

1941: Preparing for War – Overview

During 1941, while continuing to attack British cities by air, Germany took control of Greece, Yugoslavia, and the Balkans. Even before uniting with Germany and Italy to form the Axis alliance in September 1940, Japan had been invading parts of Southeast Asia for many years. This included Korea in 1910, Manchuria in 1931, and China in 1937. By 1941, Europe and Asia were in turmoil. Italy's invasion of North Africa drew Germany into the conflict. Germany started its invasion of the Soviet Union. To provide arms to Britain and the Soviet Union while maintaining a neutral appearance, President Franklin D. Roosevelt urged Congress to authorize the Lend-Lease Act, which it did in March. Meanwhile, Japan attacked Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia).

More and more young men were volunteering or being drafted as support grew for US involvement in the war in Europe. Patriotism was in the air. In the *Winamac Republican*, the popular cartoon character, *Popeye*, did his part to promote enlistment. Coincidentally, a local boy was one of the King Features staff who drew *Popeye*. As an additional effort to foster patriotism, the Navy had a touring exhibit that visited Winamac.

The *Winamac Republican* started a regular column about the war in Europe.

In mid-November, there was a hiring call for machinists and other technicians, including positions at the Pearl Harbor naval yard in Hawaii.

As 1941 began, the folks of Pulaski County, as well as the rest of the country, were preparing for war. Just before Christmas, the whole US was in it.

In the two competing local weeklies immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, there was no description of the attack. While larger newspapers carried details, those two local papers couldn't afford the staff or subscriptions to news services like the Associated Press. There was one short paragraph about the declaration of war on Germany, Italy, and Japan in the *Republican*. And an item listing local folks who might have been in harm's way in Hawaii.

Back home, the folks of Pulaski County, as well as the rest of the country, were preparing for war. Just before Christmas, the US entered the war when Japan attacked its naval fleet while it was anchored in Pearl Harbor. Four of Our Boys died that year. Although he never lived to fulfill his potential during World War II, Dick was an accomplished military airman. A graduate of West Point, he flew diplomatic and rescue missions to South America and a scientific mission to Alaska. Sadly, he died in a Nevada air crash in February 1941. Just three weeks after Dick's death, Raymond died in a stateside air crash during training. King was from a prominent Winamac family, excelled at basketball, and graduated from Indiana University. Also a pilot in training, Dean, whose mother was from Winamac, was practicing take-offs and landings at an airfield in Missouri. He had just landed when another student came in for a landing and hit

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Dean's plane, killing him. The fourth to die was Galen. A year after enlisting, he died on the USS *Arizona* during the Pearl Harbor attack.

A profile of each fallen serviceman is in the recurring section, **The Dead**.

A week after the Pearl Harbor attack, fourteen of the twenty-seven Pulaski County "Boys" who volunteered passed the preinduction physical. Howard was among those who passed the test, but David failed. David later joined the Navy and died in 1942. Howard met the same fate in 1944.

In the Pearl Harbor attack, Hubert survived the capsized USS *Oklahoma*.

Even before he enlisted, Barney came under fire and was wounded. At the same time, he was a guard at the nearby Kingsbury Ordnance Plant a few days before the Pearl Harbor attack, when his pistol dropped from his pocket and discharged, making a six-inch wound below his left shoulder blade.

Already a veteran of World War I, Loren resigned his post on the Pulaski County Selective Service Board just after the Pearl Harbor attack to re-enlist, but was instead assigned to work with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The details of these stories are in the following section, "War Stories".

There was more war news besides Our Boys in the paper

Enlistment was promoted with the help of the cartoon character, Popeye, and traveling recruitment exhibits.

Items in the *Republican* still showed evidence of hesitation to join the war in Europe.

The Pulaski County Agent is advising farmers how to soften the impact of the coming war.

After two years with an isolationist position, the *Republican* appeared to now be on board with preparing for war. The *Republican* started a feature on defense news.

Just after the Pearl Harbor attack, readers learned who was already in the Pacific, including two local girls who married servicemen stationed in Hawaii and a local boy stationed in the Philippines, about whom readers will learn more in years to come.

Back home, we get a sense of what a typical army day is like during training, as well as the time breakdown in flying school.

The local telephone company cautions that as the country prepares for war, Santa may have delivery problems with new telephone services.

The details of these stories are in the chapter section, "Also in the Paper".

1941: Preparing for War – **Overview**

1941: Preparing for War – Community Climate

This is a summary of the news in print available to most residents of Pulaski County in 1941. The primary news sources were two competing local weeklies that focused solely on local news, except for government news related to farming. A nearby daily newspaper provided state, national, and international news, including progress in the war. There was no internet, no television, and minimal news on the radio and in movie theatres.

In 1941, nearly all the headlines were related to the wars in Europe and the Pacific. While the news about German attacks on Britain continued, the war expanded to Greece and other Balkan countries, as well as North Africa. War news from the Pacific also increased. Nearly all the headlines about FDR were related to the war. News other than about the war and Washington was limited to a few days about strikes.

Of the war news, about one quarter was the discussion within the U.S. about the growing war in Europe and the Pacific. About ten percent was related to German invasions of Greece and “Yugoslavia” [Yugoslavia]. Another fifth was related to the Germans' invasion of Russia. There was also Italian and German aggression in North Africa, which began in the east and expanded westward into Libya and Tunisia. There were even a few headlines about the Middle East. On some days, there was so much happening that the headlines related to multiple war zones. Finally, about a fifth was related to other individual countries and the Allies and Axis leadership conferences. Surprisingly, there were only two headlines about the bombing of Pearl Harbor: the attack itself and a more detailed report of the attack one week later.

International News

In April 1941, the Germans advanced on Greece and other Balkan countries.

Throughout the summer, the Germans advance on Russia.

Throughout the year, Britain and Germany battle in North Africa.

National News

FDR was inaugurated President for the third time.

In June, the German and Italian consulates in the US closed.

In the fall, three US merchant ships and two US Destroyers were torpedoed by German submarines.

On December 7, Japan attacked the military base at Pearl Harbor, HI. The following day, the US declared war on Japan. And on December 11, the U.S. declared war on Germany and Italy. For the U.S., World War II began.

State News

The 1933 reorganization of state government was repealed, and the Governor's power was reduced.

Cities could not override county options to ban alcohol sales.

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A coal-related strip-mining law was passed.

Combine harvesters, which cut cereal grasses, like wheat, and extract their grain, and corn pickers continued to gain popularity in Indiana. There are now about 11,400 combines and 11,900 corn pickers. Those numbers increased substantially from 360 combines and 1,500 corn pickers in 1930.

In May, a Gallup poll reports that only 15 percent of Hoosiers favored entry into the war in Europe.

Local News

Various Friends and neighbors shucked corn for a couple who had recently lost their son, helped a recent widower with his farm work, and cut wood for a husband caring for his ailing wife.

The local weeklies were relentlessly local. Across the eight pages of each issue, over 2,000 names would appear; most were residents or visitors to residents.

A mattress factory opened.

Like Kitty Dilts two years earlier, another mother in the Dilts family died in childbirth.

A two-year-old died, likely of anaphylactic shock, on the way to the Logansport hospital, 20 miles south.

Newton, 97, died as the last Pulaski County Civil War veteran.

Flashers were installed at three railroad crossings.

Local Dramas

Four teenage girls took a 20-mile boxcar ride south to Logansport and, from there, hitchhiked on a truck to Peru (IN), where the truck driver dropped a dime to authorities.

Winamac All-Stars “wupped” the Harlem Globetrotters!

Undertaker and civic activist Urban opened his new funeral home, giving the long-established business of Messrs. Fry & Lange “A run for their money”.

Arthur Coffey is found guilty in Louisa, KY, of involuntary manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years. Until last year, he lived in Winamac under the name Chester A. Holbrook. He worked as a janitor at the Winamac Methodist Church, and “cut a wide swath with the widow ladies hereabouts”. But he disappeared before it became known that he was wanted for killing a man in Louisa, KY.

George gave his traveling salesman friend “what for” after discovering the friend's attention to George's wife.

1941: Preparing for War – Community Climate

News for the Future

There were events in 1940 that are currently unknown to residents of Pulaski County, which are particularly important.

Under the direction of Hitler, Hermann Göring ordered the development of a plan for the “Final Solution”. All Jews over the age of 6 were required to wear the Star of David, inscribed with the word, “Jew”. The first gassing of Jews occurred in the ghetto of Łódź, Poland.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

The popular music of 1941 included:

Green Eyes	Jimmy Dorsey	Maria Elena	Jimmy Dorsey
God Bless the Child	Billie Holiday	Blues in the Night	Woody Herman
Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy	The Andrews Sisters	Elmer's Tune	Glenn Miller
Cool Water	The Sons of the Pioneers	Take The 'A' Train	Duke Ellington
Chattanooga Choo Choo	Glenn Miller	Piano Concerto in B Flat	Freddy Martin
Daddy	Sammy Kaye	I Don't Want to Set the World On Fire	Horace Heidt
Stardust	Artie Shaw	I Don't Want to Set the World On Fire	The Ink Spots
Worried Life Blues	Big Maceo Merriweather	You Made Me Love You	Harry James
Amapola (Pretty Little Poppy)	Jimmy Dorsey	Blue Champagne	Jimmy Dorsey
It's a Great Day for the Irish	Judy Garland	Song of the Volga Boatmen	Glenn Miller

The most popular movies of 1941 were:

Sergeant York Gary Cooper
Honky Tonk Clark Gable and Lana Turner
Louisiana Purchase Bob Hope, Vera Zorina, and Victor Moore
How Green Was My Valley Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara
Caught in the Draft Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour
A Yank in the R.A.F. Tyrone Power and Betty Grable
Men of Boys Town Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney
Ziegfeld Girl James Stewart and Judy Garland
They Died with Their Boots On Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland
Ball of Fire Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck

1941: Preparing for War – The Dead

Five of Our Boys were lost in 1941. Three were killed during training, one was lost during the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor Hawaii, and one died in an auto accident while off-duty.

Richard Shafle “Dick” Freeman

From a prominent Winamac family, Dick graduated from West Point, started an impressive career as a pilot, then unexpectedly died in an air crash before being able to participate in World War II. An airfield was named after him.

Born: 6/22/1907

Entered: 6/12/1930

Branch,SN,Rank: USAAC,,CPT

Medals: Distinguished Flying Cross

Died: 2/6/1941

Spouse: Margaret Boyd Anson Freeman

Parents: Abner "Ab" (Mollie F. Shafle[deceased]) Freeman

Dick, 33, had finished his winter test assignment in Alaska and was back at his base, McCellan Field, in Sacramento, CA.

On 13 February 1941, Dick's B17 Flying Fortress bomber crashed into the Ragged Top mountain in western Nevada, killing Dick and his crew of seven. The flight was headed to Denver, CO. From there, Dick planned to proceed to Dayton, OH, for a visit with his father, Ab. He served nearly eleven years. He was buried in Winamac Cemetery. He was married.



Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune 8 Feb 1941: 1.

Hint Sabotage in Crash of Bomber Piloted By Former Winamac Airman

Captain Richard Freeman, Son of A. B. Freeman, Winamac Real Estate Dealer and Seven Members of Crew Die as Plane Crashes Into Nevada Mountain; Father and Another Son Has Planned Reunion With Flier

WINAMAC, Ind. — A sixty-five year old local father, Ab Freeman, awaited at the home of his son, James, at Richmond, Indiana, late Thursday for a telephone call from Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, from his other son, Captain Richard Freeman, U. S. aviator, that would have resulted in a reunion of the father and two sons at the flying field, but instead he received a message of Captain Freeman's untimely death in an airplane tragedy in Nevada.

James, chief clerk at the Richmond state hospital, and his father had planned to drive the forty miles distance to Dayton to spend a few hours with the officer on his stop over there during his flight east with the "flying fortress" which the West Point graduate commanded.

Details of the western catastrophe are contained in a story in an adjoining column.

The tragedy was the second within the Freeman family within the last few years, the mother of the plane crash victim having been injured fatally in an Ohio automobile accident November 20, 1937.

..... In Service 11 Years

Freeman a native of Winamac and a graduate of the local high school, had been in the air service for the last eleven years. He has been stationed at various fields over the country and won worldwide recognition in 1939 through a good will tour to South America and previously was sighted for special honors for a mercy plane trip to Chile.

After being in California for several years where he met and married his wife, Peggy, who is now in Los Angeles, he was transferred to Langley field for special duty. Last March he was assigned to Los Angeles and in September headed a squadron that went to Ladd Field, Alaska, to conduct special tests in flying during cold weather. He made one return flight to California in October and then arrived in Los Angeles again January 30 this year to take command of the twenty-two and one-half ton flying fortress in which he met his death.

Following the eastern flight he was to have taken the huge plane to Alaska for further experiments.

Survivors

Besides his father, a widely-known local real estate dealer, who had gone to the home of his son, James, at Richmond Wednesday that he might meet Richard

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at Wright field, the crash victim is survived by the widow, the brother, James, and two sisters, Mrs. Helen Cassel of Cleveland and Mrs. Catherine Lark of Great Neck Long Island.

Relatives stated Thursday night that they expected the remains of Captain Freeman to be returned to Winamac for burial.

James Digan of Logansport was a personal friend of the accident victim, having been a school mate of the Winamac young man while the two attended Notre Dame University.

Before being assigned to the Richmond, Indiana, post the brother, James Freeman was a member of the executive staff of the Logansport state hospital.

Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune 7 Feb 1941: 1a.

—Hint Sabotage in Crash—

LOVELOCK, Nev., Feb. 7—(UP)—An army board of inquiry seeks to determine today why a flying fortress, loaded with secret equipment, crashed and exploded on ragged Top mountain, killing its eight occupants.

There was an unofficial suggestion of sabotage.

The accident was the ninth fatal one involving an army or navy plane since the first of the year. The toll: 21 army fliers killed, 12 navy fliers killed. It occurred yesterday, on the same day a Canadian air liner crashed near Armstrong, Ont., killing 12. An army flier was killed near New York City, bringing the day's airplane accident toll to 21 lives.

A civilian employee at McClellan Field, Sacramento, Cal., from which the four-motored bomber took off yesterday morning for Lowry Field, Denver, reported that the wings and ailerons of planes in repair shops had been slashed. Army officials wouldn't confer or deny.

Guard Wreckage

Nevertheless, extraordinary precautions were taken. Officers ringed the seared wreckage and would not let spectators approach nearer than 100 yards. Undertakers went for the bodies and were not allowed to touch any of the wreckage.

Col. Fred C. Nelson, commander of McClellan Field, said he did not want the wreckage touched until the board had thoroughly examined it. Officers admitted that the plane carried the Norden bomb sight and "other secret equipment."

The dead were:

Captain Richard S. Freeman, pilot, 33, Ladd Field, Fairbanks, graduate of West Point and Kelly Field; won the MacKay trophy in 1940 for outstanding aircraft engineering on the 1939 good will flight of six flying fortresses to Rio de Janeiro.

Co-pilot, 1st Lieutenant Edward W. Ketcham, 30, Ladd Field, Fairbanks, graduate of Kelly Field.

The crew:

Technical Sergeant K. H. Gilreath; Staff Sergeant Everett Crabb; Sergeant J. P. Davies; Sergeant E. S. Trainer; Sergeant F. S. Whidden; Private C. E. Applegate.

More detailed identification of the crew members was not available immediately.

The "Flying Fortress" was on a 1,000-mile non-stop flight from Sacramento, Cal., to Denver when it struck the mountain top at 9:40.

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A witness saw it crash from a distance of three miles.

Freeman in Command

Capt. Richard Freeman of Winamac, Ind., was in command of the plane, which only recently had made a one-stop flight from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Sacramento to test extreme cold weather equipment. It had departed from Sacramento at 10:28 a. m. (CST), and reported regularly until its last contact with Salt Lake air corps base at 11:22 a. m. (CST) when it was flying in the vicinity of Lovelock.

Col. Fred C. Nelson, commander of McClellan Field, Sacramento, instructed the CCC crew to take the bodies to Lovelock. The wreck was within 75 yards of a CCC road.

Undertakers reached the scene at 4 p. m. but under instructions from Col. Fred C. Nelson, commander of McClellan Field, were not permitted to touch any bodies which might disturb the wreckage pending arrival of an investigation board. The two bodies which had been thrown clear of the wreck were returned to the Eddy mortuary at Winnemucca.

James Hall, CCC enrollee, working on the side of Ragged Top, saw a plane apparently in distress.

"It flew over to the other side of the mountain," he reported to his superiors. "I heard it crash. Then there was smoke and flames."

Twenty CCC youth were at work on the Lowry Well truck trail less than three miles from where the plane struck.

"The bomber came out of a heavy cloudbank and dived at considerable speed right onto the western slope of Ragged Top Mountain," said foreman James Nelson. The mountain rises almost 1,000 feet out of the desert plateau country, and is covered with rocks and sagebrush.

Foreman Carpenter and his crew rushed in a truck to the scene.

"The men could see one officer in the cockpit but because of the heat were unable to approach," Carpenter said.

"The frame of the plane was resting in normal position as though it was levelling off when it hit. Three engines had been crumpled back into the wing and the fourth was some distance away. Small charred bits were scattered over a 25-yard radius."

Flew From Alaska

Seven of the plane victims were members of the original crew that had flown the bomber from Fairbanks two weeks ago. The eighth, Sgt. Crabb, was a passenger whom officials at the Sacramento air depot understood had come from Santa Clara university on what was known as a "detached enlisted men's list." Enlisted men frequently are given free passage on planes east-bound from Sacramento.

An investigating board consisting of Lieut. Col. B. J. Toohar, Capt. R. T. Black and Lieut. J. J. Kennedy left Sacramento by automobile for the wreck.

Army officials there said identification of the bodies had not been completed because of condition of the wreck, but the names of the plane's occupants had been verified.

The 22½-ton flying fortress with a speed of 200 miles an hour should have made the trip to Denver in five hours. It reportedly had gasoline sufficient to keep it in the air until 4 p. m. (CST).

Freeman had been instructed to fly at an altitude of 19,000 feet. He was taking the ship on a routine flight preparatory to its being sent into Alaskan service.

Freeman was a West Point graduate of 1930, former student at Notre Dame university, and was highly regarded by technical school officers at Lowry Field.

Death of Flier Shatters Plans To Meet Father



CAPT. R. S. FREEMAN.

Winamac Man On Way to Dayton for Reunion With Son.

Winamac, Ind., Feb. 6.—(Special)—The death of Capt. Richard S. Freeman in the crash of an army "flying fortress" near Lovelock, Nev., today shattered plans for a reunion with his father, Ab Freeman, Winamac real estate dealer.

The father left here yesterday for Richmond, where he was to meet another son, James Freeman, chief clerk of the Richmond State Hospital. The two had planned to go to Dayton, O., where they expected to meet Capt. Freeman, who had planned to continue his trip from the West.

Capt. Freeman was born at Winamac June 22, 1907. He was graduated from Winamac High School in 1925 and attended the University of Notre Dame the following year. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1930 and immediately went to the air school at Brooks field, San Antonio, Tex., where he was graduated in October, 1931.

Cited for "Mercy" Flight.

He was promoted to captain in June, 1940, when he was stationed at March field, California. In September of 1940 he was awarded the Mackay trophy for outstanding bravery with a group of army air officers who had participated in a "mercy" flight from Langley field, Virginia, to Chile after a severe earthquake in February, 1939. The "mercy" plane carried 3,500 pounds of medicines and other supplies.

Capt. Freeman was married to Miss Mary Anson of Los Angeles, Cal., in 1937.

Surviving, besides the father, brother and widow, are two sisters, Mrs. Raymond Castle of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Katherine Lark of Great Neck, N.Y.

Indianapolis (IN) Star 7 Feb 1941: 1. Webpage (newspapers.com).

Rites Here Saturday for Winamac Aviator

Body of Capt. R. S. Freeman, Killed in Plane Crash, Returned Home for Burial.

A twenty-two ton "Flying Fortress" bombing plane crashed into a Nevada mountain last Thursday morning, carrying to instant death Capt. Richard S. Freeman, highly esteemed Winamac young man who has been in the U. S. army air corps for nearly ten years, and commandant of Ladd Field, Alaska. Also killed in the tragedy were seven other army men who were aboard the plane. Capt. Freeman was thirty-three years of age.

Funeral services for Captain Freeman will be conducted at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at St. Peter's church here, with the Rev. J. J. Becker in charge. He will be assisted by the Rev. Fred C. Rothermel of St. John, Ind., and Bernard Shank of St. Meinrad, a cousin of Mr. Freeman. Burial will be in the Winamac cemetery.

Following identification of the remains, they were sent Tuesday from Lovelock, Nev., near the scene of the fatality and where they were prepared for burial, and arrived in Winamac by train this (Thursday) forenoon.

