THE WEATHER
Fair: Continued Mild.
TEMPERATURES, YESTERDAY.
Greensboro — Greensboro Airport
H., 75; L., 43. — H., 73; L., 40.
(OTHER DATA ON PAGE TWO)

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

News From The Battlefronts! . . .
Perhaps never before has there been such keen interest in news from the battlefronts of the world. The Daily News gives you the story every morning from the four corners of the earth!

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Yankees Win Beachheads Against Japs In Gilberts

THEY DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO STRIKE BACK AT ENEMY.
Bodies of two American soldiers, covered by blankets, lie beside road in Italy where a German air attack blasted the motor half-track in which they were riding and killed them. Battered trailer is at right and in foreground are mess gear and helmets. Yank heroes did not have chance to strike back at enemy.—U. S. army photo.

Allied Armies Shorten Italian Line 20 Miles

British Iron Out Eight-Mile Nazi Salient; Four Key Points Taken

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 21.—(AP)—In sharp fighting allied armies have captured four key points along the Italian front—Agnone, Archi, Castel San Vincenzo and Rocchetta—straightening out their line and shortening it by some 20 miles, allied headquarters announced.

In capturing Agnone, the veterans of Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery ironed out an eight-mile deep German salient, which extended from Carovilli to Salcito in the central sector and which had prevented the allies from using all of the lateral highway running from Vasto on the Adriatic to Isernia in the mountains.

Overrunning Agnone, without meeting opposition, the Eighth army plunged on beyond.

Near the Adriatic, the troops under Montgomery also pushed forward to capture Archi and nearby heights 13 miles from the sea.

Another three-mile advance was chalked up in the upper Volturno region where Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army troops occupied Castel San Vincenzo and Rocchetta, northwest of Isernia, broadening their elbow room for a thrust toward the highway center of Castel di Sangro.

Bad Weather.

All these operations accomplished yesterday were carried out in extremely bad weather—so bad that virtually all allied air operations were canceled.

In previous advances the allies, especially on the Eighth army front, had driven salients forward at many points. In these latest operations the gaps between salients were shaken out, thus effecting a shortening of the line as a sailor would take in the slack in a rope.

The gains of the past 24 hours brought the Eighth army squarely in front of the massive German winter lines at all points.

The German high command communique admitted that nazi covering forces had withdrawn beyond the Sangro river in the face of "vastly superior forces."

Archi is two miles from the eastern bank of the river Sangro. It was seized after brisk fighting.

Agnone, famous for its manufacture of churchbells, was occupied after the Germans had deserted the town, but, in a hot pursuit in the hills beyond, the British engaged in a number of sharp clashes with the retreating enemy and inflicted heavy casualties.

Antiaircraft batteries of the Fifth army shot down five enemy planes which were bombing and strafing at low level.

In spite of bad weather fighters managed to make a sweep over enemy territory but encountered no hostile aircraft.

Friday night RAF Mosquitos strafed rail targets at Padua, 30 miles west of Venice and at Ferrara, 20 miles north of Bologna, damaging two trains.

Photographs of Elevsis airfield at Athens, Greece, showed that recent allied raids there had destroyed 20 enemy planes and damaged 13 others.

Despite the army gains in Italy, it was evident the Germans were prepared to make a strong fight.

An allied officer at headquarters said the Germans now have a total of 50 divisions in the Mediterranean, including Italy, France and the Balkans. Croat and Bulgarian divisions are not included in this total.

Of these 50 divisions, 10 are directly committed to prevent the advance of the allied armies in Italy.

Among the troops at the Italian front are three newly arrived infantry divisions, the 94th, 305th and 65th. The first two have a good sprinkling of young soldiers getting their first battle experience, but the 65th, according to prisoners' stories, is below normal strength and equipped with obsolete anti-tank guns and under-sized mortars.

The new divisions have plenty of horse and mule transport, which is extremely valuable in mountain terrain under present weather conditions.

Other divisions in the line, which are reported to be battle-weary and not up to previous combat efficiency, nevertheless have many experienced officers and old soldiers good at putting up a skillful, stubborn resistance.

