported a prisoner.

The parents got form prisoner cards from him last September and December, and his sweetheart, Miss Ruth Stewart of San Francisco, got a card in March.

83 American Prisoners Are Rescued

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 22 (Sunday) (INS). It was revealed at General MacArthur's headquarters Sunday that 83 American officers and men who had been Japanese prisoners of war in the Philippines for two and one-half years, had been rescued several weeks ago.

Two of the liberated Americans, 1st Lt. Richard L. Cook of Los Angeles, and Staff Sgt. Joseph B. Coles of Alabama, elected to stay with the Filipino guerillas, who assisted in the escape.

All others now are safe in military hospitals in New Guinea and Australia and soon are to be sent back to the United States. All are in good condition except five who are suffering from bullet and grenade wounds or injuries. None is listed as serious.

Transport Is Sunk.

The Americans, after performing forced labor on an enemy airfield in the southern Philippines, were being shipped north when their transport was sunk by an American submarine which attacked a convoy of enemy vessels.

The Japanese guards fired on the Americans, trapped in the hold, in seeking to escape from the sinking ship. Others were hunted down and killed in the water as they swam for shore, two miles distant.

Some were picked up by enemy patrol boats and at least 30 were brutally executed after escaping death from such savagery and hardship.

Eighty-three reached shore and were cared for by Filipino guerillas until picked up and taken south by submarine and plane. One of the soldiers died after his rescue and was buried in the cemetery of the small Filipino town by his comrades and the guerillas.

Found Dead on Beach.

On the following day, three Americans, all with bad wounds, were found dead on the beach. Two had their hands tied behind their backs.

Lt. Col. John H. McGee of Minot, N. D., who had escaped earlier from a prison camp but was not aboard the vessel sunk, joined the survivors while they were with the guerillas and took command of the party.

Large numbers of Americans on the enemy vessel went down when it sunk. They were brutally killed by the Japanese officers and men. Enemy losses also were heavy.

Many of the Jap survivors were killed by the guerillas when they refused to surrender.

MacArthur Frees Lt. Roy D. Russell

Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell, 1837 Hill Crest, today learned from newspaper and radio releases that their son, Lt. Roy D. Russell, a Japanese prisoner for two and a half years was among the first 83 American prisoners rescued from the Japanese in the Philippines.

A bomber pilot, he was stationed at Clark Field prior to the Japanese attack on the islands. When Bataan fell the Fort Worth officer was taken by the Japs and placed in a camp in Mindanao.

Eight other Texans, held prisoners by the Japanese for 36 months, are safe in Australian hospitals awaiting transportation home after their liberation by Gen MacArthur's forces.

The Texans were in a group of 83 American officers and men who survived the sinking of a Japanese transport sunk by an American submarine while prisoners were being transported north through the Philippines. Many other American prisoners were shot in the water, and at least 30 were brutally executed, General MacArthur has revealed.

The Texans are: Maj. Harry O. Fischer, San Antonio; 1st Lt. Morris Shoss, Houston; 2nd Lt. Harvey T. Denson, Granger; Pfc. Lawrence P. Ingley, Lubbock; Pfc. Denver R. Rose, Houston; Staff Sgt. Cecil H. McClure, Dallas; Cpl. O. E. Clem, Dallas; Cpl. Marcus N. Sumkins, Buda, and Lt. Russell.

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Dr. Phil Russell's Son Is Among 83 Prisoners Rescued on Philippines

Second Lt. Roy D. Russell, son of Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell, 1837 Hill Crest, was in the first group of American prisoners of war to be freed during the raid on the Philippines.

Associated Press reports Monday morning listed Russell as one of the 83 officers and men who were rescued several weeks ago

Complete list of rescued Americans on Page 2.

after an American submarine sank a transport on which the prisoners were being removed from Mindanao by the Japanese.

When informed of the Fort Worth officer's rescue by the Star-Telegram, Dr. Russell was able to murmur "Praise the Lord," and thank his informer.

The news drew back a curtain of anxiety that has covered the parents for 29 months.

After Corregidor fell in 1942, there was no word about the lieutenant for a year.

The War Department listed him as missing in action, but fellow officers who escaped from Mindanao told the parents that Lieutenant Russell was fighting with guerrillas in the hills of Mindanao. In May 1943 Red Cross officials listed him as a prisoner.

Then, in September and again in December of last year, the parents received form cards from the Japanese prison camp.