Accompanying the body was Capt. Luke Packard. Mrs. Freeman, seriously ill at a Hollywood, Cal., hospital, will be unable to attend the rites.

Members of the Winamac American Legion post will convene Saturday morning to attend the services in a group.



CAPT. RICHARD S. FREEMAN

Was to Visit Relatives.

At the time of the accident, Ab Freeman of Winamac, father of Capt. Freeman, was at the home of his son James in Richmond, anticipating a message from "Dick" at Dayton, Ohio, and looking forward to a reunion with him. He was scheduled to arrive in Dayton on the afternoon the accident occurred, and if time permitted, was to spend a few days with relatives in Richmond.

The family first learned of the tragedy through news reports of the crash, which were later confirmed by communications with McClellan Field, Sacramento, Cal., where the plane took off. Following confirmation of the news, the family returned to the Freeman home here to await further word regarding return of the body.

The tragedy last week is the second to befall the Freeman family in slightly more than three years. On November 20, 1937, the mother of the crash victim was killed in an automobile accident near Jackson, Ohio, as she and her husband were returning from an Eastern motor trip.

West Point Graduate.

Richard Shafte Freeman was born in Winamac on June 22, 1907, the son of Ab and Mollie Shafte Freeman. Following his graduation from the Winamac high school in 1925, he attended Notre Dame university for a year. In 1926 he entered West Point Military academy, from which he was graduated with high honors four years later.

He was assigned to the army air corps in July, 1930, and completed training at Brooks and Kelly Fields in San Antonio, Texas, the following year.

"Dick" was one of a group of army aviators who in 1938 flew three planes on a good will flight from Miami, Fla., to South America. The next year he was a member of a crew of air men who flew medical supplies to earthquake sufferers in Chile. For this flight he was awarded last fall the Mackay Trophy, a national award based on aviation bravery. He was promoted to Captain in June, 1940, while stationed at March Field, Cal. For nearly four months, from September, 1940, to late last month, Freeman was stationed at Ladd Field, Alaska, in charge of an air squadron there.

On March 20, 1937, Capt. Freeman was married to Miss Margaret Anson of Hollywood, Cal., in a ceremony at Honolulu.

Survivors, in addition to the widow, father and brother, are two sisters, Mrs. Helen Cissel of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Kathryn Lark of Great Neck, N. Y.

Plane Hits Mountain.

The scene of the fatal crash was Ragged Top mountain, which rises almost 1000 feet out of desert plateau country, about twelve miles from Lovelock in western Nevada.

With Capt. Freeman at the controls, the huge bomber left McClellan field, Sacramento, on a

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SERVICES SATURDAY FOR LOCAL AVIATOR

(Continued from page One.)

scheduled non-stop flight to Denver, from where it was to proceed to Wright field in Dayton. Regular contact had been established between the ship and ground stations until a few minutes before it crashed at about 11:30 a.m.

Seven of the tragedy victims, including Capt. Freeman, had been members of the crew that flew the ship from Alaska late last month.

Eyewitness accounts of the crash are related in another column.

Capt. Freeman Carried to Death in Crash of Bomber

THE LATE CAPT. RICHARD S. FREEMAN



The above picture of Capt. Freeman was taken last fall shortly after he had established and been placed in command of Ladd Field near Fairbanks, Alaska. The insignia on the side of plane, which he seems to be admiring, is that of his new bombardment group.

Dick Freeman as We Knew Him

In writing about Captain Dick Freeman, I do so from an intimate observation of the young man beginning with his early teens. From the very first he impressed me by his integrity and absolute dependability, his almost immediate grasp of any situation and his grim determination to finish—and finish right—whatever he undertook. He has been always thus.

You will learn, if you learn about him from his associates in the service, both superior and inferior in rank, that he never shirked a duty and that he never failed to perform one. There was no half-way nor part-way method in Dick Freeman's curriculum.

As a boy at home he likewise fulfilled every obligation. He early assumed responsibilities beyond his years. He anticipated wants and desires of others and found greatest delight in unselfish service.

His record at West Point is one of impressive accomplishment. I had opportunity to talk with his officers and instructors, and their comment was neither forced nor feigned but spontaneous. They not only admired him, they respected him.

Those traits of which I have spoken, together with a boundless energy and application, are responsible for Dick's rapid advance in aviation. He was one of the outstanding pilots of the nation. He has been tried and proven in every branch of aviation. Ordinary wing-men did not take part in those historical trips to South America. Only

flying diplomats were included in those lists. Mere pilots were not called upon to fly Uncle Sam's mail during that unfortunate lapse that has never yet been explained. No mere routine instructors were assigned to that great experimental station from whence arose the pioneering trips to Alaskan bases that this boy will not now be able to finish. It was as a part of this last service that he was on his way to Dayton, Ohio, when he met his fate.

All these marvelous, patriotic young air men are veritable martyrs to the science of aviation. That is their chosen field and their destiny is at all times in the hands of their God. What has happened to our boy must have been ordained for some good purpose to us now unfathomable. We bow our heads and hearts in humble submission.

—H. W. McDowell.

Services to be Held at St. Peter's Saturday 10 a.m.

Our community lost a beloved son and our nation an outstanding flyer last Thursday when a giant army bomber carried Capt. Richard Freeman and his crew of seven men to their death on Ragged Top mountain in the desolate wastes near Lovelock, Nev. To date a military investigation has failed to disclose the cause of the crash of the plane known as the flying laboratory.

Ab Freeman, father of the flyer, had gone to Richmond Wednesday noon to visit in the home of his son James while awaiting a message telling of Richard's arrival at Wright field, at Dayton, O., where the father and sons expected to hold a reunion. He was at Richmond when the stunning news of his son's death came over the radio.

Capt. Richard Shafie Freeman, a son of Ab and the late Molly Freeman, was born in Winamac June 22, 1907. He was graduated from Winamac high school in 1925 and attended the University of Notre Dame the following year. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1930 and immediately went to the air school at Brooks field, San Antonio, Tex., where he was graduated in October, 1931.

Cited for "Mercy" Flight

He was promoted to captain in June, 1940, when he was stationed at March field, California. In September of 1940 he was awarded the Mackay trophy for outstanding bravery with a group of army air officers who had participated in a "mercy" flight from Langley field, Virginia, to Chile after a severe earthquake in February, 1939. The "mercy" plane carried 3,500 pounds of medicines and other supplies.

An outstanding flyer of international repute, Capt. Freeman had received many military and civil citations. Last fall he established Ladd field, near Fairbanks, Alaska, and the Polar Bear flying group. At the time of his death he was commandant of that field, and was on his way to a military conference at Dayton.

Capt. Freeman was married to Miss Margaret Anson of Los Angeles, California, March 20, 1937.

Surviving, besides the father, brother James of Richmond and widow, are two sisters, Mrs. Kathryn Lark of Great Neck, L. I., and Mrs. Helen Cissell of Cleveland Heights, O. His mother was killed in an automobile accident in Ohio on Nov. 20, 1937, while returning from a visit with him when he was stationed at Langley field, Virginia.

Body Here; Funeral Saturday

Escorted by Capt. Luke Packard of the United States Army, the body arrived here today at noon and was taken to the Freeman home on South Front street, where it will remain until the hour of the funeral.

Funeral services will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Peter's Catholic church with Rev. J. J. Becker reading the solemn requiem mass, assisted by Revs. Fred C. Rothermel of St. John and Bernard Shank of St. Meinrad, a cousin of the deceased. The local American Legion will provide a color guard and firing squad. Burial will be made in the Winamac cemetery in the family plot.

Winamac (IN) Republican 13 Feb 1941: 1.

Eyewitnesses Describe Crash in Which Local Flyer Was Killed

The following eyewitness accounts of the airplane crash in which Captain Richard S. Freeman and seven other army flyers were killed were reported by the Associated Press.

Lloyd M. Carpenter, foreman of the Lowrey Wells CCC camp, nineteen miles west of Lovelock, saw the plane plough into the mountain, shortly after hearing it among some clouds.

"I couldn't see it at first," he related, "but pretty soon it came out of the clouds and went into a dive. They gunned the motors but they couldn't pull it out of the dive, apparently, and it went into a power dive.

"When it hit the ground there was a deafening explosion. It cracked on the other side of the mountain, so I got in my car and went to the scene with one of my crew . . . When we got there it was nothing but a mass of flames. I looked around . . . and realized everybody was dead."

Another eyewitness, Paul Lykins, Reno, Nev., traveling man, disclosed that if the plane had cleared the mountain and was disabled a dry lake five miles from the crash scene would have acted

as an excellent emergency landing field.

"Parts of the plane were scattered in all directions," said Lykins. "A piece of the radio transmitter was lying near the road edge, easily seventy-five yards from the plane. Two motors were about thirty-five or forty feet from the main part of the ship where the bodies were lying. What looked like one-half of a motor was off about ten yards in another direction, and another half-motor probably twenty feet in another direction."

Alex Ransom, a mine owner, saw the crash and reported by telephone to his son Glen in Reno that:

"The plane, pouring smoke and shooting flames, passed low over the mine yesterday morning. We watched it for eight miles across Blue Wing valley until it struck the hills on the other side.

"The plane was too low for the men to use parachutes and it passed directly over the dry lake in the valley floor."

Witnesses said there was no storm in the area, though the sky was overcast and there had been light showers.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 13 Feb 1941: 8.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Joseph Raymond King

Just three weeks after the death of Dick Freeman in an air crash, Raymond, also from a prominent Winamac family, excelled in basketball and graduated from Indiana University, died in an air crash.

Born: 11/21/1917

Entered: 7/23/1940

Branch,SN,Rank: USAAC,15042892,Aviation Cadet

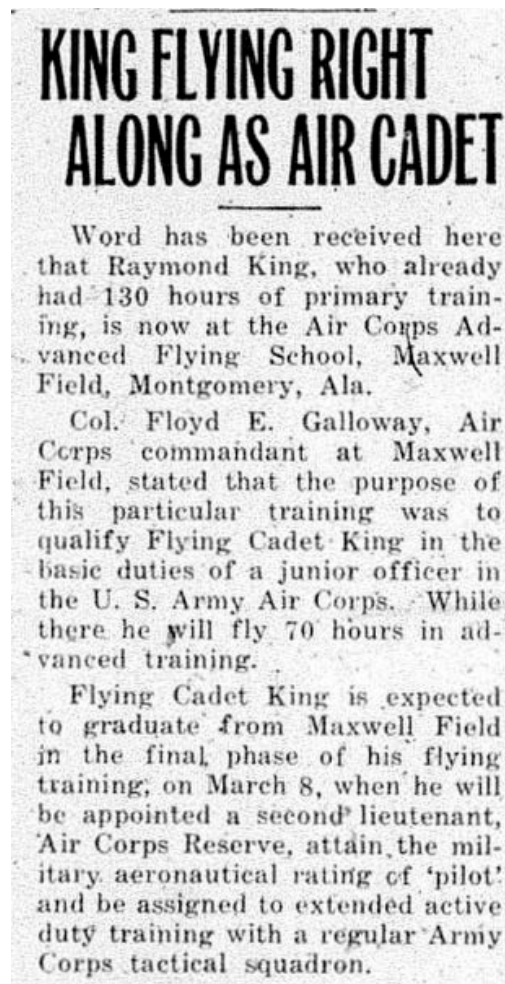
Died: 2/27/1941

Parents: Frank A. and Edith Phillips King

On 27 February 1941, Raymond King, 23, was killed when his plane crashed in a wooded area after disappearing in a cloud bank near Maxwell Field in Montgomery AL. His death followed the air crash death of Dick Freeman by only two weeks. He served 7 months. He was a resident of Winamac for most of his life. He was buried in the Winamac cemetery.



Raymond King (Collection of willija0379) - ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/58194306/person/180039070788/media/98813058-4132-44f8-9b85-026956232691/.



Winamac (IN) Republican 16 Jan 1941: 1.

Winamac Flying Cadet Missing in U. S. Army Plane

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 28.—(INS)—An army training plane, piloted by Cadet **Raymond J. King**, 23, of Winamac, Ind., is missing following a training routine flight yesterday afternoon, officials at the advance flying school at Maxwell field near Montgomery, announced today.

The cadet was last seen about 2 p. m. yesterday afternoon while returning from a routine training flight. The flight commander, Second Lieutenant F. X. Bradley, said that Cadet King's plane was one of three in a flight formation under his command.

As they passed over Prattville, about 8 or 10 miles west of Maxwell field, at an altitude of 2,500 feet he gave the signal to lose altitude preparatory to a landing at Maxwell field.

When the planes descended below the clouds, however, Cadet King's plane could not be located, he said.

The missing plane had sufficient gasoline to fly 800 miles, but Maxwell field authorities expressed the belief the plane had come down somewhere within 50 or 60 miles of the field.

Cadet King's nearest of kin was listed as a father, Frank A. King, of Winamac.

(Lafayette IN) Journal and Courier 28 Feb 1941: 1.
Webpage (newspapers.com).

Winamac Cadet Flier Loses Life In Plane Wreck

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1. (AP)—Pinned in wreckage of a training plane in which he disappeared through a cloud nearly 30 hours previously, the body of Flying Cadet J. **Raymond King**, 23, was found about ten miles west of Maxwell field late yesterday.

Capt. K. M. Landon, commander of the advanced training group, said the ship plunged nose down into a field surrounded by woods.

King, whose home was in Winamac, Ind., entered the advanced school at Maxwell field, Feb. 15, after being graduated from the basic school at nearby Gunter field here.

WAS STAR ATHLETE

WINAMAC, Ind., March 1—(AP)—Flying Cadet J. **Raymond King**, 23, killed in an airplane crash near Montgomery, Ala., was the son of Frank King of Winamac.

He played basketball at Winamac high school and, a pole vaulter, won two letters in track at Indiana university, where he was graduated last June with a bachelor of science degree.

He was a chemistry major in college. His senior year he was chapter president of Phi Kappa Psi social fraternity.

He went into the army air corps last August, took parliamentary instruction at Parks air school at St. Louis and was transferred in October to Maxwell field at Montgomery. He was due to get his second lieutenant's commission March 8.

Besides his parents, two sisters, Martha and Margaret, survive.

(Lafayette IN) Journal and Courier 1 Mar 1941: 1.
Webpage (newspapers.com).

PLANE CRASH FATAL TO WINAMAC CADET

**Funeral Services Held Here
for J. Raymond King,
Victim of Mishap Near
Army Training Field in
Alabama.**

With flags at half-staff in a community again saddened by the tragic death of one of its sons in an army air crash, the remains of Flying Cadet J. Raymond King were laid to rest Tuesday afternoon in the Winamac cemetery.

Scarce three weeks had elapsed since similar tribute was paid Captain Richard Freeman, also a native son who had given his life in the field of defense aviation, and the sorrow evinced by neighbors and friends in both fatalities was indeed sincere.

Dives from Cloud Bank.

Having all but completed his training at Maxwell Field, near Montgomery, Ala., Cadet King crashed to earth ten miles west of the field last Thursday afternoon, in a mishap the exact details of which will never be known.

The young man was piloting a training plane known as type BC-18, in a squadron of three ships under command of Lieut. F. X. Bradley. As the squadron dived into a bank of clouds at a height of 2500 feet, Lieut. Bradley lost sight of the plane piloted by King, who had been instructed to hold his course by keeping a specified distance from one wing of the lieutenant's plane.



J. RAYMOND KING

Crash from Low Altitude.

The assumption is that the clouds obscured King's vision of the lead plane, and that he went into a spin as he sought, without benefit of instruments, to right his ship from the dive. It was moving at an angle of about 60 degrees when it struck the earth, indicating that his attempts to level off were frustrated only by lack of altitude.

First word of the accident reached here Friday forenoon in the form of a telegram to the cadet's father, Frank H. King, from Col. A. L. Sneed, in command at Maxwell Field. The message stated that Raymond had been missing on a flying mission in the vicinity of the field since the preceding afternoon, and that search was being made to locate him.

In a phone conversation during the afternoon the colonel assured the father that more than fifty planes were being used in the search for the missing cadet. Friday night brought a message revealing discovery of the plane and the fatal result of the accident.

Pal Brings Body Home.

Remains of the young aviator reached here on Sunday in charge of Flying Cadet Robert Boyd, a co-student and personal friend of Raymond. The two were fraternity brothers at Indiana university, enlisted in the aviation corps at the same time, had training on the same fields, and both were in line for graduation next week end. Mr. Boyd's sister, Miss Alice Boyd of Kokomo, was Mr. King's fiancée. She is attending college in New York City.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist church, conducted by the Rev. O. L. Collier. Members of the American Legion from Winamac, Star City, Francesville and North Judson formed a military escort, which conducted final rites at the grave. There, also, the Rev. W. R. McClafflin as chaplain of the Winamac Legion post took from the casket the American flag which had draped it and presented the banner to the parents of the deceased flyer. A military gun salute was fired, and taps blown.

Student and Athlete.

Raymond was twenty-three years of age last November 21. He was graduated from the Winamac high school with the class of 1935, after having won stellar honors in basketball during his high school days. Later he entered Indiana university, where he was also well known in athletics, and was graduated with an A.B. in chemistry last June. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and served as president of the I. U. chapter during his senior year.

Enlisting in the army air corps last July, he spent ten weeks in a preliminary training school at East St. Louis, transferring to Maxwell Field in October. Graduation there this month would have carried an appointment as second lieutenant. He had put in the required number of hours in solo flying and held high standing on other necessary points.

Surviving, besides the parents, are two sisters, Martha and Margaret King.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 6 Mar 1941: 1.

Beloved Army Flier Laid to Rest by Classmates

Winamac lost a beloved and valiant son and the Army Air Corps a young aviator of much promise Thursday afternoon when Flying Cadet J. Raymond King plunged to his death in an army pursuit plane near Maxwell Field at Montgomery, Ala.

Young King was on the last lap of his training and would have been commissioned a lieutenant in the Air Corps this coming Saturday. His death, following exactly three weeks after that of Capt. Richard S. Freeman, was a sad shock to our community, and leaves Pulaski county with no flying representative in the Army Air Corps.

His father, Frank King, received word Friday afternoon that he was missing from a routine squadron flight and search was being made for him. At 10 o'clock that night he received the sad word that his body had been found in the wreckage of his plane about 10 miles from the Alabama flying field.

Body Arrived Sunday

The body, escorted by a flying companion, Robert Boyd of Kokomo, arrived here on the afternoon train Sunday, and was taken to the Fry & Lange funeral home, where it reposed until the hour of the service.

The deceased, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank King of Winamac, was born in Gary, November 21, 1917, and came to this community a few years later. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the local school from which he graduated in 1935. In 1936 he entered Indiana university, from which he graduated last June. On July 23 he enlisted in the Army



J. RAYMOND KING

Air Corps as a flying cadet. During his high school days here he was a mainstay of the basketball and track teams. At Indiana, where he was an outstanding student, he starred in track competition. There he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, serving as its president during his senior year.

He is survived by the mother and father and two sisters, Margaret and Martha.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church with Rev. Otis L. Collier officiating. The body was escorted to the church and from thence to the cemetery by the American Legion. The Legion conducted the grave services, with presentation of the flag by Rev. W. R. McClafflin.

A BRAVE YOUTH KNOWS THE TRUTH

Raymond King came home Sunday.

He was met at the train by hundred of sad friends, who had looked forward to his coming in the uniform of an officer in his country's flying corps.

A clean, brave, likeable lad, his span of life, in years, was brief. But, he had lived life to its fullest. In his short 23 years he had been more places, seen more people and experienced more thrills than many a middle-aged man.

Words can not console his parents and sisters in the loss of their one and only son and brother. Only time can heal, but not efface, their wounds. Hundreds in this community have tried to express to the family their feeling of loss — other hundreds have been too deeply touched to call on the family personally.

The hearts of our community go out to the Kings in this, their hour of sorrow.

Classmates Assist in Rites

His classmates of Winamac high school helped in the last sad rites, pallbearers being Vincent Shank, Bert Holmes, Allen Dilts, George Ewing, David Roudebush, and Philip Green, president of Indiana university chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi. Flower bearers were his girl classmates—Mary Elizabeth Stalker, Ruth Pearson, Winifred Knarr Kruger, Olga Kopkey Russell, Freida Nimz, Eloise Reynolds Lindesmith, Mary Charlotte Fritz and Dorothy Lebe.

The Methodist church was filled to overflowing during the hour of the service with relatives, Legionnaires, classmates, fraternity brothers and friends. The church was a mass of beautiful flowers.

Winamac (IN) Republican 6 Mar 1941: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Dean Walter Cooper

Dean, an Aviation Cadet, died during takeoff/landing training. As he prepared for another take-off, another cadet's plane collided with Dean's plane during the former's landing.

