

1946-1950: Aftershocks – Overview

The International Military Tribunal (Nuremberg) was established to try German war criminals.

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (Tokyo) was established to try Japanese war criminals.

The US struggled with how the atomic bomb would be integrated into the military.

Four of our boys died while in service or from injuries incurred while in service.

Starting in late 1947, the bodies began to return to those families who wanted their dead sons reinterred nearby.

Those boys are listed in this chapter's section, "The Dead".

1946-1950: Aftershocks – Community Climate

Only one story appeared in the local papers about those still in service. Dorothy, an Army nurse, was attacked by a soldier pretending to fix her car when it stopped at a traffic light.

AWOL guy

Her story appears in the chapter section, “War Stories”.

The community began to adjust to the new normal. Discharges came, marriages increased, and within two years after the war, the birth rate tripled.

Veterans started to understand and take advantage of their G.I. benefits.

Rationing diminished significantly, but sugar remained scarce until 1947. Citizens were still encouraged to collect used fats for recycling.

A Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) club was built.

A monument to the Dead is dedicated at the Pulaski County courthouse.

While the vast majority of returning veterans returned to work-a-day lives, a few returned damaged by the years in service.

And a few, after enduring danger for years at war, died at the hands of the wheel before their potential was fulfilled.

These stories and others are detailed in this chapter’s section, “Also in the Paper”.

This is a summary of the news in print available to most residents of Pulaski County in 1946. 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.

Since the war ended with the defeat of Germany in May of last year and of Japan in August of last year, only a few headlines in the nearby daily, Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune, were related to international news, mostly unrest in Persia (now known as Iran). The rest of the headlines were related to national and state news.

International News

1946

The League of Nations was dissolved, and its mission was transferred to the United Nations.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East was established.

1947

The Marshall Plan was announced.

1948

The State of Israel declares independence.

1949

NATO was established.

1950

The Korean War began.

The US Military was sent to Vietnam.

National News

1946

U.S. nuclear testing began.

The Atomic Energy Commission was established.

The first digital computer was constructed.

1947

The Cold War began with the Truman Doctrine, against Communism.

The Voice of America began to transmit radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries in Eastern Europe.

1948

The Marshall Plan was approved to aid in European recovery.

1949

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established.

The People's Republic of China was established.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – Community Climate

Construction began on the United Nations Building in New York City.

1950

The US developed the Hydrogen Bomb.

State News

Local News

1946

Aunt Lide celebrated his 100th birthday in March, but was gone by October.

A WWI veteran in ill health, Lester, 46, shot AND hung himself.

Robert, 13, killed his foster mother.

1947

Kids pile debris on tracks, wreck a train, killing three.

John Russell, a longtime dry goods and grocer, dies by his own hand after a stroke.

A WWI veteran, Don, 25, survived 39 bomber missions, then died on an icy Hoosier highway just after returning home from the war.

1948

John, 92, killed his 83-year-old wife, Almeda, in an argument over who was to feed the chickens, but died before he could be prosecuted.

A WWII veteran, Arthur, 35, opened a shoe store that included an X-ray machine so parents could assess the fit of their children's shoes.

A WWII veteran and manager of the ISIS movie theatre, Dick, 32, was killed in a car accident on a drive after work.

During a rainstorm, a semi-truck veered into the lane of an oncoming flatbed truck carrying farm workers home for the day; the collision killed both drivers and 10 of the 14 riders.

Santa arrives in Winamac by helicopter!

1949

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

A head-on collision kills a mother and teenage daughter.

1950

A WWII veteran, Archie, 30, received two medals from the Belgians for his part in the Battle of the Bulge.

Local Dramas

1946

Henry, 82, maintained a bank account under a fictitious name, then lost the deposit book. Fortunately, a clerk recognized him under his fictitious name.

Pulaski County was subject to a "dimout" due to a coal strike.

Burglars were nabbed after a 150-mile chase.

Frustrated when the motion picture, *Kitty*, appeared on the screen of the local theatre, an unidentified veteran said, "I saw that show twice in the Pacific while I was in the Army, and I walked in the show tonight and didn't look to see what was playing. To think, I had to come all the way back to Winamac to see it a third time."

Oscar, the longtime town marshal who quit after losing the 1944 sheriff's election, was back on duty and continued to serve for another 14 years.

1947

An airplane flown by a local dive-bombed migratory ducks with no repercussions.

1948

--- To Be Completed ----

1949

--- To Be Completed ----

1950

--- To Be Completed ----

1946-1950: Aftershocks – The Dead

Dalton Detamore "Bud" Fenstermaker

Bud's momma visited him as he was dying of rheumatic fever.

Born: 1/16/1927

Entered: 1/4/1945

Branch,SN,Rank: USN,2939199,RDM3c

Died: 4/29/1946

Parents: Hilda I. Detamore (Cleo Lee) Fenstermaker,

On 29 April 1946, Bud Fenstermaker, 19, died from rheumatic fever in Norfolk, VA. He served 16 months. He was from Francesville. He was buried in Roseland Cemetery in Francesville.

Word has been received by relatives at Francesville from Mrs. Hilda Fenstermaker and her brother Harold Detamore of Jeffersonville, both of whom were called to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., last week because of the critical illness of the former's son, Dalton. She stated that he has shown considerable improvement although he is not out of danger yet. He has been suffering from scarlet fever and mumps and later developed rheumatic fever. Mrs. Fenstermaker is remaining with her son indefinitely.

Winamac (IN) Republican 21 Mar 1946: 1.

Word comes to relatives in Francesville that Dalton Fenstermaker, RDM 3/c, who has been seriously ill at the Norfolk, Va., Naval hospital and was thought to be considerably improved, has now suffered a relapse and is in a critical condition. His mother, Mrs. Hilda Fenstermaker of Francesville, has been with him for several weeks, and his uncle, Robert H. Detamore of Jeffersonville, has been recalled to Norfolk.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 28 Mar 1946: 1.

West Side Boy Dies In Service

RDM 3-c Dalton D. Fenstermaker, 19, son of Mrs. Hilda Fenstermaker of Francesville, died Monday in the Norfolk, Va., Naval hospital after several weeks' illness following rheumatic fever.

The young man, 1945 graduate of Francesville high school, had suffered a series of illnesses including scarlet fever, mumps and then pneumonia, following the fever.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon in the Francesville Christian church where he was a member. The Rev. Chester Parker of Michigantown, former Francesville pastor, assisted by the Rev. H. F. Bulger, will officiate.

The Francesville American Legion Post will have charge of services in the Francesville cemetery.

Survivors include the mother, a sister, Miss Mona Fenstermaker, a cadet nurse in Indianapolis; a brother, James Fenstermaker; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Detamore of Francesville and Mr. and Mrs. William Fenstermaker of Kokomo, grandparents.

The body will be returned to the Burson funeral home in Francesville today (Thursday).

Winamac (IN) Republican 2 May 1946: 1.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – The Dead

Urban Vincent Patnaude

Urban was able to die at his home from wounds incurred in Europe.

Born: 10/14/1914

Entered: 3/24/1941

Branch, SN, Rank: USA, 35155176, PVT

Died: 1/26/1947

Spouse: Eileen Hiss Patnaude

Parents: Anna Senesac (Euclide Augstin[deceased]) Patnaude

On 26 January 1947, Urban Patnaude, 32, died of wounds incurred in Europe. He served many years, including about 42 months in the European war zone. He lived in Winamac as a child. He was buried at Southlawn Cemetery in South Bend. He was married.

URBAN PATNAUDE DIES AT AGE 32

Illness Stems From Wound Suffered in Army.

Urban Patnaude, aged 32, of 208 South St. Peter street, died in his residence at 5:15 p. m. Sunday after several months' illness resulting from a wound suffered while he was in the European war theater with the United States army. He was a member of the South Bend fire department since his return from military service.



South Bend (IN) Tribune 27 Jan 1947: 17.

Webpage (newspapers.com).

Mr. Patnaude was born in Fowler, Ind., Oct. 14, 1914, and married Miss Eileen Hiss here in July, 1945. The widow survives. He also leaves his mother, Mrs. Anna Patnaude, of Lakeville, this county. Other survivors are four brothers, Ernest J., of Mishawaka; Albert A. and James E., of Lakeville this county, and Bernard C., of Seattle, Wash.; also six sisters, Mrs. Louis Schluttenhofer of Remington, Ind.; Mrs. Herschel Williams, Liberty, Ind.; Mrs. William Fasnough, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Thomas Weil, and Miss Margaret Patnaude, Lakeville, and Mrs. George Kegelbin, South Bend.

He was a member of South Bend council No. 553, Knights of Columbus, the Holy Name society of St. Joseph Catholic church, and the Fraternal Order of Firemen. He served three and one half years in Europe with the ordnance unit of the 28th division, United States army. Friends call in the Hickey funeral home after 7 p. m. today.

Former Resident Dies of Wounds Received in War

Urban Patnaude, former resident of Winamac, died Sunday at his home in South Bend after several months' illness resulting from a wound suffered while he was in Europe with the Army. He was a member of the South Bend fire department.

Mr. Patnaude was born in Fowler on October 14, 1914, and the family lived here while he was a youth. He served three and a half years overseas.

Surviving are the widow; mother, Mrs. Anna Patnaude of Lakeville; four brothers, Ernest of Mishawaka, Albert and James of Lakeville, Bernard of Seattle, Wash.; six sisters, Mrs. Louis Schluttenhofer of Remington, Mrs. Herschel Williams of Liberty, Mrs. William Fasnough of Jacksonville, Fla., Mrs. Thomas Weil and Miss Margaret of Lakeville, Mrs. George Kegelbin of South Bend.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 30 Jan 1947: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Morris Howard Cromer

This was Morris' last flight before taking over as flight instructor.

Born: 3/24/1920

Entered: 9/8/1942

Branch,SN,Rank: USN,205334,LT

Died: 2/10/1948

Spouse: Mary Margaret Surber Cromer

Parents: Menzil Earl and Cassie Ester Moore Cromer

On 10 February 1948, Morris Cromer, 27, died in a bomber crash near Jacksonville, FL. He served 65 months. He married a Star City girl. He was buried in Rensselaer. He was married with two children.



Morris Cromer (Collection of Pat Maruna[pamaru11]) -
ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/61749208/person/46075420902/media/ee5fab8d-f76e-411d-8ee7-787c5b8d43b8

Navy Flier Loses Life in Plane Crash

Lt. Morris Cromer, Related Here, Killed In Florida Accident

Lt. Morris Cromer, whose wife is the former Miss Mary Margaret Surber of Francesville, was killed in a plane crash near Jacksonville, Fla., Tuesday night while returning from an over-water training flight to Puerto Rico. The co-pilot also lost his life and eight crew members were injured, two critically. As pilot of the Navy plane,

Lt. Cromer was exonerated of all blame for the crash of the huge ship, a PBM Martin Mariner.

Twenty-seven years old, Lt. Cromer was born Mar. 24, 1920, near Rensselaer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cromer, now residents of Danville. His marriage to Miss Surber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gurd Surber of Star City, took place in 1942. He served in the Navy during the war and re-enlisted last August. His station was Jacksonville Naval Air Station, and this was his last flight before taking over as flight instructor there.

Surviving are the parents, wife and two children—Constance, four years old, and James Stephen, eighteen months; also a brother and a sister.

The body is to be brought to Rensselaer some time Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Cromer and two Naval officers. Funeral services have not been arranged.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 12 Feb 1948: 1.

Navy Pilot Killed In Florida Crash

RENSSELAER, Feb. 12 — Lt. Morris Cromer, 27, former resident of this city and graduate of Rensselaer high school, was killed at Jacksonville, Fla., on Wednesday when the navy plane which he was piloting on an over-water training flight, crashed and burned. His co-pilot was also killed and ten other crewmen were injured in the crash. Lt. Cromer served as a flight instructor and ferry pilot during World war II.

Surviving are his widow, "Mrs. Margaret (Surver) Cromer; two children, Connie, four years old, and Jimmie, 17 months, all residing at Jacksonville, Fla.; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Menzill Cromer of Danville; two sisters, Mrs. T. W. Zimmerman of Speedway City, and Mrs. J. J. Cutshall of Mansfield, O., and one brother, D. J. Cromer of Saratoga.

(Lafayette IN) Journal and Courier 13 Feb 1948: 10.

Webpage (newspapers.com).

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Ray Vilas Kelley

Ray was the longest-serving World War II veteran from Pulaski County to die while still in service.

Born: 6/25/1914

Entered: 6/6/1936

Branch, SN, Rank: USN, 2914498, LT(j.g.)

Award: Purple Heart

Died: 3/4/1949

Spouse: Geraldine "Gerrie" Stagg Kelley

Parents: John Vilas and Flossie Naxine Haggard Kelley

On 4 March 1949, Ray Kelley, 34, suffered a coronary thrombosis in Coco Sola Naval Base in the Panama Canal Zone. He served nearly 13 years. He was from Francesville. He was buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, CA. He was married with a child.

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.

Winamac (IN) Republican 11 Dec 1941: 1.

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; O. 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.

FRANCESVILLE BOY SAFE

FRANCESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 16

—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Kelley have received a message from their son, Ray Kelley, a member of the navy, stating that he was uninjured in the Japanese attack.

Raymond Engle, who is in command of the radio base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, also is in navy service. He is the grandson of Mrs. Isabelle McKinley of Francesville.

Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune 16 Dec 1941: 12.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – The Dead

Lt. Ray V. Kelley (Francesville Correspondence)

The Francesville community was shocked and stunned last Saturday morning when word was received by John V. Kelley, stating that his son, Lieutenant (jg) Ray V. Kelley, had died suddenly of coronary thrombosis, at the Naval Base at Coco Sola, Panama Canal Zone, on Friday, March 4.

Ray Kelley was a splendid example of American young manhood, and during the nearly twenty-five years he had lived in this community, had acquired a host of friends.

During the nearly 14 years in Naval service since his enlistment in 1935, hard work, ability and perseverance had won for him a steady advancement to the rank of a lieutenant (junior grade), and he had seen service at many naval bases in the States and at various places in the Pacific.

Ray Vilas Kelley was born at Ambia, Ind., June 25, 1914, the son of John V. and Lena (Maxwell) Kelley. The family came to Francesville some twenty-five years ago, and Ray attended the Francesville grade and high schools, graduating from the latter with the class of 1932. He enlisted in the Navy in 1935, and has been in that branch of the service since that time.

In 1940, he was married to Miss Gerrie Stagg, of Los Angeles, Calif., at Francesville.

Surviving are his wife and small daughter, Karyn Kay, of Glendale, Calif.; his father, John V. Kelley, of Francesville; two brothers, Ralph V. Kelley, of Knox, and Eddie at home in Francesville; two sisters, Mrs. Lenora Cook, of Francesville, and Anna May Kelley, of Chicago; besides other relatives and a host of friends.

Military services were held Sunday, March 6, at Coco Sola, Panama Canal Zone, and the body will be returned to Glendale, Calif., for burial.

Winamac (IN) Republican 10 Mar 1949: 8.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – War Stories

Tell Me About My Boy....

In December 1946, the Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army published a pamphlet, *Tell Me About My Boy*. It attempted to answer the most frequently-asked questions about the final disposition of the remains of the dead servicemen following World War II.

<https://www.quartermasterfoundation.org/article/tell-me-about-my-boy/>

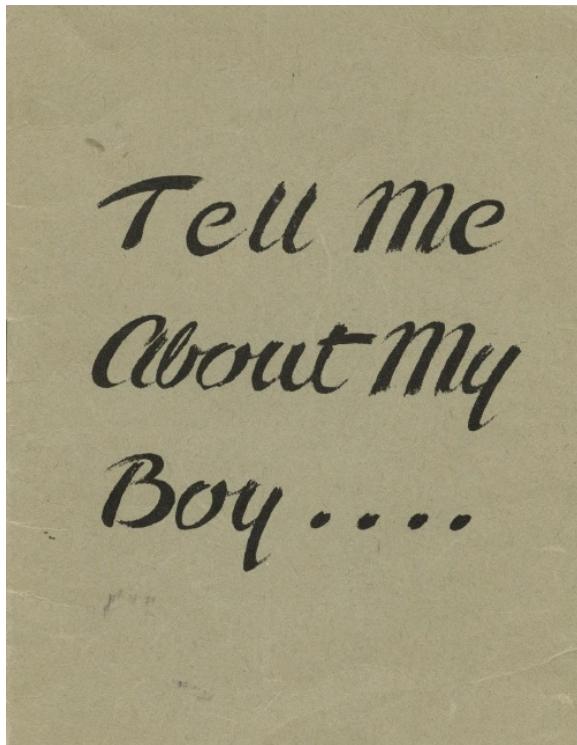
During the war, when a body was recovered, it was buried in a temporary military cemetery.

After the war, the government offered four options:

1. Burial in a permanent American Military Cemetery overseas,
2. Return of the body for burial in a local cemetery with \$50 paid toward the burial expense to ship the remains home and provide \$50 toward local burial expenses
3. Return of the body for burial in a National Cemetery near their home, or
4. Send the body to a foreign homeland for local burial.

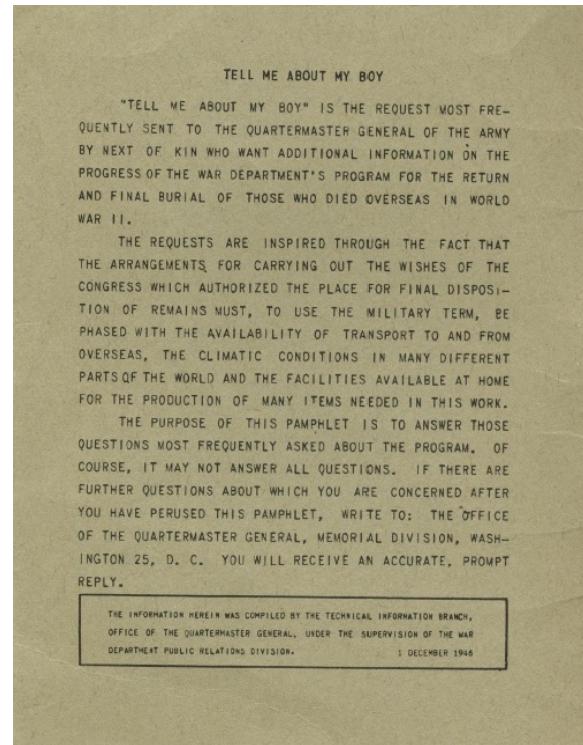
Of the 163 war dead connected to Pulaski County, 69 were returned stateside. The first of our boys to be reinterred back in Pulaski County was in December 1947, and the last in 1950.

Tell Me About My Boy (Cover)



"Tell Me About My Boys:1 Dec 1946: (cover). Website (<https://www.quartermasterfoundation.org/article/tell-me-about-my-boy/>).

Tell Me About My Boy (Cover-inside)



"Tell Me About My Boys:1 Dec 1946: (cover-inside). Website (<https://www.quartermasterfoundation.org/article/tell-me-about-my-boy/>).

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Tell Me About My Boy (Page 1)

INTRODUCTION

World War II brought death to more than 300,000 Americans who were serving their country overseas.

While the war was on, most of these honored dead were buried in temporary United States military cemeteries. Some were buried in isolated graves. These latter are being located as fast as possible and are buried in these temporary military cemeteries. Some were lost at sea. Their remains will never be recovered.

Now Congress has passed and the President has signed a bill which authorizes the War Department to take steps to provide a reverent final burial for those who gave the last full measure of devotion.

Within the War Department, the Quartermaster Corps is to direct the program, which includes all Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel who died overseas since 3 September 1939, as well as civilians who were in the service of the United States.

Seeking information from unauthorized persons is inadvisable. Official sources alone should be sought to avoid the dissemination of erroneous information and the disappointment which a wrong answer might bring.

"Tell Me About My Boys:1 Dec 1946: 1. Website (<https://www.quartermasterfoundation.org/article/tell-me-about-my-boy/>).

War Dead To Be Returned If Relatives Wish

Detailed information relative to the return to this country of War Dead from overseas has been received by Lester Wilson, county service officer, from Oscar R. Brown, state service officer, of the American Legion.

It is explained that families of such men have the option of having the remains returned to the United States for burial either in a private or National cemetery; having them buried in a permanent military cemetery overseas, or cremation. All costs of shipping the bodies home will be borne by the government, plus \$50 toward local burial expense when that option is chosen.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 13 Jun 1946: 1.

