



Be-Ribboned Student Aviation Pilot Now Gunning For Wings

Possibly the most be-ribboned among Carolina Pre-Flight aviation cadets and student aviation pilots is William H. Berthold, who has been awarded enough medals and ribbons to induce a slight list to port. But even with the Distinguished Flying Cross, two Unit Citations, four Commendations, two Air Medals, a Good Conduct and the Asiatic-Pacific, American Defense and Pre-Pearl Harbor ribbons, the 24-year-old native of Detroit, Mich., is not willing to rest on his laurels.

The modest 24-year-old, a member of 11-R-B, hopes to wear Navy wings and fly his own plane but he hopes the aircraft he eventually draws "will travel a little slower than 700 miles an hour, or whatever these planes of the future are supposed to do."

On active service in the Navy since May, 1941, Berthold was at Pearl Harbor a week after the attack as a S2c and from there went aboard the Enterprise and Hornet and participated in attacks on the Marshalls, Gilberts, Solomons, Wake and Marcus islands, and in the memorable battles of Midway and Santa Cruz.

Six Days on Raft

One Air Medal and the DFC were awarded Berthold following the Battle of Midway, which was conspicuously marked for the Detroiter by an out-of-fuel-and-lost landing in the drink. For six days the pilot and Berthold were at sea in a raft. "But we weren't worried," he says. "We knew where we were, the current and wind were taking us in the right direction, and we had enough to eat and drink. We made land all right."

In the Battle of Santa Cruz, where the Hornet was sunk, Ber-



William H. Berthold

thold was in the air. He landed on another carrier. For his part in this battle he was awarded another Air Medal and a Unit Citation.

The student aviation pilot, who had 20 hours in the air as a glider pilot before joining the Navy, is credited with having shot down three Japs and with assisting in the shooting down of two others. As radioman-gunner, he rode while his planes in the two big battles bombed a battle-cruiser, carrier, heavy cruiser and destroyer.

After a leave in 1942 Berthold was transferred to a Casu and returned to the Pacific, participating in more adventures ashore on Guadalcanal and winning another Unit Citation.

Nazi Tortures

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She has had a number of narrow escapes from Nazi pursuers. Soon after she joined the underground she was about to perform an appendectomy in a hospital in Paris when one of the nurses informed her that the Gestapo was awaiting her downstairs. She left the operating room, gained the basement through a side door, and escaped through the sewer.

On several occasions she traveled with the airborne members of the underground between England and France. On one of these trips she and several of her companions parachuted from their plane near Orleans. It was a dark night, but a German convoy passing nearby heard the roar of the plane's motors and got a hazy view of the parachutists. She and her companions managed to elude the German searching party and hid in the woods for sometime before finding refuge.

Dyed Her Hair

Another time when things got so hot that she found it necessary to move into unoccupied France for awhile, she almost was nabbed by the Nazis. When the train reached the frontier between occupied and unoccupied France, the Gestapo came through the train and took into custody all auburn-haired women. Capt. de Mont-Reynaud had anticipated this move and had dyed her hair a jet black. They didn't even attempt to question her.

Toward the end of the German occupation of France, she acted as liaison officer between the Allies in Normandy and the FFI in Paris. She managed to get back and forth through the German lines several times, posing as a French civilian, and it was

Open House Sunday For 69th Batt, 11-R-C's

An open house party for cadets of the new 69th battalion and 11-R-C will be held Sunday, April 8, in McIver Dormitory by girls of the University of North Carolina.

Refreshments will be served at the affair, which will start at 1530 and last until 1745.

The 69th and 11-R-C's came aboard this week.

she who carried the historic message from the Allied command giving the Paris underground the signal to rise up and drive out the invaders. She took part in the street fighting when Paris was liberated, and her friends have credited her with killing three Germans.

During the occupation she maintained in the basement of her home a sending and receiving radio that kept the underground in constant touch with London.

Asked how she managed to bring herself to the point of taking such great risks, she replied: "When you see the members of your own family and your friends' families and innocent women and children being subjected to the cruelest tortures imaginable and killed—well, there's nothing you won't do to try to help them."

"But my case was no exception," she hastily added. "There were thousands of men and women in France and throughout Europe who were glad to take the same chances."

Capt. de Mont-Reynaud masqueraded under so many different names during the occupation that her friends in France now don't know what to call her. But they know her address and that's what counts most, she added smilingly.



COMPOSITE STAFF OFFICERS—The composite cadet regimental staff from the 64th battalion lines up as follows for the photographer: left to right, Carl Chakmakian of Dearborn, Mich., regimental commander; Lawrence McNaughton of Garden City, L. I., regimental sub-commander; Milton Wray of Columbus, Miss., regimental adjutant, and Douglas Dillon of Bloomsburg, Pa., commissary officer.