Born: 1/2/1920

Entered: 3/17/1941


Branch,SN,Rank: USAAC,15062191,AviationCadet

Died: 5/8/1941

Parents: Walter Jackson and Iva B. Clark Cooper

On 8 May 1941, Dean Cooper, 21, was killed in a collision with another plane during a training exercise in Missouri. He served for less than 2 months. His mother was from Winamac. He was buried in Logansport.

CRASH VICTIM



Flying Cadet **Dean** **Walter Cooper**, La Fayette, Ind., who was killed Friday, in the first fatal accident to occur at the Air Corps Training Detachment since its opening in September.

Cadet Killed In Collision Of Two Planes

One flying cadet was killed almost instantly and another hurt, Friday at 9:15 a. m. in a collision of Army planes at the auxiliary field of the Air Corps Training Detachment eight miles north of Sikeston.

Dean **Walter Cooper**, 21, La-fayette, Ind., was killed in the mishap. Reed Cody Owens, Praise, Ky., sustained lacerations and bruises, but was not critically injured. Cadet Owens was taken to the Sikeston General Hospital.

The crash occurred as Owens was bringing his Army Stearman training plane into the field in landing. The craft struck the plane, piloted by Cooper, which had just landed, from the rear and side.

Capt. C. B. Root, commanding officer at the detachment, reported that both planes were on the ground when the collision occurred. He explained that Owens' vision was obscured by a "blind spot," the wings of the craft piloted by the Kentuckian, and that he did not see Cooper's plane below him as he came down. Flying Cadet Cooper's ship was not in motion at the time of the crash.

Although the craft was damaged, Captain Root said that both could be repaired. The accident was the first to result in a fatality since the opening of the Detachment seven months ago and occurred in full view of instructors and other cadets at the field.

Cadet Cooper had been due to graduate May 30. He had attended Purdue University at LaFayette prior to entrance in the Air Corps and assignment to the primary training field in Sikeston. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Cooper of LaFayette, who had visited him here over the Easter week end, stopping at the Homestead Hotel.

Both flyers figuring in the crash had arrived here March 19, were members of the advanced class and had approximately 40 hours of flying instruction since coming here.

The body of Cooper was removed to the Albritton Undertaking Company.

Army officers at the detachment will make a routine investigation of the death and the accident and file reports to superiors.

Coroner Clyde Poe of Oran, came to Sikeston to investigate the crash, but returned an informal verdict of accidental death without empaneling a jury for an inquest.

The body of Cadet Cooper was sent by train to La Fayette Saturday morning.

Young Owens, who also was found to have sustained a fractured elbow, was taken from the hospital to Jefferson Barracks, as part of Army routine, Saturday.

Sikeston (MO) Standard 13 May 1941: 9.

1941: Preparing for War – The Dead

Galen Winston Albright

Galen, along with his buddy, Wilfred, enlisted together and a year later died together on the USS Arizona during the Pearl Harbor attack.

Born: 1/3/1922

Entered: 10/17/1940?

Branch,SN,Rank: USN,2916575,S1c

Medal: Purple Heart

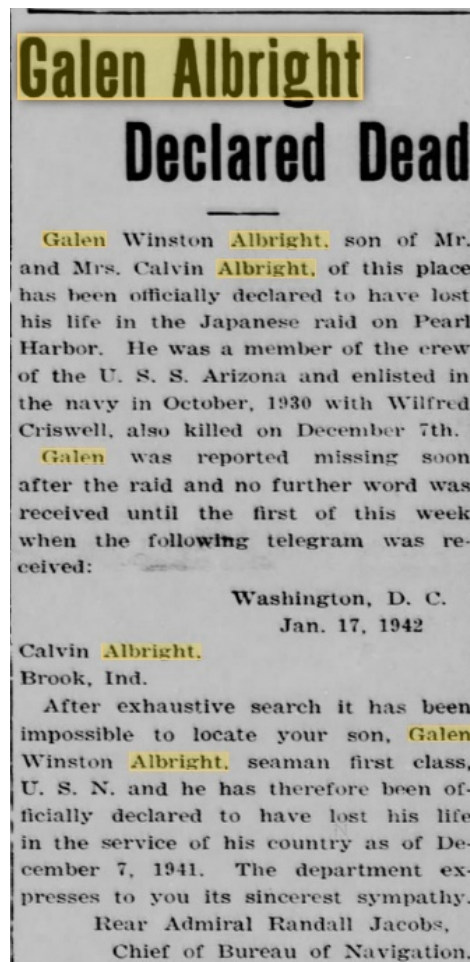
Died: 12/7/1941

Parents: Calvin Delton and Amy E Funk Albright

On 7 December 1941, Galen Albright, 19, was lost when his ship, USS Arizona, was bombed in Pearl Harbor. He served for 14 months, including in the Pacific war zone. He was awarded the Purple Heart. He was born in Francesville. He was memorialized at the USS Arizona Memorial, Honolulu Memorial.



Galen Albright (Collection of Tom.Burgdorf)
findagrave.com/memorial/56113889/galen-winston-albright#view-photo=145046017



The Brook (IN) Reporter 22 Jan 1942: 1.
Website (newspapers.com).

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

William Marshall "Marshall" Petrey

Although listed on the "In Memorium" plaque on the local courthouse lawn, Marshall Petrey was a resident of Pulaski County, Kentucky, and his connection to Pulaski County is limited to his Army enlistment record. Perhaps he was employed in Pulaski County, Indiana, at the time of his enlistment.

Born: 1/4/1918

Entered: 1/16/1941

Branch,SN,Rank: USA,20524232,PFC

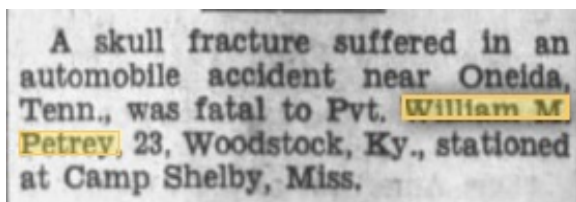
Died: 12/13/1941

Parents: Rosa M. "Rosie" Smiley (Roscoe David[deceased]) Petrey (Berrymon Sylvester) Dobbs

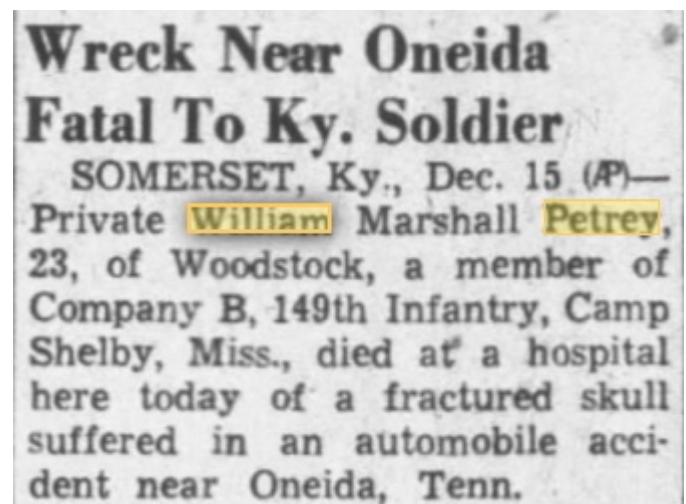
On 13 December 1941, Marshall Petrey, 23, was killed in an auto accident near Oneida TN. He served 11 months. His only known connection to Pulaski County, Indiana was his Enlistment record. The Pulaski Kentucky town of Woodstock was his birthplace and residence in 1940. He was buried in Woodstock KY.



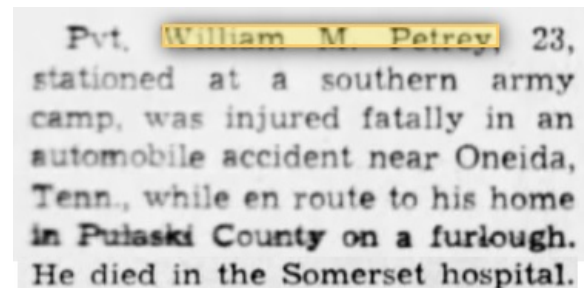
Hattiesburg (MS) American 15 Dec 1941: 12.
Webpage (newspapers.com).



Paducah (KY) Sun-Democrat 16 Dec 1941: 12.
Webpage (newspapers.com).



Knoxville (TN) Journal 16 Dec: 1941: 10.
Webpage (newspapers.com).



(Louisville KY) Courier-Journal 21 Dec 1941: 42.
Webpage (newspapers.com).

1941: Preparing for War – War Stories

The first story relates to the first of Our Boys leaving for their pre-induction physicals. There are also three stories related to locals enduring the Pearl Harbor attack. One of the local Draft Board members resigned to enlist. And we learn details about some of our boys.

The Draft (Part II)

Pre-induction physicals increased substantially in 1941, but not all passed.

One in five of the 1,277 men appearing in mid-January 1941 at Fort Benjamin Harrison (south of Indianapolis, IN) and Louisville, KY, failed their pre-induction physical examination. Regarding failing physicals in Indiana, the most common cause was missing or defective teeth (about 20%). That was followed by nervous, mental, or emotional disturbances (about 10%). Other leading causes for rejection were heart disease, hernia, and vision. Others had hearing, respiration, and joint problems. Six even had tuberculosis, and three had venereal disease.

In early February of 1941, the first fifteen boys from Pulaski County left Winamac for their pre-induction physicals. Three were rejected.

A second Draft registration was held on 1 July 1941 for those who hadn't registered or had become 21 since the first Draft registration. A second lottery followed on 17 July 1941.

In the eleven months before the surprise attack on the US Naval installation at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, about 120 of Our Boys volunteered or were drafted. More often than not, it was less a patriotic act than a chance for a job or an adventure.

Two days after the Sunday Pearl Harbor attack, four of Our Boys volunteered. Three were underage and sent back to their parents for permission. Two days later, another 28 of Our Boys volunteered, but only 14 passed the pre-induction physical.

Before Pearl Harbor, conscription was for a one-year training term. When war was declared, those in or entering the armed forces were in service for the duration of the war.

In 1942, the age range would widen to include men between the ages of 18 and 37.

A third Draft registration was held on 16 February 1942 for those who became 21 after the second Draft registration. A third lottery followed on 17 March 1942.

There were a handful already in the service before 1941. About 300 entered the service in 1941 before Pearl Harbor. Another 700 of Our Boys entered in 1942. To most, military service seemed inevitable. It was up to each man to decide whether to volunteer or wait and see if his "number came up" in the months or years to come. Over 450 entered in 1943, almost 300 in 1944, and about 400 in 1945.

Four additional Draft registrations were held. In 1942, men aged 45 to 65 were asked to register, not for conscription, but to assess the manpower resources for national service. Two Draft registrations were conducted to identify men who had reached the age of 18 in 1942. In

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

1943, men living abroad were required to register. No lottery was held for any of these registrations.

While the draft continued throughout the war, it is expected that most men volunteered as the war news became more frequent as the months passed.

Rookies Find Army One Big Blow After Another as Lives Are Regulated by Bugle Calls.

When he enters the army, the rookie's life will be regulated by a series of bugle calls. The following schedule, which begins an hour earlier in summer, covers the more important week-day calls. On Sundays, the army is permitted to sleep an extra half hour, and to hold religious services at 10:30 a.m.

Bugle Call	Time
Reveille	6:30 a.m.
Mess Call (breakfast)	7:15 a.m.
Assembly (for drill)	8:00 a.m.
Recall	11:30 a.m.
Mess Call (lunch)	12:00 noon
Fatigue Call (back to duty)	12:50 p.m.
Recall from Fatigue	4:30 p.m.
Retreat (lowering of flag)	4:40 p.m.
Mess Call (supper) ..(after above)	
Tattoo (no more noises) ..	9:00 p.m.
Taps (lights out)	11:00 p.m.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 23 Jan 1941: 2.

Draftee Rejection Causes Headed by Defective Teeth

Efforts of the army to exclude from service men who would be unable to adapt themselves to military life because of mental and personality defects were seen in a report of "causes for rejections" issued by State Selective Service Headquarters.

Out of 1277 Indiana youths who appeared at the Induction Centers at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Louisville, Ky., between January 14 and 22, twenty-nine were rejected by army examining physicians because of nervous, mental and emotional disturbances, the second most frequent cause for rejection.

As in the first call for manpower last November, insufficient teeth was first on the list of causes for rejection. So far on the present call, fifty-seven selectees have been turned down because of failure to meet dental requirements.

Total rejections to date number 235 out of 1277 men delivered.

Other important causes which have disqualified selectees include: Heart disease, twenty-eight; hernia, twenty-seven; defective vision, twenty-seven; defective hearing, twelve; respiratory and nasal diseases and defects, ten; tuberculosis, six; painful flat feet and other defects of the feet, eight; defects of bones and joints, six; underweight, two. Only three men were turned down because of venereal diseases.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 30 Jan 1941: 8.

DRAFT SELECTEES TO LEAVE FRIDAY

Fifteen Volunteers Will Depart for Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The first sizeable contingent of selective service conscriptees to be drawn from Pulaski county will leave Winamac tomorrow (Friday) morning for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, for induction into the nation's military forces.

Fifteen volunteers from all parts of the county will make up the group which fills the January quota assigned to the local board. The county's only previous quota was for one man, which was filled by Alfred Rater of Ripley last November.

A special bus will take the selectees to Fort Harrison, and will pick up a group at Knox previous to its arrival here about 9 o'clock. No further stops will be made between Winamac and Indianapolis. The young men coming from this county will camp at the local board office on South Monticello street, where the bus will pick them up.

To Have Physical Tests.

Following their arrival at the induction center about noon, the young men will undergo physical examinations, and all who pass will be inducted into the United States army. If any replacements are necessary, the local board has a reserve of nine additional volunteers it can call upon for the purpose.

Twenty-five more questionnaires were mailed to county registrants today (Thursday) bringing the total number issued to 250. The blanks issued went to men whose order numbers are between 225 and 250.

Ralph Richard Clark of Lawton is the latest registrant to volunteer for the service.

Young men leaving Friday for their year of military training are:

Robert Leon Fisher, Monterey; Charles Lewis Hansell, Winamac; Ernest Marion Manning, Francesville; Edward Rassmus Nielson, Cass Twp.; Ivan Derwood Poole, Star City.

Noble Edward Walther, Monterey; Gerald E. Timm, Medaryville; Dale Elbert Good, Beaver Twp.; Darl Leonard Good, Beaver Twp.; Robert William Berger, Indian Creek Twp.

John William McLaughlin, Winamac; Richard Harmon Utterback, Beaver Twp.; Eugene Lyle Page, Winamac; George Edward Loving, Medaryville; Carl Albert White, Beaver Twp.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 30 Jan 1941: 1.

1941: Preparing for War – War Stories

15 MEN TO LEAVE FOR CAMP FRIDAY

**FIRST DRAFT CONTINGENT
TO FORT HARRISON
IN SPECIAL BUS
AT 9:10**

The first contingent of Pulaski county men to enter military service under the selective service act will leave here Friday morning at 9:10 for Fort Benjamin Harrison near Indianapolis.

A special bus will pick up the fifteen men at the selective service headquarters near the Court House at that time and along with thirteen men from Starke county they will reach the fort about noon time for their first round of army chow.

The men, all volunteers, who have been ordered to report at draft headquarters at 7:30 Friday morning are:

Gerald E. Timm.
Robert Leon Fisher.
Charles Lewis Hansell.
Ernest Marion Manning.
Edward Rasmus Nielsen.
Ivan Derwood Poole.
Noble Edward Walther.
Dale Elbert Good.
Darl Leonard Good.
Robert William Berger.
John William McLaughlin.
Richard Harmon Utterback.
Eugene Lyle Page.
George Edward Loving.
Carl Albert White.

In addition to the 15 men leaving Friday, five others have volunteered and will be held in reserve as replacements should any of the first 15 fail to pass their tests at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Those in reserve are:

Arno Ceral Elleman, Donald Everett Warne, Willis Bernie Poor, Robert Emil Strasser and Albert Henry Hartmann.

Other volunteers to date are: Frederick Ronald Greer, Ralph Richard Clark and Harold Kenneth Peterson.

Loran Warner, secretary of the Pulaski County Selective Service Board, states that he expects a call for five more men to go to the fort February 10.

Winamac (IN) Republican 30 Jan 1941: 1.

County Selectees Meet for Departure to Fort Benjamin Harrison



The fifteen young men who voluntarily filled Pulaski county's January selective service quota are shown above at the board office in Winamac, where they convened Friday morning before departing for Fort Benjamin Harrison.

In the group, left to right, are: Darl Good, Gerald Timm, Edward Nielson, Ernest Manning, Robert Fisher, John McLaughlin, Charles Hansell, Robert Berger, Ivan Poole, Noble Walther, Dale Good, Richard Utterback, George Loving, Eugene Page and Carl White. Members

of the county selective service board, Dan Kelly, Carl Felker and Millard Crane, and the board secretary, Loran Warner, stand in the background.

A number of friends and relatives gathered at the service headquarters Friday morning to see the fifteen selectees off. In a brief ceremony before their departure, H. W. McDowell, secretary of the Pulaski county draft board during the World war, spoke to the group.

Darl Good was appointed by the service board as contingent leader during the trip to Fort Harrison, and Edward Nielson deputy leader.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 6 Feb 1941: 1.

Volunteers Will Replace Three Local Selectees

Of the fifteen Pulaski county young men who were sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison last Friday as the county's January selective service quota, three failed to pass the army physical examination and the local board has been advised to furnish three replacements.

Those rejected are Charles Hansell of Winamac, Ernest Manning of Francesville and Robert Berger of Indian Creek township. All three were volunteers, and their places will be taken by volunteers.

Replacements Named.

Arno Elleman of Ripley, Robert Strasser of Winamac and Donald Warne of Star City, the replacements, will report at Fort Harrison next Tuesday. They will leave Winamac by bus at 7:15 a.m.

During the week, twenty-five additional questionnaires have been issued, the blanks going to registrants whose order numbers are between 251 and 275.

Meanwhile, three more youths have volunteered for their year of military training. They are Harold Peterson of Tippecanoe township, Robert Hanson of Van Buren township, and Hillis Dockerty, a White county registrant who transferred to the local board.

Amos Bailey, a registrant here, has asked to be entrained from Goodloe, Ky.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 6 Feb 1941: 1.

Elleman, Warne, Strasser To Replace Rejected Men

Of the 15 men sent from here to Fort Benjamin Harrison Friday for induction into military service under the selective service act, three were rejected. They were: Charles Lewis Hansell of Winamac, Ernest Marion Manning of near Medaryville and Robert William Berger of near Pulaski.

Arno Ceral Elleman; Donald Everett Warne and Robert Emil Strasser, all volunteers, will leave here at 7:15 Tuesday morning for the fort as replacements for these men.

Hillis Dockerty and Robert Hanson volunteered for service Monday, but have not undergone any of their examinations as yet.

To date the Pulaski County Selective Service Board has sent out 275 questionnaires, and expect to send out more in the near future to those whose numbers are coming up soon.

Winamac (IN) Republican 6 Feb 1941: 1.

Service Board Explains Order Number System

There are probably many young men in Pulaski county who do not yet know their correct selective service order number, it was learned at the office of Pulaski county board this week.

Loran Warner, clerk of the board, reported that registrants are still coming to the local board, not knowing how order numbers were assigned, and who believe that their own number is much higher than it actually is.

The confusion resulted from the fact that many more numbers were drawn in the national lottery last October than there were registrants in the local board.

Over 9000 numbers were drawn out of the famous gold fish bowl, but there are only 1314 men registered at the board here. All numbers between 1315 and 9000 were simply not considered in assigning local order numbers.

The first two numbers drawn—158 and 192—were given order numbers one and two. However the third number drawn was 8239. No one had this high a number at the local board, so it was simply crossed off the list.

It was not until the nineteenth number was drawn that the local board was able to assign order number three. As a matter of fact, out of the first fifty numbers picked in the national lottery, only five could be used.

If anybody has any doubt about his own order number, he is advised that he can easily find out by stopping in at the local board office on South Monticello street.

Additional county registrants who have volunteered for selective service include Paul Katschke of Denham, Clifford Nichols of Winamac and Harry Charles Smith of Van Buren township.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 20 Feb 1941: 4.

Nurses Register for Possible Defense Duty

With 4000 nurses having already responded, the effort to "catalogue" all available skilled nursing service in the state for possible co-operation with national defense plans is gaining headway, the U. S. Public Health Service reports.

Questionnaires are being mailed to all of the 10,000 known licensed nurses in Indiana, the purpose of such an inventory being to determine their special attainments and their availability for full or part time nursing service in their respective communities in case a need may arise. Similar surveys are being conducted in all other states.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 6 Mar 1941: 8.

PEOPLE AT WORK

No. 121



This picture of the Pulaski County Selective Service Board was snapped by Photographer Gifford at headquarters on Monticello street. Seated at the table are the board members—Millard Crane on the left, Carl Felker in the center, and Dan Kelly on the right. Standing are Loran Warner, clerk of the board, on the left, and Dr. H. J. Halleck, medical examiner, on the right.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 17 Apr 1941: 1.