The service applies to all personnel buried overseas since September 3, 1939, including government employees, Red Cross workers, Merchant Marines, etc. Shipments are to start late this fall.

Lists of men buried in various overseas locations are now being compiled, and families of deceased men are urged to await formal notice from the department. Persons who have changed addresses since last correspondence with the department are advised to secure from Mr. Wilson the name of the agency to which they should now write if they wish to be notified.

Return Bodies

American war dead may be shipped home by request of families desiring the return of the bodies, according to Lester Wilson county service officer.

Mr. Wilson said that the law provides that families have the option of:

1. Having the remains returned to the United States for final interment in a national cemetery near their home. The cost of this will be borne entirely by the government.

2. Returning the remains to the United States for burial in a private cemetery. The government will pay \$50 toward local burial expense and bear all costs of shipping the body home. Cremation at government expense is authorized when desired.

Winamac (IN) Republican 18 Jul 1946: 1.

3. Burying the deceased in permanent American Military cemetery overseas.

Caskets will be available this fall and the first shipment of war dead is expected by the end of the year. It is estimated that the bodies will arrive in this country beginning next year at the initial rate of 1,200 a month, increasing to 118,900 monthly by the end of 1947.

The army and navy are beginning to address next of kin of completely identified dead to obtain instructions for disposal of the bodies.

For additional information, persons may call at the office of Mr. Wilson in the court house at Winamac.

Regulations Issued On Return to U. S. of War Dead

The office of Quartermaster General informs The Democrat that it is proceeding to carry out the program of the final burial of the war dead with all speed commensurate with accurate, efficient operation. Congress has set a time limit of five years in which this work is to be accomplished. It is probable that it will be completed in less time, but it is impossible to make a definite forecast.

Each step in the program has been planned to provide dignity and respect in handling the remains of those who gave their lives. No distinction or differences of any kind will be shown because of rank, race, creed or color. No priorities of disposition will be granted, and activities will follow an orderly process beginning with a complete verification of burial records, at temporary military cemeteries overseas and in field headquarters.

Choice of Four Plans.

There are four options for next of kin: (1) To have the remains interred in permanent U. S. cemetery overseas; (2) To have the remains returned to the United States for final burial in a private cemetery; (3) To have the remains returned to the United States for final burial in a National cemetery; (4) To have the

remains sent to a foreign country, the homeland of the deceased, for interment in a private cemetery. Under any one of the four options, all costs of moving the remains to the place of burial designated by the next of kin will be borne by the United States.

Remains will arrive at one of two ports, New York or San Francisco. From there they will be sent to the city or town designated by next of kin through fifteen distribution points. The next of kin will be kept informed of progress at each important step, a telegram to be sent to the next of kin upon arrival of the remains in the United States and another upon dispatchment at the distribution center.

Patience Urged.

The next of kin will not receive a letter from the War department regarding their wish until it is absolutely certain that the remains are those about which they are entitled to make the decision.

Next of kin are asked not to write to the War department regarding the progress being made, as they will be notified when all records have been checked and that the temporary cemetery is to be moved.

Contrary to some misinformation that has gotten out, no body will remain where it is now buried. The present cemeteries are only temporary, and if it is the choice of the next of kin to leave the remains overseas, they will be buried in what is to be later designated as a permanent cemetery. No remains will be returned before 1947, and next of kin may not receive letters until 1948.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 5 Dec 1946: 9.

Pamphlet Ready on Return of Overseas Dead

Preparations are being made at the Chicago Quartermaster Depot to handle the remains of World War II dead who will be returned from overseas for final burial, it is announced by Col. J. N. Gage, the commanding officer. He also stated that a War Department pamphlet, "Tell Me About My Boy," which describes the program, is now available for distribution to next-of-kin upon request to the Depot, at 1819 W. Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 27 Feb 1947: 6.

First Letters Mailed On Burial of War Dead

Letters are now being sent to more than 20,000 next-of-kin of American dead who now rest in fifteen of the 200 temporary military cemeteries overseas, as the first step in determining the final resting places of those who died outside the United States during World War II, the War Department announces.

Forms on which relatives are asked to indicate where they wish final burial to be made are inclosed in the letters. Similar letters and forms will be sent over a period of eighteen months to all next-of-kin of World War II dead whose remains have been recovered and positively identified.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 13 Mar 1947: 6.

Next-of-kin may choose to have the remains returned to this country for burial in a private cemetery; returned to the United States for burial in a national cemetery; buried in a permanent United States military cemetery overseas; or buried in a private cemetery in a foreign country which is the homeland of the deceased or of the next-of-kin.

Next-of-kin of World War II dead buried overseas in cemeteries other than mentioned above may request a copy of the War Department pamphlet "Tell Me About My Boy" which describes the program for the return and final burial from the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, Attention: American Graves Registration Service Division, 1819 W. Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Illinois.

43 War Dead To Be Returned for Burial

Forty-three of Pulaski county's World War II dead are to be returned for burial in their home communities, according to announcement made by the War Department. A total of 37,000 bodies will come to Columbus, Ohio, for return to eight middle western states, and it is expected that the first of the honored war dead will reach Indiana by the middle of October.

The Winamac American Legion and V.F.W. Posts, assisted by their Auxiliaries, will co-operate with families in arranging memorial and burial services. Names of the heroes will be announced later.

War dead being returned to adjoining counties have been announced as: Cass, 88; Fulton, 34; Starke, 19; White, 36; Jasper, 34; Marshall, 63.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 25 Sep 1947: 1.

War Dead To Start Arriving This Month

Instructions to military organizations for procedure in co-operating with families in the burial of World War No. 2 veterans who are being returned from foreign cemeteries, has been announced by Col. Charles Murkel, who is in charge of the Indiana Memorial division. Forty-three of Pulaski county's war dead, being returned at the request of their families, are expected to begin arriving about the middle of October.

American Legion posts in Winamac and Francesville, and Veterans of Foreign Wars in Winamac and Medaryville, are preparing to give full military burial service where requested. Along with their Auxiliaries, the military groups proffer their aid in any way whatsoever in making arrangements, to families of the men.

The bodies, which have been identified beyond a doubt by the War Department, are in bronze metal caskets weighing 600 pounds each. The casket may not be opened, according to an order of the Indiana Board of Health. Each will be accompanied by a serviceman of the same rank and same branch of service to which the war hero belonged, and of the same religious faith. The veteran escort is permitted to remain for twenty-four hours if desired by the family.

Three centers have been designated for the Indiana group—Chicago, Columbus, Ohio, and Philadelphia. The next of kin, upon being identified of the arrival in the States, which may be at San Francisco, New Orleans, or New York, is to send a wire collect, at once, stating to which center he wants the casket sent, or if burial in a national cemetery is preferred. The casket will then be brought home by the escort. The government allows \$75 for burial expense.

Col. Murkel also stated it was imperative to notify the Memorial Division, Quartermaster Office, Washington, D. C., if there had been any change-in address of the next of kin who requested the return of the body.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 2 Oct 1947: 8.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

First Body Of Veteran Returned

The body of the first Pulaski county soldier to be returned from abroad—that of Sgt. John C. Pfledderer, of Francesville—reached the Salem township town Tuesday and following services this (Thursday) afternoon was buried in Roseland cemetery.

Sgt. Pfledderer, son of George and Marie (Remm) Pfledderer, was born near Francesville, October 9, 1913, and died in the services of his country on December 5, 1944, during the terrific fighting in the "Battle of the Bulge," in Belgium.

Winamac (IN) Republican 11 Dec 1947: 1.

Return of World War Dead Nears Completion

All temporary military cemeteries overseas in which have been buried World War 2 armed forces dead will be evacuated by the end of November, 1948, the Army announced this week.

By the end of September, 1948, the army will have returned to the United States, at the request of next of kin, the remains of 81,500 individuals who died overseas in World War 2. This figure, the announcement states, will increase to approximately 113,000 by Dec. 31. An additional 37,000, or a total of approximately 150,000, are expected to be brought home at the request of next of kin. This total will be 54 percent of the recoverable remains.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 28 Oct 1948: 9.

He grew to manhood in the Francesville community, and entered the service. He attended the Christian Apostolic church at Francesville.

Surviving, besides his father and mother, are the following brothers and sisters: William, of New Castle; Mrs. Anna Henzler, of Chicago; Mrs. Marie Spaeth, Mrs. Katherine Rosenkranz, Albert Pfledderer, and Mrs. Donna Faris, all of Rensselaer; Paul of North Manchester; Adam, Mrs. Clara LaHue, Leslie and Raymond, all of Francesville, and Robert, Alice and Jeannette, at home.

Services were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon (Thursday) at the Apostolic Christian church, with Rev. Philip Gutwein in charge.

Kennedy Explains Return Of War Dead For Burial

Due to much misunderstanding and erroneous statements regarding various phases of the returning of the war dead, Urban J. Kennedy, veterans service officer, has given some of the rules and regulations regarding this program.

Shortly after the end of World War II plans were made by the Graves Registration Branch of the Army to give the next of kin their choice of having their war dead returned to the United States or having them buried over seas. These option papers were sent out to the next of kin for their decision. The next of kin was determined in a strict line, the widow being recognized if the veteran was married, the father, mother, oldest brother, oldest sister and on down the family line if he was single. In event that the widow had remarried she automatically gave up her right as next of kin.

Another point to be stressed is that misunderstood is the cost of having the bodies returned. The government pays all expenses involved and furnishes a monument, one of three choices, flat granite, upright marble or bronze. Many people have been told that they would have to pay the expenses after the body was returned to the United States but the government gets the boy to his home town, allows for the expenses of the local funeral director and pays the expenses of a military escort to accompany the veteran home.

The main topic of conversa-

tion that has caused much conflicting discussion is the opening of the caskets. The military escort is not sent as a guard to see that the caskets are not opened. The office of the quartermaster general says, "After the remains have been delivered to the next of kin or his representative, the responsibility of the government is ended and it is the prerogative of the next of kin to have the casket opened if he so desires." Instructions to the military escort are, "You should not under any circumstances attempt to prevent the opening of the casket after the remains have been accepted by the next of kin or create the impression that it is forbidden by military authorities." There may be various state regulations regarding this but in Indiana a statement sent out by Dr. Burney, from the Indiana State Board of Health states, "Please be advised that there is no law governing the opening of caskets of the war dead and we see no need for special regulations on this subject. However, should this ever be requested or become necessary it should be permitted under the personal supervision of the receiving funeral director. If a body is being returned to a town where there is no veterans organization and the family wishes a military service, they may notify the closest military post and enlisted personnel will be sent out to handle the matter. The army will also furnish a chaplain if it is the wish of the next of kin."

Winamac (IN) Republican 24 Feb 1949: 1.

Local Gunner To Be Buried With Crew

**Sgt. Clifford Baker,
Two Others Will Be
Interred at St. Louis**

Group burial for a Winamac airman and the other two members of the crew will be held June 12 at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. He is Sgt. Clifford Baker, who lost his life when his plane went down over Germany in February of 1945.

The bodies of the three crew men were located about a year ago, but individual identification was impossible. Thus the group burial will be made at National cemetery. Others on the plane were Lt. Murphy of San Diego, Calif., and Sgt. Tom Harrison of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Sgt. Baker was a son of George Baker and the late Mrs. Baker of Harrison township and was born Feb. 25, 1910. He spent most of his life in this community and graduated from Winamac high school in 1928. His marriage to Miss Mary Straw took place in 1936, and he entered service in April of 1943. He was stationed at an airfield near Paris, and the A-26 in which he was serving as a gunner was returning from a mission over Lege, Germany, when it went down. Sgt. Baker had completed eighteen missions, earning the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

Details of the services, which will be at 10:30 in the morning, were sent by the superintendent of the cemetery. Those who expect to attend include the soldier's father, George Baker; brothers, Clem of Glendive, Mont., Chester and Clarence of Winamac; sisters, Mrs. Millie Smith of Kewanna and Mrs. Opal Carey of Hammond; Mr. and Mrs. Dale Combs of Winamac.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 25 May 1950: 1.

Testifies First Shots In Fatal Gunplay Fired From Yard Of Residence

One Witness on Stand at Coroner's Inquest Into Saturday Night Tragedy Declares That He Saw Gun Flashes Outside Home

Eighteen depositions were taken Friday morning by Dr. M. B. Stewart, Cass county coroner, at the public inquest into the deaths of Mrs. Mary Frances Rombold, 59, of 206 Wheatland avenue, and Peter J. Schneeberger, 19, of 230 Eel River avenue, in a shooting affray last Saturday evening at Third street and Eel River avenue.

Only one witness, Frank A. Julian, of 1318 Chicago street, a bus station employee, who arrived at the scene at the same time the police squad car drove up, testified that the first few shots were fired from the yard of the Schneeberger residence next to the house.

As the police drove up, Julian said he noticed a gun flash from the side of the house and as the officers got out of the car he saw another gun flash, approximately ten feet south of where he had seen the first gun flash, he reported. After another shot from the side of the house there was a lull in the shooting while other officers arrived, according to Julian. He said later shots came from a higher level, apparently from the window where the youth's dead body later was found.

Julian said he was in the bus station about 10:30 p. m. when a man from Kokomo came in and told him that a man had killed a woman "down on the corner" and asked him to notify police. It was after he notified police that he went to the corner next to the Holloway building, from where he saw the next few shots fired.

Mrs. Hazel Bernice Shuey, of 300 1-3 North street, testified that she had just gone to bed when she heard something that sounded like a shot and looked out. She said she saw two girls in the Triangle filling station, one helping the other toward town. About four minutes elapsed before "I saw some lady cross the street. She was just about in the middle of Eel River avenue. I heard another shot. This lady then staggered up toward the Firestone drive and fell."

Mrs. Shuey told of phoning police then, but said she could not tell the direction from which the shots were coming.

Both Miss Marie Ann Heppner, aunt of the dead youth, and Miss Ruth Hubenthal, a roomer, who were in the Schneeberger home at the time of the shooting, gave depositions.

Miss Heppner said she had retired about 8 p. m. Saturday and that about 9 o'clock Mrs. Schneeberger phoned and told P. J. to turn the gas heater off in the basement, which he did.

"About 10:30 I heard some noise like back-firing from a truck so I didn't pay much attention to it. After awhile Ruth called down to me and said, 'Marie, look outside and see what is wrong,' so I jumped up from bed and went to the front door and looked out. I couldn't see anything wrong. So I went back to bed."

"About 5 minutes later she called me again and said, 'Marie, go and find out what that noise is.' I jumped up the second time and went to the front door and looked out as all the noise sounded like it was toward the filling station. I couldn't see anything so I walked into the dining room and looked out the window. Then I heard a crash and glass breaking, but I thought it was outside.

"I left the dining room and went to the kitchen, turned on the light, and it sounded like a half storm, so I turned out the

(Continued on Page 11)

Testifies.—

light and went to my room. I didn't know what it was all about."

"Shortly, I went to the front door again facing Eel River avenue and saw three policemen on the right side of the filling station; then I thought it was a robbery at the filling station, so I stood there in the front door for about 15 minutes watching the policeman to see if they caught anyone; then suddenly two policemen came across from the filling station and came up on the front porch, pointing the guns right at me and frightened me so, because I didn't know why they were pointing the gun at me, so I whirled around and went to my room. 'The police came in and went upstairs and a few minutes later I heard Ruth say, 'It's P. J.; he's dead.'"

Miss Heppner told then of going upstairs to her nephew's room and finding him lying on the floor.

Awakened By Shots

Miss Hubenthal testified that she was awakened Saturday night by the sound of a fire truck passing the Schneeberger home. In a short time she heard shots firing, but said she stayed in bed and called downstairs to Miss Heppner to find out what all the noise was about.

"The shots kept on for some time and seemed to be getting closer all the time," Miss Hubenthal stated. "I was so frightened that I just lay there until I heard someone climbing up the stairs." She said she called out and learned that it was a policeman. Officers had her identify the body of the youth, whose bedroom was just across the hall from her's.

She told of phoning Mrs. Schneeberger to come home and said that she heard another shot while she was waiting for the arrival of the dead youth's mother.

Mrs. Schneeberger, in her deposition, stated that she was clerk in a grocery on East Market street Saturday night and that at about 9:50 p. m. her son came into the store and purchased a three pound box of crackers; that was the last she saw her son alive.

Shooting Victim Leaves Hospital
She said it was 10:50 p. m. when Miss Hubenthal phoned for her to

come home right away and that when she arrived there she found her son dead.

Miss Mary Madelyn Albright, 19, of R. R. 1, College Hill, who was released Thursday afternoon from the Cass county hospital where she had been a patient since the night of the shooting, when she was wounded in the leg, told of walking with her sister down Eel River avenue.

She said she was hit in the left leg as they walked along between the filling station and the Firestone station, she then walked to the Auto Otel where police picked her up.

"I must have got the first shot as I didn't hear a single one before," she stated. "I heard a lot of shots after I was shot." Although the street lights were on, she didn't see anyone, she indicated.

Her sister, Evelyn Maxine Albright, 15, who was with her at the time she was wounded, also said she could not tell from what direction the shot came and that no one was near at the time.

Others who gave depositions were Mrs. William Albright, whose leg was grazed by a bullet as she and her husband drove by the scene of the shooting; Mrs. Hazel Albright, mother of Mary; Officers Harry Vernon, Cleo Baker, Jess Vernon, Ben Sedam, Sherman Everling and Lonnie Hall; State Troopers Bernard Leavitt and J. R. Miller; H. M. Russell, proprietor of Russell's grocery; John Fisher, embalmer for the McCloskey mortuary and Gertrude Gaumer, eldest daughter of Mrs. Rombold.

Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune 15 Dec 1944: 1&11.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Another veteran, Phil, was 25 at the time of his death. As a child, he lived with his mother in their rural Hoosier hometown, while his father worked and lived in Chicago, 120 miles to the northwest. In 1939, Phil Gerace had just graduated from high school. The world was his oyster. Early one fall morning, a Pontiac was stolen from a local dealership. Phil was found sleeping in the Pontiac in Missouri. The Pulaski County sheriff and two Indiana State Police fetched Phil and the Pontiac back to Winamac. (The capture was only published in the *Democrat*, perhaps because Phil's mother was the Linotype operator at the competing local weekly, the *Republican*.) With a suspended sentence and probation, he was working as a gas station attendant and paying restitution for damaged property. But a Bronze Star was in the future for this young man. After the war his life took a turn foreshadowed in his youth.

Early in 1945, Phil was awarded Bronze Star for his team of four delivering ammunition in pitch darkness on shelled roads to embattled defenders. That was a long way from his Missouri arrest for stealing a car from his hometown dealership six years ago.

After his discharge in December 1945, he was still living with his mother. But by the next spring, Phil's life ended. He had stolen a car in Chicago. Cornered about 100 miles south southwest with a negro companion, he killed a state trooper and escaped. Over the next three hours, he stole multiple cars and terrorized a farmer and his wife, before being ambushed in his commandeered car as he left their farm.

SLEEP SPOILS LAD'S THRILL-TRIP PLANS

Philip Gerace's Careful Preparations Omit Important Detail.

When Philip Gerace studied out his plans to skip out for either Colorado or California, and to make the trip in a car belonging to somebody else, he overlooked one important detail — the fact that a human body requires a certain amount of sleep.

For it was when he dropped off to sleep on a roadside in Missouri that a farmer reported the car to police in the neighboring town of Palmyra, resulting in an investigation which revealed that the car was the Pontiac taken from the Dugleby garage in Winamac last Thursday morning.

The planned trip of the eighteen-year-old Winamac lad, a member of the class which graduated this spring from the local high school, was over.

Held for Court Hearing.

Sheriff Addison Daugherty, State Policeman Delvie Masterson and Wesley Bridgeman drove to Missouri on receipt of the information from there, returning here Monday evening with the Gerace lad. He is being held for hearing in circuit court.

Questioned about the affair, the seriousness of which he is just beginning to comprehend, he revealed that he had become dissatisfied with life here, and had a consuming desire to own an automobile. He recently bought a cheap car, secured license plates for it, then sold the car for junk. This gave him a set of plates to use on the car belonging to a Michigan City man which he spotted in the garage here. Also, by using the upper half of the identification card in that car, and the lower half of the card issued to him, he was able to make a pieced card that all but fooled the Missouri officials.

"Crime Thriller" Theories.

It developed also that he had drawn his savings from the bank, and still had most of the money when taken into custody. Other preparations for the escapade included a pair of rubber gloves and a small revolver.

Philip is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gerace. The father is employed in Chicago and comes here week ends. The mother is the former Miss Ilo Keys.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 26 Oct 1939: 1.