In northern Italy there is another cluster of German divisions keeping the Italians in order, guarding the coasts and ready to serve at the Italian front or in the Balkans as the need may arise.

The remainder of German Mediterranean strength is mainly in France, Jugoslavia, Greece and the Aegean islands.

Rommel Pours New Troops Into Fight Against Slavs

LONDON, Nov. 21.—(AP)—Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel poured fresh nazi divisions into his bloody and costly campaign of extermination against Jugoslav guerrillas today as the partisan headquarters of Gen. Josip Broz (Drug Tito) declared the Germans everywhere had been thwarted.

Launching still another offensive to reconquer guerrilla-liberated territory and crush the menace to their western Balkan front, the Germans struck with strong forces in the Sarajevo-Travnik sector of central Bosnia where Tito's broadcast war bulletin said the nazis had been stopped cold.

The hard-pressed irregulars even struck two offensive blows of their own: capturing the southeastern Bosnian town of Foca on the Drina river and lashing out at German positions in Dalmatia.

Bitter battles were reported under way in the Zeta and Moraca river valleys of Montenegro.

Other German forces which have established bridgeheads on the Adriatic islands of Krk and Cherso (Crew) were thrown back when they attempted new advances across those rocky sentinels guarding the entrance to Fiume, Tito said.

As the hard-fighting irregulars kept alive the allied threat to the Adriatic Balkan flank, the storm of British criticism against the loss of the Aegean islands of Cos and Leros, just as Turkey was shifting toward the allied camp, reached a new peak in the London press.

The Sunday Chronicle termed the loss of the strategic Dodecanese islands to German air and sea forces "Singapore all over again on a small scale."

Referring to the explanation of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commander in the middle east, that British garrison had stuck through to defeat because the allied troops could not evacuate the islands and leave the Italians in the lurch, the Sunday Dispatch said the Italians had left the allies holding the bag by surrendering Rhodes and its air bases to the Germans without a struggle.

The Berlin radio reported that "the first group of refugees have reached Turkish soil from Samos," a British-held Greek Aegean island north of the Dodecanese group. Although obviously inferring that evacuation of the island was under way, the broadcast did not say whether the refugees were civilians or troops. Meanwhile, new accounts of German atrocities reached Jugoslav government officials in Cairo from Belgrade, where 30,000 Serbs have been reported put to death by orders of the gestapo since Jugoslavia was invaded.

Belgrade was pictured as a shivering, starving city, going into its third winter under nazi occupation without fuel and practically without food reserves.

Luftwaffe Now In Same Boat With Sub Fleet

LONDON, Nov. 21.—(UP)—British observers said tonight that Germany's air defenses, wearing down under the growing allied bomber offensive from the west, possibly were reaching a state similar to that of the harassed U-boat fleets.

As in the Atlantic, where allied weapons have turned the U-boats temporarily at least from the offensive to the defensive, the RAF and United States Eighth air force now holds the upper hand in the air over western Europe, they said. German air defenses, the observers predicted, will be placed under their greatest strain of the war the next few months, weather permitting—under combined Anglo-American day and night attacks.

The predictions followed a statement last week by Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner that the luftwaffe was being defeated in the air at "every turn" and was unable to halt the increasingly heavy bombardment of Germany.

As bad weather temporarily halted the latest series of offensive blows against the reich Saturday night, observers warned, however, that war is always a constant maneuver between defense and offensive and that the Germans might come up with a method to halt the allied bombers.

Danish Ferry Kayoed For Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—(AP)—The nazi-controlled Danish radio said today that one of the two train ferries which ply the Storebaelt, the narrow stretch of water which saparates the Danish islands of Sjaelland and Fyn, had been so severely damaged by time bombs that a full year would be required for repairs.

The ferry routes are important military links between Copenhagen, on Sjaelland, and Jutland.

Navy Moves To Combat Nazi Acoustic Torpedoes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—(AP)—Counter measures to combat German acoustic torpedoes are being taken by the United States navy.