Youths Now Twenty-One To Register for Draft

Every man in Pulaski county who will reach his twenty-first birthday by midnight, July 1, 1941, and who has not previously registered, must register with his local Selective Service Board on Tuesday, July 1.

The only exceptions are those now in the armed forces and certain representatives of foreign governments. Aliens, as well as American citizens, who are twenty-one years old on July 1, must be registered. Special registrars will be provided to register men who cannot appear before the local board because of illness or other incapacity.

The local registration will be conducted between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. at the board office on Front street in Winamac, east of the Isis theatre.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 19 Jun 1941: 1.

Youths 21 Must Register Tuesday; 20 Leave for Army Saturday

Twenty men will leave Winamac at eight o'clock Saturday morning to fulfill Pulaski county's quota in the tenth state draft call. The group will go by special bus to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, for final physical examination and induction in the army.

Those leaving are:

John J. Engels and Harold Staffeldt, volunteers; Paul Wesley Liming, Oris E. Vanscoyk, Roy W. Griffith, Kenneth Hasler, Paul Q. Zellers, Basil Gilsinger, William S. Huddleston, Richard Fagner, Ronald L. Thomas, Woodrow Wilson Utterback.

Virgil Von Tobel, Marion Wilbert Galbreath, Edward F. Good, Ralph Buck, Eugene W. Engels, Earl Edward Fitz, Byron O. Winter, Theodore Wallace.

This makes the seventh contingent to be inducted from this county. The next state call is announced for the first week in July but there will be no inductions from Pulaski county.

Plans have been completed for the registration on Tuesday, July 1, of all those men who have become 21 years of age since Oct. 16, 1940. The only exceptions are those now in the armed forces and certain representatives of foreign governments.

Local draft officials will take care of all registrants at the new draft headquarters, southwest corner Pearl and Front streets, from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesday, July 1. Between 85 and 90 men are expected to appear. Registration will also be arranged at the Medaryville CCC camp for men working there.

Aliens, as well as American citizens, who are 21 years old must register. Every man subject to registration who is an inmate of an asylum, jail, penitentiary, reformatory or similar institution on July 1, is required to register on the day he leaves the institution.

Winamac (IN) Republican 26 Jun 1941: 1.

Service Board Is Exonerated

At a meeting held Tuesday evening at the office of the Pulaski County Selective Service headquarters, Major Bayard Shumate was in charge of interviews with several persons with regard to a matter of gossip surrounding classifications made by the Pulaski county board.

Five subpoenas, signed by Carl H. Felker, chairman of the local board, were served by State Policeman George Pinsak. The persons appearing were interviewed by Major Shumate in conformance with the policy of the state and national headquarters to pin down the truth or falsehood of stories which might involve the integrity of any local board.

It developed that no foundation could be established for the stories. It is stated by State Selective Service Headquarters officials that a consistent effort is being made to maintain the morale of the selective service and to eliminate any subversive criticism which might be made by irresponsible people.

Winamac (IN) Republican 4 Sep 1941: 1.

Army officials have evidence that leads them to believe that many prospective draftees are disqualifying themselves from military service by purposely catching venereal diseases.

Winamac (IN) Republican 4 Sep 1941: 6.

SELECTIVE SERVICE NOW ONE YEAR OLD

Pulaski County Supplies 87 Men Under Military Training Program

A year ago today, on October 16, 1940, the Selective Service organization got under way locally as 1270 Pulaski county men filed to designated centers and registered for possible military service.

Since that time this county has supplied through the Selective Service eighty-seven men to the U. S. army in a series of calls that have ranged in size from the original one man quota on November 27 to thirty-eight men on April 16. Fifteen additional men have been sent to reception centers, but were rejected because of physical defects.

Registrants Total 1397.

The total number of local registrants now stands at 1397, which includes sixty-nine youths who reached twenty-one years of age between October 16 and July 1.

Including four registrants who will enter training next Friday, the county men who have been "drafted" for service were drawn from order numbers below 497. A few registrants with order numbers above the 497 have volunteered.

Since the registration last year, the age limit for selectees to be inducted has been lowered from 35 to 28, thus putting on a deferred list approximately half of the original registrants. Some county men who are over twenty-eight years of age, but who were inducted before the age limit change, have been discharged from the army and returned home.

Names New Groups.

As announced by the Pulaski county Selective Service board, the following will make up the next contingent of selectees from this county: Joseph Chris Koebeke and Neil Vernon Erb, both of Francesville; Lawrence Frederick Bingham of South Bend, and Thomas Toralf Wallin, formerly of the Winamac vicinity. The quartet will leave from the local board office next Friday, October 24, for the reception center at Fort Harrison.

Don A. Wirick of Star City, a volunteer selectee who entered the army October 6, has been assigned to the Inf. Rep. Tng. Center at Camp Wolters, Texas.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 16 Oct 1941: 1.

Selective Service Year Old Today

On that memorable day, October 16, 1940, there were 1,309 men registered for the draft in Pulaski country. July 1, 1941, there were 69 young men registered in the county having become 21 in the nine months since the first registration. Making a total of 1,378 eligible for selection.

Of that number 84 have been inducted into service, and Friday morning, Oct. 24, four more will be sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis for induction. They are, Joseph Chris Koebeke, Lawrence Frederick Bingham, Neil Vernon Erb and Thomas Toralf Wallin.

When this reporter visited the local Selective Service headquarters for the above information he was directed to the bulletin board which contained information regarding the draftee's induction and his classification.

As provided by law all information regarding any registrant must be published on this board and any registrant has the right to stop in and read these bulletins. However, Loran Warner, local board secretary, stated "That while all of the registrants know this board is located at Selective Service headquarters, very few come in to see if their classification or name has been posted on it. If the registrant whose number is close to those just inducted would take the time to see if he is posted next in order, he would then know what the future holds in store for him."

It would seem that those about to be selected for the defense of their country would take the time to visit their Selective Service headquarters at least once a month to see what was what—especially those with a class A-1 rating.

Winamac (IN) Republican 16 Oct 1941: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Harold Verl "Fuzz" Rude

On his draft registration card, there was a reference to a tattoo of two heads marked "Avey and Fuzz" on the left bicep of Fuzz.

Born: 6/3/1920

Entered: 12/14/1943

Branch,SN,Rank: USA,35900933,PVT

Discharged: 11/10/1945

Died: 12/20/1982

Spouse: Avenell Stoner Rude

Parents: Newton Henry and Geneva Cyrena Depoy Rude



Pvt. Harold V. Rude, son of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Rude of the Winamac vicinity, in the armored division. His wife lives in Winamac.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 20 Jul 1944: 1.

1941: Preparing for War – War Stories

PULASKI 51-131
REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER S-66	1. NAME (Print) Harold Vearl Rude			ORDER NUMBER S-586
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) Winamac Monroe twp. Pulaski Indiana				
3. MAILING ADDRESS Same				
4. TELEPHONE None	5. AGE IN YEARS 21	6. PLACE OF BIRTH Pulaski Co. Indiana	7. OCCUPATION Ironsmith	
8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. Geneva Rude Rfd 1, Winamac, Indiana				
9. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Dates & Rogers Const. Co., Kingsbury, Indiana				
10. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Kingsbury, Ind.				
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE. <i>Harold Vearl Rude</i>				

D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 6-9-41) (over) 16-21630

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT					
RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION		
White	5-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	Sallow		
	EYES	HAIR	Light		
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Ruddy		
	Gray	Red	Dark		
Oriental	Hazel	Brown	Freckled		
	Brown	Black	Light brown		
Indian	Black	Gray	Dark brown		
		Bald	Black		
Filipino					

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification.....
Tatoo on left arm above elbow- two beads with names Avev and Buzz scar inside right arm at elbow

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

for [Signature]
(Signature of registrar)

Registrar for Local Board **Pulaski, Indiana**
(Number) (City or county) (State)

Date of registration **July 1, 1941.**

PULASKI COUNTY LOCAL BOARD
JUL 1- 1941
 Corner Pearl & Front Sts.
 WINAMAC, INDIANA OF LOCAL BOARD (66-1)

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-21630

U.S. World War II Draft Cards 1 Jul 1941. Website (ancestry.com).

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Donald Rex "Don" Duggleby

In high school, Don wrote an essay on the U.S.S. Indiana.

Born: 3/6/1924

Entered: 11/23/1942

Branch,SN,Rank: USRC,15304284,PVT

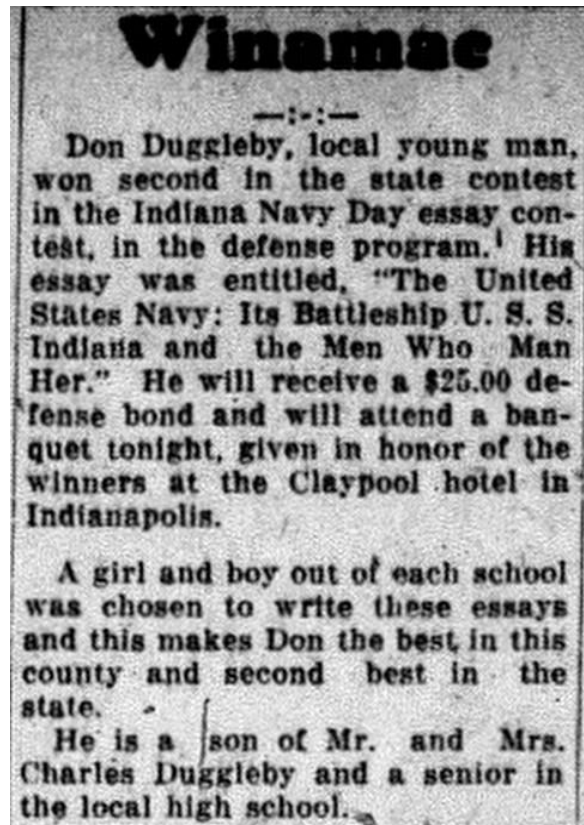
Discharged:

Died: 8/11/2010

Parents: Jeannie Sage (Charles Garrett[deceased])Duggleby



Don Duggleby (Collection of Dan Stuart) - ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/78514545/person/40385935687/media/b9081f1d-2dec-405a-bf89-1b95c40b94fb.



Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune 27 Oct 1941: 6.

The United States Navy; The Battleship U. S. S. Indiana and the Men who Man Her

(Prize essay by Don Duggleby, Winamac High School Senior.)

Men are the making of our navy—men who are capable of protecting America against invasion at all times. As high school graduates, many enlisted to receive the esteemed training acquired by sailors. They may specialize in a practical trade which will be an asset in later life.

Every sailor must know his "beans" as well as eat them, for each phase of his training forms a link in the chain of preparedness. The navy is a mecca for the youth of America where they are joined together in a fellowship unparalleled in similar organizations.

Uncle Sam is not only preparing men, but has caused the shipbuilding industry to flower into full bloom. Sprouting twenty-six craft in the month of September, the yards will gain momentum in production until our navy is foremost among nations.

Is Third U.S.S. Indiana.

Built along the graceful lines of her sister ships now in commission—South Dakota, Washington, and North Carolina—is a new battleship ready a full month ahead of

schedule. Pride of the Hoosiers, the third dreadnaught entitled "U. S. S. Indiana" will be launched on November 19th from the yards at Newport News, Virginia, by Governor Schricker's daughter, Mrs. Lewis C. Robbins.

This "Indiana" far exceeds the potentiality of the first, which was the initial success in the field of battleships. Authorized in 1890, the first ship was launched at Philadelphia in '93, due for much active service. Her first commander was "Fighting Bob" Evans, destined to be in command of the Atlantic fleet, and to lead sixteen battleships and other vessels on a world cruise in 1907.

Under Captain Henry Taylor she played an important role in the historic battle of Santiago de Cuba, where Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet was totally demolished.

After she had been recommissioned under Captain Edward Taussig, and had had an interesting chapter in the training of "mid-dies," at Annapolis, the "Indiana" was sunk in 1920 as an experimental target ship for the first air bombing tests, under water fire bombs, and long range guns.

Second Ship Scrapped.

The second "Indiana" was scrapped without scrapping an enemy, for the Washington arms conference guillotined its contract. However, if the program had been carried out, the United States would have been the leading sea power.

Now the third, and therefore the charmed, "Indiana" will conduct a noble career. Possessing a speed of twenty-seven knots, its seven hundred feet will traverse many seas; its extreme width is only two feet less than the 110 feet width of the Panama Canal. More than 115,000 horsepower is generated from its engines, and oil-fired boilers propel the 35,000 ton dreadnaught. Besides ample armaments like nine sixteen inch guns, twenty-five inch and weapons of smaller calibre, three aircraft will be aboard.

The crew of the first "Indiana" consisted of thirty-four officers and a crew of 614 enlisted men, but the latest will require fifty-eight officers and 1,300 enlisted men to man her. These will be men who know the sea and will keep our shores free . . . they will do their work with undying valor.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 30 Oct 1941: 8.

State Soon to Have Namesake On High Seas

Keeping pace with the ever increasing tempo of the national defense program is construction work on the mammoth new 35,000 ton battleship, the USS Indiana, third ship to bear the name of the Hoosier state.

With the launching date set for December 19 of this year, officials of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., report no let up in the production schedule to prepare the giant ship for that date. Secretary of Navy Knox has selected Mrs. Lewis C. Robbins, daughter of the Honorable Henry F. Schricker, Governor of the State of Indiana, and Mrs. Schricker, to serve as sponsor and to perform the launching rites.

In comparison with the new Indiana, the first ship to bear that name was of 10,288 tons and was launched February 28, 1893. Capt. Robley D. (Fighting Bob) Evans was the ship's first commanding officer. The ship saw service in the Spanish-American war and as a training ship. The second vessel to bear the name of the Hoosier state was under construction at the time of the Washington Arms Conference and was never completed.

Three sister ships of the new Indiana, the USS South Dakota, USS Washington, and USS North Carolina, already have been commissioned.

Ray Smith, secretary to Governor Schricker, reports that plans are now under consideration to take an official party to the launching ceremonies.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 18 Sep 1941: 6.



USS Indiana (USN photo # NH 52662a) - Naval Historical Center.

1941: Preparing for War – War Stories

Oris Eathen Vanscoyk

Oris wrote home that his foot was shot off during a morning medical drill, but it healed by chowtime, and he was able to go on guard duty at 9:30 pm.

Born: 8/14/1917

Entered: 6/29/1941

Branch,SN,Rank: USA,35163070,TEC4

Discharged: 10/4/1945

Died: 7/10/1983

Parents: Leo Archer and Leona E. Hahn Vanscoyk

<p style="text-align: center;">News From Our Boys</p> <p>Mrs. Leo Vanscoyk of Beaver township received the following letter recently from her son Oris who is in the Medical Corps stationed at Camp Lee, Va.:</p> <p>Dear Mother:</p> <p>We had a hard battle today. I was put on the front line and I got my foot shot off the first thing. The company first aid men found me and dressed my wound and hid me in the bushes until the litter bearers found me. They took me to the first aid station. I lay on my litter for about two hours with my foot hurting something terrible. We had so many men who were shot in the middle and who had serious fractures that I was overlooked until these more serious cases were taken care of. Finally the doctor redressed my wound, the clerk filled out my claim for a pension, and then I was ready to be shipped back to the clearing station and from there to the hospital.</p>	<p>My foot healed up by chow time and I took my place in the forwarding department this afternoon. I am glad my foot got well because I am going on guard duty at 9:30 p. m. and I will do quite a lot of walking.</p> <p>We had troop review yesterday. The colonel and several other high officials had each company march past them; of course the band led. We went through several ceremonies which would be hard to describe. We have this review about every week and of course we must look our best.</p> <p>The twenty-eight year old men and over get out of the service Saturday. Marion Galbreath is one of them.</p> <p>It won't be long now until my address will be changed. I don't have the least idea what it will be changed to yet and I won't until a day or so before I leave. We are all in a hurry to get moved and settled in our permanent station.</p> <p>I got ten letters last week. I believe my friends have begun to realize that I am in the Army.</p> <p>This is about all I can think of at present so I will sign off.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Oris</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Republican is always glad to publish letters of general interest from our boys in the service.</p>
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Winamac (IN) Republican 19 Oct 1941: 8.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Richard Arden "Barney" Strasser

A few days before the Pearl Harbor attack, while working as a guard at the nearby Ordnance Plant, where ammunition is manufactured, Barney accidentally shot himself.

Born: 12/24/1918

Entered: 4/10/1944?

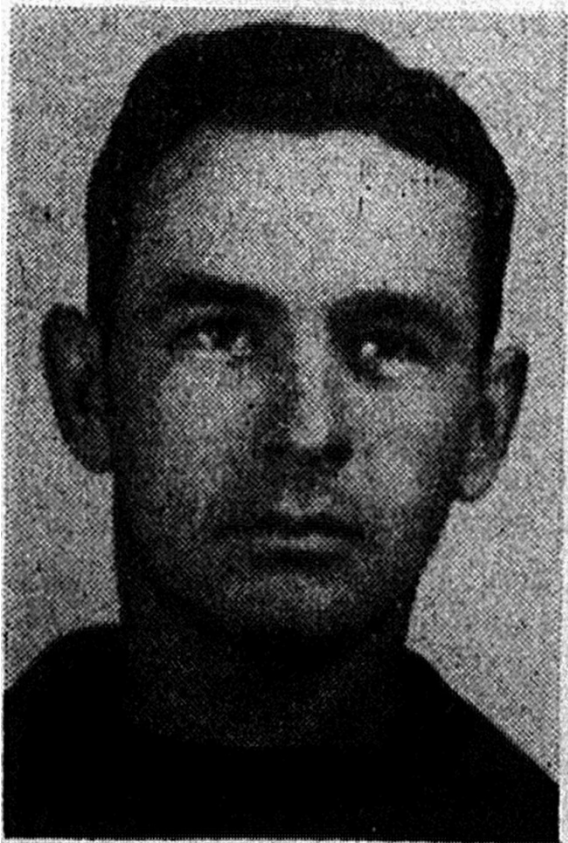
Branch,SN,Rank: USN,,S1

Discharged:

Died: 11/28/1997

Spouse: Dorothy Delight Haring Strasser

Parents: Oscar Edwin and Verda Winona Davis Strasser



S 1/c Richard Strasser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Strasser of Winamac, with torpedo boat company in Philippines. His wife lives in Winamac.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 4 Oct 1945: 1

Barney Has Close Call

Barney Strasser had a close call Thursday night when a bullet from an accidentally discharged pistol caused a six-inch wound just below his left shoulder blade. The accident happened at the Kingsbury ordnance plant, where Barney has been employed for the past two months as a guard.

The sergeant of the guard had driven up in a truck and asked Barney to get into the vehicle for a talk. In some manner the 38-caliber pistol dropped from his pocket to the floor of the truck and was discharged. He was rushed to the plant hospital, where the wound was cut open and dressed. Fortunately the bullet struck no bones and Barney is able to be about his duties again, although he dreads seeing back-slapping friends approach.

Winamac (IN) Republican 11 Dec 1941: 1.

1941: Preparing for War – War Stories

7 December 1941 – Pearl Harbor

The two-hour attack on the military installation at Pearl Harbor and the city of Honolulu by the Japanese bombers started at 7:55 Sunday morning, 7 Dec 1941. In Pulaski County, it was nearly noon.

Explosions could be heard in the broadcast from the Honolulu radio station, KGU, which was being transmitted to NBC in New York over telephone lines.

The competing daily newspapers of nearby Logansport were published on different schedules. The *Logansport Press* was published Tuesday through Sunday. The *Logansport Pharos-Tribune* was published Monday through Saturday. So, *Press* readers got their printed details Sunday evening, but *Pharos-Tribune* got theirs Monday morning.



Logansport (IN) Press 7 Dec 1941: 1.



Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune 8 Dec 1941: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

7 December 1941 – The Local Perspective

The competing weeklies in Pulaski County were both published on Thursday afternoon, so everyone already knew about the attack and declaration of war. True to their missions, the war news focused on local folks affected, particularly "Our Boys".

In newspaper issues after the attack on Pearl Harbor, there were concerns about local folks who might be in harm's way. The *Republican* reported that the status of four servicemen was unknown: Dale Fritz, William Ellis, Raymond C. Engle, and O.D. Salrin, stationed in Hawaii. In the *Democrat*, Hubert Bramble, Dale Fritz, William E. Ellis, Raymond C. Engle, Leonard A. Ward, Roy V. Kelley, O.D. Salrin, and Frederick C. Paulsen were mentioned as being on ships, but their location wasn't known. Other servicemen assigned to the Pacific were also noted. Additionally, in the *Republican*, there was an item about a resident's daughter living in Honolulu being safe, as well as a daughter-in-law and her family, and the niece of another resident.



Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 11 Dec 1941: 1.



Winamac (IN) Republican 11 Dec 1941: 1.

COUNTY GIRDERS FOR WAR SUPPORT; HOME FOLKS IN ATTACKED ZONES

Service Men and Private Citizens In Pacific Area

A number of Pulaski county residents, and others with relatives here, are presumed to have been in the trouble zone of the Pacific when Japan struck Sunday at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ale of Winamac received word this morning from their daughter Mrs. Rockwell T. Smith, who lives in Honolulu, which was among the first centers of Japanese attacks. The radio-gram stated only that she was "safe and well."

Lieutenant Charles Jackson, a son of the late Mrs. Emma Jackson of Winamac, is stationed somewhere in the Pacific on the U. S. S. Northampton. Mrs. Jackson and their three children are living in Honolulu. Word from the Jacksons, received by her mother, Mrs. Lillian Benbow, also stated that they were safe and well.

Or Boat in Pearl Harbor

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fitz have reason to believe that their son, Dale Fitz, who enlisted nearly three years ago, is seeing action. His boat, the U. S. S. Sicard, based at Pearl Harbor, was putting to sea when they heard from him a short time ago. Dale stated in his last letter that the crew expected to be transferred to the Atlantic squadron.

According to a list of addresses of service men which The Democrat has been publishing, others from Pulaski county who are in the Pacific war zone include:

John Shank, stationed at Fort McKinley, Rizal, Philippine Islands; William Ellis of the U. S. S. Medusa and Raymond C. Engle of the U. S. S. Nautilus, both of whose addresses are given as Pearl Harbor; O. D. Sairin Jr. of the U. S. S. Trenton, whose address, also has been at Honolulu.

A niece of W. D. Pattison and Mrs. Olive McLaughlin, Mrs. C. K. Wing, daughter of Col. Harry Pattison of Palo Alto, Cal., is also in Honolulu. Her husband, Gen. C. K. Wing, is in charge of the island coastal defense. Mrs. Wing was the former Miss Elizabeth Pattison.

Red Cross Here Asked to Raise \$2500 War Fund

TELEGRAM

Washington, D. C.
December 8, 1941

O. H. Keller, Chairman
Pulaski County Chapter
American Red Cross,
Winamac, Ind.

Again the American Red Cross is called upon to serve our nation in war. Both nationally and locally we face vast and definite responsibilities for services to our armed forces and for relief to distressed civilians. To provide essential funds Red Cross today is launching a campaign for war funds of minimum of fifty million dollars. The President will issue on Friday a proclamation supporting this appeal.

Your chapter quota is \$2500. Chapter may retain fifteen per cent their collections for local war relief expenditures. Chapters should at once devote full efforts to raising their quotas in shortest possible time. Please report action taken.

We must not and shall not fail in this crisis.

NORMAN H. DAVIS,
Chairman National
American Red Cross.

ENLIST IN NAVY.

Three Pulaski county youths left today for Lafayette to join the U. S. navy. They are Arden Weisenburger, James Shindelacker and Donald Wayne Logan, who enlisted early in the week and were accepted for duty. They are all from the Lake Bruce vicinity, and were taken to Lafayette by Frank H. King.

Food Supply Will be Major Local Effort

Germany and Italy, co-axis partners of Japan, declared war this morning on the United States, and immediately Congress prepared to make a similar declaration against the two axis countries.

War came to the United States Sunday afternoon with the suddenness that only a fleet of bombing planes could have caused, and as a result Pulaski county joins the rest of the nation in girding itself for the task that lies ahead.

One of the first direct results of the war declaration was a telegram received Tuesday by O. H. Keller, county chairman of the American Red Cross, in which he was notified that the county's quota of the organization's \$50,000,000 war fund is \$2500. This fund is entirely separate from the Red Cross membership campaign recently completed.

Organization for the drive is being perfected, Mr. Keller stated, and a meeting of workers is to be held within the next few days.

Farmers' Part Important

"This county's contribution to the nation's war effort, aside from the man-power it will supply, will lie largely in its food production, and already for several months past farmers have been operating on a "Food for Defense" program that aims toward maximum production of essential foodstuffs.

Further events will determine the part to be played by the recently organized Civilian Defense Council, which includes representatives from numerous civic, fraternal and club groups throughout the county. Its activities will be designated by the state council through the local director, Frank H. King.

Men In Service

Through the Selective Service organization and volunteer enlistments, nearly 140 Pulaski county men are now serving in the nation's armed forces—in Iceland, the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and in camps in the United States. No announcement of change in the Selective Service procedure has so far been received by the local draft board, Loran Warner, board secretary, stated today.

Numerous requests regarding enlistments have been made at the board office since Monday. The attitude of those seeking admittance into the armed forces was epitomized Monday by a seventeen-year-old lad who replied, "It's these Japanese," when asked why he wished to join the navy.

"These Japanese" have hurled a challenge at the United States of America. Pulaski county prepares to do its part in meeting that challenge.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 11 Dec 1941: 1.

Local Youth in Pacific Fleet Now Fighting

Vessels Lost, Cities Bombed in Sudden Japanese Attack

With an unbelievable suddenness Japan attacked our Pacific fleet and bombed Hawaiian air fields Sunday in a suddenly declared war that left the American people astounded.

In the sudden and furious unexpected attack by sea and air the Japanese sank several American men of war and took many lives in both the Navy and Army. Just how serious has been our losses is as yet undetermined.

This morning Hitler and Mussolini came out in the open and declared Germany and Italy to be in a state of war with the United States. Congress met at noon today and accepted the challenge. Where the next military blow comes from—East or West—is, of course, problematical.

Among the local youth known to be in the Pacific war zone are:

Hubert Bramble of Beaver township, who enlisted in the Navy 10 months ago, is supposed to have been on the battleship Oklahoma, which was reported sunk. Bramble is the youngest son of Mrs. Aletha Bramble, who also has a brother serving in the Marine Corps in the Pacific fleet.

Dale Fitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fitz of Winamac, is on the USS Sicard, in the Pacific fleet. His base is Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian islands, which is reported to have suffered heavy punishment from the Jap bombers.

Navy: William E. Ellis, USS Medusa; Raymond C. Engle, USS Nautilus; Leonard A. Ward, naval air station, Pearl Harbor; Roy V. Kelley, USS Saratoga; J. D. Salrin, USS Trenton; **Lieut. Com. John R. Phillips, Coronado Beach, Cal.**; Fredrick C. Paulsen, USS Saratoga.

Army: Private John Shank, Air Corps, Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands; Sergt. John Huff, Air Corps, Anchorage, Alaska; Wilbert Tetzloff, Artillery, San Diego, Cal.

Winamac (IN) Republican 11 Dec 1941: 1.

Residents of Honolulu Write to Relatives Here After Jap Attack

Mrs. L. W. Benbow received a letter Saturday from her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Benbow Jackson of Honolulu, T. H., which was written on Sunday, December 7, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. The letter was sent airmail.

Mrs. Jackson stated that she was certain her husband, Lieut. Charles Jackson, was safe, although she had received no word from him. She also stated that she expected to remain there with the children, as their home was in the mountainous part of the city, and considered safe.

Following the bombing, several acquaintances brought their food supplies and "moved in" the Jackson home, the letter went on to relate.

Lieut. Commander Jackson is on the U.S.S. Northampton, a cruiser of the Pacific fleet.

A letter written on Monday, December 8, by Mrs. Rockwell Smith of Honolulu, to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ale, was received here last Saturday.

Mrs. Smith recounted several regulations put into effect following the Japanese raid, which included: Civilians ordered to stay at home and not to use telephones; complete blackouts which she said are "no fun"; no radio programs in order that all radio facilities may be turned over to the army and navy; civilians acting as fire wardens.

Mr. Smith is on duty two hours each night as fire warden. A machine gun nest was planted a short distance from the Smith home, located on the beach about three miles from Pearl Harbor. Mrs. Smith wrote, "I suppose you know more about what happened than we do. We all have our chins up."

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 18 Dec 1941: 1.

28 Leave for Gary for Army Examination

Four Volunteer for Naval Service at Lafayette Station

Four Pulaski county boys answered the urgent call for Navy men and went to Lafayette Tuesday to be inducted into the Navy service. Those listed were Donald Frederick Raderstorf of Beaver township, Arden Leo Weisenberger, Donald Wayne Logan and James Shindeledecker, living near Bruce Lake. The boys were all accepted, but on account of being under age, the latter three were asked to secure the consent of their parents and return to Lafayette today. They were taken there this morning by Frank King after the boys missed the bus by a few minutes.

A group of twenty-eight selectees went to Gary this morning to take their final physical examination before being inducted into

(Continued on Page 8)

28 LEAVE FOR ARMY EXAM (Continued From Page 1)

service. Those youth who pass their physical examination will be allowed a minimum of 30 days and a maximum of 60 days before being inducted into service.

Those making the trip were: David Levo Jones, Thornhope; Edward Anthony Faver, Rich Grove; Donald William Sanders, Francesville; Howard Kenneth White, Beaver; Charles William Moore, Monterey; Kenneth Donald Pelsey, Francesville; Kenneth Allen Heater, Winamac; Albert Leo Kottka, Rich Grove; Gerald Anthony Russell, Denham; Ralph William Kain, Medaryville; Fred Raymond Westphal, Star City; Estel Keith Sayers, Star City; Carl Henry Gumz, Rich Grove; Donald James Cowger, Monroe; Alvin Benavill Zellers, Winamac; John William Kruger, Winamac; Henry Harrison Kopkey, Winamac; Bernard Roland Gross, Winamac; Melvia Leslie Hamm, Francesville; Ralph Cyril Snyder, Monterey; Leonard Paul Harris, Rich Grove; Ferd Kough, Harrison; Thomas Virgil Ridge, Francesville; Frank David Smolek, Rich Grove; Elmo Edward Hartwick, Winamac; Elvin Sidney Mangold, Winamac. Two boys who have been transferred here will also be included in the list. They are Albert Napier, Danville, and Everett Day Clemons, Putnamville, Ky.

Winamac (IN) Republican 11 Dec 1941: 1&8.

14 Pass Exam for Military Service

Fourteen of the twenty-seven selectees who went to Gary Thursday for their physical examination passed and were placed in class 1-A. They are as follows:

Donald William Sanders, Howard Kenneth White, Albert Leo Kottka, Gerald Anthony Russell, Fred Raymond Westphal, Estel Keith Sayers, Carl Henry Gumz, Donald James Cowger, John William Kruger, Henry Harrison Kopkey, Bernard Roland Gross, Melvia Leslie Hamm, Frank David Smolek and Elvin Sidney Mangold.

Those who failed to pass the examination and who will not be called at the present are as follows: David Levi Jones, Edward Anthony Faver, Charles William Moore, Kenneth Donald Pelsey, Kenneth Allen Heater, Ralph William Kain, Alvin Benavill Zellers, Leonard Paul Harris, Ferd Kough, Thomas Virgil Ridge, Elmo Edward Hartwick, Albert Napier and Everett Day Clemons.

On January 23, twenty-six more selectees will go to Gary for their physical examination.

Ralph Carl Snyder of Monterey, who was to have gone to Gary Thursday for an examination, had enlisted in the Navy and is now stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Robert VanBuskirk and Herbert Stansberry of Medaryville have also enlisted in the Navy and will leave Monday for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Winamac (IN) Republican 18 Dec 1941: 1.

Commanders in Hawaii Are Replaced

Philippine Forces Mopping Up Japs; Air Field Bombed

Ranking officers of the Army and Navy in the Hawaiian area were relieved of their commands Wednesday night for a sweeping investigation of the destructive attack on Pearl Harbor and other island defenses.

Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, was ordered replaced by Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short was relieved of command of the Hawaiian department by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.

Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, in command of the Hawaiian air forces, was ordered relieved by Brig. Gen. C. L. Tinker.

The Philippine Army aided by the Navy is mopping up the Japanese forces that had landed at several places in the Philippines.

A radio report this morning stated that Nichols air field in Hawaii had been subjected to a bombing raid.

Winamac (IN) Republican 18 Dec 1941: 1.

Residents of Honolulu Write to Relatives Here After Jap Attack

Mrs. L. W. Benbow received a letter Saturday from her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Benbow Jackson of Honolulu, T. H., which was written on Sunday, December 7, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. The letter was sent airmail.

Mrs. Jackson stated that she was certain her husband, Lieut. Charles Jackson, was safe, although she had received no word from him. She also stated that she expected to remain there with the children, as their home was in the mountainous part of the city, and considered safe.

Following the bombing, several acquaintances brought their food supplies and "moved in" the Jackson home, the letter went on to relate.

Lieut. Commander Jackson is on the U.S.S. Northampton, a cruiser of the Pacific fleet.

A letter written on Monday, December 8, by Mrs. Rockwell Smith of Honolulu, to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ale, was received here last Saturday.

Mrs. Smith recounted several regulations put into effect following the Japanese raid, which included: Civilians ordered to stay at home and not to use telephones; complete blackouts which she said are "no fun"; no radio programs in order that all radio facilities may be turned over to the army and navy; civilians acting as fire wardens.

Mr. Smith is on duty two hours each night as fire warden. A machine gun nest was planted a short distance from the Smith home, located on the beach about three miles from Pearl Harbor.

Mrs. Smith wrote, "I suppose you know more about what happened than we do. We all have our chins up."

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 18 Dec 1941: 1.

Draft Board Secretary Resigns; To Join Navy

Loran Warner, secretary of the Pulaski County Selective Service board, has resigned the post to enlist in the U. S. navy, for which he has passed necessary requirements and is awaiting call to service.

Miss Velma Moody of Winamac, formerly employed at the Winamac Federal park office, is now acting secretary for the board, and is this week being assisted in the work by C. C. McDermott of state Selective Service headquarters.

The retiring secretary has held that position since the organization of the board in October, 1940. He served in the navy during World war I.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 25 Dec 1941: 1.

Naval Officer Writes from Fighting Zone

**Boys Enlist in Air
Corps and Navy; Some
Home for Christmas**

“No news is good news—don’t worry. Destination unknown,” so wrote Harold Vanaman of the U. S. Navy to his mother, Mrs. Lawrence Vanaman of Franklin township, in a letter received late last week by air mail.

Lawrence, who has been in the Navy for the past 11 years, was a warrant officer on the USS Utah until last September, when he was commissioned and assigned to the USS Regal, a destroyer, and is now believed to be in Asiatic waters. However, the only postmark on the letter was U. S. Navy and naval censorship forbid his telling where he is at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fitz have received word that their son Dwight, who was in training battalion at Camp Roberts, Cal., is now a member of Co. L, 186th Infantry, at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Lieut. William K. Sennett was graduated from the Medical Field Service school at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Saturday and has been assigned to Fort McClellan, Ala.

Private Charles Maibauer, who is a member of the 13th Battalion, Third Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Ga., is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Maibauer of Medaryville.

Clyde Newton Tharp, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tharp of Harrison township, enlisted in the Navy at South Bend last week and is now at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Keith Sayers of Van Buren township was at Baer Field near Fort Wayne Friday where he successfully passed the physical examination for entrance into the Army Air Corps.

George Meister, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Meister of the Denham vicinity, has enlisted in the Navy and went Monday to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Winamac (IN) Republican 25 Dec 1941: 1.

1941: Preparing for War – War Stories

Hubert Richard Bramble

Hubert survived the sinking of the U.S.S. Oklahoma at the Pearl Harbor attack.

Born: 8/12/1913

Entered: 2/1/1941?

Branch,SN,Rank: USN,,G.M. 3/c

Discharged:

Died: 7/27/1981

Parents: Alethea Alice Layman (Richard "Dick"[deceased]) Bramble

Local Youth in Pacific Fleet Now Fighting

Vessels Lost, Cities Bombed in Sudden Japanese Attack

With an unbelievable suddenness Japan attacked our Pacific fleet and bombed Hawaiian air fields Sunday in a suddenly declared war that left the American people astounded.

In the sudden and furious unexpected attack by sea and air the Japanese sank several American men of war and took many lives in both the Navy and Army. Just how serious has been our losses is as yet undetermined.

This morning Hitler and Mussolini came out in the open and declared Germany and Italy to be in a state of war with the United States. Congress met at noon today and accepted the challenge. Where the next military blow comes from—East or West—is, of course, problematical.

Among the local youth known to be in the Pacific war zone are:

Hubert Bramble of Beaver township, who enlisted in the Navy 10 months ago, is supposed to have been on the battleship Oklahoma, which was reported sunk. Bramble is the youngest son of Mrs. Aletha Bramble, who also has a brother serving in the Marine Corps in the Pacific fleet.

Dale Fitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fitz of Winamac, is on the USS Sicard, in the Pacific fleet. His base is Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian islands, which is reported to have suffered heavy punishment from the Jap bombers.

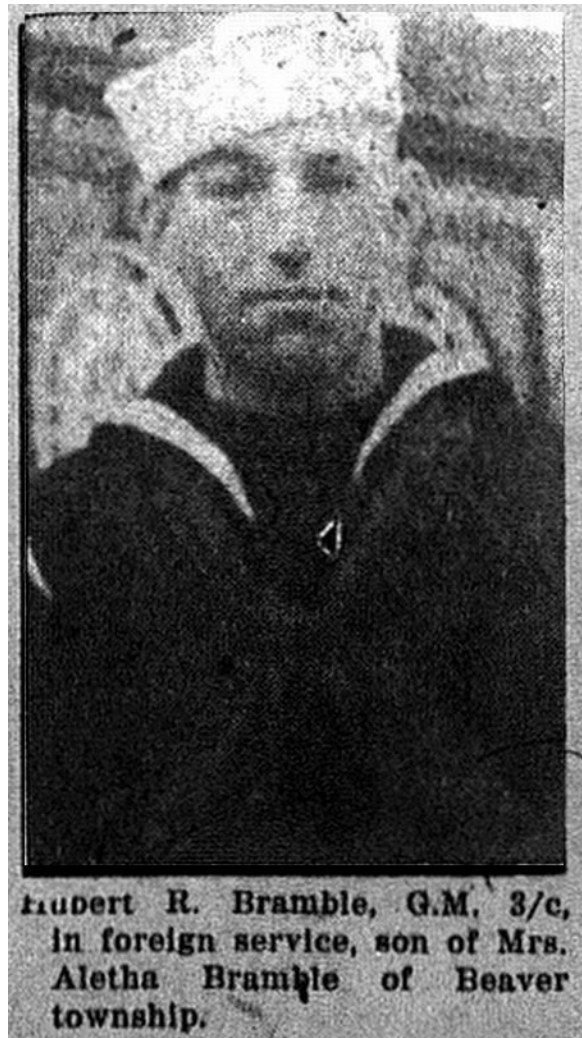
Navy: William E. Ellis, USS Medusa; Raymond C. Engle, USS Nautilus; Leonard A. Ward, naval air station, Pearl Harbor; Roy V. Kelley, USS Saratoga; J. D. Salrin, USS Trenton; **Lieut. Com. John R. Phillips, Coronado Beach, Cal.**; Fredrick C. Paulsen, USS Saratoga.

Army: Private John Shank, Air Corps, Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands; Sergt. John Huff, Air Corps, Anchorage, Alaska; Wilbert Tetzloff, Artillery, San Diego, Cal.

Winamac (IN) Republican 11 Dec 1941: 1.

Hubert Bramble, a Beaver township young man who was stationed on the U.S.S. Oklahoma, which was sunk during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, was uninjured in the bombing, his mother, Mrs. Aletha Bramble, has been informed. He has been transferred to the U.S.S. Louisville.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 8 Jan 1942: 1.



Hubert R. Bramble, G.M. 3/c, in foreign service, son of Mrs. Aletha Bramble of Beaver township.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 30 Sep 1943: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Charles Jackson

While Charles, an Annapolis grad and one of the highest-ranking officers from Pulaski County during the war, was on a cruiser somewhere in the Pacific, his wife and three kids, living in Hawaii, were sheltering displaced friends after the Pearl Harbor attack.