Suspended Sentence

A suspended sentence was granted Philip Gerace, Winamac lad eighteen years of age, after he had pleaded guilty in circuit court to a charge of vehicle taking. The charge was based on the young man's action in removing a car from the Duggleby garage here three weeks ago this morning and driving it to Missouri, where he was apprehended while asleep in the car on a roadside.

After hearing evidence as to the lad's previous good behavior, Judge Stuart Gast imposed sentence of one to ten years at the state reformatory but suspended it during good behavior and placed Gerace on probation for one year. The court's order stipulates that he is to make monthly reports, make restitution to the owner of the car (Richard Frame of Michigan City), attend church or Sunday school at least three times per month, refrain from driving a car for the next month, and for the subsequent two months without permission of the court, to take only such employment as the court may approve, and to remain within the state except upon permission.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 9 Nov 1939: 1.



the army Bronze Star, Pfc. Philip E. Gerace, of Winamac, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gerace, being presented the star by Brig. General Leo T. McMann, commander of the 106th Division. *Winamac (IN) Republican 27 Feb 1945: 1.*

Action Wins Bronze Star

A report to The Democrat from headquarters of the 106th Infantry division tells of the action for which PFC Philip Gerace was awarded a Bronze Star. PFC Gerace, a member of division headquarters company, and three other men volunteered to deliver needed ammunition to the defenders of St. Vith when it was surrounded by Von Runstedt's troops. The entire trip up to the fighting doughboys and tankers was a hazardous one, the report said, for they were driving in pitch blackness on roads that were torn up by shelling, and it was known that enemy patrols were attempting infiltration into the area. At frequent intervals the convoy had to be stopped, and some of the party had to proceed ahead on foot to make certain that the roads were clear.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 8 Mar 1945: 2.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

WILD GUN FIGHT KILLS TROOPER, 2 IN STOLEN CAR

Desperado Opens Fire When Cops Stop Auto

Paxton, Ill., June 18 (Special)—A breakfast time gun battle which flamed briefly on a quiet residential street here and was resumed two hours later on a country road near Gifford today cost the lives of a state trooper and both occupants of a stolen car.

The dead are State Highway Patrolman Marvin Archer, 31, Paxton, a combat veteran of World War II; a Negro, identified thru fingerprints as Duncan Smith, 27, of 4227 Indiana av., Chicago, also a veteran, and an unidentified white man about 25, riding with the Negro.

The Negro was shot thru the head by Archer as he fled from the stolen car after it was halted in Paxton by Archer and Patrolman Vernon Harper, Gibson City. Archer then was slain by the other man, who escaped, only to be killed two hours later.

Cornered Near Gifford

He died in a fierce gun fight with three state troopers from Urbana, who cornered him near Gifford.

According to a story told by Harper, the affray began about 6:45 a. m. when Archer and Harper decided a passing Buick sedan appeared suspicious. They overtook it in Pells street, and they and the two suspects got out. When the Negro was asked for identification, however, he fled. Archer shot him.

The other man drew a gun and he and the policemen took cover behind trees. They traded shots across the street.

Suddenly the bandit ran to the police car and climbed in, but was unable to start it because of a trick ignition key. Archer also ran to the car and threw open the door, only to be shot thru the stomach. He staggered a few feet and collapsed. The gunman threw a second shot at Archer but missed, and ran for the Buick. Harper continued firing at him, but the gunman escaped. Archer died a few moments later.

The killer drove swiftly eastward on route 9 only to skid into a ditch and overturn a mile outside of town.

Steals Two Other Autos
Then, in swift succession, he stole cars at gunpoint from Chester Coulter, a farmer living near the wreck scene and from Kenneth Kirby, another farmer living nine miles southeast of there.

At about 7:30 a. m. the gunman drove into the farmyard of Andrew Scherich, 60, two miles southwest of the Kirby home, parked his car, and entered the house with .45 in hand.

Then he learned that some workers were expected at the farmhouse. The youthful badman then demanded money for gasoline, took approximately \$4 which Scherich handed him, and left.

By this time the district had been alerted. Roads in the Gifford area north of highway 119 were patrolled by a state police car carrying Lt. Norman J. Lee, 36; Sgt. Joseph Blaze, 36, and Officer Charles Durst, 26, from Urbana.

Struck Several Times

The fugitive met the police car while driving about three-fourths of a mile from the Scherich home. Both cars halted about 15 feet apart and Lee, riding in front beside the driver, called on the hunted man to surrender. The answer was a fusillade of shots.

The three troopers ran behind their car, Lee with a tommygun and the others with an automatic rifle and pistols. Their quarry scrambled behind his car. He was hit several times and died in a hospital.

The Negro, according to T. P. Sullivan, state director of public safety, was sentenced to 30 days in the Bridewell in 1941, for carrying a .38 revolver. Sullivan said the Buick was stolen early today from the Berkeley garage, 5254 S. Berkeley av., Chicago.

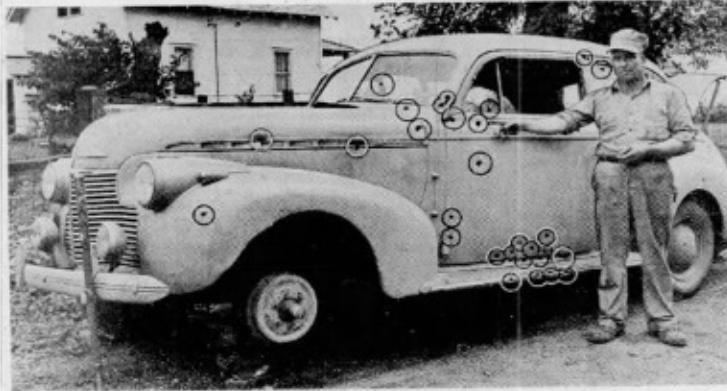
Archer is survived by his widow, Merna, and a daughter, Judith, 2.



(Associated Press Wirephoto)
State Highway Patrolman Marvin Archer, slain in Paxton battle with two gunmen.

Bullets Riddle Stolen Car in Gun Battle

(Story in adjoining column)

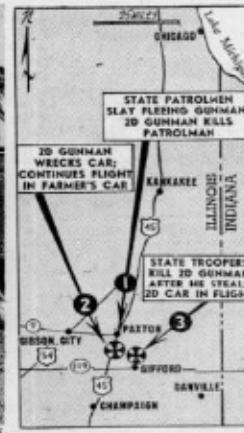


Kenneth Kirby, a farmer living near Paxton, Ill., stands beside his automobile punctured by bullet holes after bandit who killed a state trooper used it as a shield in final gun battle with state policemen in which he was killed.

TRIBUNE Photo



State policemen who intercepted and slew the gunman near Gifford, Ill. Left to right: Sgt. Joseph Blaze, Patrolman Charles Durst, and Lt. N. J. Lee.



Chicago (IL) Tribune 19 Jun 1946: 4. Website (newspapers.com).

Neighbor's Suspicions Bring Police To Trap Killer at Farm House

The suspicions of a neighbor, Joe Hybert, brought state police to the Andy Scheurich home Tuesday in the nick of time to prevent the killer of state patrolman Marvin Archer from possibly succeeding in his boast "to take some more of them with."

Hybert, a neighbor of Mr. and Mrs. Scheurich, was cultivating near their house Tuesday morning. Just before he went to work his wife had told of hearing on the radio of the Archer killing and the theft of the Kenneth Kirby car. Seeing the car in the yard and neither Mr. or Mrs. Scheurich around, Hybert approached the house to make an investigation.

Asks About Plowing

Seeing Mr. Scheurich inside, he asked him if he would be able to do some plowing. Mr. Scheurich replied; with a broad wink, "Okay." At this moment the killer had the gun in Mr. Scheurich's ribs telling him what to say, but could not see the wink from his position to the rear.

Mr. Hybert left the house in a normal manner, and gave the appearance of resuming his cultivating. As soon as he was out of sight, however, he hurriedly went to gather some friends with whom to come back.

Fortunately they met the car containing three state patrolmen on route 119 just outside of Gifford. Hybert took a right rear seat in the police car to show them the way, while the others followed behind. It was this group which surprised the killer as he sped down the lane from the Scheurich home.

Almost Locates Killer

Only bad luck had kept Ford County Sheriff Charles Crowe and Deputy Roy Lindquist from locating the killer earlier in the morning. Playing a hunch, they cruised down the very road on which the Scheurich farm is located. Tracks showed that a car had turned right at high speed onto it from the road on which the Kirby farm is located.

The sheriff stopped at about the second house from the Scheurich farm to inquire if the car being sought had been seen on the road. Making spot checks at several farms, the sheriff by chance did not pick the Scheurich farm since its distance from the road would make it difficult for the occupants to notice passing traffic.

During his hour's sojourn in the Scheurich home, **Archer's** killer told of his determination to do more killing. "I'm going to get killed," he said, "but I want to take some more of them with me. I want to pull this trigger so d—n bad I don't know what to do." He constantly walked in a circle, snapping the trigger of his then unloaded gun.

Killer Demands Protection

When the killer first entered the Scheurich home he threatened them with his gun and demanded protection. In reply to a question from Mr. Scheurich he said:

"I've just wrecked a car and killed a state policeman." Hoping to settle his nerves and deter him from further killing, Mrs. Scheurich fixed him some coffee and an egg sandwich. After disposing of this, he seemed more composed.

He wanted to know if anyone was expected around the farm, and refused to let the Scheurich's answer their telephone. He was suspicious of the phones constant ringing until informed that it was on a party line.

The killer wanted the Scheurichs to drive him to Chicago, but they convinced him that this would be impractical. While at their house he changed clothes three times, finally ending up in the blue combination in which he was killed.

Returns Loose Change

He took an Army field-jacket type garment from Mr. Scheurich, and on finding there was some loose change in the pockets deposited it on the table. However he forced Mr. Scheurich to furnish him with some money.

In the Army he had won ribbons for his marksmanship, the killer said. This was the first scrape he'd ever been into, he told the Scheurich's.

When Joe Hybert, the neighbor, approached the house, Mr. Scheurich had to argue with the killer to keep him from taking Hybert a prisoner in the house.

W.W. II Veterans Prominent in Fight

Veterans of World War II figured prominently in Tuesday morning's conflict, the wildest, bloodiest gun battle this area has seen.

Even the unidentified white killer was reported to have been a sharp shooter in the army. Patrolman Marvin **Archer** was a combat vet with engineers in the South Pacific; Lieutenant Lee is a veteran of the 2nd Marine Division; Sgt. Joe Blaze had 30 months overseas service during the war and Officer Charles Durst was with the first army in Europe.

At Scheurich's home near Gifford the killer stalked into the house and, at the point of a gun, demanded a place to hide. The Scheurich's reported he said "they taught me to kill over there, and now that I do it here they come after me."

Mrs. Scheurich, 64, fixed him an egg sandwich and Mr. Scheurich, 68, gave him \$4 but said he wasn't well enough to drive the killer when the latter demanded that he do so.

It was after he left their house that he met the state patrolmen and the second gun fight ensued in which a tommy gun, Reising gun and pistols were used.

Two-Way Radio Aids Police In Capture

Ford county law officers are proud of the part that their two-way radio system played in apprehending the killer of State Patrolman Marvin **Archer**, one of Paxton's World War II heroes and favorite sons.

With news flashed to the sheriff's office in the court house of the escape of the unidentified fugitive, Harry Allen, chief deputy immediately broadcast the man's description and all available information to state authorities.

In less than two hours police closed in on the killer near Gifford.

Sgt. Virgil Munz, state patrolman from Fairbury in Paxton after the capture, reported that he and other officers to the north had established a blockade to conform with the state-wide manhunt.

A county supervisor at the sheriff's office is sure that citizens will realize importance of the radio, in operation since February, and will know that their money hasn't been spent foolishly.

All through the chase Deputy Allen kept in contact with officers throughout the area and when word of the capture arrived Sheriff Charles Crowe immediately went to the scene with car number one.

Crowe, with the radio in the car, was able to contact Allen at all times from Gifford. Contact is made nearly every day to points in the north end of the county.

Paxton (IL) Record 20 Jun 1946: 1. Website (newspapers.com).

Winamac Lad Turns Bandit; Shot to Death

Philip Gerace Comes to Tragic End in Battle With Illinois Police

The tragedy of war came to Winamac this week, when the bullet-ridden body of one of its young men, Philip E. Gerace, was laid to rest in the Winamac cemetery—a victim not of enemy guns, but of the age-old philosophy which puts weapons in men's hands and teaches them that human life is cheap.

Caught with a stolen car and ambushed on an Illinois farm, he declared as he flourished a .45 automatic revolver that "the army taught me to kill. I have just killed a policeman, and will soon be dead myself." A few minutes later the prophecy came true as policemen's bullets inflicted fatal wounds in his head, one hand and one leg.

And as the body of the young ex-soldier lay in a funeral home awaiting burial rites Monday afternoon, another of his remarks were recalled by a companion, who quoted Philip as having expressed the wish that he had been killed in battle, thus avoiding the distress which he felt sure he would bring to his mother sooner or later. That, too, was a prophecy nearer to fulfillment than the companion realized.

Double Gun Battle.

Local people read in Chicago papers of June 19 that an Illinois state policeman, a Chicago garage mechanic and an unidentified man had lost their lives in two gun battles near Paxton, Ill. Few readers gave the item more than passing notice. It was recalled, however, when news reached here on Saturday that finger-print records in Washington had provided the name of the unidentified man—Philip Edwin Gerace of Winamac, Ind.

Victim of Gunplay



PHILIP E. GERACE.

No one knows what plans had been laid by Philip and the garage mechanic, a Negro named Duncan Smith. It is only known that they were in a Buick car which had been reported missing from the Chicago garage where Smith worked. Philip had been staying in Chicago with his father, Paul Gerace, at the home of the latter's mother. He had told his relatives that he was changing jobs and would work for a trucking firm in Hammond.

That was a week ago Monday. The next day Policemen Marvin Archer and Vern Harper of the Illinois force became suspicious of a Buick car driven by a colored man with a white man as a companion. They stopped the car in the outskirts of Paxton with the intention of questioning the occupants. Guns began to blaze as the two men stepped out. Policeman Archer and the colored man were both shot dead. The white man (Gerace) leaped back in the car and sped away while the remaining policeman stood nonplussed beside two dead men—his companion, officer and the colored driver.

Farm Home a Refuge.

As events were pieced together, it developed that Gerace wrecked the Buick east of Paxton, then crossed a field to take another car belonging to Chester Coulter. This he abandoned at a farm not far away, taking another car owned by Kenneth Kirby.

Driving southward about ten miles, he stopped at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Scheurich, where he obtained food. He talked excitedly, according to members of that family, flourished his gun, and changed in and out of Mr. Scheurich's clothes two or three times.

It was during this time that he made the remark about having been taught to kill in the army, and that he had just killed a policeman. He asked for money and was handed a pocketbook containing \$14. He took out \$4, then gave the wallet back. Another request was that he be driven to Chicago, but he did not urge it when told that Mr. Scheurich was unable to drive because of poor eyes.

Then came a neighbor to the Scheurich home. He had noted a strange car at their residence, and wondered if it might have some connection with the shooting that he had just heard about over the radio. Mr. Scheurich said the gunman kept him covered with the revolver, under orders to "talk sense" to the caller. The farmer succeeded in "giving the wink" to the caller, who drove away on a tractor and notified the police.

Death Comes in Hospital.

Officers armed with tommy guns reached the scene just at Gerace, accompanied by members of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Winamac Lad Turns Bandit; Shot to Death

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Scheurich family in their car, drove down a lane toward the main highway. Following orders to get out of the car with his hands in

the air, Gerace did step onto the left fender and fired his revolver. Three bullets from a tommy gun entered his body an instant later, and he slumped to the ground. He was taken back to a hospital at Paxton, where he died about an hour later, or around 11:00 o'clock on Tuesday, the 18th.

Thus came to a sorrowful end a career that had encountered more than one of life's disappointments. His father employed in Chicago, and his mother making her home in Winamac most of the time, Philip divided his residence between the two parents. The mother is Mrs. Ilo Keys Gerace, linotype operator on the Winamac Republican. Philip obtained most of his schooling in Winamac, graduating from the high school here with the class of 1939.

In October of the same year, dissatisfied with the near-junk car that he had purchased, and consumed with a desire to own a good car, he took a Pontiac which a Michigan City man had placed in the Duggeley garage here for the night. Phil drove to Missouri, where he fell asleep on a roadside and was picked up by police. In circuit court here he was given a one-to-ten-year suspended sentence by Judge Stuart Gast. The young man lived up to the terms of his probation.

Wins Honors in Army.

Philip was inducted into the Infantry on August 12, 1942, enlisting while he was employed in a factory at Anderson. He rose to the rank of technical sergeant. During his thirteen months overseas he took part in bitter fighting in Northern France and the Ruineland, winning the EAME ribbon with four battle stars; also the Bronze Star medal. His discharge from service followed his return to the States last December. He was twenty-five years of age last March 25. Informal announcement was recently made of his engagement to Miss Ann Summers of Winamac, but no date had been set for the marriage.

The body was brought here Saturday afternoon and taken to the Fry & Lange chapel, where funeral services were conducted Monday afternoon by the Rev. E. J. Peters. Members of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars participated in the final rites.

As Gerace Was Decorated



Phillip Gerace, is shown above, as he was awarded the Bronze Star "for heroic achievements during military operations" by Brig. General Leo T. McMann, commander

of the 106th Division in which Gerace served in Europe. Phillip was killed a week ago Tuesday at Paxton, Illinois.

Winamac Man Killed In Illinois

Shocked almost beyond endurance, a grief stricken mother and father stood beside a grave in the Sommers. He told his folk that he was changing jobs from the work he had been doing at a nearby place. 25-year-old son, Phillip Edwin Gerace.

The parents, relatives and friends were faced with the hard fact that Phil, as he was known in Pulaski county where he spent most of his life, had died of police bullet wounds suffered a week ago Tuesday morning near Paxton, Ill.

He was, in the opinion of the officials and by his own admission, a victim of war as surely as if he had been killed while fighting in Europe in the Bastogne nightmare where he saw his buddies die by smoking guns. It was here he was awarded the bronze star for volunteering for service beyond the call of duty.

Here is the way the events, which culminated in the shooting just over the Ford county line in Champaign county, south of Paxton and a few miles North of Champaign and Urbana, Ill.

Phil, who was staying with his father and grandmother in Chicago, left home Monday evening after writing to the Winamac girl he expected to marry in September, Ann Harper, noticed a Buick sedan being driven by a negro with a white man as a passenger in Paxton. The time was about 7:10 a.m.

The next morning, Illinois State Policemen Marvin Archer and Vern Harper, noticed a Buick sedan being driven by a negro with a white man as a passenger in Paxton. The time was about 7:10 a.m.

They trailed the car into the residential section and halted it to question the occupants. The police car stopped in front of the Buick and the two officers approached it on foot.

The negro jumped from the driver's seat and ran toward the officers saying the other man in the Buick was armed. Meanwhile the white man sprang behind the car and the shooting started.

The negro started to run and a shot from the officers struck him in the head, killing instantly.

The officers took shelter behind large shade trees along the street as the white man worked his way to the police car in an attempt to make his escape. A trick ignition lock thwarted this attempt.

Policeman Archer attempted to wrench open the door of the police car and was shot and killed with a bullet through his ribs.

The white man then raced to the car in which he had been riding and made his escape.

East of Paxton, the Buick car was wrecked and the white man sped across a field North to take a car belonging to Chester Coulter, a farmer. Meanwhile a police blockade reaching into Indiana had been set up by radio.

The Coulter car was traded for another owned by Kenneth Kirby at a nearby farm and the driver went South. He arrived at the Andrew Scheurich home in the Gifford community and stayed there until shortly before 10 o'clock.

While in the Scheurich home, he was given a cup of coffee and an egg. The young man, who had been talked excitedly and had changed into the farmer's clothes and out three different times, said, according to the Scheurich's, "The army taught me to kill. I have just killed a policeman and will probably be dead before night."

He asked for some money and Mr. Scheurich extended a wallet containing \$14.00. The young man took four one dollar bills and handed back the wallet with \$10.00 in it.

He tried to persuade Mr. and Mrs. Scheurich to drive him to Chicago but when he found Mr. Scheurich had poor eyesight, he did not urge them.

About this time, a neighbor, having heard a radio broadcast of the previous shooting and seeing the Kirby car parked at the Scheurich home wondered if something was not wrong.