Rear Adm. Francis S. Low, announced this today, confirming in effect reports that the nazis have developed such a weapon, led to its mark by the sound of a ship's propeller and engines.

He declared in a radio interview:

"We do not pretend to know all the answers, but we are actively working on counter measures and have no doubt but that we will develop satisfactory ones."

He gave no details on either the acoustic torpedo or the counter measures.

Low gave his opinion that despite the reported new weapon the U-boat fleet "is bent if not broken. We estimate their remaining strength in the hundreds. We feel sure that at the rate they are being sunk they cannot be making great gains."

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have announced sinking of submarines at a rate that approximates one a day, and estimates have been made that the German submarine replacement production cannot be more than 25 a month.

Low recalled their announced figures and said he has no doubt of the "ultimate complete extermination" of the U-boats. But he added a warning that "further great damage" may be caused by U-boats before "we wipe them out."

He reported that in the last six months of the "thousands of ships escorted in Atlantic convoys, the loss rate has been less than one half of one per cent."

Low forecast a cracking-up of morale of the German submarine crews. He declared that a good captain has a crew with good morale, and a poor captain does not. "By the law of averages" he said, "many of their good captains should have been sunk."

He added that "there can be no morale without accomplishment. With scores of U-boats at sea the damage they are now doing does not justify their existence. They are either avoiding opportunities to attack or are incompetent to take advantage of those presented."

Reds Stop German Drive In Kiev Area

Other Russian Units Continue Push Toward Polish Border And Rumania

LONDON, Nov. 21.—(AP)—Russian troops for the second successive day fought the German attack against the vital Kiev bulge to a standstill today, inflicting heavy losses on the nazi force of 150,000 men, while north and southeast of that area other Russian units continued their drives toward the prewar Polish border and Rumania, Moscow announced tonight.

The red army's drive to the southwest, aimed at liquidating the German forces in the Dnieper bend, extended over a 90-mile front from Kremenchug to Dnepropetrovsk, and in some places the soviet troops made their way forward through mud waist deep.

While the Russian communique spoke only of minor successes in the southwestern push, the German radio said that the red army was using 50 divisions, 600,000 to 750,000 men, in this struggle. The German communique spoke of "grim defensive battles" which it said nazi units fought there.

A claim that the Germans had driven back in the last 48 hours in the Zhitomir-Korostyshev region to within 40 miles of Kiev was made in a broadcast dispatch of the German DNB news agency, but the Russian war bulletin, recorded here by the soviet monitor from a broadcast, flatly declared that red army troops "continued to repulse" large German forces in this area.

Strike In Waves.

German Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein, on this the eighth day of the bloody fighting in the northern Ukraine region, struck at the Kiev bulge with waves of infantry and tanks. His troops, however, were facing the crack Russian Ukrainian army that was fighting on the scene of the Russians' greatest setback in their 1943 campaign.

The German military commentator Col. Von Hammer said that the nazi spearheads were about 40 miles east of the key rail and highway junction of Zhitomir, from which the Russians were forced Friday.

The red army captured Lyubimovka, 10 miles due south of Dnepropetrovsk, on the east bank of the Dnieper, along with six other German defense points and a railway station, the Russian war bulletin said, while other soviet units to the northwest swept through eight strongly fortified German defense centers south of Kremenchug.

By pushing further into the Dnieper bend the Russians appeared to pose a direct threat to nazi units in the important rail center of Krivoi Rog and the manganese center of Nikopol—two points which the Germans have bitterly defended.

To the north in the area of Rechitsa, west of almost-encircled Gomel, Russian units captured 21 enemy strong points, the communique said. Soviet troops in this region have been driving down the Gomel-Pinsk railroad toward the rail junction of Kalinkovichi.

An index of the intensity of the fighting along the entire Russian front was contained in the war bulletin's announcement that Russian troops disabled or destroyed 174 German tanks yesterday.