Born: 9/10/1904

Entered: <1941

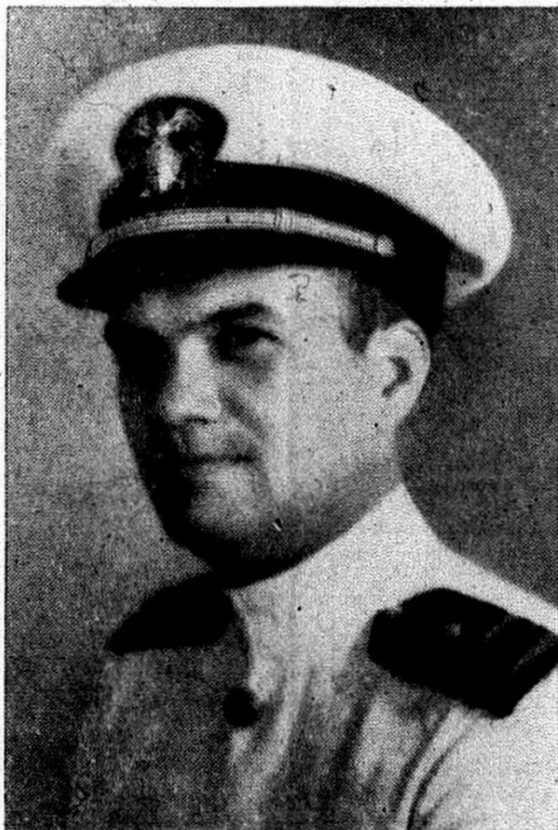
Branch,SN,Rank: USN,,CPT

Discharged:

Died: 10/17/1964

Spouse: Ruth Edna Benbow Jackson

Parents: Charles Elmar and Cora Emma "Emma" Thomas[both deceased] Jackson



Capt. Charles Jackson, commander of a boat operating in the Pacific, brother of Mrs. Russell Fry of Winamac. Mrs. Jackson was formerly Miss Ruth Benbow of Winamac.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 31 Dec 1942: 1.

Lieutenant Charles Jackson, a son of the late Mrs. Emma Jackson of Winamac, is stationed somewhere in the Pacific on the U. S. S. Northampton. Mrs. Jackson and their three children are living in Honolulu. Word from the Jacksons, received by her mother, Mrs. Lillian Benbow, also stated that they were safe and well.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 11 Dec 1941: 1.

Mrs. L. W. Benbow received a letter Saturday from her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Benbow Jackson of Honolulu, T. H., which was written on Sunday, December 7, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. The letter was sent airmail.

Mrs. Jackson stated that she was certain her husband, Lieut. Charles Jackson, was safe, although she had received no word from him. She also stated that she expected to remain there with the children, as their home was in the mountainous part of the city, and considered safe.

Following the bombing, several acquaintances brought their food supplies and "moved in" the Jackson home, the letter went on to relate.

Lieut. Commander Jackson is on the U.S.S. Northampton, a cruiser of the Pacific fleet.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 18 Dec 1941: 1.

NATIVE SON NOW CAPTAIN IN NAVY

Lt. Com. Charles Jackson Receives Advancement; Commands Vessel.

Relatives here have been informed that Lieut. Commander Charles Jackson was recently advanced to rank of captain and is now commanding officer of the destroyer Morris. Capt. Jackson, who served on the cruiser Northampton for eighteen months, was presented with a valuable gift by members of his crew before being transferred.

A son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, Capt. Jackson was born on the former Jackson farm southeast of Winamac and spent all of his early life in this county, graduating from the Winamac high school in 1921. He is a brother of Mrs. Russell Fry. Mrs. Jackson, the former Miss Ruth Benbow, was a high school classmate, and they were married about three years after his graduation from the naval academy at Annapolis in 1928. They have lived in California for some years, and in Hawaii for the past year.

He served as commander for a short time prior to his recent advancement.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 23 Jul 1942: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Loran Worthington Warner

Already a veteran of World War I, Loren resigned his post on the Pulaski County Selective Service Board just after the Pearl Harbor attack to re-enlist, but was instead assigned to work with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Born: 1/7/1895

Entered: 4/17/1918

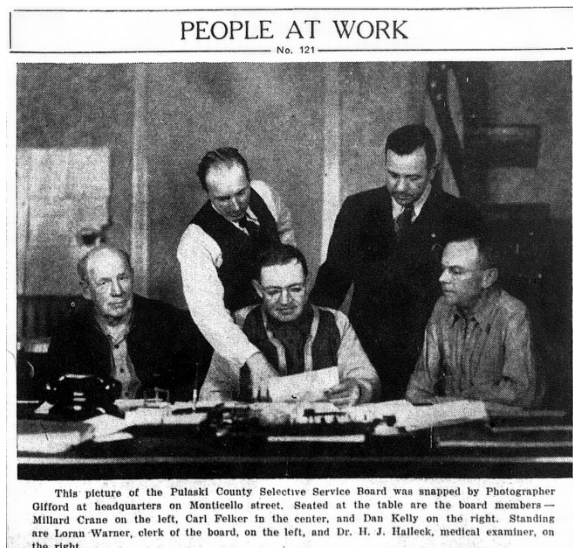
Branch,SN,Rank: USN,305148767,AS

Discharged: 2/12/1919

Died: 11/4/1973

Spouse: Della M. Corts Warner

Parents: William Thomas and Sarah Alice Hanshew [both deceased] Warner



Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 17 Apr 1941:1.

Loran Warner secretary of the Pulaski c ounty Selective Service board since the board was organized in October 1940, has resigned the post to enlist in the U. S. navy, for which he has passed necessary requirements and is awaiting call to service.

Logansport (IN) Press 25 Dec 1941: 7.

Draft Board Secretary Resigns; To Join Navy

Loran Warner, secretary of the Pulaski County Selective Service board, has resigned the post to enlist in the U. S. navy, for which he has passed necessary requirements and is awaiting call to service.

Miss Velma Moody of Winamac, formerly employed at the Winamac Federal park office, is now acting secretary for the board, and is this week being assisted in the work by C. C. McDermott of state Selective Service headquarters.

The retiring secretary has held that position since the organization of the board in October, 1940. He served in the navy during World war I.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 25 Dec 1941: 1.

1941: Preparing for War – War Stories

Safety Official, Army Sergeant, Speak to Club

"Those of us who are inclined to find fault over gasoline and tire restrictions would probably take a different view of the matter if we could see what is happening to trucking companies these days," said Loren Warner of Star City in a talk before the Winamac Kiwanis club Tuesday. Mr. Warner is connected with the safety division of the U. S. interstate commerce commission, and is now at home on a ten-day vacation.

Some of the larger companies, he explained, have as many as 2300 units in operation. Many others have 500 to 600. All of them are running out of equipment. When a vehicle breaks down for want of repairs that cannot be procured, the policy is to "back it up to the fence" and take the tires off of it for use on a truck that is still running. "You still see a lot of these companies' trucks on the

highways," he added, "but you can't tell how much of their equipment is out of commission. As a result, they are losing thousands of dollars worth of business. It means much more to them than having to give up a pleasure trip."

World's Largest Hospital.

At the same meeting **S/Sgt. Urban J. Kennedy**, home on a brief furlough, related some of his observations at the McCloskey general hospital near Temple, Texas, where he is stationed. It is the largest hospital in the world, he said, with 3500 beds. Corridors in the main building lack but eight feet of being a mile in length.

Activities at the hospital are now mainly devoted to orthopedics, or injuries of bones of the body. Much attention is given to the manufacture and fitting of artificial limbs, with results that he described as little short of marvelous.

Patients are being brought in by train and plane from various battlefronts, he revealed. Plane arrivals, numbering as high as seventy in a single ship, are sometimes at the Texas hospital within a few hours after receiving injuries.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 24 Aug 1944: 8.

1941: Preparing for War – Also in the Paper

In 1941, the two local weeklies had limited items related to the war in Europe. Even the year's end attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese had limited coverage in those weeklies.

As Col. Billy Mitchell had advocated twenty years earlier, aviation was seen as an essential component of military operations.

There were a few items about increased arms production. Recruitment items were more frequent – even Popeye got into the act. The local agricultural extension agent advised farmers how to prepare for the coming war.

Less than a month before 7 December, a note mentioned that technicians were needed for defense work, including in the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard.

Interestingly, the reference in the first issue after 7 December focused on local issues, such as the status of Pulaski boys in the Pacific and those preparing for service.

Market Prices

The market prices farmers received, and the sample grocery prices residents paid, can be compared with similar measures in the years before, during, and after the war.

Markets

Thursday Markets	
Quotations hereunder are secured from dealers each Thursday morning, and are for that day only. They should not be regarded as quotations for any succeeding day, as all markets are subject to frequent change.	
Cattle—	
Steers	\$4.00-\$7.00
Stockers and feeders	\$3.00-\$5.00
Cows	\$2.00-\$5.00
Canners and cutters	\$1.00-\$2.00
Veal calves	\$10.50 down
Sows	\$5.25 down
Hogs	\$7.05 down
Sheep, per cwt.	\$2.50
Lambs, per cwt.	\$5.00-\$6.00
Wheat, bu., new, No. 2 .....	.81
Oats .....	.36
Rye, new .....	.46
Corn, new, No. 4, 70 lbs. ....	.54
Soybeans .....	.86
Buckwheat, clean No. 2, cwt. ....	.85
Hens	10-14
Old Roosters .....	.08
Eggs, per doz. ....	.20

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 2 Jan 1941: 8.

Markets

THE MARKETS	
Choice Hogs	\$7.05
Choice Light Sows	5.25
Veal Calves	9.00
Grass Steers & Heifers	5.50-6.50
Fed Steers & Heifers	8.00-9.00
Cows	4.00-5.50
Lambs	7.00-7.50
Sheep	4.00
Wheat .....	.81
New Corn, No. 4, 70 lbs. ....	.54
Oats .....	.36
Rye, No. 2 .....	.46
Soybeans .....	.86
Buckwheat, clean, cwt. ....	.85
Eggs .....	.20
Hens .....	.10 to .14
Roosters .....	.08

Winamac (IN) Republican 2 Jan 1941: 8.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Preparation for War

Starting in January of 1941, pictures showed Britain's successes and the might of the US. In March, the *Republican* ran an editorial which showed how reticence to going to war was subtitled as "name-calling". But by April, the *Republican* seemed resigned to war, running a recurring column on the defense industry. By October, the danger was genuine, as evidenced by a letter from a reader's friend in Europe.



Winamac (IN) *Republican* 9 Jan 1941: 5.

1941: Preparing for War – Also in the Paper

But hesitation toward war was still beneath the patriotism in the *Republican*.

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Twice Winner of the Schortemeier Cup for
Best Front Page
of Indiana Republican Weekly Newspapers

**WAR'S
DICTIONARY
CONTORTIONS**

Looking Behind the Propaganda
of War Name Calling and Slogans

By Willis A. Overholser

The War has given a new meaning to some words and, in fact, has brought about a complete change in meaning in certain cases. This has been deliberate and for the purpose of confusing the public.

If you do not like what someone stands for, pick out some word with an odious meaning, apply a new meaning to the word, such as will cover the situation that you dislike, and then in public, use that word as much as possible in referring to your opponent or his hated stand, hoping that the public will always associate the word with its most odious meaning whenever it is so used and thereby discredit your rival and what he stands for. This is a favorite trick of those who want to whip the people into line behind something that is contrary to common sense.

In an effort to assist in seeing through these deceptions I shall attempt to define some of these words according to their new meanings. I do not claim infallibility in doing this job. I am not any Noah Webster. However, this may furnish the learned doctors who revise the dictionaries some suggestion from which to work.

Appeaser

An appeaser is one who does not approve of the President's hurling unnecessary insults at the heads of foreign nations with which we are not at war. He is opposed to giving unneutral aid to one side in a war which is not our war. He is one who does not believe in our inviting other nations to make war upon us on the fake pretense of trying to keep out of war. He is one who does not believe in going over to Europe to fight just because someone says that we might have to fight here at home if we don't fight abroad. In short, an appeaser is one who cannot be stampeded, by hysteria over a fire in somebody else's backyard, to the extent of going over and jumping into the fire. (Note: It matters not that we, as a nation, really have nothing to appease. The real "appeasers" at present are the heads of those countries who have seen to it that there has been no retaliation for the unneutral acts which the head of our Government has caused to be perpetrated against them.)

Defeatist

A defeatist is one who not only questions our ability to go over to Europe and invade Germany successfully but also does not believe in the wisdom or desirability of attempting to do so. This makes him a defeatist notwithstanding the fact that he may be in favor of building up an impregnable national defense and confident that we have the ability to repel suc-

cessfully any attempted invasion from abroad. A common characteristic of the defeatist is to think that the English navy is not our first line of defense. Another one of his common characteristics is to doubt that our so-called democracy will be lost if England is defeated in the present war.

Fifth-Columnist

The term "Fifth-Columnist" had a real significance for awhile. It is getting so that it doesn't mean much any more since those who want to get us into war keep on applying this term, as well as the word "Nazi," to good loyal Americans who take a strong and vociferous stand against our going into the war. The term is so applied with the assertion that those who oppose our getting into the war are conforming with Hitler's wishes. It, of course, matters not that Joe Stalin of Russia wants us, as well as the rest of the world with the exception of Russia, to get into the war and exhaust ourselves economically so that the communists may step in afterwards and hoist communism onto a deluded and despairing world. It matters not that it is very decidedly to the best interest of the United States to stay out of war, even if Hitler does also want us to stay out. (Note: It was a sorry day in the history of this country when it ceased to be regarded as patriotic, by a certain powerful element of our population, to be 100 per cent American. Except for what is going on in high places at Washington, it would almost be regarded as treason for a citizen of this country, to be more considerate of the welfare of some foreign empire than of the United States. If anyone other than F.D.R. were to be more solicitous of the foreign investments of the international bankers than of the lives and well being of millions of the sons of American labor, he would be branded as a tory and the worst of the enemies of labor. When will the American people wake up to the way they are being bulldozed by some of those in whom they have reposed confidence?)

Isolationist

An isolationist is one who believes in staying out of other peoples' wars. This is true notwithstanding the fact that keeping isolated from war does not require that we keep isolated in trade from the rest of the world when it is at peace. Also this is true notwithstanding the fact that even nations which have been at war with each other in the past, have resumed trading after war has ceased. (Note: We should not overlook the fact that just before the war broke out, England (our friend) entered into a trade agreement with Germany (our potential enemy) which was designed toward running U. S. trade out of Central and South America. What reasonable basis do we have for assuming that we will be any less isolated in trade if we go into the War than if we stay out? Or that the outcome of the war either way will affect us in this respect?)

Negotiated Peace

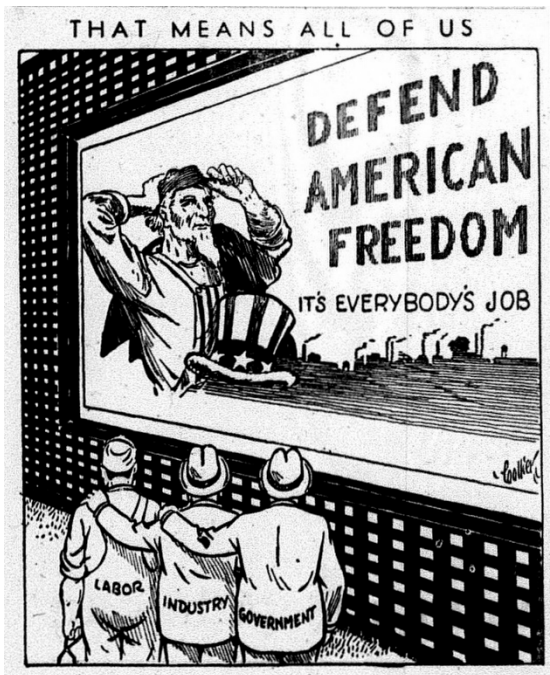
A negotiated peace is any kind of peace except the kind that is dictated by the winner after a knock-out blow. A dictated peace always leads to another more horrible war. That is the kind of peace we got out of the last war. Wouldn't it be terrible to get a negotiated peace? That kind of peace might not lead to other wars. Although Christ was formerly referred to as the Prince of Peace, it isn't any longer regarded as Christian to be in favor of peace until there has been a fight to the finish. While peace at one time was looked upon as a virtue, nevertheless, now that the word "negotiated" has become associated with it, peace has become the scourge of mankind. Anyone who is in favor of exploring the possibilities of a satisfactory negotiated peace is a "peace-monger." Beware of such terrible persons.

Political Partisanship

It is partisan politics to refrain from applauding when the President insults certain foreign powers or makes warlike statements. It is partisan politics to be opposed to F.D.R.'s foreign policy, even though it may lead toward war and even when it has not been approved by Congress or the people. It is political partisanship, while hating war, to refrain from supporting things that lead toward war, if the President asks for them. It is political partisanship to question a President's promises on his request for dictatorial warlike powers even though he may be notorious for making promises which he does not keep. It is partisan politics to fail to treat the President of the United States as a strictly "sacred" person although the Constitution of the United States places no halo of sanctity over him but shows that the Founding Fathers very much feared a power craving President by limiting the powers of the Presidency.

Winamac (IN) Republican 6 Mar 1941: 6.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II



Winamac (IN) Republican 20 Mar 1941: 6.

Objectors to Selective Service Liable to Payless Federal Jobs

The Pulaski county Selective Service board has been asked to report to state headquarters the names of all registrants classified as conscientious objectors.

The Selective Service Act and regulations provide that registrants who are found to be conscientiously opposed to both combatant and non-combatant service should be placed in Class IV-E and are not considered subject to military training. However, conscientious objectors are liable to call for work of national importance under civilian direction.

It is understood that several camps are now about ready to receive conscientious objectors, where they will engage in soil conservation and reforestation projects. The government will pay no wages to men in these camps.

No Delinquencies Here.

Commenting on a press dispatch that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is being called upon to investigate all cases of delinquencies, members of the board stated that only two registrants have failed to reply within specified

time to board communications, but both cases were cleared up before prosecutions were made.

All registrants have been advised to keep in touch with their local boards and notify them promptly of any change of address so there would be no delay in sending them questionnaires or other communications.

If a registrant loses his registration certificate, he should notify the board at once and request that a new certificate be issued him.

More Called for Exams

Notices of the time they are to receive their local physical examinations were mailed Tuesday to thirty-six Pulaski county registrants whose order numbers range between 226 and 325.

Nearly 90 per cent of the selectees who have been inducted into the army at Fort Benjamin Harrison have been placed in branches of the service where they can best exercise their natural ability, profession or hobby. Loran Warner, secretary of the local board, was informed during a recent visit to the induction center.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 27 Mar 1941: 1.

A DAY FOR CONTEMPLATION

On April 6th, 1917, the United States entered the World War. Thousands of American boys were killed, thousands wounded and billions of dollars were spent "to make the world safe for democracy."

Today, a second "World War" is being fought in Europe and again we are being urged to "save democracy."

Army Day is a good time to sit back and calmly meditate on the past. It is a day to resolve that we will never make the same mistake again . . . that American lives shall never again be sacrificed in vain.

The Republican Carries New Defense Feature

The Republican is beginning this week a feature which we believe will be of interest to all. It is a synopsis of defense news of the preceding week. The material is being prepared and furnished by the National Editorial Association Defense Advisory Committee under the supervision of the government itself.

The editor will greatly appreciate comment on this feature with a view to determining as to whether it shall be continued each week. Please turn to Page 6 and see how your government is spending your money appropriated for national defense.

THIS WEEK IN DEFENSE

(This Week in Defense summarizes information on the important developments of the week made available by official sources through and including Friday.)

The National Defense Advisory Commission charged the Office of Production Management Plant Site Committee with "the main responsibility" in selecting locations for new defense production facilities. The Committee will attempt to choose uncongested areas and regions suffering a decline in peacetime industries to distribute defense contracts more widely, and increase subcontracting to utilize all human and natural resources. It will also review plans already formulated.

The Maritime Commission announced it favored extension of existing shipbuilding facilities rather than building new plants in order to avoid fly-by-night financing and further "dilution" or scattering of experienced management and labor.

Defense Housing

Congress authorized a defense housing insurance fund of \$10,000,000 with which to underwrite \$100,000,000 in mortgages on defense homes. Construction contracts for 2,400 new defense housing units, largest number in any one week, brought the total to 43,357—of which 25,377 are for civilian workers, 17,980 for enlisted personnel.

Defense Spending and Financing

The OPM announced scheduled defense expenditures total nearly \$40 billion, including \$7 billion for British aid. Nearly \$30 billion represents appropriations and authorization already made and the rest is in bills now before Congress. Actual cash spending from last June to March 17 amounted to \$3.5 billion.

The Treasury announced income tax returns reached \$1,139,000,000 in the first 20 days of March, far exceeding estimates. U.S. savings bonds and stamps to help finance defense will go on sale May 1, the Treasury said. Stamps can be bought for as little as 10 cents and bonds as little as \$25.00.

Appropriations

President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing additional Navy expenditures of \$340,526,383, including \$66,050,000 to complete air bases in British possessions. Congress voted \$75,000,000 more for defense housing and \$22,500,000 for the National Youth Administration to train 450,000 youths for defense industries.

The House passed and sent to the Senate the fifth supplemental defense appropriation bill providing \$4,073,810,047 for the Army and Navy in fiscal year 1942, including \$1,000,000,000 for 3,600 Army bombers.

Labor Strikes

The OPM Labor Division announced the settlement of eight strikes in defense industries: Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in Bethlehem, Pa.; American Chain and Cable Company, York, Pa.; Todd Shipbuilding Company, Galveston, Tex.; Union Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Dolese Brothers, Wichita, Kans.; Walworth Company, Boston, Mass.; Ray Day Piston Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; and the Indiana Steel Products Company, Valparaiso, Ind.