The neighbor went to the Scheurich door and the young man held a

(Continued on Page 5)

WINAMAC MAN

(Continued from Page 1) gun in Mr. Scheurich's back while giving instructions for the latter to give sensible answers to the neighbor.

While talking, Mr. Scheurich winked at his neighbor who said he would "plough the field." Getting on a tractor the neighbor drove across a field out of sight and then summoned the police.

Meanwhile the young man with the gun decided to take the Scheurich family 1940 Chevrolet and he started down a lane to the highway which was about a quarter of a mile long.

At the end of the lane, a car with three state policemen met the Chevrolet and with tommy guns ordered the driver of the other car to get out with hands in air.

Again guns began barking as the young man fired his Colt .45 automatic from a crouching position behind the left door of the car while standing on the fender. Wounded, he slipped to the back of the car he had been driving and finally fell with two wounds in the head, a bullet through his right hand and one in his leg.

He was taken to the Ford County hospital in Paxton where he died about 11 o'clock in the morning.

The negro was identified almost immediately as Duncan Smith of Chicago, an employe of the garage where the Buick car had been stolen.

The body of the white man lay in the Ford Funeral Home in Paxton until Saturday morning unidentified until state police received word from Washington that finger prints taken from the dead young man were those of Phillip Gerace of Winamac. The young man had been finger printed previously when he entered military service.

First word of the identification came to Winamac by radio newscasts then a check by the sheriff's office of army serial numbers revealed the tragedy.

His mother, linotype operator at The Republican office, was prostrated. She had been expecting him home for the week end.

Friends from Winamac went to Paxton in the Fry and Lange ambulance where positive identification was made. The body was returned home for services at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Rev. Ernest J. Peters, pastor of the Methodist church, officiated with burial in the Winamac cemetery. The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts participated.

Phillip Edwin Gerace was born in Chicago on March 25, 1921, the son of Paul and Ilo Gerace. He lived in Winamac since he was 14 years old and was a graduate of Winamac high school in the class of 1939.

He served in the army for 40 months with one year overseas in the European theatre of operations where he won the Bronze Star and four battle stars.

After receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to Winamac, December 9, 1945 and only a few weeks ago went to Chicago.

Winamac (IN) Republican 27 Jun 1946: 1&5.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

A veteran from nearby Jasper County, Ernest, 24, beat his wife just before the premature birth of their child at their home. The body of the baby was never recovered, and the disposition of the case remains unknown.

County Officials Arrest Jasper Man for Assault

Ernest Howard of the Newland vicinity is being held in Rensselaer jail on \$7500 bond, after his arrest Tuesday near Medaryville by Sheriff James Bruce, State Patrolman Delvie Masterson and Medaryville Marshal Ogle Lowry. Charges of assault and battery with intent to kill were filed by his wife, Genius Howard.

According to the story she told authorities, Howard allegedly assaulted her on the night of May 14, just prior to the birth of a baby. The child was born that night without medical aid, she said. Mrs. Howard saw the baby the next morning but has not seen the child since.

Howard was arrested when he went to the home of Boyd Reisner, Mrs. Howard's father, near Medaryville. Mr. Reisner summoned authorities and kept Howard there with a gun until the officials arrived. Mrs. Howard, who was not able to notify police until Tuesday, had not been treated for the injuries allegedly sustained in the beating.

The Jasper county grand jury is called for Monday to investigate the case.

Father Grilled In Baby Death

A lurid story of a frail, expectant mother being beaten until she gave premature birth to the child was being pieced together today in the Jasper county jail while officials of Jasper and Pulaski counties questioned the 24-year-old ex-service man husband of the mother for information about the baby's body.

Ernest Howard, the husband, is being held in the jail under \$7,500 bond on charges of assault with intent to kill.

The Jasper county grand jury will be called into session early next week to consider the case. Howard has resisted all questioning in connection with the disposal of the baby's body.

The story began Tuesday when State Policeman Delvie Masterson and Sheriff James Bruce were called to the home of Boyd Reisner of Northeast of Medaryville where they found the painfully beaten mother, Genius Howard, 23-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reisner.

After preliminary questioning, the young woman was taken to Rensselaer where officials of Jasper and Pulaski county heard this story:

Young Howard returned from service about Christmas time. Shortly thereafter Mrs. Howard found she was to become a mother for a second time. The couple has a three-year-old daughter.

Howard was fined in Justice of Peace Dennis Miller's court in Winamac a few weeks later on an assault and battery charge filed by his wife. The bickering continued and one day Mrs. Howard told her husband that he was not the father of the expected child.

On May 14, according to Mrs. Howard, when she was lying on the bed in their home in Newland, just across the county line, her husband suddenly began to beat her with his fists and then with a club. Being struck in the stomach caused the baby to be born prematurely.

Mrs. Howard charged that although she screamed and begged for a doctor, her husband refused to call medical aid. She became unconscious from the beating and birth.

Upon regaining consciousness the next morning, Mrs. Howard said her husband showed her the baby which was wrapped in a towel and lying in a box. He told her it was dead and that was the last time she saw

(Continued on Page 8)

Father Grilled

(Continued from Page 1) the body. The young woman added that she was forced to leave her bed and do housework a few days after the beating and premature birth.

Unable to get information to her parents near Medaryville, because of her physical condition, Mrs. Howard finally got to her parents' home Tuesday to tell her story.

Medical examiners reported that her body was covered with large bruises where she had been struck on the arms and torso. Her head and face was cut and bruised. Officials marveled that she did not die in the ordeal.

Officers then went to the home of young Howard's parents in Newland where the tragedy occurred and they found the three-year-old child with a blackened and bruised eye caused by a blow from young Howard.

Unable to find the accused man, officials began a search. Meanwhile Howard appeared at the home of his father-in-law seeking his wife. Mr. Reisner held his son-in-law at the point of a gun while Medaryville town marshal Ogle Lowry was called to take the man to the Jasper county jail. The Howard family came to Newland from Kentucky.

Winamac (IN) Republican 13 Jun 1946: 1&8.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – War Stories

With limited bed space at US Departments of Veterans' Affairs hospital, Indiana will house mentally sick veterans in state hospitals.

Prompt Hospital Care

For Mentally Sick Vets

Indiana war veterans who are mentally ill no longer will have to languish in city and county jails for weeks and months after commitment to a hospital for treatment, the Indiana Department of Veterans' Affairs announced this week.

Following conferences with Governor Henry F. Schricker and officials of Indiana mental institutions, a plan suggested by Governor Schricker has been worked out by Clinton Green, director, and Harvey B. Stout, service officer, respectively, of the State Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The plan in general provides that in cases where the Veterans Administration is unable to accept a patient because no beds are available, the State of Indiana will step in and provide the necessary care on a temporary basis in state institutions until such time as the VA can admit the veteran.

"The State Department of Veterans' Affairs, designated by law as the official representative in court of every veteran in a mental illness hearing, intends to make every effort to see that this plan is carried out as rapidly as possible," Mr. Stout declared.

"Through the co-operation of judges, county officials, physicians and others involved in a mental illness hearing, our plan will alleviate the present serious condition existing in regards to jail confinement of mentally ill war veterans. We intend to see that every such veteran is removed as quickly as possible to a hospital where he can begin receiving immediate treatment."

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 9 Jun 1949: 7.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

A veteran, Ralph, 26, was accused of killing a man. Arguing that he was touched inappropriately, Ralph is acquitted due to self-defense.

Man Found on Road 43; Ex-G.I. Held for Murder

Empty Pockets On Body of Monon Worker

The lifeless body of John Felz, railroad conductor who lived at Monon, was found Tuesday morning alongside State Road 43 just north of the Pulaski-White county line.

Acting upon suspicion that the sixty-six-year-old bachelor had been murdered, police officials yesterday caused the arrest at Michigan City of Ralph Pritchett, a factory worker sixty-six years of age. He is quoted by police as stating that he struck and kicked Felz in a fight, but claimed he did not know that the man had died.

The body, nearly covered with leaves, was found by an REMC workman who happened to be passing the spot. Word of the discovery was telephoned Sheriff Hubert Bollhause, who left here at once for the scene and acted as for the search, according to State Police Master Sgt. Art Keller, detective on the state police force, was summoned shortly afterwards.

Dead About Twelve Hours.

Several hours elapsed before the body was identified. Dr. H. J. Hallock, who was called during the afternoon to identify the body, reported that the man had been dead for some time in the absence of Dr. C. E. Linton. Dr. Hallock estimated that the man had been dead for about twelve hours. There were abrasions on the left side of his head and chin. These could have been caused, the physician believed, with a club or similar weapon or by some projecting part of a passing truck.

Toward evening Frank McCauley, proprietor of the hotel at Monon where Felz roomed, went to the Quarry funeral home at Frankfort to identify the body. He identified it as that of Felz, whom he described as a friendly man of good reputation in Monon.

Money and Watch Missing.

Nothing was found in the dead man's pockets but a dime, a key and a penny box of matches. But the investigation by police officers after the identification showed that Felz was known to carry a wallet with several bills in it, and a pocket watch that he prized highly. He was seen to change a \$10 bill at a Monon tavern late Monday afternoon.

Belief that the man had been murdered and robbed was then expressed by the investigating officers. While they were talking with a Monon tavern owner, it was learned that the accused Pritchett who had been seen with Felz, was also told that the Pritchett lived at Jasonville, near Bloomington in Greene county. There the officers learned that the man they were looking for was Ralph Pritchett, and that he was employed in Michigan City. Police in that city placed him under arrest Wednesday evening.

Accused Man a G.I.

The officers learned that Pritchett has been making occasional trips up and down State Road 43 in a car that wasn't working well, and that he recently spent a night in a restaurant at San Pierre. He served in the military forces during the war and has had part-time work at Michigan City.

Sheriff Bollhause stated that Pritchett's account of the affair left many details to be cleared up. He admitted meeting Felz at Monon, where the younger man stopped to visit relatives. They stopped from a tavern to take a ride and then go to Felz's hotel room, he said, but a fight ensued and he knocked Felz out of the car. Then he stated he turned around and passed the place again. An attempt was made to get into the car. During another fight, Pritchett knocked Felz down and kicked him. Confused in his directions, Pritchett was suspected of failing to tell all he knows.

Denied Robbery.

The young man strongly denied taking Felz's money or watch. Observers have pointed out that the pockets of the dead man might

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Man Found on Road 43; Ex-G.I. Held for Murder

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

have been rifled and he was thrown along the roadside.

A legal question also arises, as to the county in which the crime was committed. Was Felz killed in White county and the body hauled into Pulaski county, or did the man die in one place on the west side of the county line? In what court shall possible action be started?

If Pritchett is telling the truth, Felz was murdered where the body was found, which is in this county. Pritchett described the manner in which he left the body, which corresponds with the position in which it was found. He does not say anything about covering it with leaves, however.

Grand Jury Called

Judge R. E. Thompson has called the Pulaski county grand jury into session on Monday.

In returning to Michigan City that night, Pritchett had an encounter with a man named Paul. He returned there to get his suitcase and the license plates from the car, as he was turning it back to the company from which he had purchased it rather than spend the money to have it fixed, he says.

At this point of time he was in San Pierre at the time they were there seeking identification for the body on Tuesday.

Funeral services for Mr. Felz are to be held at the Nickler chapel in Monon at 1:00 o'clock Friday afternoon, with burial in the Monon cemetery. There are no known relatives except a cousin.

BULLETIN

Ralph Pritchett was arraigned in city court at Michigan City this morning on a fugitive warrant, a technical action to place him in custody of Pulaski county authorities.

In a lengthy statement given to police officers last evening, Pritchett detailed his arrival at Monon and his meeting with Felz in a tavern, where they drank together until about midnight. He accepted Felz's invitation to spend the night with him and stayed in Pritchett's room at the hotel. Pritchett got mixed in his directions and found they had traveled some distance out of Monon. The two men got into a fight. Pritchett said he pushed the older man out of the car and kicked him.

Pritchett said he then drove around some more, and for some unaccountable reason came back to the same place on the highway. Felz was still there and got on the running board of the car. Pritchett again pushed him off and knocked him down, then drove on north up Road 43. He admitted the beating but asserted that he did not know Felz was badly hurt or dead when he left.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 10 Nov 1949: 1&2.

Young Man Acquitted of Murder Charge

Ralph Pritchett Free After Jury Returns 'Not Guilty' Verdict

Ralph F. Pritchett walked out of the Pulaski circuit court room a free man last Thursday evening after a jury of twelve farmers acquitted him of a second degree murder charge. They received the case a little before six o'clock in the evening and returned the verdict at 7:30. Lawrence C. Campbell of Cass township was foreman of the jury.

Pritchett's family, who had sat through all of the trial, immediately went up to embrace him, his mother and sisters crying a little. He spoke to the jurors, his lawyers and Judge R. E. Thompson and left with his family.

Trial Ends Quickly

A speedy wind-up marked the trial, which had begun Monday. As reported in The Democrat last week, State witnesses were heard all day Tuesday and part of Wednesday morning. Pritchett took the stand in his own defense on Wednesday and court adjourned after his cross-examination. Other defense witnesses were heard Thursday morning.

That afternoon, their witnesses included three men who testified to Felz's allegedly poor reputation. These included Dr. Stanley E. McClure, Monon physician; Dr. Samuel Border, Monon dentist, and James Antrim of Winamac. The defense rested at 1:27 o'clock.

Rebuttal witnesses brought on by the State included three witnesses as to Felz's character. State Trooper Delvie Masterson took the stand to answer questions concerning the investigation which he had helped to make. Under cross examination, he stated that when the body was found, Felz was still wearing a valuable diamond ring. Both sides rested at 2:30.

Attorneys Give Arguments

It was then decided to bring the trial to a close that day. Prosecutor George Collins opened the State's argument by reading the grand jury indictment. Charles F. O'Connor, deputy attorney general, then gave his argument.

Paul Reed of Knox and K. Stuart Gast of Winamac, attorneys for the defense, each spoke about fifteen or twenty minutes. Both brought out points on which the State failed to present evidence, they said.

Merl M. Wall, also a deputy attorney general, gave the State's rebuttal, talking nearly an hour. He concluded by asking the jury at least to return a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Thompson gave his instructions to the jury, and they retired. After taking a ballot, which was reportedly 9 to 3 for acquittal, they went out for supper. Only one ballot after that was necessary before a unanimous opinion was reached.

In Prison Three Months

Thus Pritchett was freed after nearly three months' imprisonment. He was arrested Nov. 9 in Michigan City, a day after the body of John Felz of Monon was found along State Road 43, just north of the Pulaski-White county line. Felz a retired railroader, had been in the company of Pritchett the day before in Monon, and Michigan City police arrested Pritchett in that town. He made a voluntary statement to them, in which he admitted hitting the older man, but did not think he had killed him. The twenty-six-year-old defendant had remained in Rochester jail from the time of his arrest until his acquittal.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 9 Feb 1950: 1.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – War Stories

Bob Degner

Bob shipped out with Richard E. Byrd, destined for the South Pole.

Born: 6/27/1927

Entered: 7/23/1946

Branch, SN, Rank: USN, Fireman 2/c

Discharged:

Died: 11/18/2009

Parents: Effie Ruth Geiger (William Elmer "Pat" [deceased]) Degner

Winamac Sailor Is Member Of Byrd Polar Expedition

F 2/c Bob Degner, son of Mrs. Effie Degner of the Winamac vicinity, left Tuesday for Norfolk, Va., with the Byrd Expedition to the South Pole, expecting to be gone until May. His ship is the U.S.S. Pine Island, a seaplane tender carrying two helicopters, three Martin PBM's and a small scout plane.

This task force, under the command of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, is the largest polar expedition ever sent out, and Adm. Byrd's third trip. Its purpose is for scientific research and to explore and map the 6,000,000 miles comprising the Antarctic region.

In the expedition are thirteen ships, 4000 men and thirty dogs. They expect to stay five months, but have taken provisions for eight months. Included in the supplies is everything from Christmas trees to candy bars, beef to coffee, movies, turkeys for Christmas and New Year's dinners and enough soft drink syrup to serve one hundred drinks to each man per month.

Fireman Degner, nineteen years



F 2/c BOB DEGNER

old, entered the Navy last July, enlisting for four years. He took his boot training at Bainbridge, Md., and has been stationed at Norfolk since then. His last leave home was in October.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 5 Dec 1946: 1.

County Sailor On Polar Ship

A Pulaski county sailor is participating in the much publicized Admiral Richard E. Byrd expedition to the South Pole, according to information received here this week.

Bob Degner, 19 years old, son of Mrs. Effie Degner of west of Winamac, is serving as a fireman second class aboard the USS Pine Island, which left Norfolk, Va., Tuesday enroute to the South Pole through the Panama Canal.

Young Degner enlisted in the navy July 23, 1946, and received his "boot training" at Bainbridge, Maryland. He was assigned to the Pine Island following this training.

According to news dispatches, the Pine Island is one of 13 ships which have been assigned to the expedition, including one aircraft carrier which will be in the polar region for from 5 to 8 months.

Among the various purposes of the expedition, as outlined in the dispatches, is to conduct a search for a new source of uranium, the principal component of the atomic bomb. Other reports have indicated that the expedition, which carries about 8,000 men, is to continue studies made by Admiral Byrd on previous trips with the possibility of setting up defenses.

Winamac (IN) Republican 5 Dec 1946: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Dorothy Agnes Ewing

Dorothy, an Army Nurse, was struck three times in the head by a soldier who pretended to be fixing her car at a traffic light near Fort Dix, NJ.

Born: 1/28/1920

Entered: 4/5/1945?

Branch, SN, Rank: USA Nurses Corps, LT

Discharged:

Died: 12/15/2002

Parents: Anna Mary Smith (Edward. "Ed" Joseph[deceased]) Ewing

Winamac Army Nurse Attacked By Soldier Wielding Wrench

Lt. Dorothy Ewing of Winamac, in the Army Nurses' Corps and stationed at Fort Dix, N. J., was brutally attacked a week ago last Saturday by a soldier who struck her three times on the head with an iron wrench. She is recovering satisfactorily in the hospital, according to word received this week by her mother, Mrs. Ed J. Ewing of this city.

An Army nurse for four years, Lt. Ewing described the experience in a letter to her brother, Dick Ewing, as follows:

"Last Saturday afternoon, fifteen minutes to six, I was driving on a main road, just one block from the hospital, on my way to my quarters. I had to stop for a red light and a soldier standing by the bus stop informed me sparks and smoke were coming from beneath the car. He offered to investigate what was causing the sparks, so I drove off the road to let him take a look at the car. I wanted to release the hood of the car to see if there was a short in the motor, and he said that wouldn't be necessary, that the trouble was probably under the dash board. He got in the car and I sat under the steering wheel and he laid on his back on the floor and looked up under the dash board and said he found what was causing the short.

"Then he told me to get out and come around the car and lie down and I could see where the wires were disconnected. He claimed his hand was too large to fit in the socket where the wires should be connected. Well, I didn't do as he said, instead just stuck my head down under the dash and he held my flashlight so I could see. When I told him I couldn't see where a wire was disconnected and started to raise my head, he struck me on the back of the head two times. I wasn't knocked unconscious, just stunned a moment, and when I raised my head again he gave me another blow.

"Then I saw the weapon in his hands and blood on his uniform and realized what was going on. He was about to strike the fourth blow and I tried to restrain his arms. By that time blood was pouring all over me and I told him to take my car. He said he

would let me go, and I should 'take off.' He ran behind some warehouses and I expected to pass out so didn't attempt to drive away. Just got out of the car and started screaming and a sergeant in a staff car picked me up and took me to the hospital.

"The weapon was an iron wrench from a boiler room, about ten inches long and three inches wide. It's a wonder I have a head left. "Within fifteen minutes from the time it happened the executive officer came to the operating room where the doctors were working on me and told me he had Fort Dix military police surrounding the warehouse area and the entire fort alerted. I had been able to give them a description of the G.I. The FBI started a search and a cab driver reported having picked up a fellow meeting the description, and took the officers to the barracks. Sure enough, there he was, asleep in his bunk. He immediately confessed.

"Yesterday (September 24) authorities from the First Army headquarters took over the case and he is being held on charges of assault and attempted murder. He will appear before a general court martial board as soon as I am able to appear in court. In the meantime, officers are working on every possible angle to find out what his intentions really were. I think they have a lot of evidence they didn't want me to know about yet, as the doctors told them I had to remain quiet for a while.