Russell was a Flying Fortress pilot whose last assignment was to make a search in the jungle for fliers who were seen parachuting to the island. Russell was to have left on a ship which brought out other fliers, but he could not be found when the boat weighed anchor.



LT. ROY D. RUSSELL.

Reports on the rescue of the prisoners showed that the survivors are in military hospitals in New Guinea and are due to be brought home soon. None is listed as seriously wounded.

Mrs. Russell, when she had recovered from the shock of the sudden news, began calling relatives and families of other Fort Worth men who were thought to have been held in prison camps near her son. She had never given up hope that he would return.

Russells Learn Son, Freed POW, to Be Home Soon

Second Lt. Roy D. Russell of Fort Worth is coming home within two weeks in "good physical condition" after more than two years of harrowing experiences in the Philippines which fell to the Japs in 1942.

That was the second good news of the week received Wednesday night by the parents, Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell of 1837 Hill Crest, in a telephone call from the young lieutenant's fiancée, Miss Ruth Stewart of San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Stewart advised that a naval flier, just back from the Pacific, telephoned her to say that he had seen Lieutenant Russell three days ago, that he was "in good physical condition and fine shape." The flier also said that Russell expects to return to the United States within two weeks.

The naval airman will visit Miss Stewart Thursday to give her further details, which were not given in the telephone conversation.

The message Wednesday night was the nearest thing to a direct word received by the Russells from their son.

The parents received the first good news Monday when an Associated Press dispatch listed the

lieutenant as one of 83 officers and men who were rescued several weeks ago after a Jap POW ship had been sunk by an American submarine.

The son is now in a hospital somewhere in the Pacific but the exact location has not been learned by the parents.

Lieutenant Russell, who was a Flying Fortress pilot, sailed for the Philippines on June 6, 1941. He wrote his last letter to the parents from Mindanao in April, 1942, just before Corregidor fell.

From that date the parents lived through anxious months and years, strengthened by the simple faith that their son was all right. Next official word of his whereabouts listed young Russell as missing in action. A subsequent unofficial report said that he was fighting with the guerrillas in the hills of Mindanao, and in May of 1943 the Red Cross and War Department listed him as a prisoner of war.

Today Ruth Stewart Will Be a Bride

At a simple ceremony to be solemnized this afternoon at 4:30 Miss Ruth Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stewart of this city and Lieutenant Roy Davis Russell will be married. The vows are to be exchanged in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Stoddard at the Fairmont Hotel with Dr. Ezra Allen Van Nuys the officiating clergyman.

Relatives and a few close friends only have been invited to the ritual and the couple will be unattended. Tomorrow they will board a plane for Washington, D. C., where they plan to spend about three weeks before leaving for Lieutenant Russell's home in Fort Worth, Texas, to make another sojourn and then return to this city.

The bride-elect, whose family formerly made its home in Seattle, attended the College of the Pacific in Stockton, where she was a member of the Epsilon Lambda Sigma sorority.

Her husband-to-be is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell of Fort Worth, the latter of whom arrived in San Francisco a few days ago and will be present at the nuptials.

FORT WORTH

(CTS)—Chicago Tribune Service • (CDN)—Chicago Daily News
(NANA)—North American Newspaper Alliance

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS *

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LT. ROY D. RUSSELL.

Traffic Toll Climbs to 22

Fort Worth's 22nd traffic fatality of the year—10 more than had been listed at this date in 1943—was recorded Sunday with the death of Robert A. Call, 23, of 2643 E. Rosedale, after the car in which he was riding struck a tree on University Drive.

The death brought to 43 the number of traffic fatalities in the county this year. Twenty-two were recorded at this date a year ago.

Call and four companions, all former classmates at Polytechnic High School, were riding on University in the 1900 block at 11:30 p. m. Sunday when the automobile skidded on loose gravel and struck a tree.

Two of three servicemen injured in the crash remained under treatment at Fort Worth Army Air Field Hospital Monday. They are Pvt. George Puckett, 27, of 915 Nashville, and Corp. John Edward Walker, 24, of 2609 Ave. G.

Private Puckett, who is stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J., was undergoing X-ray Monday at the field, while Corporal Walker was reported in satisfactory condition. He has a fractured shoulder.

The third serviceman, Ed Hartman, 25, electrician, second class, of 1522 E. 12th, suffered a broken leg and a fractured

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Germans Are Cleared From Aegean Island

Oct. 23 (AP).—The large island of Euboea, Greece, was cleared of German troops today.