Secretary of Labor Perkins asked Defense Mediation Board action on four strikes: International Harvester Company, four plants, involving 24,000 workers; The Condenser Corporation, South Plainfield, N. J., 2,200 workers; Vanadium Corporation, Bridgeville, Pa., 225 workers; and the Universal Cyclops Steel Company, Bridgeville, 1,400 workers. The Board asked the disputants to resume production and prepare to negotiate with the board. Shortly afterwards the Cyclops Company strike was settled.

Secretary of War Stimson stated "steps must be taken" to reduce delays on defense orders caused by strikes. Under Secretary of War Patterson said several strikes were very seriously affecting the Army re-armament program. Interior Secretary Ickes said the Allis-Chalmers tie-up was holding back equipment to supply power to defense plants.

Labor Supply

A Social Security Board survey showed 351,000 available workers with primary skills in selected defense industries—more than half in New York, California, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Texas. Most workers are in construction occupations. In some metal trades none were found. Only a "relatively small number" were found for aircraft and shipbuilding work.

The Department of Agriculture prepared to aid local committees in determining and avoiding farm labor shortages and dislocations. The OPM began consideration of new jobs for workers in industries slowed by the effect of priorities on vital materials.

The U. S. Employment Service announced it would inform local schools which types of defense vocational training should be given priority. The CCC announced it has speeded up training valuable to defense industries and that beginning April 1 it will enroll 65,000 boys between 17 and 23.

Selective Service

Selective Service anticipated a shortage of certain experienced merchant vessel seamen and recommended their deferment to Class II-A. An amendment to the Selective Service Act was approved by the House to exempt former marines, coast guardsmen and sailors.

Ships

Secretary of the Navy announced award of contracts totaling \$100,315,682 for 239 subchasers, minesweepers and fleet tugs. Maritime Commission awarded contracts totaling \$205,500,000 for 137 ships in the President's 200-vessel emergency program.

Prices

The NDAC issued statements that the recent rises in the prices of sugar and quicksilver were unwarranted. Actually the supply of sugar for consumers is larger than usual, the agency said.

The NDAC also set a ceiling on rising aluminum prices and said if similar unwarranted increases continue in iron and steel scrap and materials used in shoes, additional price ceilings will be established.

Lease-Lend

Congress passed and the President signed legislation appropriating \$7,000,000,000 to provide Great Britain and other democracies with war materials. The OPM announced 200 tons of magnesium would be delivered to Britain in the near future.

The State Department announced arrangements to send two shiploads of flour to unoccupied France under Red Cross supervision.

The Department informed the new Yugoslav Government aid was possible under the lease-lend program.

Priorities

The OPM issued General Preference Orders placing British and U. S. defense needs for magnesium, tungsten and machine tools ahead of civilian needs and providing that civilian orders can be filled only with special permission. The OPM also applied a formula for the allocation of all aluminum and aluminum alloys, and directed producers to set aside each month one percent of their production as an emergency reserve.

Power

Grand Coulee Dam, world's largest structure and greatest source of hydroelectric power, was placed in operation two years ahead of schedule. The U. S. and Canadian Governments prepared plans for the St. Lawrence power project—described in a Commerce Department report as an even larger power source.

The Securities and Exchange Commission invoked a law providing for elimination of companies which "unduly or unnecessarily complicate" public utility operation and ordered dissolution of the top holding units of the \$600,000,000 United Light and Power System. The Georgia Power Reserve Cooperative became the first cooperative to receive a Federal loan for an emergency mobile reserve.

Civilian Defense

Predicting a local need for policemen, firemen and health authorities trained in civilian defense, an OPM committee recommended a training program supervised by local authorities with financial and technical assistance from the Federal Government.

War Secretary Stimson stated formation of Home Guards should be speeded to replace National Guard units in the case of serious labor disturbances or other situations liable to retard the defense program. He said Home Guards are "under way or will begin soon" in 28 states.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

THIS WEEK IN DEFENSE

(This Week in Defense summarizes information on the important developments of the week made available by official sources through and including Friday.)

The Office of Production Management announced that up to March 8 Congress had authorized expenditures of \$16,300,000,000 for the Army and the Navy, and the two forces had awarded contracts for \$11,880,000,000 of this amount—in addition to pay and subsistence for soldiers and sailors.

OPM also announced that up to March 1, the U. S. and British Government spent about \$2,137,000,000 enlarging or building defense plants. Another \$393,000,000 worth of plants was financed privately, the agency estimated.

Defense Investigations

Senator Truman (D., Missouri) announced his special Senate committee was ready to begin its investigation of the defense program for the information of the Senate, and the House voted authority to the Military and Naval Affairs Committees to conduct similar investigations. Both House committees were given power to subpoena witnesses and investigate the labor situation.

Aid to Democracies

President Roosevelt announced he had released \$500,000,000 in equipment from present Army and Navy stocks for transfer abroad, had allocated \$1,580,000,000 for purchase of new defense equipment including shipyards and 212 cargo ships.

The President did not itemize the equipment released, but said the transfers were similar to the release of field artillery to Greece announced earlier in the week. The President also stated he is developing plans to aid Yugoslavia.

Ships Seized

The Coast Guard took into custody 28 Italian, 2 German and 35 Danish merchant ships in American waters to prevent sabotage. Italian and German crews were arrested and charged with sabotage. Some were indicted by Federal juries and the U. S. requested the naval attache to the Italian Embassy be withdrawn because of charges in connection with the sabotage.

Pan-American Relations

Congress passed a resolution warning aggressor nations the U. S. would not recognize the transfer of Western Hemisphere possessions to a non-American power, and providing joint hemisphere defense measures in such cases. The Senate ratified a State Department agreement with Mexico for joint use of existing air bases in the two countries.

Navy Secretary Knox invited Latin-American naval service chiefs to visit the U. S. as Navy guests.

Sabotage

The Office for Emergency Management announced a comprehensive program for fire and sabotage protection under the supervision of State Fire Coordinators and local Defense Fire Chiefs in cooperation with the Federal Government.

Army Air Expansion

The War Department announced ten additional flying schools are planned at Macon and Albany, Georgia; Selma, Alabama; Ellington Field, Texas; Bakersfield, Taft and Mather Field, California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Las Vegas, Nevada, as part of the program to train 30,000 pilots a year. The Department also announced plans for \$29,000,000 in additional school facilities to train 100,000 plane technicians each year at Biloxi, Mississippi; Wichita Falls, Texas; Scott Field, Illinois; Lowry Field and Fort Logan, Denver, Colorado; Chanute Field, Illinois; and at 15 civilian schools.

New Army Units

The Army announced plans to form 300 new units composed of 148,000 draftees who will complete 13 weeks' initial instruction at replacement centers by June 30. The new units will include nine mobile and semi-mobile anti-aircraft regiments, 22 coast artillery groups, 10 light and medium tank battalions, 41 medical, 25 ordnance, 127 quartermaster and 17 field artillery organizations, nine signal corps groups, and seven cavalry and 5 chemical warfare units.

Defense Housing

Defense Housing Coordinator Palmer announced completion of 5,425 defense dwelling units and the letting of contracts for an additional 1,800 units—making a total of 45,000 units on which work is ready to start. USHA announced it has 28 defense projects under construction or completed, with construction of 22 more to begin before the end of April.

Selective Service

The Selective Service System formed a medical advisory council to improve the system's medical examination techniques and plan health programs for men rejected as physically disqualified.

Selective Service also extended to 10 days the time limitation on filing of appeals from local board decisions and announced the start of a campaign to point out the opportunities of appeal.

Navy Progress

The Navy announced it completed in the last month construction of six warships—four destroyers and two submarines—giving the Navy 329 combatant ships as of April 1—15 battleships, 6 aircraft carriers, 37 cruisers, 164 destroyers and 107 submarines.

Labor Disputes

An OPM survey showed more defense strikes had been caused by union disputes than by demands for higher wages. The President stated mediation would be given a full and fair trial before he would sponsor new labor legislation. The U. S. Conciliation Service announced settlement of 16 defense strikes or labor disputes. Labor Secretary Perkins certified the Allis-Chalmers and Snoqualmie (Wash.) strikes to the Defense Mediation Board. The Board announced four agreements temporarily reopening plants previously certified.

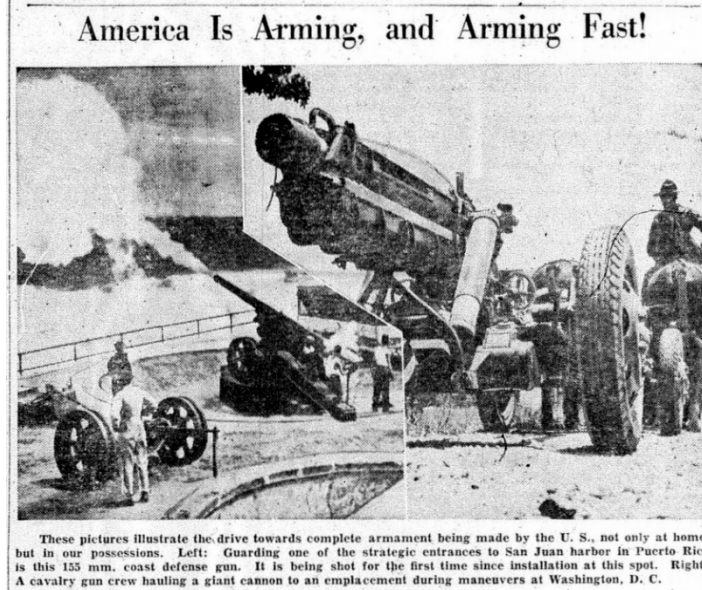
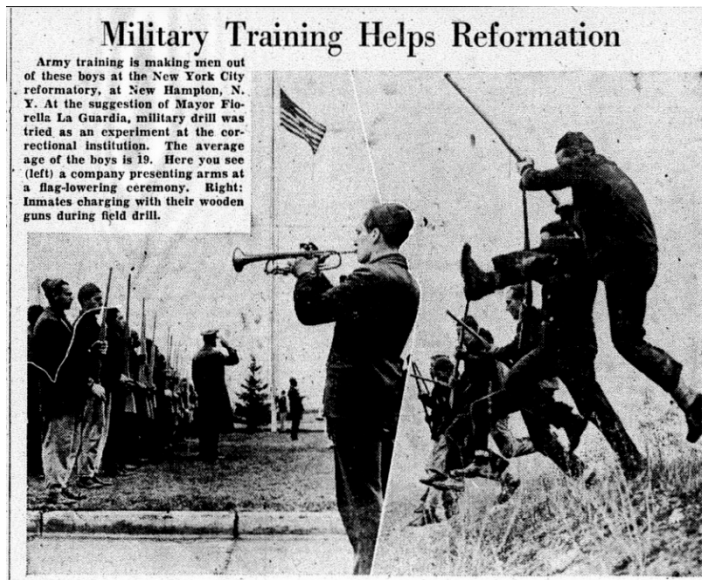
Winamac (IN) Republican 10 Apr 1941: 6.

"Nazi," "Nah-tse."

The correct pronunciation of the word "Nazi," as applied to the German order, and its derivation is "Nah-tse." Nazi is the abbreviation of Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei — National Socialistic German Workers Party.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 8 May 1941: 7.

1941: Preparing for War – Also in the Paper



Winamac (IN) Republican 19 Jun 1941: 7.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

34 NEW FLYING SCHOOLS ADDED TO ARMY AIR CORPS TRAINING SYSTEM

Thirty-four new flying schools are being added to the Army Air Corps training system under the program to train pilots at the rate of 30,000 a year, it was disclosed recently at Fifth Corps Area Headquarters, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

None of the new schools will be located in the Fifth Corps Area, but Indiana aviation cadets of current classes probably will be among first enrollees there, it was revealed. Recent honor graduates from these groups are expected to be assigned to the instruction staffs.

Fifteen new schools will be civilian establishments and nineteen will be Army schools, making a total of 85 schools in the expanded system. The Air Corps sends its Aviation Cadets to civilian schools for their first 10 weeks of instruction and then gives them

20 weeks of instruction at Army basic and advanced schools before graduating them and commissioning them as second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve.

Training of enlisted technicians at the rate of 46,000 a year also is now in effect, and the next goal will be a 100,000-technicians-a-year rate of training. The Air Corps is now training technicians at three Army Schools and fifteen civilian schools. Two more Army schools are being established and two existing schools are being expanded to step up to the 100,000 technician goal.

Aviation Cadet scholarships now are offered single youths at least 20 and not yet 27 seven years old who can meet reasonable educational requirements. Application forms are available at all Army Recruiting offices.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY AVIATION CADET'S TIME AT AN ADVANCED FLYING SCHOOL

Ten Week Period--Six Days Per Week
1440 Hours--100%

Activity	Time Devoted to Activity	Percentage of Time
Sleep	490 Hrs.	34 %
Formations	234 Hrs., 40 min.	16 %
Orientation	13 Hrs.	1 %
Day Flying	285 Hrs.	20 %
Cadet Free Time	155 Hrs., 35 min.	11 %
Ground School	56 Hrs.	3 1/2 %
Calisthenics & Athletics	88 Hrs., 45 min.	6 %
Night Flying	40 Hrs.	3 %
Study	60 Hrs.	4 %
Pistol Practice	12 Hrs.	1 %
Graduation Ceremonies	5 Hrs.	1/2 %
Total	1440 Hrs.	100%

Winamac (IN) Republican 26 Jun 1941: 6.

FREE! TRAINING that is worth \$1500⁰⁰



**READ HOW YOU TOO CAN BECOME
AN EXPERT IN AVIATION, RADIO
OR ENGINEERING AND DRAW
GOOD PAY WHILE YOU LEARN!**

LOOK WHAT THE U. S. NAVY OFFERS YOU

FREE TRAINING worth \$1500.
Nearly 50 trades and vocations to
choose from.

GOOD PAY with regular increases.
You can earn up to \$157 a month.
You are entitled to a generous vaca-
tion period, with full pay, each year.

GOOD FOOD and plenty of it.

FREE CLOTHING. A complete outfit
of clothing when you first enlist.
(Over \$100 worth.)

FREE MEDICAL CARE, including
regular dental attention.

FINEST SPORTS and entertainment
any man could ask for.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, THRILLS—
You can't beat the Navy for them!

BECOME AN OFFICER. You can
work for an appointment to the
Naval Academy or the Annapolis of
the Air at Pensacola.

FUTURE SUCCESS. It's easy for
Navy-trained men to get good-
paying jobs in civil life.

LIBERAL RETIREMENT-PAY

IF YOU WANT to get ahead fast, to serve your country,
to build yourself a good-paying future... here's the op-
portunity you've been waiting for.

The U. S. Navy may train you to become an expert in
any one of nearly 50 skilled fields. Each month, over 5000
new men will be sent to a Navy Service School where you
can learn to be a Diesel engine operator, machinist, avia-
tion mechanic, aerial photographer, radio operator, or
whatever specialized work you're best fitted for. This first
year's training which you get is worth at least \$1500.

The Navy foots the entire bill. You earn while you learn.
In fact, it is possible for an enlisted man to earn up to \$157
per month—with keep.

You'll have plenty of opportunity for advancement in
position and pay—and you'll have fun while you learn!
You'll come out of the Navy fully prepared to take on a
good job in private industry. And if you want to stay in
the Service, you can go right to the top... and retire at the
end of 20 years or 30 years with a liberal monthly income.

You can choose now between the regulars or the re-
serves. Both offer equal opportunities for advancement.

Now's the time to take a look at your future. Volunteer
for the Navy today! The kind of men you want to know
are signing up in ever greater numbers.

ACT NOW! HERE'S HOW!

(No Obligation)

TODAY... get the free illustrated booklet called "Life in the Navy."
It gives you the glowing facts. All you need do is ask the Navy
Editor of this newspaper for a copy.

TELEPHONE HIM, or fill in coupon below and give it to him at this
newspaper's office. Or mail the coupon to him, either in an envelope
or pasted on a penny postal card.



WEAR THIS BADGE OF HONOR! If after reading the free
booklet you decide to apply for a place in the Navy,
you will receive this smart lapel-emblem. It is a badge
of honor you will be proud to wear.

**SERVE YOUR COUNTRY
BUILD YOUR FUTURE
GET IN THE NAVY NOW**

**Tear out and take or send this coupon
to the Navy Editor of this newspaper**

Without any obligation on my part whatsoever, please send
me free booklet "Life in the Navy" giving full details about
the opportunities for men in the Navy.

Name _____

Address _____

Winamac (IN) Republican 3 Jul 1941: 8.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Raider's Victims Through Here

W. D. Pattison and Morrow Hathaway got first hand information Tuesday evening on what goes on in war zones when they transported four survivors of the ill-fated ship Zamzam from Rochester to Winamac.

The local men's passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Morrill and their two small children, who are on their way to California after almost four months of thrills and vicissitudes.

Boarding the Egyptian steamer Zamzam at New York City on March 20 to return as missionaries to their post 700 miles in the interior of Africa, the Morrills had a very pleasant trip to Recife, Brazil. Several days later in the early morning hours their ship was stopped by shell fire from the German raider Tamesis in the south Atlantic and several pass-

engers severely hurt. After the passengers were hurriedly gotten off the Zamzam in lifeboats, the German raider shelled and sank their ship. Losing all their baggage and with only the few clothes they had on, the couple and their two children, aged 1 and 4, respectively, were taken aboard the German liner Dresden. Here the crew was courteous, quarters fairly comfortable, but the food terrible.

After some five weeks of apparently aimless wandering the Dresden put in to Ste. Jean De Luz, France. Here they were still virtually prisoners of war and unable to obtain even the simplest of clothing and necessities of life. Finally, however, they were able to get passage on a merchant vessel for New York. While visiting Mrs. Morrill's parents in Ohio they found that Mr. Hathaway wanted a car driven to Long Beach, where Mr. Morrill's parents reside. They are now on their way to California, as there is no way at the present time for them to return to Africa.

Winamac (IN) Republican 17 Jul 1941: 1.

DOES YOUR JOB OFFER THESE 10 OPPORTUNITIES?

You can get them ALL in the U. S. NAVY!

	YOUR JOB	NAVY
1	TRAINING WORTH \$1500. The U. S. Navy offers you technical training in nearly 60 trades and vocations, worth at least \$1500. You can become an expert in radio, aviation, electricity, Diesel engines and many other well-paid trades at absolutely no cost. The Navy gives you good pay (and keep) while you learn.	✓
2	STEADY PAY GUARANTEED. No layoffs . . . no seasonal slumps . . . no pay cuts when you're in the Navy. The Navy guarantees you a generous pay envelope twice every month in the year.	✓
3	REGULAR PAY INCREASES. You can be sure of steady pay increases up to \$157 a month . . . with plenty of opportunity for additional allowances and promotions as you go along. Your income can increase seven times during your first enlistment.	✓
4	ALL LIVING EXPENSES PAID. In your present job you must use your income to pay for food, rent, education, travel, entertainment, and savings for the future. ALL THESE THINGS ARE FREE TO NAVY MEN. Your pay is your own to use in any way you please.	✓
5	FREE MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE. Unexpected sicknesses, expensive doctors' and dentists' bills can take a big slice of civilian income. But not in the Navy! This is one worry you avoid, one emergency you never have to save for. Navy the best of medical and dental care absolutely free.	✓
6	RETIREMENT INCOMES. In the Navy you'll never have to worry about your future. If you stay in the Navy, you'll never have to skimp and save for your old age. When you become eligible for retirement (sometimes as early as age 37), the Navy guarantees you a monthly income for life.	✓
7	CHANCE TO REACH THE TOP. By enlisting now you may have the opportunity to attend the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis . . . or the opportunity to become a Commissioned Officer in the Naval Reserve . . . or the opportunity to become a Naval Aviator.	✓
8	FUN AND RECREATION. Where else can you lead the healthy life that the Navy offers you? Ashore or afloat, you get year-round boxing, swimming, baseball, football, and other sports. You associate with the finest group of men in the world. And you enjoy entertainment of all kinds <i>plus the latest movies</i> .	✓
9	TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE. Navy maneuvers take U. S. ships all over the world—Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, North and South America. You get regular shore leaves in exciting foreign ports.	✓
10	CHANCE TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY. No other calling gives a red-blooded young American so great a chance to serve his country. No other career offers him so great an opportunity to build a successful future.	✓



★ **SERVE YOUR COUNTRY**
★ **BUILD YOUR FUTURE**
★ **GET IN THE NAVY NOW**

**Earn good Navy pay
while you train for
any one of these 45 jobs:**

- ▶ AVIATION MACHINIST
- ▶ PRINTER
- ▶ PHOTOGRAPHER
- ▶ BANDMASTER
- ▶ PAINTER
- ▶ STENOGRAPHER
- ▶ ELECTRICIAN
- ▶ PATTERNAKER
- ▶ PHARMACIST'S MATE
- ▶ METALSMITH
- ▶ SHIPFITTER
- ▶ BAKER
- ▶ OPTICAL MECHANIC
- ▶ DENTAL TECHNICIAN
- ▶ BUGLER
- ▶ TORPEDOMAN
- ▶ RADIO MAN
- ▶ BOILERMAKER
- ▶ AVIATION METALSMITH
- ▶ TURRET CAPTAIN
- ▶ SEAMAN
- ▶ CARPENTER
- ▶ HORIZONTAL BOMBER
- ▶ ORDNANCEMAN
- ▶ MOLDER
- ▶ YEOMAN
- ▶ STEWARD
- ▶ BOMBSIGHT MECHANIC
- ▶ BOATSWAIN
- ▶ QUARTERMASTER
- ▶ AEROGRAPHER
- ▶ DIESEL ENGINEER
- ▶ FIRE CONTROLMAN
- ▶ FIREMAN
- ▶ DIVER
- ▶ PARACHUTIST
- ▶ WELDER
- ▶ WATER TENDER
- ▶ STOREKEEPER
- ▶ HOSPITAL APPRENTICE
- ▶ COOK
- ▶ MUSICIAN
- ▶ COMMISSARY STEWARD
- ▶ GUNNER
- ▶ SIGNALMAN

ACT NOW! HERE'S NOW!
(No Obligation)

TODAY, get the free illustrated booklet, "Life in the Navy." It gives you the glowing facts. If you are 17 or over, all you need do is ask the Navy Editor of this newspaper for a copy.