"Believe me, that guy sure caused a disturbance at Fort Dix. Everyone is furious to know a GI would attack a nurse, and he knew I was a nurse as I was in duty uniform. He is really going to get the works. It is entirely up to me and I am going to press charges. He is a private, nineteen years old, six feet four inches tall, weighing 220 pounds and of German descent. I have since learned he was in the Navy three years, receiving a dishonorable discharge.

"My injuries are two cuts, a possible brain concussion, but according to X-rays, no evidence of skull fracture. I am feeling fine, but have a bit of nervous reaction, and will be in the hospital for a while."

Dorothy Ewing Attacked By Soldier at Fort Dix

First Lt. Dorothy Ewing, of the Army Nurses Corps, was attacked by a soldier at Fort Dix N. J. where she is stationed, according to a letter she wrote her brother, Richard Ewing of Winamac.

The G. I. assaulted her as he attempted to repair her car at Fort Dix. The letter by Lt. Ewing, daughter of Mrs. E. J. Ewing, of no. 11 of Winamac, best tells the story. I follows:

"Last Saturday afternoon, 15 minutes to six, I was driving on a main road on the way to quarters. I had to stop for a red light and a soldier standing by the bus shelter, informed me sparks and smoke were coming from beneath the car. He offered to investigate what was causing the sparks, so I drove off the road to let him take a look at the car.

"I wanted to release the hood of the car to see if there was a short in the motor and he said that would not be necessary, that the trouble was probably under the dash board. He got in the car and I sat under the steering wheel and he laid on his back on the floor." "Well, I didn't do as he said, instead I just stuck my head down under the dash and he held my flashlight so I could see. I told him I couldn't see where a wire was disconnected and as I attempted to raise my head, he struck me in the back of the head two times. I wasn't knocked unconscious, just stunned a moment and when I raised my head, he gave me another blow. When I saw the weapon in his hand and blood on his uniform, I realized what was going on. He was about to strike the fourth blow and I tried to restrain his arms."

"By that time blood was pouring all over me and I told him to take my car. He said he would let me go. I should 'take off.' He ran behind some warehouses and I expected to pass out so I didn't attempt to drive off. Just got out of the car and started screaming and a sergeant in a staff car picked me up and took me to the hospital.

"The weapon was an iron wrench from a boiler room. It was about ten inches long and three inches wide and one half inches thick."

"He looked up under the dash board and said he found what was causing the short. Then he told me to get out and come around the car and lay on my back as he was doing and I could see where the wires were disconnected. He claimed his hands were too large to fit in the socket where the wire should be connected."

Fifteen minutes after the attack the search was on for the attacker, Lt. Ewing said. The FBI traced the G. I. to his barracks where they found him sleeping in his bunk. On questioning he immediately confessed. He is being held on charges of assault and attempted murder.

Lt. Ewing wrote the letter in the Tilson General hospital, Fort Dix,

Winamac (IN) Republican 2 Oct 1947: 1.

Assailant of Army Nurse Pleads Insanity

Lt. Dorothy Ewing of the Army Nurses' Corps reached home Saturday from Fort Dix, N. J., after two weeks' convalescent leave in the home of her mother, Mrs. Ed Ewing of Winamac. She is recovering from head wounds inflicted by a soldier at Fort Dix on September 20, but still suffers from nervous shock.

Her assailant entered a plea of insanity and is now undergoing psychiatric examination at the Army Psychiatric center at Valley Forge, upon the recommendation of a civilian consultant. He had been in the Army for two months, enlisting after getting a bad conduct discharge from the Navy.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 9 Oct 1947: 1.

Lt. Dorothy Ewing left Saturday for Fort Dix, N. J., after two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Ed J. Ewing of Winamac, while convalescing from injuries inflicted on September 20 by an enlisted soldier who slugged her while she was en route to her quarters in the fort.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 23 Oct 1947: 2.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Marion Philip Williams

After receiving a cablegram that his wife had died; only a month before, his father had committed suicide. Marion called home, and his wife answered the phone; the bad news was for another Marion Williams.

Born: 4/4/1915

Entered:

Branch,SN,Rank: USAAC,SSGT

Discharged:

Died: 12/24/1985

Spouse: Grace Matilda Shelton Williams

Parents: Esther Phillips (Carl Wood[deceased]) Williams

'Dead' Wife Answers Call From Husband

Hoosier Army Corporal, Given Emergency Furlough From Germany, Calls Indianapolis For "Funeral Arrangements"

INDIANAPOLIS — (UPI) — An Army corporal who believed for five days that his wife was dead, was "flabbergasted" when he picked up the telephone and heard her voice, the wife said yesterday.

Cpl. Marion Williams, 33, flew back from Germany when he received a cablegram last Thursday that said his wife had died. The Army gave him an emergency furlough.

But when the phone rang in the house of Mrs. Grace Williams, 30, Monday night, Mrs. Williams had a hard time convincing the corporal that she was very much alive. "I know he was upset the minute I heard his voice," Mrs. Williams said. "He didn't hardly sound natural."

Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune 25 Aug 1948: 9.

Website (newspapers.com).

"Who is this?" Williams asked. "It's me, Gracie," she replied. "Don't kid me," Williams said. "It can't be Gracie. I got a cablegram she died the 18th." "Well, it's me, Bud," Mrs. Williams said she told him. "He said he was flabbergasted," she recalled. "I guess he must have spent five unhappy days thinking about poor Gracie and about what he would do with our two little girls."

The girls are Getha Sue, 5, and Carlene Renee, 18 months.

Mrs. Williams said the corporal's father committed suicide last July 6 and that his mother recently had a nervous breakdown. Williams was expected home during the night by train from New York, where he placed the phone call to inquire about the time of his wife's funeral.

Mrs. Williams said the American Red Cross learned the cablegram was intended for another Marion Williams, a soldier from Massachusetts, whose wife died after an operation.

Williams re-enlisted in the Army and sailed for Germany last May 28, returning to the country where he served four years during World War II. In civilian life he was a truck driver.

Soldier Hears

'Dead' Wife's Voice

As He Comes Home from Germany To Attend Her Funeral.

Cpl. Marion Williams of Indianapolis, formerly of Winamac, flew home from Germany when he received a cablegram last Thursday that his wife had died. The soldier called his home upon arriving in New York and was "flabbergasted" but overjoyed when his wife Grace answered the phone. The message was intended for another Marion Williams, a soldier from Massachusetts, whose wife died on the 18th, the Red Cross learned. Cpl. Williams was unable to come home from Germany when his father, Carl Williams died on July 6, and will spend a brief furlough with his family and mother, Mrs. Esther Williams. He is a grandson of Mrs. Minnie Williams of Winamac.

The unusual incident was the subject of comment on numerous radio broadcasts, and pictures of the beaming couple appear in various metropolitan newspapers today.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 26 Aug 1948: 1.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – War Stories



'REUNITED BY DEATH'—Cpl. Marion Williams of Indianapolis, Ind., enjoys breakfast with his wife, Gracie, whose funeral he was sent home from Germany to attend. By mistake, Williams got a death message intended for an Oklahoma soldier of the same name in Germany. He first learned of the error when he called home after landing at Westover Field, Mass., and his wife answered the phone. "I was flabbergasted," Williams said. "For five days I thought she was dead."—NEA Telephoto.

Franklin (IN) Evening Star 27 Aug 1948: 7.

Website (newspapers.com).

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Fred Williams

In 1949, Fred, loaded with too much liquor, was nabbed by Sheriff Webb after a farmer's daughter dropped a dime on Fred while he was being distracted by her father as Fred tried to call for a taxi after being abandoned by a minister who had initially offered Fred a ride. Fred had been AWOL since 1942.

Born: 6/15/1915

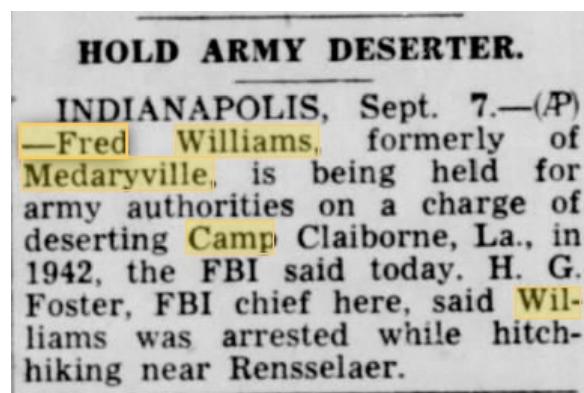
Entered: 1942?

Branch,SN,Rank:

Discharged:

Died: 11/13/1980

Parents: Walter and Louisiana E. "Louem" Arnett Williams



Terre Haute (IN) Tribune 7 Sep 1949: 5.

Website (newspapers.com).

Medaryville Deserter Held

(Jasper County News)

Fred Williams, of near Medaryville, sought by the United States Army officials, the FBI, state and county police for seven years, was apprehended September 5. Williams was the oldest Indiana army deserter, according to the Indianapolis office, his number being 273, deserting in 1942. There are now over 160 on the AWOL ledger.

Williams' apprehension came after the 37-year-old man had loaded on too much liquor and found himself enmeshed in the arms of the law. He had hitchhiked along the road in the north part of the county, but unfortunately a minister of the Gospel had picked him up. The minister, according to police reports, let Williams out at the next cross roads after the minister learned that he was intoxicated after getting into the car. Williams next appeared at a farm

home about six miles north of Rensselaer and wanted the farmer to call a taxi from either Medaryville or Monticello, not wanting to have a Rensselaer taxi pick him up where he was known.

The farmer tried to get taxi from Medaryville and Monticello, but was unable to do so and then tried Rensselaer. Meanwhile, while they were waiting for return calls, the daughter of the farmer, while her father was engaging Williams elsewhere, called Sheriff Webb's office. Deputy John Lesh responded and on finding Williams in an intoxicated condition, brought him to the Jasper county jail.

On questioning and learning that Williams was the man's name, the old desertion charge registered, so Cliff Moyer, FBI agent at Hammond was contacted. Moyer arrived in Rensselaer shortly after and on taking Williams' finger prints, he then started to check with FBI office on deserters.

Army police from the Peru base came after Williams Wednesday. They stated that Williams will probably get a term in a federal prison.

Winamac (IN) Republican 15 Sep 1949: 1.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – War Stories

David Eli "Dave" Lilienthal

Dave's parents moved to Winamac in 1918, selling dry goods. During his college years, he was a frequent visitor to the community.

Dave attended nearby DePauw University. Representing Indiana in a national oratorial contest, he came in third. Obviously, he had a talent for persuasion. In 1920, he graduated.

While he is destined for law school, he had an artistic side and published an article in the prominent New York Theatre magazine.

In 1920, he began Harvard Law School. In his second year, he earned a prestigious "Faculty Scholarship".

In 1923, after graduation, he passed the bar exam in Illinois.

That same year, he married a Crawfordsville girl, and they started a family.

Joining a Chicago firm supporting labor law, in 1925, he became one of the youngest to argue at the Supreme Court.

By 1935, he was a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, overseeing the vast project to manage flooding and bring electricity to the region.

In 1947, Dave was appointed Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, where he championed the use of atomic energy to provide power.

Born: 7/8/1899

Entered: n/a

Branch,SN,Rank: n/a

Discharged: n/a

Died: 1/13/1981

Spouse: Helen Marian Lamb Lilienthal

Parents: Leopold "Leo" and Mindel "Minnie" Rosenak Lilienthal

The Lilly Hat Shop
of Michigan City
will open a popular priced
Millinery Shop
at Winamac on
Friday, May 2

We extend to
the Ladies of
Winamac
and
Pulaski County
a cordial invitation
to be our guests
at our opening

Favors—Roses and Carnations

Price
Range
\$1.88
\$2.88
\$3.88
\$4.88
None
Higher

Leo Lilienthal
Manager

Winamac (IN) Republican 1 May 1930: 3.

David Lilienthal, who is attending DePauw University, was appointed alternate for the appointment for the Rhodes scholarship to Oxford University in England.

Winamac (IN) Republican 6 Nov 1911.

WINAMAC YOUNG MAN WINS HIGH HONORS AT HARVARD

David E. Lilienthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lilienthal of Winamac, has been notified by Harvard university that he is among the successful competitors for one of the famous "Faculty Scholarships" in the law school, where he is a senior student.

These "Faculty Scholarships" are awarded to a small number of students in the law school, on a competitive basis of scholarship, and comprise the only award for distinction in mastery of the law conferred by the faculty. In addition to being a much-prized honor, the scholarship carries with it a money award of \$200.

By having been successful in his first and second year moot trials, Lilienthal is one of eight remaining contestants in the Ames competition, and will compete this fall in the semi-finals, and possibly the finals, of this long-established contest. Since every member of the first-year class of about 450 is originally entered in this contest, it is considered difficult to reach the semi-final stage. Lilienthal's colleague in the competition is Mahlon Pitney II, son of Associate Justice Pitney of the United States supreme court. They are required to prepare elaborate printed briefs and deliver extended oral arguments on a given set of facts, before a bench composed of several justices of the Massachusetts, Maine and New York supreme courts.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 14 Sep 1922: 8.

LOCAL BOY GETS HARVARD HONORS

David E. Lilienthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Lilienthal, Winamac merchant has been notified by Harvard University that he is among the successful competitors for one of the famous "Faculty Scholarships" in the Law School, where he is a senior.

The "Faculty Scholarships" are awarded to a small number of students in the law school, on a competitive basis of scholarship, and are the only awards conferred by the faculty, for distinction in the law school. In addition to the being a much-prized honor, the faculty scholarship carries with it a money award of \$200.00.

By success in his first and second year moot trials, Lilienthal is one of the eight remaining contestants in the Ames competition, and will compete this fall in the semifinals, and possibly finals of this long-established moot court contest. Since every member of the first-year class of about 450 was entered in this contest, it is no small task to reach the semi-final stage. Lilienthal's colleague in the competition is Mahlon Pitney II, son of Justice Pitney of the United States Supreme Court. They are required to prepare printed briefs and deliver extended oral court arguments before a bench composed of several justices of the Massachusetts, Maine, and New York higher courts.

Winamac (IN) Republican 14 Sep 1922: 6.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

David Lilienthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo* Lilienthal of Winamac, was admitted to the bar as an attorney Tuesday. The young man is a student at the Harvard Law School and was home the first of the week on a brief visit.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 19 Apr 1923: 1.

MEMBER OF LOCAL BAR HAS CASE IN HIGH COURT

David E. Lilienthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lilienthal, former residents of Winamac, is to participate in the presentation before the United States Supreme Court of a highly important test case, assigned by the court for argument.

The case is the appeal of D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, from an order of Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago, ordering Robertson to testify before the Railroad Labor Board, in a wage dispute involving all the railroads west of Chicago and their engineers and firemen. Robertson is represented by Lilienthal and his senior associate, Donald R. Richberg.

Lilienthal is a graduate of DePauw university, in the class of 1920, and of Harvard Law School in 1923, where he made a distinguished record. He is but twenty-five years of age, and is said to be one of the youngest attorneys ever to present a case to the nation's highest tribunal. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1923 by Judge Pentecost, in circuit court here.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 5 Mar 1925: 5.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

FORMER WINAMAC BOY BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Washington, March 2—David E. Lilienthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lilienthal, former residents of Winamac, Indiana, and well known there, is to participate in the presentation before the United States Supreme Court of a highly important test case assigned by the court for argument today.

The case is the appeal of D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, from an order of Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago, ordering Robertson to testify before the Railroad Labor Board, in a wage-dispute involving all the railroads west of Chicago and their engineers and firemen. Robertson is represented by Lilienthal and his senior associate, Donald R. Richberg, of Chicago. The Labor Board is represented by Solicitor General James E. Beck.

Winamac (IN) Republican 5 Mar 1925: 1.

LILIENTHAL TO HIGH POST

David Lilienthal, former Winamac man, is slated for appointment by President Roosevelt as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which will direct the gigantic power-fertilizer-flood control project. Mr. Lilienthal is now public utility director of Wisconsin.

Winamac (IN) Republican 25 May 1933: 8.

Robertson's counsel urge that Judge Wilkerson is without authority to make the order on him, because he is an inhabitant of Cleveland, while Judge Wilkerson's court is in Chicago, and that, under the Constitution, Congress had no authority to grant the power to compel testimony to the Railroad Labor Board. Because of the latter issue, the appeal was recently described as "the most important constitutional law litigation in the past decade."

Lilienthal is a graduate of DePauw University, in the class of 1920, and of Harvard Law School in 1923, where he made a distinguished record. He is but 25 years of age and said to be one of the youngest attorneys ever to present a case to the nation's highest tribunal. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1923 by Judge W. E. Pentecost.

DAVE UNPOPULAR IN WIS.

Wilwaukee, Wis.—The administration's Tennessee valley scheme has become of special interest to the people of Wisconsin because through it Gov. Albert G. Schmedeman was able to unload on the federal government David E. Lilienthal, the radical former head of the state public service commission.

When Lilienthal was appointed to the Tennessee valley authority it was generally approved as being a break for Wisconsin. People expressed themselves as being willing to share with the nation Wisconsin's reputation as headquarters for political and sociological experiment at the taxpayers' expense.

Lilienthal's record here was one of harassing public utilities with great furor without producing corresponding reduction in their rates or betterment in their service.

Lilienthal was imported from Illinois by former Gov. Phil LaFollette, it was commonly understood for the purpose of creating campaign thunder for the radicals. He was not too successful in this and was one of the important reasons Walter Kohler got so many more votes than LaFollette in the primary a year ago.

Before coming here Lilienthal obtained a corporation baiting training in the Chicago law office of Donald R. Richberg.

Mr. Lilienthal's chief accomplishment in Wisconsin was the establishment of the principle that guilty or innocent utilities must pay for their own disciplining. A law resulted which enables the commission to keep a large force digging into utility records and holding hearings at the expense of the company up to four-fifths of its gross revenues.

Winamac (IN) Republican 19 Oct 1933: 6.

Former Winamac Lad Now a High Authority at Muscle Shoals

David E. Lilienthal, who was counted as a Winamac boy while his father was manager of a local store, The Model, is receiving much attention from magazine writers because of his repeated advancements as an authority on public utility affairs.

When Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lilienthal and family located here in 1918, the son David was student at DePauw university, where he won high honors in oratory. He spent his vacations in the home here.

Collier's magazine contained an article concerning him about two weeks ago, and the last issue of Time carries a still more extensive story. From this we quote, in part:

"On June 14, 1933 two college presidents and a young attorney held the first directors meeting of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Since then they have added 9,000 persons to the TVA payroll, begun the construction of two great dams which together will cost \$72,000,000, ordered surveys for four others and completed no less than 59,680 rock, brush, bag and log dams to check soil erosion. They are spending \$4,500,000 experimenting with fertilizers, millions buying power & light systems, millions financing the sale of electrical gadgets, \$100,000 trying to make soft coal smokeless. They have built roads, transmission lines, a town and a tourist camp; planted 2,751,000 trees, 7,000 kudzu vines, nine tons of grass seed; started teaching elderly mountainers trades and have generally

created more hubbub than the Valley has seen since Grant took Shiloh in 1862. Most of the Valley's 2,000,000 souls gape in awe at the everlengthening procession of TVA wonders.

"In charge of all TVA's power activities and, though not its chairman, admittedly its prime-mover is David Eli Lilienthal. Short, baldish and a bear for work, Dave Lilienthal like a number of other New Dealers is young (35). Jewish and a Harvard Law School graduate. For years he has been battling the ogre of private ownership. President Roosevelt picked him from Wisconsin's unorthodox public service commission.

"Dave Lilienthal's first problem was to find outlets for the power from Muscle Shoals, the two great valley dams now under construction. Private companies within TVA's sphere of influence already have plant capacity at least 33% in excess of present demand but this daunts Dave Lilienthal not a whit. Before he and his fellow campaigners are through excess capacity in the Tennessee Valley will have jumped to at least 66%. His solution for this appalling problem of overproduction is lower rates and cheaper gadgets."

The remainder of the article goes on to describe Mr. Lilienthal's wizardry in solving financial problem in connection with utilities at Knoxville, Tenn., and the scare he has thrown into owners of private power properties.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 2 Aug 1934: 1.

CHARGE TVA DICTATORSHIP

Congress to Delay Its Probe

New Hampshire Senator Accuses
New Deal of Attempting to
Avoid an Investigation

WASHINGTON, March 9—(UPI)—Sen. H. Styles Bridges, R., N. H., today attributed the Tennessee Valley Authority conflict to dictatorial and authoritarian methods of TVA Director David Lilienthal, whom he compared to Adolf Hitler.