Declines Here Plans

German Civilians Refuse Self-Rule in Prison Camp

BY LEE CARSON.

AT A CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMP IN GERMANY, Oct. 23

(INS).—More than 3,800 Germans held in this internment camp in the Aachen area were given their first opportunity for self-government in more than 12 years—but it was apparent Monday they wanted no part of it.

Allied authorities set up machinery for the internees to elect their own representatives in the administration of the camp.

But the long years under the single leadership of Hitler had left its mark. They preferred to just leave everything up to "Herr Herman."

Herman took over the leadership under the title of "camp master" and he in turn appointed masters for dormitories. The dormitory masters are really chief porters who run the house to which they are assigned.

Two Hot Meals a Day.

Then Herman appointed his "labor masters," who decide who will work where in the performance of the daily camp chores.

The "camp master" is a prosperous looking middle-aged German who held a civil service job in Aachen throughout the Nazi regime.

Between six and eight people are assigned to each of the large barracks rooms equipped with wooden bunks and straw-filled mattresses. Two hot meals are served each day. No army rations are used. The supplies consist of what can be obtained from the surrounding countryside.

It is not lavish—this strange brand of American hospitality—but neither is it a concentration camp of the Hitler variety.

Maj. Leo Swoboda of Kansas City, Kan., manages the entire camp with a staff of 19 men plus 17 Military Police who do guard duty and keep order.

Must Do Own Work.

The Germans must do all of their own work including cooking in the large community kitchen. Food is carried from the kitchen to their rooms in whatever bowls

and plates are available, to be eaten.

Monday Herr Herman had some of his charges busy cleaning the building and patching shell holes. There are a surprising number of men of military age, hordes of children and numerous old men and women in the camp.

But there isn't enough work to keep the majority busy. The men gather in little groups and talk constantly.

They all wear an air of innocent martyrdom and suffering—a fact curiously maddening to the American GIs on duty at the camp.

The conversations, interpreted by Frau Marguerite whose mother was English, reveals they feel themselves special victims of the "terrible calamity which befell Aachen."

"They don't remember what has happened to the Poles, the Czechs and other Hitler victims," said Frau Marguerite, wife of a German business man. "Their memories are too short to recall what was done to the Jews. They all claim to hate Hitler but just the same they gave him 100 per cent obedience."

Hide in Cellar.

Frau Marguerite managed to keep her 18-year-old son out of the German army by a ruse, but she is worried about her daughter, who still is in the Rhineland. Like many others, she hid in her cellar when the Nazis ordered the evacuation of Aachen and then made her way through the American lines a week ago.

The Germans here are carefully polite, but their answers to my questions always are vaguely phrased. Their looks become black when I demand specific answers and they are especially resentful of any comparison of this camp with the Nazi concentration centers for Jews and other enemies of Hitler.

On the whole the members of the "master race" in this group seem like an outwardly docile, dull-witted bunch. But a quick glance around frequently will surprise a dark look which reveals their true feelings against their captors.

Parents Sure Their Son Is in Friendly Hands

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Elder of Arlington were informed by the War Department Saturday that their son, Capt. James R. Elder, was missing in action but they and the captain's wife, who lives with them, took the message calmly as they had earlier received a cable from the bombardier which stated that he was safe and well.

The War Department telegram stated that Elder had been missing in action over Borneo since Sept. 30. The parents feel sure the airman has fallen into friendly hands.

His twin brother is Capt. Joseph H. Elder Jr., a bombardier instructor at March Field, Cal.

The 30-year-old twins, champion Golden Gloves boxers and ranking golfers, volunteered together, won their wings at Albuquerque, N. M., in 1942, got their promotions simultaneously, later instructed at Midland and were transferred to March Field as instructors last February. James was sent overseas in May.

They are graduates of Arlington High School, NTAC and TWC.

They have two other brothers, Tom Elder, 23, a seaman second class in the Navy, who is now in the Pacific, and Pfc. Foster Elder, 26, who is at the Southwest Medical Foundation, Dallas.

Second Armored Division Led by Harmon Again

WITH U. S. 2ND ARMORED DIVISION IN GERMANY, Oct. 22 (Delayed) (AP).—Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, who has fought more battles, killed more Germans and taken more prisoners than any other armored force commander under the American flag, has returned to command of this rip-roaring "hell on wheels" division which he led into French Morocco in 1942.

Commencement Speaker Named

Rev. William R. Vivrett, pastor of the St. Charles Avenue Christian Church of New Orleans, will deliver the graduating address to 46 candidates for the Bachelor degree and three for the Master's at TCU's fourth commencement of 1944, Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the university auditorium.

