

The Wolf

by Sansone

(In Alaska)

Copyright 1944 by Leonard Sansone, distributed by Camp Newspaper Service



'If you'll tell me just what you're looking for perhaps I can help!'

BOOK REVIEW

(Continued from page three)

He praised the medical unit from Charlotte, North Carolina, and was amused when some New England yankee inscribed "Rebel Street" under the Carolina Avenue signpost—put up in a former outfield.

Ernie was afflicted by the "flu," endured the cold of Central Tunisian nights, swallowed "K" rations, set up housekeeping in a stable, and pounded on his typewriter in a barnyard. He participated in advances, retreats, and counter-attacks, saw death and suffering in every form, and with curiosity observed the droves of demoralized German prisoners seen in the final stages.

"This is our war," is Ernie's conclusion. "We will carry it with us as we go on from one battlefield to another until it is all over, leaving some of us behind on every beach, in every field. We are just beginning with the ones who lie back of us here in Tunisia. I don't know whether it was their good fortune or their misfortune to go out of it so early in the game. I guess it doesn't make any difference, once a man has gone. Medals and speeches and victories are nothing to them any more. They died and nobody knows why it is so. They died and thereby the rest of us can go on and on. When we leave here for the next shore, there is nothing we can do for the ones

beneath the wooden crosses, except perhaps to pause and murmur, "Thanks, pal."

Ernie's stuff is good reading because Ernie himself is a kindly, observant, decent and tolerant human being with a genuine liking for humanity, and the ability to express himself in language equally understandable to every citizen.

—R. C. W.

OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page one)

match our accumulation of war material. The slender economic base upon which the Japanese war lords erected their military empire is now painfully evident. In the Marshalls campaign the enemy dared not risk his remaining warships against our powerful naval forces, estimated by competent observers at more than two million tons. This fleet was larger than the entire American Navy at the outbreak of the war.

A shipping crisis has forced the Japanese to shorten their lines of communications. Japan began the war with a dangerously small quantity of merchant shipping for so vast an undertaking as the conquest of the East Indies and all of Oceania. About six million tons were available, and though this amount could be supplemented by the use of junks and other coasting craft, there was little margin to spare for the attrition of war. Japanese yards can construct perhaps one or two million tons of merchant shipping a year: a small total when compared with the twenty-three million tons turned out in the U. S. during 1943.

Japan's shipping losses are brought about in two ways: by air and sea attacks on ships supplying her island bases, and by far ranging submarine warfare in the inner seas of Asia.

In the unsuccessful defense of the Solomon Islands, Japanese shipping losses were catastrophic.

First Aid Course

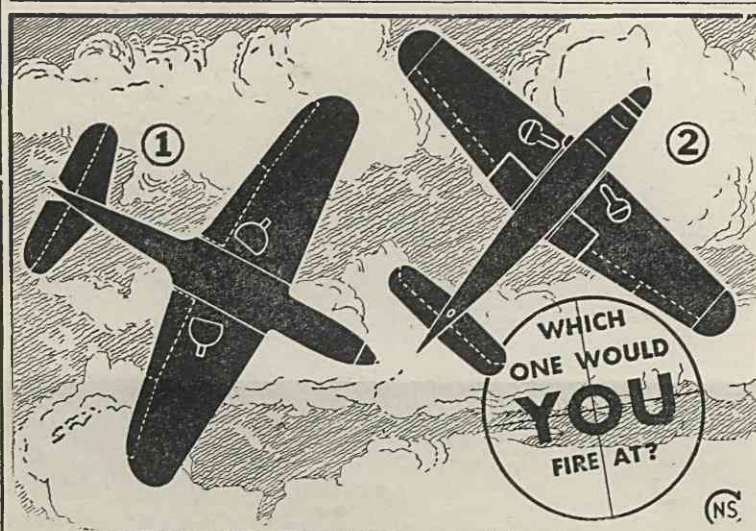
Navy wives interested in enrolling in the American Red Cross First Aid course are invited to phone Mrs. Paul Hendren, Chapel Hill chairman, at 8286.

The national Red Cross drive for enlistments in the First Aid course will begin on March 1.

And the destruction of entire Japanese convoys that featured that campaign has recently been duplicated in the waters around the doomed bases at Rabaul and Kavieng. The smash at Truk sent more than fifteen merchantmen to the bottom. During the early stages of the war the Japanese tried to send only expendable "tramp" steamers into the danger zones. But it is now evident that the enemy is using large and expensive types even in the waters around New Britain and New Ireland.

Because of the inferiority of his fleet and aviation, and lack of shipping, the enemy has been forced out of his first line of defense. Our next objective is obviously the great naval base at Truk: the Japanese equivalent of Pearl Harbor. Truk is already caught in a gigantic pincers grasping it from the east and south. From Eniwetok in the Marshalls it is only 669 miles to Truk, and hence within good bombing range. To the south of Truk, the supporting bases at Rabaul and Kavieng are under an air and sea siege which may be expected to crush enemy resistance some time this spring.

It is probable that the defense of Truk will be confined to existing shore installations with local aviation support. The Fourth Fleet, which is supposed to have been based at Truk, has been withdrawn along with the principal elements of the Imperial navy to home waters. This does not necessarily mean that the fall of Truk will deliver the Philippines to us without battle. The Axis is staking a great deal on its advantage of position, and position, as every chess player knows, may compensate for the loss of pieces.



NOT AT NO. 1! It's the Bell P-39 "Airacobra," a heavily-armed, single-seat fighter, powered by an in-line engine. The nose of the fuselage is long and pointed. Both edges of the wings taper to rounded tips. The leading edge of the tailplane is swept back and it has a single fin and rudder.

FIRE AT NO. 2! It's the German Messerschmitt Me. 109F, a swift, single-seat fighter. The leading edge of the wings has a slight taper and the trailing edge is swept forward to broad, rounded tips. Both edges of the tail plane taper slightly to rounded tips. It has a single fin and rudder.

Crew Party on March 4

The next crew party is scheduled for Saturday, Mar. 4, in the building located on the upper soccer field. Free refreshments will be served and music for dancing will be provided by the Pre-Flight band.