Bridges, who asserted that an effort was being made to avoid a congressional inquiry into TVA because of fear of "another Teapot Dome scandal," replied to the speech of Sen. George W. Norris, L., Neb., blaming TVA Chairman A. E. Morgan's jealousy for the inter-agency turmoil.

The attack was a prelude to a White House conference on Friday when President Roosevelt will ask all three TVA board members for "the facts" behind the charges and counter-charges around the agency.

Speaker William B. Bankhead, however, said the House would withhold decision on demands for investigation of the TVA until after the President's conference with the directors on Friday.

Bankhead, approving Mr. Roosevelt's move, said he understood the President plans to have a stenographic record made of the interview.

Bankhead's Decision

"This is going to be a factual investigation," Bankhead said. "I think our program will wait until the President has interviewed these men."

"They call governments of Germany, of Italy, of Hungary, 'authoritarian states' because all authority is centered in the dictator," Bridges said. "In the heart of America a new star has risen in the constellation of authoritarian states—the State of Tennessee. And David Lilienthal is its Der Fuehrer!"

Bridges charged that: 1. TVA contracts with big business contained a "hidden Joker" with a secret rebate amounting to 30 per cent of the costs of much of the power.

2. Opponents of a Congressional inquiry into TVA are "advocating a method which will defeat an open and searching investigation," and the Norris resolution is "a feebly disguised" attempt to put Congressional powers in the hands of the executive.

3. The discrepancies in TVA accounts with the general account-

(Continued on Page 7)

Bridges charged that Fred Moses, TVA field manager, had said residents of the Norris dam area didn't "know what electricity was about" until he stirred them up and quoted him as adding:

"We've got to keep a grip on this thing, you know, or it would get completely away from us."

Bridges said that "this young brown shirt—this Hitler in short pants—should explain to a Congressional committee what he meant by keeping a grip on this thing."

Mr. Roosevelt on Friday will inquire into the charges of jealousy, maladministration, plotting and neglect of duty burling about the board for a week. Chairman Arthur E. Morgan directed most of the fire against his two associates. Yesterday Sen. George W. Norris, L., Neb., author of the TVA act, asserted in a Senate speech that Morgan was prompted by jealousy.

The President's conference with Chairman Morgan and his co-directors, Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, appeared likely to be the climax of an intra-directorate controversy that has been going on for two years. Mr. Roosevelt said that he would seek only facts rather than opinions from the directors. Friends of the TVA said that they had nothing to fear by exposure of all the facts.

Congress—

ing office in the fiscal years of 1936 and 1937 amounted to \$15,342,463 of which a total of \$4,814,950 was released later, leaving unexplained and not recovered to the treasury a total of \$10,727,568.

4. Implications that the conflict over the TVA was raised to defeat the Gilbertsville dam project now before Congress defeat themselves "by their own absurdity," as Congress is being asked to spend \$112,000,000 for a project that is "likely to prove not an asset but a liability in our attempt to control floods."

Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune 9 Mar 1938: 1&7.

Lilienthal to Remain As Head of TVA

President Truman announced yesterday his intention to re-appoint David Lilienthal as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, for a nine-year term.

Mr. Lilienthal is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lilienthal, former residents of Winamac but now of Michigan City. David was a student at DePauw university when the family moved here, and spent his summer vacations in Winamac.

After graduation he became associated with the public service commission in Wisconsin, and was picked by President Roosevelt as a member of the TVA board, later becoming its head.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 3 May 1945: 8.

'Save the Water' Is Answer to Flood and Soil Problems, Says Lilienthal, of TVA

David E. Lilienthal, former resident of Winamac who is now chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, visited in Indiana last week end and was interviewed by the Indianapolis Star.

His father, Leo Lilienthal, operated a store here some years ago. The family moved here from Valparaiso while David was a student at DePauw university, and the young man spent vacation periods here. After graduating from DePauw he attended Harvard law school, then became attorney for the public service commission in Wisconsin. From there he went to the Tennessee Valley Authority about ten years ago, and was recently re-appointed by President Truman for a nine-year term. David's parents now live at Michigan City, where the father and son Ted have a store selling ladies' hats.

Intelligent co-operation of federal, state and local governments is the key to solving Indiana's flood prevention problems, said David in his talk with the Star reporter.

He added that water and soil are the most precious resources of a state.

"The problem isn't to get rid of the water," he said, "but to keep it."

Flood prevention, soil and water conservation all three are elements of a single problem, he said. It is impossible to cope with one if the others are ignored.

Thus, he said, it is necessary to tackle the problems as a team with each individual, each level of government doing its part.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 28 Jun 1945: 2.

An Intrastate Problem.

While he did not commit himself on the question of whether Indiana's answer is a "Wabash Valley Authority" like TVA, he did suggest that in handling its total problem, Indiana might find federal co-operation most necessary since the Wabash river flood problem is affected in the southern part of the state by tributaries in Illinois.

The role of the federal government in a program such as Indiana might need is that of a coordinator, he said. TVA has been able to change farming methods, increase private holdings and expand forest acreage all in the space of ten years.

Mr. Lilienthal contrasted the type of flood control work done in the Missouri Valley, where local units each cope with their immediate problems. Failure to cooperate, he said, has resulted in a draining out of wealth, great expenditure of funds to aid flood sufferers, loss of population.

Mr. Lilienthal emphasized that flood walls and dykes merely hold back the water. They fail to solve erosion problems, and solving erosion problems can't be done without dealing with water conservation.

The TVA head had come to Indiana to receive the honorary LL.D. degree at DePauw.

Atomic Head Resided Here

Echoes of the atomic bomb hit Pulaski county this week as President Truman announced the appointment of David E. Lilienthal, former resident of Winamac, as chairman of a five-man board of civilians to take over the job of controlling the atomic bomb from the army.

The chairman, who resigned his position as head of the Tennessee Valley Authority to assume his new duties said, "The consequences of our work, for good or evil, are awesome."

In announcing the appointments President Truman said the men were assuming "responsibilities as great as any men have ever assumed in peacetime."

David Lilienthal is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lilienthal. The father operated a clothing store here in the Logan building in space now occupied by the Oaks National Farm Loan Association and the Home Studio. The family, which lived here for several years during the early 1920's, occupied the house where Dr. William Thompson and family now live.

The new atomic chairman was in college the major portion of the time that his parents lived here. Salary of the new job is 17,500 a year.

Other members of the commission are Dr. Robert R. Bacher, of Ithaca, N. Y. who helped develop the bomb; William W. Waymack, Des Moines, Ia. editor; Lewis L. Strauss, New York, retired admiral and a banker; Sumner T. Pike banker of Lubec, Maine.

Winamac (IN) Republican 31 Oct 1946: 1.

'Dave' as He Looks Today



David E. Lilienthal, former resident of Winamac, now in limelight as U. S. Senate debates approval of his nomination by President Truman to become head of new Atomic Energy Commission. (Review by "Old Man at the Desk" on page 6.)

— Acme Photo.

- The Old Man at the Desk -

ORDINARILY, the people of a mid-western county have but passing interest in squabbles within the U. S. Senate over approval of presidential nominations. We read about them at the time, or listen over the radio, and perhaps form opinions as to what action should be taken. Then, approval having been voted or withheld, we proceed to forget the matter. I doubt if even the best-read voters could recall the outcome of more than two or three such fights . . . and we've had them rather frequently as far back as I can remember.

But the present contention over approval of David E. Lilienthal's nomination as chairman of the new Atomic Energy Commission, as made some weeks ago by President Truman, carries out-of-the-ordinary interest for the people of this community, due to the fact that Mr. Lilienthal is often mentioned as "coming from Winamac, Ind."

Folks hereabout can hardly point to David as a home-town boy who made good, but he is well remembered by numerous people who knew him and other members of the family during his college days. Early in the year 1918 his father, Leo Lilienthal, moved here from Michigan City to take charge of a ladies' ready-to-wear store known as The Model, located in the Vurpillat building at the corner of Main and Market streets. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lilienthal and their three sons, David, Allen and Ted.

David was then a student at DePauw university, and at that time was winning high honor in oratory, representing the state of Indiana at interstate contests in Illinois and Kansas. Subsequently he was prominent in various other campus activities.

He spent most of his vacation periods here, both during his DePauw days and after he had entered law school at Harvard. During one of his summer vacations, I recall, he delivered a thoughtful address at a meeting of a Commercial club then in existence here.

After graduating from Harvard in 1923, David was admitted to the local bar as a practicing attorney by Judge W. C. Pentecost of the Pulaski circuit court. He immediately located in Chicago as a lawyer, and in 1931 was made a member of the Wisconsin railway commission by Governor LaFollette.

When the Tennessee Valley Authority was established by President Roosevelt, to harness the Tennessee river, Mr. Lilienthal was appointed one of its directors and soon became, in the words of magazine writers, its "prime mover." He is now chairman of TVA. His

parents are residents of Michigan City. The father recently retired and turned their ladies' store over to the son Ted. The son Allen is a physician in Michigan.

REVELATIONS of the past few days indicate that the present fight on Lilienthal is not a political matter, but an outcome of the ancient opposition of power interests to any kind of government regulation or competition.

These interests, for example, resisted the action of the government in building huge dams in the Tennessee river and creating vast quantities of electric power to be sold to surrounding areas. That was un-American, said the interests, which pictured themselves as beaten out of a chance to make handsome profits on sale of electricity.

Lilienthal incurred the enmity of Senator McKellar of Tennessee by keeping TVA free from political patronage. The senator could have used that nicely. Failing to get it, he set up open warfare to get Lilienthal.

When the President named Lilienthal to head the atomic commission, McKellar saw red. He openly declared that Lilienthal is a Communist. That was disproved so successfully that McKellar's case was weakened.

Then, according to well-rated Washington writers, the old "power lobby" began to show its hand. For, as one such writer puts it, "it has become increasingly clear that one issue and one issue alone, is at stake in the confirmation fight. It is the struggle over whether atomic energy—the greatest potential source the world has ever known—shall be controlled domestically by the government or by private interests."

So, you see, it isn't so much a personal fight on Dave Lilienthal as it is a skirmish in an ancient struggle—a struggle over the question whether the public shall manufacture its own power . . . electric, atomic, or what have you . . . or whether private interests shall carry on the business.

Scientists are anticipating wonderful achievements in the way of atomic energy. It's all quite new, bristling with fantastic possibilities. For all one knows, marvels of recent years like the airplane, the radio, the talking pictures, may all seem like toys as compared with what atomic energy brings to coming generations. And there are a lot of smart chaps whose fingers are itching to share in its profits. Men like Lilienthal, who don't favor such monopolies, get in their hair and keep them awake nights.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 20 Feb 1948: 1&6.

Former Winamac Man OK'd as Head Of Atomic Power

By a vote of 50 to 31, the U. S. Senate yesterday confirmed President Truman's appointment of David Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Thus a former resident of Winamac, for several years chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, becomes head of a group of five men who will own, in the name of the United States, all of this country's atomic production plants and materials, and will control virtually all U. S. atomic research and development.

Indiana's two senators, Capehart and Jenner, both Republicans, trailed with the minority which voted against Lilienthal's confirmation.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 10 Apr 1947: 1.

Little Visits

In connection with the recent appointment by President Truman of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, numerous Winamac people have recalled the residence of the Lilienthal family here during David's college days, and that he spent his summers in this community.

A member of the Masonic lodge calls attention to the fact that David became a member of the order here in the autumn of 1920, after his graduation from DePauw that spring and just before he left to enter Harvard law school.

It is also noted that he received the three degrees within four days' time, the first at a called meeting on Saturday night, September 11, the second on the following Monday night, and the third on Tuesday night, the 14th. Russell E. Nutt (now deceased) was Master at the time. Others listed on the lodge records as taking part in the degree work at one or more of the three meetings are Robert E. Thompson, C. C. Rhin, E. C. Gorrell, A. B. Diggs, George Collins, J. F. Ale, Joe Wagerman, F. W. Riddle, Earl Daniel, W. F. Kahler, W. A. Cranford, M. A. Dilts, Jacob Haas, W. S. Walton and Charles Neubauer.

Mr. Lilienthal remained a member of the Winamac lodge for ten years, then transferred to a Wisconsin lodge.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 3 Jul 1947: 1.

Lilienthal Sees Atomic Energy As Aid to Man

Deplores Its Regard By Public As Only A Weapon of Warfare

Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept. 22 — David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission tonight promised a vigorous fight to keep atomic energy "the business of the people."

Lilienthal, who returned to his home state for his first major policy speech since becoming chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, lambasted those who would withhold atomic news under false guises.

"If I sound belligerent," he said, "it is because on this issue I am in a fighting mood and I have come back to Indiana to say so as emphatically as I can."

"Ignorant and Fanatical Men."

The former Winamac resident and 1920 graduate of DePauw university spoke on the Wabash college campus before faculty members, students and Crawfordsville residents.

He declared there was real danger to the American people from "ignorant and fanatical men" who maintain atomic energy is "too technical for public discussions" or that "national security requires that the public be kept in the dark, even on the subjects of broad policy."

The public's only protection from such men, he went on, is to keep itself informed on atomic developments.

Confused on Energy and Bombs.

Lilienthal declared that it is a fallacy on the part of most people to regard atomic energy and atomic bombs as synonymous.

Such a fallacy, he said, is one "which will make more difficult our efforts to eliminate atomic energy as a weapon of war, a fallacy that may keep us from the beneficial fruits of this great discovery."

"The weapon is the first demonstration of the use of atomic energy, and a very dramatic one it is indeed. But what we have here actually is not simply a weapon. Here is newly acquired knowledge of great and universal forces comparable to the forces of gravity and the forces of electric charges and of magnetism."

Two Important Facts

He cited these two "towering facts" of greatest importance to every living human being:

1. Mankind has probably learned more in the last 30 years about atomic forces than in all preceding centuries

2. Within the next few years — a decade perhaps — we should be in a position to unlock new knowledge about life and matter so great that wholly new concepts of human life will follow in the wake of this new knowledge.

"Atomic energy has already brought changes in the treatment of human suffering, and is at this moment adding to knowledge to be used in fighting cancer, heart ailments and many other diseases," Lilienthal explained.

Sees Wide Benefits.

He predicted America's entire investment in the atomic energy project, nearly \$3,500,000,000, may be "more than repaid by the benefits to agriculture and to human nutrition alone."

Atomic treatment of metals, Lilienthal said, opens great prospects in industry, and atomic research may lead to new sources of electricity and heat, new professions for young people, new hope for the afflicted and new understanding of how science can serve for peace.

"If schemers or fools or rascals or hysterical stuffed shirts get this thing out of your hands — it may then be too late to find out what it is all about. Do this for your children!"

He said we must persist until we find ways whereby mankind will not make use of these discoveries for destructive and evil ends.

"A considerable area of technical and other information must and will be kept secret under present conditions," he said, adding that "elaborate precautions are being taken to that end."

Lilienthal Says Time Has Come To Relax Secrecy on Atomic Energy

David E. Lilienthal, former Winamac man who is now chairman of the atomic energy commission, said last week that official secrecy may be relaxed enough one of these days to help a confused public decide what to believe about atomic energy.



D. E. Lilienthal

(1) A potential exterminator of the race and (2) "Just another explosive."

Cult of Doom.

After the atomic destruction of Hiroshima, he said, there arose a "cult of doom," whose votaries forecast "world catastrophe," preached that "man is obsolete," and warned that the bomb could make large parts of the world uninhabitable.

"Now," he added, "it appears the

pendulum has swung, or is being swung, to the opposite extreme."

And "some scientific and military men"—experts "with axes to grind"—are pooh-poohing the bomb as "just another weapon," a "piece of ordnance" which ought to be confined to military keeping "like torpedoes and 16-inch shells."

"This downgrading," Lilienthal said, "also is the view of the Kremlin."

Millions More Powerful.

The "experts" at both extremes are wrong, he continued. Atomic explosives are "millions of times" more powerful than any other kind, he said, and the difference between them is not just of magnitude "but of kind."

On the other hand, though it can wreck a city, the bomb "is not something which will exterminate life on this planet."

But atomic energy is, he added, a "new world" of knowledge and a new source of power which may produce "a very sizable part" of our electricity 30 years from now.

Hopes for Understanding.

Lilienthal said it made him uneasy to see such a diversity of views among the experts. He said he hoped they would "get together," adding that if this country is to make the most of atomic energy there must be public discussion based on correct information.

Lilienthal Tells Of New Type Atom Bomb

David E. Lilienthal revealed yesterday that tests a year ago proved the effectiveness of a new type of atom bomb, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The tests were conducted secretly at Eniwetok in the far Pacific.

Lilienthal, chairman of the atomic energy commission, mentioned that as he defended the commission against charges of waste and excessive cost in construction of a new plutonium plant at Hanford. He said the plant was "urgently" needed to produce material for a new type bomb successfully tested at Eniwetok.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 16 Jun 1949: 1.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – Also in the Paper

During the war, the folks back home got their war-related news from multiple sources. Since there was no television or internet, those sources were quite limited. The most important news, of course, came through letters from Our Boys.

Next came newspapers. In Pulaski County, there were two competing local weeklies, the *Pulaski County (IN) Democrat* and the *Winamac (IN) Republican*. Most residents subscribed to one or the other. About 20 miles south in Cass County, a daily newspaper, *Logansport (IN) Pharos-Tribune* was published. While the two weeklies rarely were relentlessly local, the Logansport daily carried detailed news about the war as well as other international, national, and state news.

The radio provided a few minutes of news every evening, and the movie theatre showed a 10- to 15-minute newsreel updated weekly when the main feature changed.

The following section, “Also in the Paper”, contains sample war-related items available to the folks back home. Most selected items are from the two local weeklies. Now that Our Boys were back home, they were also updated about items related to their service.

Markets

The agricultural market was about the same as last year. The prices were double or triple those of 1939.

Thursday Markets	
Veal Calves	\$14.50
Sows	\$13.25 down
Hogs	\$14.55
Oats, bu.	.72
Soybeans, new, bu.	2.04
Old Corn, 70 lbs.	1.09
Rye, new	1.30
Wheat, soft red winter	1.62
Wheat, hard	1.62
Buckwheat, per 100	1.85
Eggs, per doz.	.34
Butter	.48
Old Roosters	.14
Heavy Hens	.22 to .23

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 3 Jan 1946: 8.

The Markets	
Veal Calves	\$14.50
Hogs	\$14.55
Sows	\$13.25 down
Soybeans, bu.	2.04
Rye, No. 2	1.30
Wheat, soft red winter	1.62
Wheat, hard	1.62
Corn, old, 75 lbs.	1.09
Oats	.72
Buckwheat, cwt.	1.85
Eggs, per doz.	.34
Butterfat	.48
Hens	.22 to .23
Old Roosters	.14

Winamac (IN) Republican 3 Jan 1946: 8.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Returning Warriors

A byproduct of the returning veterans was a sudden increase in births. After two or more years of absence, the birth rate soared. In 1945, births were double the number of deaths. A year later, births were triple deaths. In 1947, births continued to outpace deaths by a significant margin.

Records Show Births Exceed Deaths in County

According to the records maintained by the health officer, exactly two hundred children were born in Pulaski county in 1945. They were almost evenly divided as to sex, ninety-nine of them being boys and a hundred and one girls.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 17 Jan 1946: 1.

Births Exceed Deaths 3-to-1 In This County

According to statistics compiled at the county health office, there were 218 babies born in Pulaski county during 1946. Of this number 115 were boys and 103 girls. There were four sets of twins.

Sixty-nine deaths were recorded, of which forty-two were men and twenty-seven were women. Twenty-one deaths were to people eighty years of age or older.

The county clerk's office reports that 167 marriage licenses were issued in this county last year.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 16 Jan 1947: 1.

Indication that the population is increasing is shown in the fact that there were about half as many deaths—104. Of that number, sixty were men and forty-four women. Fourteen of these lived less than a year, and of the other ninety, the average age was almost sixty-seven years.

Statistics in the county clerk's office show that there were three times as many marriage licenses issued as divorces granted—ninety-seven licenses and thirty-two divorces.

"BATTLE OF THE BULGE"—1947

By COLLIER



Winamac (IN) Republican 6 Nov 1947: 2.

Figures Show Boys' Births Equal Girls'

The 264 babies born in the county during 1947 were evenly divided as to boys and girls, with 132 each, according to statistics compiled at the county health office.