Mrs. Q'Zella Oliver Jeffus will play the organ prelude and professional. John Brigham will sing. Degrees will be conferred by President Sad...

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From Where I Sit

HERE'S A DRAMATIC STORY OF BATAAN, ESCAPE, A WEDDING

By MILDRED BROWN ROBBINS

On Christmas day four years ago come December 25, and almost a full year before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Stewart and their daughters, Ruth and Mary, entertained a few young men at a holiday dinner at their home on Laguna Honda boulevard. In the party was Roy Russell, a tall handsome young man from Fort Worth, Texas, who was due to receive his wings in the Army Air Forces the following May.

It didn't take Roy and Ruth long to discover that each was the only person in the world for the other and when Roy, by that time Lieutenant Russell, left for the Philippine islands in June, Ruth's picture was in his wallet and her promise to wait for him ten years if necessary in his heart.

They communicated regularly, of course, until the fall of Bataan and Corregidor and then came a complete blackout, except for two prisoner postcards giving Ruth the small comfort that he was alive at least. Ruth continued to write but, thanks to the care of the little brown sons of heaven, Roy never received a line.

Under the Japs

Exact details of the young man's harrowing experiences during the three and a half terrible years that followed are not for publication at this time. But the Purple Heart decoration he wears attests to wounds received and the slight limp is mute reminder of a 20-mile tramp made with a dislocated hip.

Then on the 22nd of last October Ruth opened *The Chronicle* to find a long story about 83 American officers and men who had been Japanese prisoners in the Davao Penal Colony on Mindanao. They had been rescued and were in Australian hospitals. The release from General MacArthur's headquarters told how the men were being shipped north from the Philippines when their convoy was attacked by an American submarine and sunk. This had taken place nearly a month before the story had been O. K.'d.

Ruth didn't know it then but Roy had been on board that horror ship. The Japanese guards had fired on the men crowded in the holds who were trying to escape, others were hunted down and killed in the water as they sought to swim for shore two miles away. Some were picked up by enemy patrol and at least 30 were later brutally executed.

A Telephone Call

But Roy made it to land along with 82 others and with them was cared for by Philippine guerrillas until picked up and taken to Australia by American submarines and planes. Word of his rescue was immediately sent to Roy's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Phil R. Russell in Fort Worth, who telephoned the joyous news to Ruth here.

A week ago Friday Roy arrived in San Francisco and less than a week later on the anniversary of that fateful day, December 7 to be exact, he and Ruth were married. Roy has regained a good deal of that weight he lost in the hands of the Japs, looks well, feels well and is beautifully tanned. But there is a deep quiet about him, he doesn't talk much, and he seems to be making a conscious effort to adjust himself to things as they exist here.

It was a small simple wedding

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

From:
Name

Ray D. Russell

Roy D. Russell,

Nationality American

Rank Second Lieutenant US Army

Camp Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 2.



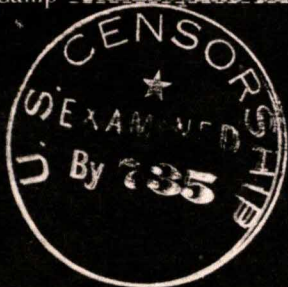
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To: Mrs. Phil R. Russell,

1837 Hillcrest,

Fort Worth, Texas, USA.



IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1. I am interned at Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 2.
2. My health is — excellent; good; fair; poor.
3. I am — injured; sick in hospital; under treatment; not under treatment.
4. I am — improving; not improving; better; well.
5. Please see that Ruth gets some flowers from me, and tell her I
am well and thinking of her, also that bear bear is taken care of.
6. (Re: Family): Give Ruth my love and tell her I thinking of
her. Brush up on your cooking.
7. Please give my best regards to THE Moncrief Family.

From:
Name

Roy D. Russell

Nationality American

Rank Second Lieut.

Camp Philippine Military
Prison Camp No. 2

To: Miss Ruth Stewart

391 Laguna Honda Blvd.

San Francisco, California,

U. S. A.

Dec 13-43

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IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1. I am interned at Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 2
2. My health is — excellent; good; fair; poor.
3. I am — injured; sick in hospital; under treatment; not under treatment.
4. I am — improving; not improving; better; well.
5. Please see that -----
----- is taken care of.
6. (Re: Family); Thinking of you always. All my love.
7. Please give my best regards to your family.