TELEPHONE HIM, or fill in the coupon below and give it to him at this newspaper's office. Or mail the coupon to him, either in an envelope or pasted on a penny postal card.

WEAR THIS BADGE OF HONOR! If after reading the free booklet you decide to apply for a place in the Navy, you will receive this smart lapel-embell. It is a badge of honor you will be proud to wear.



**Tear out and take or send this coupon
to the Navy Editor of this newspaper**

Without obligation on my part whatsoever, please send me free booklet, "Life in the Navy," giving full details about the opportunities for men in the Navy.

Name _____
Address _____

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

With a Pulaski County connection, Popeye participated in patriotic efforts preparing for war.

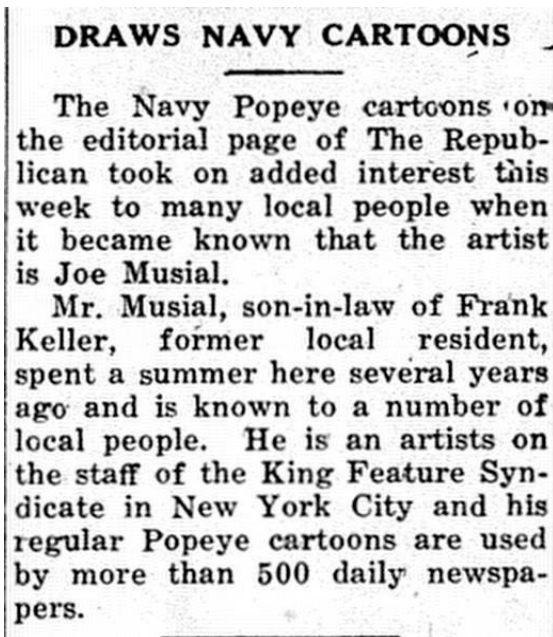


Winamac (IN) Republican 24 Jul 1941: 6.

1941: Preparing for War – Also in the Paper



Winamac (IN) Republican 31 Jul 1941: 6.



Winamac (IN) Republican 31 Jul 1941: 8.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Recruitment

The Navy launched a Recruiting Cruiser to facilitate enlistment.

Navy Cruiser Coming Here During Fair

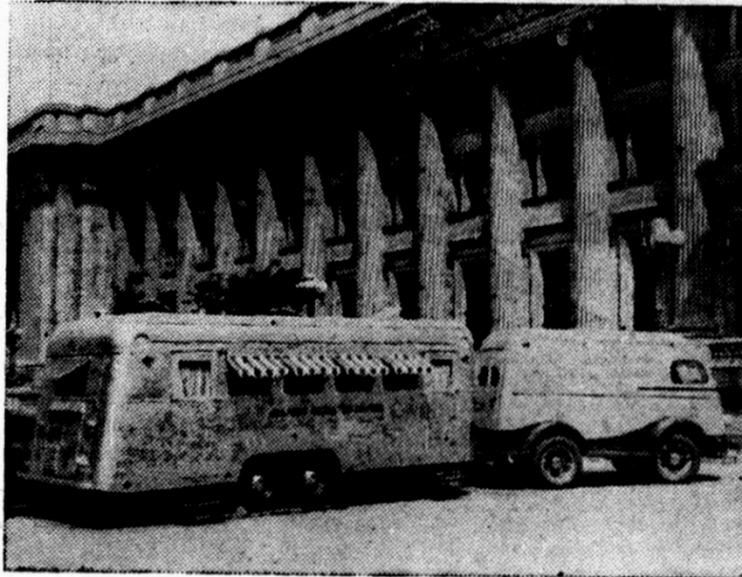
■
**Naval Commander
Assures Presence
Here Saturday, Aug. 9**
■

Special to The Winamac Republican

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—The U. S. Navy's new Recruiting Cruiser, now on a cruise of the state of Indiana, will "sail" into Winamac Saturday, Aug. 9, and will present a series of "Know Your Navy" programs designed to acquaint grade school, high school, college men, and the public generally with the opportunities offered by the service, it was announced here today by Lieut. Com. David McWhorter, USN, officer in charge of recruiting, Indiana Area, Ninth Naval District.

The Navy cruiser, manned by a crew of six men, skippered by Lieut. F. M. Hall, USNR, is visiting numerous Indiana towns and county fairs presenting "Know Your Navy" programs and showing free sound motion pictures of life in the Navy. The cruising unit is one of three selected for the states of Indiana, Iowa and Missouri.

LAND SHIP TO DROP ANCHOR HERE



U. S. Naval Mobile Recruiting Station here a week from Saturday.

While in Winamac the Navy cruiser will be docked at the Park. Two to three programs will be presented during the afternoon and evenings of the unit's visit. "Know Your Navy" motion pictures will conclude each program.

To Explain Navy Opportunities

During the Navy cruiser's brief visit members of the crew will explain to interested persons how the U. S. Navy offers men technical training worth \$1,500, steady pay, regular pay increases, paid living expenses, free medical and dental care, retirement in-

comes, a chance to reach the top, fun and recreation, travel and adventure, and a chance to serve their country.

Approximately 45 different opportunities exist for men to earn up to \$157 per month while training for any one of numerous Navy posts including aviation machinist, painter, stenographer, electrician, dental technician, torpedoman, radioman, boilermaker, metalsmith, turret captain, carpenter, molder, boatswain, quartermaster, Diesel engineer, parachutist, welder, storekeeper, cook, musician, gunner and signalman.

Winamac (IN) Republican 31 Jul 1941: 1.

Community to Welcome Navy Cruiser

■
**Will Dock Saturday
with Full Complement
of Hardy Seafarers**
■

Special to The Winamac Republican

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7—Lieut. F. M. Hall, USNR, "skipper" of the U. S. Navy's Recruiting Cruiser, scheduled to visit Winamac Aug. 9, will have a crew of five regular Navy men with him when he "docks" his ship at Winamac for a one day visit, Lieut.-Commander David McWhorter, USN, Officer-in-Charge of Recruiting, Indiana Area, Ninth Naval District, announced today.

Bringing a touch of the salt air with them to Winamac will be Chief A. M. Morris, USN, fire controlman, Recruiter-in-Charge of the Cruiser; Chief L. L. Longer, USN, water tender, pilot of the cruiser; Chief C. J. Feaus, USN, chief yeoman; Chief C. E. Ryle, USN, pharmacist's mate, assistant medical examiner on the cruiser; and Chief Garvin Keith, USN, machinist's mate.

During the Navy cruiser's one day visit, two to three "Know Your Navy" programs will be presented daily with information given concerning opportunities in the Navy.

SHIP COMMANDER



LIEUT. F. M. HALL

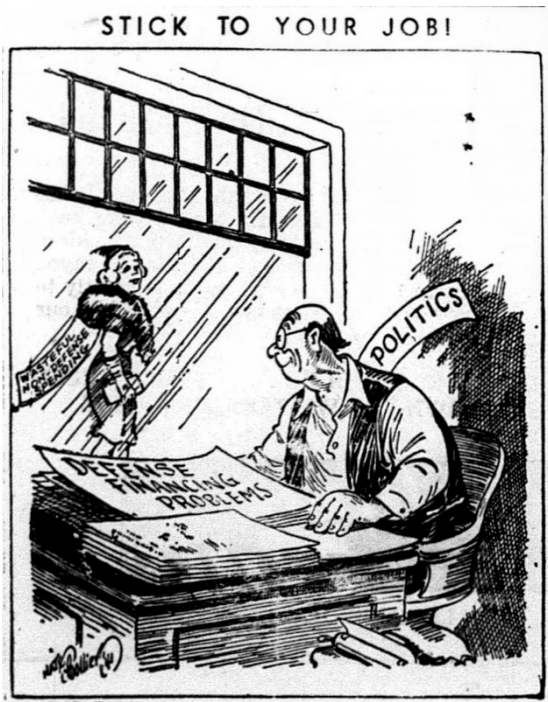
"Skipper" of the U. S. Navy's
Recruiting Cruiser.

Sound motion pictures of Navy life are to be an important part of every show according to Lieut. Hall. Motion pictures to be shown throughout the cruiser's visit include "Eyes of the Navy", a Naval Aviation flight film; "Modern Man-o-Warsman", a portrait of a modern battleship; "With the Yangtze Patrol"; "First Line of Defense"; "Making Craftsmen"; "Sports of Sailormen"; and "Repair, Supply, and Relief."

The Navy cruiser is making a selected number of visits in various parts of the state, stopping at county fairs and several towns and cities. With each stop members of the crew explain to interested persons how the U. S. Navy offers men technical training worth \$1,500, steady pay, regular pay increase, paid living expenses, free medical and dental care, retirement incomes, a chance to reach the top, fun and recreation, travel and adventure, and a chance to serve their country.

Winamac (IN) Republican 7 Aug 1941: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II



Winamac (IN) Republican 28 Aug 1941: 6.

[This is likely for jobs at the newly opened Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, about 30 miles away.]

Defense Opportunity

Supt. Dwight Surber of Star City has called a meeting for 8 o'clock Friday evening in the Star City school auditorium for men interested in preparing themselves for defense work.

If enough men who are high school graduates or have equivalent experience will sign up, they will be eligible to a free course, which will prepare them for high-paying positions in the defense industry. The course will be given at Star City or some other town in the county under the auspices of Purdue university.

Winamac (IN) Republican 25 Sep 1941: 1.

British Letter Tells of German Blitzes

WHEN The Republican editor returned June 26th from a ten-day tour of Ontario as guest of the Canadian Weekly Press Association he brought back with him a number of copies of Canadian newspapers.

While leafing through these strange newspapers, Mrs. James Holland, wife of The Republican foreman, came across the name of Mrs. Edna Pendergast of Thames Ditton, England, a small village in Surrey 10 miles from London.

Deciding that it would be an interesting experience, Mrs. Holland wrote Mrs. Pendergast a letter on June 30th. Monday she received a reply which was mailed at Kingston on Thames August 21.

By reading between the lines one can get an idea of what the people of Great Britain are going through. The letter as passed by British censor No. 5357 follows:

Dear Erma,

Thank you for your letter which arrived this afternoon. It was a pleasant surprise and I am greatly intrigued to know how my name came to be mentioned in the Gananoque paper. Unfortunately my sister-in-law has been seriously ill and is in a hospital in the north so I shall have to wait to elucidate the mystery. It can't be connected with the holiday I spent in Canada years ago though the connection brought back many happy memories of the kindness and hospitality I received there.

I am trying to visualize you as I write but although you have given many details I'd better wait till I receive the snap before making further guesses.

We too are a family of three; myself, my husband, Jack, and son Michael who will be four in January. We were married seven years before Michael was born so you'll see I'd be a bit touchy about mentioning ages. A char I once had asked me if I remembered Queen Victoria's jubilee but I was properly indignant about that as I wasn't born then. I am tall, brown haired—grey in parts, but I might blame Hitler for that—and according to my passport, blue eyed. No other distinguishing marks. Jack is also tall, brown haired and grey eyed. He is Irish but not a follower of De Valera. Michael is going to be tall, is fair, blue eyed and 100% boy. He is angelic now being asleep but awake is most mischievous and is pretty intelligent, friendly and affectionate, in fact he is on intimate terms with the whole neighborhood.

I'll follow your lead and describe the place we live. Thames Ditton, as you can imagine, is on the river and we used to spend a lot of our time in and on the Thames. Now our spare time is all filled with gardening, like all our neighbors we have dug up our gardens to grow vegetables and have a promising crop coming along. Next year we hope to share an allotment and grow more. Our village is quite quaint and picturesque. A village green where the local cricket team play their matches—decorated with the usual stumps to discourage aeroplanes landing—and many quaint old Queen Anne cottages and houses. The local inn dates back to 1350 and parts of the church are very old. Hampton Court is only a short distance down the river; and the parks near are lovely—if a bit scarred in places. I haven't been up to town (London) since the first autumn of the war so know only of the damage by hearsay. I couldn't bear to see parts I was fond of in ruins. Seems a bit of one's old life gone. I'm very fond of old places.

I'm afraid you haven't chosen a very exciting person to give you war experiences. We have had some experiences of blitzes but have been fortunate in being in the country for the worst parts. We were actually in the country staying with friends at their

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British Letter Tells of Blitzes

(Continued From Page 1)

country cottage when war was declared—I shall always connect it with roast pork for the stuff congealed on our plates during the meal which followed the announcement. We stayed on at our friends' invitation till Christmas and remained here till the middle of September when the "Battle of Britain" was in full swing, when we lived a strange chaotic life spending long hours in air shelters coming up at dawn to tumble into bed without undressing—probably only to return to the shelter in a short time. Getting thrilled at hearing the air successes, entertaining folks who one hardly knew under such odd places as the kitchen table; cups of tea at all hours; organizing stirrup pump parties; getting friendly with folk whom you had known by sight for years but never (English fashion?) spoken to. I always had the feeling I would have got a kick out of it if it hadn't been for Michael, but it was dreadful business explaining the odd bump and noises

to the children and the reason for rushing a child whose routine had never been disturbed before underground at all hours of the day and night. Now he tells me when the guns go off "It's the soldiers shooting at the naughty aeroplanes." He and his little friends play a game called "Air Raid Shelter." We eventually returned to the cottage and stayed till this February, returning because my husband was ill. Owing to his work he had to be in town in the week and sleeping in the office shelter was affecting his health.

Shopping is a bit tedious. No tradesmen begging you to try this or that. We don't do badly but we take what is there. If you want things it's best to go to the shops and go often so that shopping takes a good deal of time. Generally speaking people are very good humored and help each other out. Lack of fruit is our worst trial. I dream of large, juicy oranges. Michael has forgotten what they are. Fruit and cream, Devonshire cream and raspberries with lots of sugar!! I wonder when we'll indulge in that again. I felt I must jam all the soft fruit I got, not much but I don't have much sugar.

I must finish—I've covered the paper must apologize for the contents, don't get much time for writing these days. It's kind of you to suggest sending a parcel and I should appreciate it but I believe such parcels are to be stopped. Can't repeat the blah of the newspapers but your good wishes are very helpful. Hope you get your house, you'll need it when your baby is walking. Write again.

Best wishes,

Edna Pendergast.

P. S. I feel I must add a postscript as this letter does not seem very satisfactory, and I am too rushed for time to rewrite it, am trying to finish some articles for the "bombed babies" outfits.

If I seem to write very lightly about the war you'll understand that as I have a good many close friends and relatives being in constant danger and as I am alone most of the time—my husband's work in connection with aircraft production takes him away from home most of the time—I do not dwell much on "alarms and excursions," it would be too harrowing and with so much to be done it's necessary to conserve one's energy.

I thought that was a warden to tell me I have a light burning! This "black-out" business has started again in good earnest.

I've had a picnic the last few weeks, my husband is ill and on a diet. He is allowed to eat chicken, eggs, fish, bread and butter and milk. Joke over. I've been round the neighbors swapping anything for eggs. Luckily we can still get fish.

Winamac (IN) Republican 2 Oct 1941: 1&5.

Suggests Ways To Soften War Blow on Farmer

(By C. E. Olson, County Agent.)

"Barriers cannot be built high enough to prevent agriculture from receiving many of the impacts and accompanying repercussions of the war," Dr. T. K. Cowden, Purdue university agricultural economist, told farmers attending the recent annual Corn and Soybean Day at the university.

"Inflation and the accompanying high prices for agricultural products are in prospect unless very drastic measures are applied in the near future; even then, it is questionable in the minds of many if inflation can be avoided," he said. "Agricultural prices, so far in this war, have followed about the same pattern as during World War I. Prices as high or even higher than during the first World War are not an impossibility."

Industrial activity and payrolls are the highest in the history of the nation, reported the speaker. "This increased business activity is likely to continue for some period of time and will result in a strong consumer demand for agricultural products. During periods of rising prices, the prices of farm products usually go up faster than the prices of the things farmers have to buy, which results in prosperous farming conditions. The opposite is true during periods of falling prices."

Barriers Suggested.

In view of existing conditions, the following barriers against the impacts of the war on the individual farmer were suggested:

1. Get your equipment in good condition now.
2. Make the needed repairs on your building now.
3. In case you are planning to buy a farm you can probably buy one cheaper now than for several years to come.
4. If you have a good efficient, well-equipped operating unit, start paying off your debts now.
5. Now is a good time to produce.
6. The next few years might be a good time to give the production of grain a more important place in your farm program.
7. Plan to use the least possible amount of labor and still get a good job done. The cost of labor is likely to increase.
8. Carry rather large inventories.
9. Expect widely fluctuating markets.
10. Be prepared for more government regulations.
11. Be prepared for higher taxes.

Watch for Inflation.

12. If inflation comes keep your head—don't pay high prices for land—remember, in 1919 it took about 738 bushels of corn to amortize a \$15,000 farm loan in twenty years, while in 1932 it took 4994 bushels of corn, nearly seven times as many bushels to make payments on the same loan. Not only that, but the land that cost \$15,000 in 1919 was only worth about \$5000 in 1932.

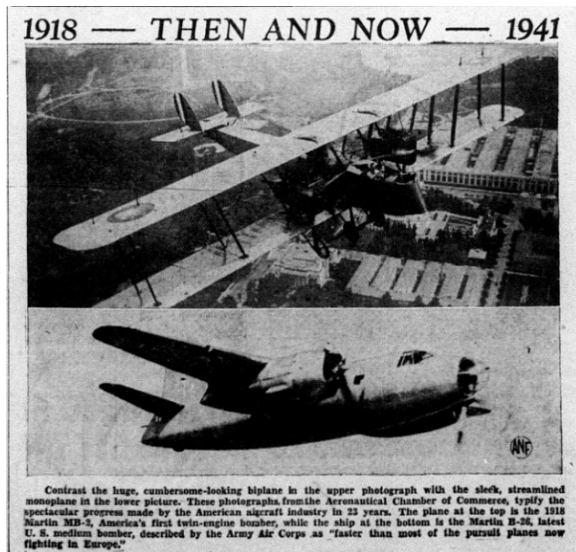
13. Remember, change is one of the most certain of all economic phenomena.

14. Produce and pay off debts on the up-swing—then pull in your horns—tighten up your belt, and reduce on the downswing.

15. Be prepared to take a national point of view on our economic problems, not only during the war period but equally as important during the period following the war. Study our economic problems with an open mind. Also study the economic history of France—especially for the past twenty years. Be prepared to take a national point of view on such questions as tariffs, farm relief, taxing substitute products, and the like.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 2 Oct 1941: 2.

1941: Preparing for War – Also in the Paper



Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 16 Oct 1941: 6.

Technicians Needed for National Defense Work

According to Dawson Price, manager of the Logansport office of the Indiana Employment Security Division, there is an urgent need for machinists and other skilled tradesmen in various national defense establishments in Ohio, particularly in the new research laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the United States Army Air Corps. Applicants for various technical jobs in the Pearl Harbor navy yard, Hawaii, are also needed.

O. E. Bacon, a representative of the Sixth United States civil service district, will be in the Logansport office of the Indiana Employment Security Division, 408½ East Broadway, this Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to noon for the purpose of interviewing men interested in these positions.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 13 Nov 1941: 8.



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Winamac (IN) Republican 25 Dec 1941: 3.