There were 103 deaths reported. Thirty-four of them were women and twice as many, 69, were men. Nine were traffic accident deaths and one was a drowning. Neither of these groups of figures includes deaths or births which occurred outside the county to families living in the county.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 15 Jan 1948: 1.

Figures compiled at the clerk's office show that 140 marriage licenses were issued; 145 civil cases, 49 probate cases and 51 state cases were filed.

The fatal highway accidents broke the county's 1946 perfect record of safety. William Nims, Robert Lincoln, Mary Maloney, Mrs. Donald Gross, John Master and William Winter were passenger victims of car crashes; William Prater was a pedestrian victim; two Logansport men were killed in a truck-train collision.

Of other violent deaths during the year, two were caused by burns, Mrs. Gertrude Shorter and son Clarence; one by drowning, an Anderson boy on vacation at the state park; one by a train, Paul Hermann of Star City being struck while at work; one by a saw blade, that of Thomas Depoy.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – Also in the Paper

Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion

Two social organizations related to veterans rose in prominence: the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) and the American Legion. For each, a new building was constructed, and social activities were launched.

New V.F.W. Home

Ground is to be broken next week for the new home the Pfost-Jones post of Veterans of Foreign Wars is to erect just south of Winamac on U. S. highway 35. A few technicalities are yet to be cleared before complete plans can be announced. Cost of the building is to be \$20,000.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 21 Oct 1948: 1.

American Legion To Start Plans For New Home

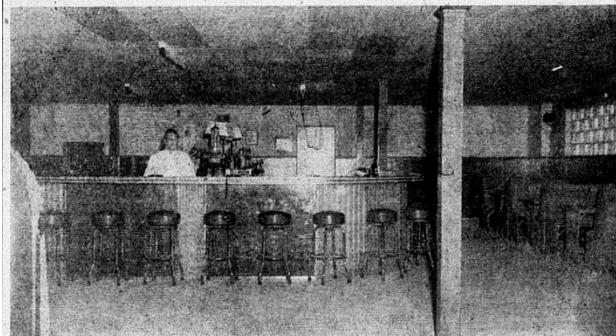
Commander Stanley Henry of the Winamac American Legion states that committees to arrange for the building of a new Legion home are to be named at the meeting next Monday night. The committees are expected to have working plans ready to start the actual construct-

tion early in the spring on the site just north of Winamac on U. S. 35 which the Legion bought from John Kruzick. Tentative plans are for a 32 by 60 foot building, built so that it can be enlarged when needed. Refreshments are to be served at the close of the meeting.

A report of the National American Legion Convention at Miami, Fla., was given last Monday night by District Commander Clyde Timmons, who was the district's delegate.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 28 Oct 1948: 1.

V. F. W. Will Dedicate New Winamac Home with Open House April 6



Plans are now underway to dedicate the new Veterans of Foreign Wars home, located just south of Winamac on U. S. 35, on Wednesday, April 6. The picture on the left shows the club room on the first floor of the building. The photo on the right is the exterior of the building, taken from near the highway. (Home Studio Photo).

Winamac (IN) Republican 10 Mar 1949: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Benefits

Over a thousand men returned to Pulaski County within a year of the war's end. After jobs and family, Our Boys had G.I. benefits on their minds, including supplemental income for the disabled and widows and support for college or other training.

Group Formed To Assist in G. I. Training

County Sub-Committee Will Consider Firms Wishing To Hire Vets

The newly-appointed Pulaski County Accrediting Sub-Committee, to serve as a local assisting agency to the Indiana Division of Veterans' Training, held its first meeting last Friday evening in the office of Lester Wilson, county service officer.

The duties of the committee, as briefly outlined at the meeting, will be to scan applications by Pulaski county persons or firms who propose to offer apprenticeship or on-the-job training to World War veterans. Recommendations of the committee, either approving or disapproving the applicant's place of business as a suitable training establishment, will be forwarded to the state office for final action.

Earl D. Roudabush is chairman of the committee, under appointment by Governor Ralph F. Gates, and Lester Wilson is secretary. Other members are Donald Crise, county superintendent of schools; Clyde Timmons and Don Davis, commanders of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, respectively; Frank Goble and Ralph Galbreath, auto mechanics; Harvey Hiatt, farmer; Newton Shank, merchant; E. C. Gorrell and George Shull, newspaper publishers.

The meeting was also attended by Graydon L. Wilson of South Bend, apprenticeship field representative. W. T. Stukey of South Bend, veterans' administration training officer, had previously held conferences with committee members.

Program Already in Operation.
The state office has already approved several Pulaski county establishments for on-the-job training. From now on, however, all applications for approval must first be acted upon by the local committee, which is authorized to make such investigation of applying concerns as may be deemed necessary.

An appeal from Louis Dealer, veterans' employment representative, urges that employers do everything possible to make good jobs available to veterans, then file applications for approval. Under the G.I. Bill of Rights, the government pays a veteran trainee a sum which brings his monthly wage up to a point near that of an experienced workman in the same line, when added to the wage which the employer pays him.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 6 Jun 1946: 1.

Returned Vet Faces Annoying Home Rules

Speaks as Service Officer.

The officer's address was delivered at a meeting of the Kiwanis club, where he was a guest of George Thompson. Col. Hitchcock stated that he was speaking largely as chairman of the State Veterans' Service committee, rather than as director of Selective Service.

The work of this committee is, as its name implies, to maintain in all communities a volunteer organization of men and women equipped to aid the veteran, especially in the way of information as to education, pensions, loans, compensation, hospitalization, insurance, and other benefits to which he may be entitled.

Such an organization has already been set up in Pulaski county, he observed, with Frank Stephens of Star City as its chairman.

Referring to Selective Service, the official stated that little let-up in calls for men can be anticipated. He was informed by General Hershey last week that plans call for the continued induction of men at the rate of 90,000 per year.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 5 Jul 1945: 1.

On-the-Farm Training for Veterans Planned

Public school officials of Pulaski county are considering plans whereby the newly-formulated institutional on-the-farm training program may be made available to World War II veterans of the county.

Those who would be interested in such training under the G.I. Bill of Rights are urged to contact George Gerichs, county superintendent of schools, or County Service Officer Lester L. Wilson.

There is a potential demand for special instructors to provide classroom instruction and on-the-farm supervision for participating veterans. A person holding a B.S. degree in agriculture from a land-grant agricultural college may qualify as such an instructor, and should contact Mr. Gerichs for information.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 1 Aug 1946: 1.

--NOTICE--

OVERSEAS VETERANS OF ALL WARS

To become charter member of Pfost-Jones Post, No. 1728, a membership card must be filled out with us before October 20, 1945. See us any evening in office, formerly occupied by Keeler barber shop, next to News Stand, or mail to Veterans of Foreign Wars, Winamac, Ind. We cordially invite you.

DON DAVIS, Adj.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 4 Oct 1945: 8.

53 Enroll In G.I. Farm Training Class

Veterans of County Eligible for Program; School to Start Tuesday

Fifty-three eligible veterans attended a meeting for men interested in farm training, held Monday evening at the Winamac Conservation club house, and expressed their desire for the training.

Two representatives of the Veterans' Administration were present to explain the course of training and to answer questions regarding the benefits under the G.I. bill. These men were Carlton Hucker, field service representative for all veterans of this county, and Mr. Gorman, whose

work is to see that all disabled veterans are given full advantage of all the benefits.

The school will open in the Pulaski high school on Tuesday evening, September 2. Earl Barnes of Greensburg has been obtained as instructor. He is a graduate of the Purdue school of agriculture and has been certified by the Veterans' Administration as a qualified instructor.

Since it is necessary to limit the number of students one instructor can handle, it will be necessary to establish other schools of this type in various parts of the county. Service Officer Urban J. Kennedy expresses the hope that at least two more schools will be in operation within the next sixty days.

The contract for these instructors is signed by the township trustee or the city school superintendent, and the township or city school is reimbursed by the Veterans' Administration for the salary of the teacher, in addition to nominal charge for the use of the school facilities, thereby relieving local taxpayers of any expense.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 28 Aug 1947: 1.

NO PERIODIC REPORTS

Veterans studying full time in college and universities under the G-I Bill will no longer have to make periodic reports of earnings Veterans Administration announced today.

The new plan is part of VA's program to streamline procedures for paying subsistence allowances to these veterans. It is designed to save considerable time and money by eliminating the need for processing more than 2,500,000 report forms during the coming school year.

VA adopted the new policy after a survey that not more than one percent of the veterans in full time college training reported any difference between their estimated earnings and actual income during a school year.

Winamac (IN) Republican 9 Oct 1947: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

URGED TO REPORT

Indiana veterans attending college full time, and with two or more dependents, were urged by the Veterans Administration today to report their dependencies without delay to become eligible for the increase in subsistence payments signed into law recently by President Truman.

The VA requested notification from veterans with two or more dependents be given promptly so that the subsistence payment for April will include the increased allowance. Veterans will receive April subsistence checks on or about May 1, 1948.

Winamac (IN) Republican 26 Feb 1948: 7.

Training Meeting For Vets Taking Auto Mechanics

There will be a meeting of all veterans taking auto mechanic training, either as an apprentice or on-the-job training, on Wednesday, Apr. 7, at 7:30 in the Winamac high school. This training school will be credited to the 144 hours of related training as required in most of these programs. A representative of the vocational education branch of the department of education will conduct these meetings. Supt. Earl D. Roudebush has made arrangements for the series.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 25 Mar 1948: 1.

At this same meeting will be a representative of the Veterans' administration, who will answer any questions any veteran might have regarding various training programs and subsistence allowances.

Other veterans doing part time mechanical work and interested in the course should bring a photographic copy of their discharge to this meeting with them.

Urban J. Kennedy, county service officer, has been authorized by the war department to accept application for the Victory medal and the American Defense medal. A copy of the discharge is all that is required to obtain one of these medals. The next of kin of a deceased veteran may also apply for these medals, and anyone wishing to obtain these should contact the county service officer.

Vet Benefits

Mr. Kennedy, Pulaski county veterans affairs officer, today listed two bills recently passed by Congress which will grant extra benefits to certain groups of disabled veterans and their dependents. They are:

1. An increase in the wartime service-connected death compensation rates for widows, orphans and dependent parents. Effective Aug. 1, 1948, the new rates are:

A widow with no children—\$75. A widow with one child—\$100, and for each additional child—\$15.

No widow one orphan—\$58. Two orphans—\$82.

Three orphans—\$106, and for each additional child—\$20.

(All children's allowances are to be equally divided among them.) A dependent mother or father \$60.

Dependent mother and father \$35. each.

2. Veterans suffering service-connected disabilities of 60% or higher, incurred in wartime or peacetime service, will receive dependency allowance which are

over and above compensation. Following are the rates for totally disabled veterans:

For a wife, wartime \$21, peacetime \$16.80.

Wife and one child, wartime \$35, peacetime \$28.

Wife and two children, wartime \$45.50, peacetime \$35.40.

Wife and three or more children, wartime \$56, peacetime \$44.80. No wife, one child, wartime \$14, peacetime \$11.20.

Two children, wartime \$24.50, peacetime \$19.60.

Three or more children, wartime \$35, peacetime \$24.

Dependent parents, wartime \$17.50 each, peacetime \$14 each.

Veterans with disabilities of 60% to 90% will get a proportionate amount of that allowed the totally disabled.

Regarding the dependency allowances legislation, Mr. Kennedy stated that veterans will not be permitted to receive dependency allowances from more than one source at a time (this law and subsistence allowances from Public Law 16) but they may choose to receive whichever dependency allowance rate brings them the higher amount.

Winamac (IN) Republican 8 Jul 1948: 8.

Prompt Hospital Care For Mentally Sick Vets

Indiana war veterans who are mentally ill no longer will have to languish in city and county jails for weeks and months after commitment to a hospital for treatment, the Indiana Department of Veterans' Affairs announced this week.

Following conferences with Governor Henry F. Schricker and officials of Indiana mental institutions, a plan suggested by Governor Schricker has been worked out by Clinton Green, director, and Harvey B. Stout, service officer, respectively, of the State Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The plan in general provides that in cases where the Veterans Administration is unable to accept a patient because no beds are available, the State of Indiana will step in and provide the necessary care on a temporary basis in state institutions until such time as the VA can admit the veteran.

"The State Department of Veterans' Affairs, designated by law as the official representative in court of every veteran in a mental illness hearing, intends to make every effort to see that this plan is carried out as rapidly as possible," Mr. Stout declared.

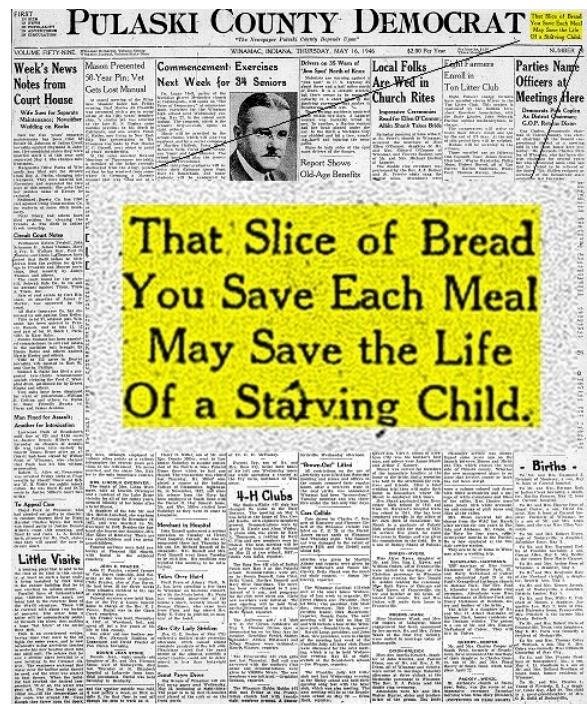
"Through the co-operation of judges, county officials, physicians and others involved in a mental illness hearing, our plan will alleviate the present serious condition existing in regards to jail confinement of mentally ill war veterans. We intend to see that every such veteran is removed as quickly as possible to a hospital where he can begin receiving immediate treatment."

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 9 Jun 1949: 7.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – Also in the Paper

Starving Europe

The parental caution, "Finish your dinner. There are children starving in Europe.", was heard for years after World War II.



Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 16 May 1946: 1.

Immigrants from Europe Relate War Experiences

(North Judson News)

After many months of anxious waiting, a family of five people from Germany, and an aunt, Mrs. John Stepien, were overjoyed and thrilled beyond words as they met at the Erie station in North Judson.

the Erie station in North Judson.

Arriving here, weary and tired, but extremely happy, were Mrs. Stepien's nephew, Ignatius Kutka, 50, whom she had not seen in thirty-nine years; his wife, and their three children.

As the family stepped from the train, the father said in his native tongue "This is America" as an introduction to their new-found home that they had so long dreamed of. They left the American zone in Germany on June 24 and arrived in New York on July 16.

Last February, Mrs. Stepien had sent money for the family's transportation from New York to North Judson, but the trip was delayed due to illness of the youngest son. He was stricken with influenza and pneumonia, followed by a siege of whooping cough, which placed the family under ninety-days' quarantine.

In relating their war experiences, they told of having been driven from their homeland, Poland, to Czechoslovakia, then to Austria and Germany. Since the fall of Poland, Mr. Kutka was under slave labor until liberation by Americans.

It is difficult for him to erase from his memory the horrifying scenes he was forced to witness, such as a great number of families being lined up to be killed by gas or otherwise tortured or slaughtered during the invasion of Poland by the Germans. He saw his uncles tortured and killed and only by a miracle escaped the same, as he also was in the line-up of prisoners to be given similar treatment.

The immigrant told how happy he and his family were when they were re-united in the American zone in Germany, and of the wonderful treatment accorded them and of nourishing food they received.

For eighteen months, the family slept in a two-wheel wagon covered with old carpeting and rags, while the father kept vigil.

The war weary family had talked so much about America and how it would be like heaven to be here.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 28 Jul 1949: 7.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Rationing and Recycling

The last rationing ended in 1947, with sugar. Items in the local weeklies promoting the recycling of cooking fat continued through 1948.

Sugar Rationing Ends For Homes; Price Limited

Sugar rationing came to an end last night for housewives, hotels, restaurants and hospitals, according to an announcement in Washington by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson.

It will still be rationed to bakeries, soft drink and candy manufacturers and other industrial users.

Price controls remain in effect. Retail dealers are required to keep a record of all sales.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 12 Jun 1947: 1.

Saving Of Used Fats Is Cited

Every Pulaski county housewife who turns in used kitchen fats is helping to relieve the world-wide shortage of fats and oils. Walde Huddleston, chairman of the Pulaski County Agricultural Conservation Association, declared this week. "Used fats make up about 10 per cent of the nation's yearly production of inedible tallow and grease," he said, "and many Pulaski county women are contributing to the program." Collections of these fats should continue at full strength, he warned, because the world shortage of fats and oils is as desperate as ever.

"Saving, and turning in, used fats is still a vitally important job for every housewife," Mr. Huddleston stated. "Soap and many other household necessities need fats and oils for their manufacture, and it is to the homemaker's own interest to keep saving used fat."

He pointed out that Mrs. America is the important first link in a fats and oils production chain which begins right in her own kitchen. She salvages kitchen grease and sells it to her meat dealer who sells it to a renderer.

Renders refine, process, and purify the used fat they collect from meat dealers. Then they sell it in the open market to the highest bidder at a price determined by supply, demand, local conditions and all the other variables that go into open market prices.

Mr. Huddleston also explained that lard and animal fat production is expected to be lower this year, so that renewed efforts are needed to save every drop of fat from the available meat supply.

Winamac (IN) Republican 15 Apr 1948: 1.

SAVE USED FATS!



HELP YOUR COUNTRY...
HELP YOURSELF!

There is still a very real need for every ounce of used fats we can salvage. The world-wide shortage is greater today than ever before. Please... keep saving and turning in your used kitchen fats. P. S. Yes! you do get paid for them... and you know how ready cash counts today.

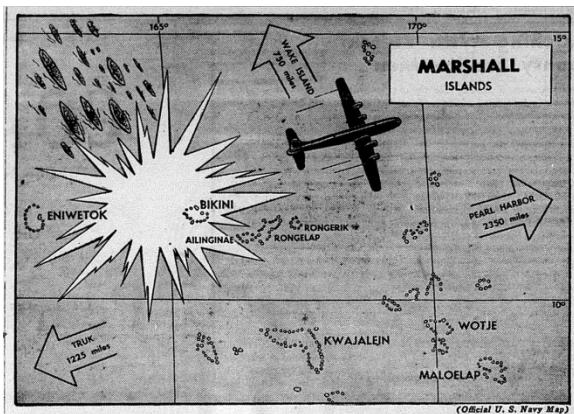
Keep Turning in Used Fats!
American Fat Salvage Committee, Inc.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 14 Apr 1948: 8.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – Also in the Paper

A-Bomb

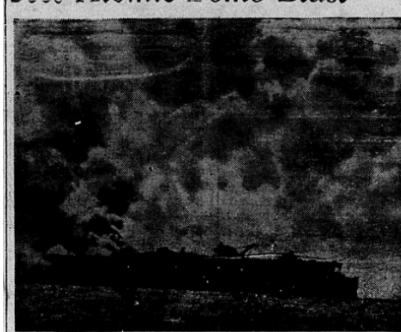
In 1946, Atomic Bomb testing in the Pacific began. A year later, an editor at an Indianapolis paper who witnessed a test spoke at a special meeting of the Kiwanis Club. In 1949, hometown boy Dave Lilienthal, now chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, was supporting a "new kind" of nuclear weapon, the Hydrogen Bomb.



↑ THE MARSHALL ISLANDS showing Bikini Atoll, and the near islands of the group. Here at Bikini, the "Crossroads" Commanders will direct that first "test" of the Atom-bomb against unmanned ships and shore installations. Approximately 97 ships of all types will be anchored within a two-mile radius of Bikini lagoon, with the battleship Nevada in the very center painted a bright orange to aid the atom-bombardier.

Winamac (IN) Republican 27 Jun 1946: 6.

Sees Atomic Bomb Blast



Damage from the atomic bomb test blast is shown here as the light carrier USS Independence is pictured burning shortly after bomb explosion.

By Walter A. Shead

WNU Washington Correspondent

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN, OPERATIONS' CROSSROADS—From a military standpoint the explosion of the first atomic bomb was a huge success but as a spectacle worth traveling 8,000 miles to see it did not live up to its advance billing. From the standpoint of efficiency and precision the plutonium bomb was dropped squarely in the target area. The advance weather predictions held true. It was dropped on time to the second. The air drones were sent through the cloud area and shepherded back by their mother ships. The boat drones were sent into the area of radio activity and brought back via radio control. The cameras clicked and the instruments built especially to measure the results of the blast worked.

But to those of us here aboard the Appalachian, who had been orientated and lectured day after day for the past two weeks, who had interviewed scientists and scientific writers, the bomb burst and the atomic cloud were a disappointment. It may be that those of us who stood along the starboard rail of the Appalachian were expecting too much. We had been led to believe from many sources to expect drama and adventure and excitement. Let me assure you there was no drama and certainly no excitement. I confess that as I pulled the polarized plastic goggles over my eyes as we heard the signal "bombs away," I did feel excited and tense as I awaited the blast. It came as I saw it, well above the horizon, a huge orange ball.

It might have been a fireworks display on the Fourth of July, although not near so dazzling. I watched the cloud appearing like nothing more than a huge cherry ice cream soda. Cream white on the surface but deep inside the hues were pink and rose, and it boiled and seethed up through a cumulous natural cloud, which hid it from our view. I felt a slight "pit" in my ears but felt no heat blast. Seconds later the sound of detonation came like a distant peal or roll of thunder that's all, but then we were 18 miles away.

Ten minutes after the blast the cloud had mushroomed up to a height of 26,000 feet and was approximately 12,000 feet across the top. The trade winds soon broke it up. It was pushed westward where it gradually leveled off and dispersed as our ship steamed slowly along the seaward side of Bikini Island.

Because the atomic cloud did not reach the heights achieved in previous drops was not considered as reflection upon the efficiency of the bomb. Reasons for the relatively low cloud given were that water absorbed much of the heat energy and the difference in atmospheric structure caused a slower rise.

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We could see the ghost fleet in the lagoon through our binoculars. Fire amidship showed on the Saratoga. The Salt Lake City was ablaze. There appeared to be a small fire board the Nevada. These fires made a smoke haze over the lagoon, but it soon cleared away and as I look toward the lagoon now there is little indication of a fire anywhere.

We are changing course now, following the Mt. McKinley, Admiral Blandy's flagship, apparently with the intention of entering the lagoon. Television receiving sets in the ward room of the Appalachian registered the blast from cameras installed on the island, then they went out of commission.

The carrier Independence likely suffered more damage than any other capital ship to its superstructure and all planes which were atop its flight deck were carried away. There was superficial or superstructure damage to other ships of the 73 in the target fleet but to me the pathos of the thing was emphasized when I saw the sturdy mast of the old Nevada standing there still staunch and true despite the atomic bomb.

There was no wind, no waves and no thunderstorm. No trees were damaged on the island. There was no tidal wave and no earthquake. In fairness there was no prediction from the navy or army officials that any of these things might happen. The navy frankly said they didn't know what would happen. These wild predictions were made by scientists or scientific writers. Also, in all fairness to the officers of joint task force No. 1, the bomb, which looked up small to the lay writers, may actually have been big.

Scientifically of course there can be no adequate judgment of the results until the instruments have been read, the damage on the various ships actually determined and measured. In the light of the objectives, the navy and the army had in mind the actual effect of the bomb on naval construction, navy and army material, armament ordnance and other equipment.

Admiral Blandy, commander of the task force, issued a statement in which he said he was highly pleased with the whole operation; with the bomb drop and with the efficiency of the bomb. There are several aboard the ship who saw the Nagasaki bomb drop and the drop at Los Alamos, N. M. They declared this bomb appeared to be smaller, judging from the flash and the atomic cloud which in the case of Nagasaki soared to a height of about 55,000 feet.

There is no doubt that the force of this terrible energy is nothing ever known on earth before but the distances out here are so great that the energy was dispersed and dissipated over a vast area. For instance, at Nagasaki the area of total bomb damage was in six, square miles, or an area of about a mile and a half radius, while the distance of the Nevada from the shore of Nagasaki was about three miles. And the lagoon itself is 10 miles across and 25 miles long. It must also be remembered that as this story is written for transmission in time to get it to you there has been no actual assessment of the real damage. There may be more as we enter the lagoon and can visually assess the damage.

Winamac (IN) Republican 11 Jul 1946: 8.

Kiwanis Hear Tale Of Bomb

The atomic bomb was laid in the laps of members of the Winamac Kiwanis Club, their wives and guests at a ladies' night meeting Tuesday in the Methodist church.

Wayne Guthrie, city editor of the Indianapolis News, who witnessed the Bikini atom bomb tests, told in rapid-fire order the events leading up to and described the actual explosion and damage done by the two bombs which were exploded in the test.

"There is no defense for the atomic bomb but peace," Mr. Guthrie said, after describing the havoc wrought by the bomb exploded in the air above the fleet and then the bomb exploded under water a few days later.

The speaker said that the entire operation was carried out with the utmost precision and that every conceivable object was placed aboard the ships which were in the target area to test the action of the bomb.

He told of trucks being crushed into the heavy steel decks of the ships and mangled almost beyond recognition yet the rubber tires were not injured.

A pig, placed on one of the target ships which was sunk, was found swimming in the water 52 hours after the explosion took place. Many other strange occurrences were noted by the observer.

He told how the bomb was set off by radio "reaching the stage of push-button warfare," wherein a man in a ship miles away from the target area sent an impulse by radio which set off the explosion. So complicated was the mechanism of the bomb that it had to be set off at a certain time or it would have disarmed itself and could not have been set off until the mechanism was reset.

Mr. Guthrie reported that B-17 bombers were flown, without a man aboard, through the atomic cloud that followed the explosion. This, too, was done by radio. A ground crew operating a radio mechanism guided the planes in the take-offs and a plane in the air manned by army and navy personnel then took control of the planes by radio and guided them to their destinations.

The speaker described the explosion as the most awe inspiring, most beautiful and yet the most hellish sight he had ever seen.

Mr. Guthrie's appearance in Winamac was the 217th time he had talked on the subject since his return from the Pacific.

Winamac (IN) Republican 1 May 1947: 1.

Lilienthal Tells Of New Type Atom Bomb

David E. Lilienthal revealed yesterday that tests a year ago proved the effectiveness of a new type of atom bomb, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The tests were conducted secretly at Eniwetok in the far Pacific.

Lilienthal, chairman of the atomic energy commission, mentioned that as he defended the commission against charges of waste and excessive cost in construction of a new plutonium plant at Hanford. He said the plant was "urgently" needed to produce material for a new type bomb successfully tested at Eniwetok.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 16 Jun 1949: 1.

1946-1950: Aftershocks – Also in the Paper

Honor Roll

Memorials to the War Dead were created for Pulaski County and for Van Buren Township.

The list of Pulaski County Dead from World War II came from a variety of sources. Over the years, the two local weeklies, as well as the Logansport daily, relied on War Department press releases, supplemented by War Department telegrams and letters sent to the next of kin. After the public was allowed to weigh in on the list in the summer of 1948, the list was finalized, and the monument was dedicated in the fall of 1949.

War Department Compiles List Of Persons Killed in War

The War Department has issued a preliminary list of Army men dead or missing in World War II—a compilation of the names of nearly 310,000 men and women who gave their lives in service. The list is published in book form, one for each state, and The Democrat has received that for Indiana. It contains 8131 names.

A report shows that the country's overall death and missing rate was 2.98 percent of all persons inducted into the Army. Of those who gave their lives, 57.1 percent were killed in action, 8.25 per cent died of wounds suffered in combat, 3 per cent died of combat injuries, 27.6 percent died other than in battle, 6.3 per cent were presumed

to have died after having been missing.

The Adjutant General's office points out that the list might contain errors which would later be corrected. The place of residence of a soldier was determined by the address he gave when enlisting, the address of next of kin, or the county of the draft board of origin. Thus, men who rightfully belong in the Pulaski county list might not be included because they gave their addresses as other than this county. Nor are Navy and Marine Corps casualties included.

Following is the official list for this county, compiled according to the type of casualty, up to January 31, 1946:

Killed in Action.

Baker, Sgt. Clifford
Baske, Pvt. Robert L.
Brown, Pvt. Jesse M.
Copeland, PFC Alvin F.
Crecelius, 1st Lt. Jesse B.
Crowe, PFC Paul E.
Cullen, 1st Lt. Ross A.
Doyle, PFC Arthur R.
Elston, T/5 Francis J.
Elleman, PFC Arno C.
Fagner, Sgt. Robert L.
Fahler, Pvt. Robert E.
Freeman, PFC George C.
Good, PFC Edward F.
Hansell, PFC Raymond E.
Helm, T/Sgt. Henry A.
Hyatte, PFC Roy T.
Jolly, PFC Harold J.
Jordan, PFC Ora.
Koecke, W/Sgt. Ralph H.
Lebo, 2nd Lt. Harold F.
Marks, S/Sgt. Lowell M.
Rans, PFC Earl E.
Ross, 2nd Lt. Albert T. Jr.
Strickler, Sgt. William H.
Tieman, S/Sgt. Ivan J.
Tyler, PFC Earl E.

White, 2nd Lt. Howard K.
Williams, Cpl. David

Died of Wounds

Freel, 2nd Lt. Chester E.

Died Non-Battle

Degner, 2nd Lt. Ralph W.
Dorsett, PFC Dennis W.
Faris, Cpl. Ordon R.
Howe, PFC Elbert R.
Lewis, PFC John E.
Ludwig, T/Sgt. Lester C.
Petrey, Pvt. William M.
Shank, Pvt. John H.
Ziembra, PFC Thomas J.

Finding of Death

Freeman, 2nd Lt. Bernard G.
Parks, Cpl. Howard W.
Reed, 2nd Lt. Richard B.
Roth, 1st Lt. Richard J.

The Democrat's Honor Roll contains names of thirty men, including Navy men, not listed above. But the War Department's list contains eight which our Honor Roll did not include.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 27 Jun 1946: 1.

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
**PULASKI COUNTY
HONOR ROLL**

World War II

ALLEE, Donald, Dec. 19, 1944.
APPEL, Marion, July 22, 1944.
BAKER, Clifford, Feb. 21, 1945.
BASKE, Robert, August, 1944.
BROWN, Jesse, June 27, 1944.
CAVIN, Jack H., May 12, 1945.
CLAUSEN, Robert, March 5, 1945.
CONN, John, March, 1945.
COPELAND, Alvin, Sept. 27, 1944.
CRECELIUS, Jesse B., Nov. 10, 1943.
CROWE, Paul, October 8, 1944.
CULLEN, Ross A., Jan. 2, 1945.
DEGNER, R. Wayne, April 29, 1944.
DORSETT, Dennis W.
DOYLE, Arthur R., Feb. 3, 1945.
ELLEMAN, Arno C., Jan. 5, 1945.
ELSTON, Francis J., Jan. 5, 1945.
FAGNER, Robert, October 4, 1944.
FAHLER, Robert E., Aug. 6, 1944.

FARIS, Ordon R.
FREEL, Chester, March 7, 1945.
FREEMAN, Bernard, Jan. 4, 1945.
FREEMAN, George, April 12, 1945.
FREEMAN, Richard S., Feb. 6, 1941.
GOOD, Edward F., April 25, 1945.
HANSELL, Raymond, Jan. 8, 1945.
HARRELL, Ora L., March 18, 1944.
HARTMAN, Harold, Feb. 13, 1944.
HELM, Henry, April 16, 1945.
HICKMAN, John, Sept. 11, 1943.
HOWE, Elbert R., Nov. 21, 1943.
HYATT, Roy, September 18, 1944.
JOLLY, Harold, July 17, 1944.
JONES, David, November 8, 1942.
JORDAN, Howard, Aug. 18, 1944.
JORDAN, Ora (Jack), Jan. 29, 1945.
KING, J. Raymond, Feb. 27, 1941.
KAHLER, George J., April 18, 1945.
KLINE, Clarence, Dec. 15, 1944.
KOCHER, Harry A., Oct. 25, 1944.
KOECKE, Ralph, June 3, 1944.
LEBO, Harold F., May 6, 1945.
LEWIS, John E.
LIEBING, Edward A., March 16, 1944.
LUDWIG, Lester, July 27, 1945.
MADLUNG, Edward C., Apr. 9, 1945.
MARKS, Lowell, April 28, 1945.

McWHERTER, Harold, September 16, 1944.

MILLER, Charles, Dec. 8, 1943.
OKELEY, Lester, Sept. 10, 1944.
OSBORN, Edward F., Oct. 8, 1943.
PETREY, William M.
PFLEDDERER, John, Dec. 5, 1944.
PIAZZA, Emil, Nov. 29, 1944.
RANS, Earl E., January 15, 1945.
REED, Richard, Nov. 24, 1943.
ROBINSON, Raymond, March 6, 1944.
ROSS, Albert Jr., April, 1944.
ROTH, Richard J., Feb. 3, 1944.
SHANK, John, Apr. 15, 1942.
SNYDER, Dudley, March 22, 1945.
STEFFEL, Ralph, Feb. 24, 1944.
STRICKLER, William H.
TIEMAN, Ivan, June 25, 1943.
TYLER, Earl E.
VOGEL, Foster, August 30, 1944.
WATSON, Harry, October 4, 1944.
WEIDNER, Lyle C., Oct. 1, 1943.
WELCH, Melvin, February 21, 1945.
WERNER, Lewis E., Nov. 16, 1944.
WHITE, Howard, July 14, 1944.
WILLIAMS, David, Oct. 21, 1943.
ZIEMBA, Thomas, Sept. 15, 1945.



Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 2 May 1946: 2.

Crowds Attend Dedication of War Memorial

Residents of All

Townships Take Part in Armistice Day Ceremony

"In the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I dedicate Thee, praying that Almighty God will send His mighty angels, the Seraphim and Cherubim, to watch over this place; that here men may sense God close to their common life, and here find the sure hope of immortality. In the name of Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen."

In these solemn words, addressed to the new County War Memorial as if it were made of living stones, the Rev. Harry B. Parker formally dedicated the monument on the court house square, erected to the memory and in honor of the Pulaski county men who gave their lives in World Wars I and II.

The prayerful consecration was uttered a few minutes after the clock in the tower had struck the historic hour of eleven on the anniversary of Armistice Day, last Friday forenoon. Members of patriotic organizations, citizens, school children and musical groups from all sections of the county had assembled for the occasion, marking as it did a heartfelt tribute by the community to its fallen heroes.

Recognition to Sponsors.

The program as previously arranged and published was followed to the letter, from the opening strains of The Star Spangled Banner to the final military salute and taps. Marshall Fritz presided capably as master of ceremonies. He commended the county commissioners for their action in erecting the memorial, gave recognition to those who selected the design and compiled the lists of names, and to the Winamac Garden club for its direction of the decorative plantings. The bands and choruses were introduced in turn.

In presenting the Rev. Mr. Parker as speaker of the day, Mr. Fritz addressed him as minister of the Presbyterian church at Dayton, Ind., and as past chaplain of the Indiana Department of the American Legion. The speaker put into words the feelings of his hearers toward the day's ceremonies and the things for which they stand. "As we thus revere the memory of those sons who are no longer with us," he observed, "we create in ourselves a sense of respect for the country and the institutions which those sons fought to protect and maintain."

Large Crowd Witnesses Dedication



This picture was taken while the War Memorial dedication ceremony was in progress, with Marshall Fritz acting as master of ceremonies. On the left are seated the county commissioners — Thomas Nogle of Beaver township, who was on the board when the monument was established; Fred Fitz of Beaver and Henry Brast of Harrison. Edward Master of Monterey is the other present member. Arranged around the stone are some of the organizations which took part.



This shows the size of the crowd which witnessed the dedicatory services. The camera is facing northwest from a position behind the monument. In the right foreground is the Francesville band and chorus. The new Legion drum and bugle corps can be seen on the left. Spectators and participants crowd the court house lawn and street.

HOME STUDIO PHOTO

The War Mothers' wreath was placed by Mrs. Harley Knarr, and prayer was offered on behalf of that organization by Mrs. Dennis Miller.

Hundreds of Children.

The parade was one of the most impressive ever staged in the county, possibly exceeding in size that held in connection with the Centennial celebration ten years ago this year. All the groups scheduled to take part were on hand. School busses brought children from all townships, the various units chaperoned by teachers.

While contributions by bands and choruses were esteemed, additional words of praise were heard for the new American Legion drum and bugle corps, which made its first public appearance on this occasion. It was recently organized and is being directed by the Rev. O. P. Mankler.

Young and old, they marched, they sang, they played, they carried flags; they spoke solemn words, uttered sincere prayers; gave true meaning to the granite-carved words: "In Honor of Our Heroes Who Gave Their Lives."

Our Boys: A Community During World War II

Star City Memorial

In Star City, a smaller memorial was placed by the school in the summer of 1948.

War Memorial Is Dedicated At Star City

Stone and Court Are Erected as Tribute to Servicemen of Community

(By Mrs. C. L. Reed)

The dedication of the Star City War Memorial Court, in connection with the Memorial Day program Sunday afternoon, was an impressive event. The memorial embraces the area on the school grounds between the school building and the gymnasium. The main feature of the court is a native boulder set far back into the enclosure. A bronze tablet on the stone carries this inscription:

"In honor of the men and women who left the Star City community to serve their country in World War II and in memory of the three who gave their lives.

Robert E. Fahler, Inf.

David L. Jones, Navy

Richard B. Reed, A.A.F.

They fought for Peace with Honor."

A long narrow cement walk connects the boulder part of the memorial to a circular base for the 60-ft. flag pole. On three sides of this are curved benches of Bedford stone, each with a gold star for the three young men who gave their lives. Shrubs and plants next to the buildings add beauty along the sides and front. The space behind the boulder forms a stage, and laurel and flower boxes outline the front of the area.

Honored at Services.

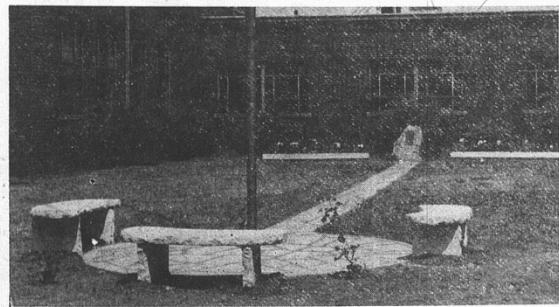
This was the setting for the services Sunday afternoon. American flags on standards and potted red geraniums around the flag pole made up the decorations. Music was furnished by the Star City band and a male trio.

The Rev. O. B. Davis gave the Memorial Day address, and the Rev. John Paul Jones, formerly of Star City, gave the dedication talk. A folded flag lay on each stone bench until being presented to the families of the deceased veterans by former members of the same branches of service—Darwin Sayers, A.A.F.; Roger Lincoln, Navy, and George Hoesel, Infantry. Mrs. Clark Reed placed the wreath on the memorial.

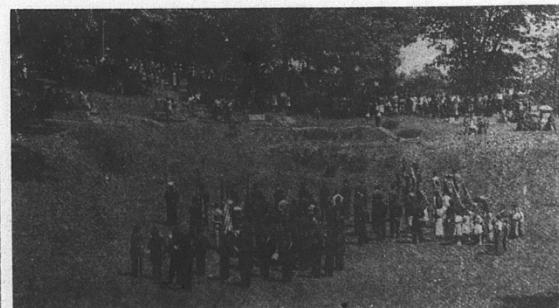
The War Memorial committee was made up of representatives of each community organization, including church and school, and the construction was financed with subscriptions by interested groups. Suitable plantings will be made from time to time. The committee consisted of Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Maud Wirick, Mrs. Frank Stephens, Floyd Knebel and Dwight Surber. In charge of the Memorial program this year and dedicatory services were Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Sylvia Geier, Mrs. Tom Densborn and Mrs. Fred Cords.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 3 Jun 1948: 1.

Memorial Dedicated at Star City; Services at Winamac



--Ross Cain Photo



--Home Studio Photo

The Memorial Court at Star City, shown at top above, was dedicated Memorial Day at services sponsored by Star City organizations and Pulaski Post No. 71 of the American Legion. It is located between the new school building and the gymnasium, with a stage area at the rear and a flagstone walk leading to the flagpole. The stone benches in the foreground are in memory of the three men from the Star City community who lost their lives in World War II.

Preceding the Star City services, a Memorial Day program was held in Winamac. Pictured in the bowl of the amphitheater at the cemetery are the veterans and members of other organizations who marched to the cemetery, with spectators lining the rim.

Pulaski County (IN) Democrat 10 Jun 1948: 1.