Referring to the Dnieper bend battle, which it pictured as a major soviet offensive, the German communique broadcast from Berlin declared that 247 Russian tanks were destroyed in that region yesterday, with 107 of that number being knocked out by one German army corps.

House Votes On Subsidy Bill Today

Large Majority Against Payments Appears Likely

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—(UP)—The administration stabilization program will get its stiffest setback tomorrow if the house delivers an expected thumping two-to-one majority for the pending bill outlawing all food subsidies after January 1.

Speaker Sam Rayburn said a decisive vote is virtually certain despite consideration of several amendments, including compromise proposals and an outright effort to kill the ban.

Sparked by the potent farm bloc, the house nevertheless appears bent on ignoring administrative warnings that removal of the subsidy program will leave the government with no satisfactory alternative weapon against inflation. All signs point to equally overwhelming defeat for the program in the senate.

Administration strategy apparently will be aimed at making the strongest showing possible in hope it may influence a probable later vote on whether to override the anticipated presidential veto.

To carry out these tactics, pro-subsidy congressmen plan to offer at least three amendments: They are:

1. By Rep. Wright Patman, Democrat, Texas, to strike the subsidy prohibition from the bill, which otherwise is merely an 18-months' extension of the life of the Commodity Credit corporation.

Kunkel Amendment.

2. By Rep. John C. Kunkel, Republican, Pennsylvania, to extend the present $800,000,000 subsidy system for another full year. This modification would not take account of the newly-announced $100,000,000 flour subsidy designed to hold bread prices down.

3. By Rep. A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat, Oklahoma, to extend the present program 10 months and include the new flour subsidy at a total cost of $750,000,000. His proposal would stipulate also that subsidies would be outlawed in event of any upward revision of the little steel wage formula, which now is under heavy fire from organized labor.

Some subsidy advocates believe the Kunkel plan affords them their best chance of a good showing, as his Republican affiliation may attract some support from the minority — heretofore solidly aligned against the program.

The administration made intensive last minute efforts to swing the house away from its anti-subsidy stand. War Production Chief Donald Nelson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox both wrote Patman that abandonment of the program meant grave risk to war production and price stability.

And Chester Bowles, price administrator, repeated his warnings that elimination of subsidies will rob the government of its only bulwark against rising prices and confront the nation with the prospect of a $15,000,000,000 addition to living costs.

Ban On Flying May Be Relaxed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—(UP)—Relaxation of the ban on private flying in east and west coast restricted areas awaits only army approval and that may be forthcoming soon, it was disclosed tonight.

This would permit the opening of airports to civilian activities which have been curbed in fear of enemy bombing raids or sabotage.

Civil Aeronautics Administrator Charles I. Stanton believes some modification is in order but said the army must decide. He said the possibilities of sabotage or subversion through use of private aircraft probably had been overestimated.

Spies Drive Nazis To New Language

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 21.—(AP)—Nazi production czar Albert Speer is attempting to safeguard German war industry against spies by the invention of a "new language," the Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet said today.

Names of stars and animals are being used to refer to figures and details about weapons.

Number Missing As Two Merchant Ships Collide

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—(AP)—Two merchant ships collided off the Delaware Capes last night and an undetermined number of men are missing, the fourth naval district announced today.

One of the ships caught fire and still is burning, but the other was damaged only slightly and already has reached port under its own power, a navy spokesman said.

Coast guard boats have landed 39 survivors at either the coast guard station at Lewes, Del., or at Cape Henlopen, Del.

An unofficial report from Lewes said 21 persons were missing in the crash, which occurred in a dense fog. The collision occurred 58 miles off the coast.

French Bow To British In Lebanon

Levant Leaders Are Released

ALGIERS, Nov. 21.—(AP)—The French national committee ordered the reinstatement tonight of Lebanese President Bechara Khoury and said it would negotiate on "the regime of independence promised by France" in 1941.

Bowing to the recommendations of its special envoy, Gen Georges Catroux and British demands, the committee also recalled delegate General Jean Helleu from Beirut and ordered the liberation of Premier Riad Sohl and two other ministers who had been arrested by Helleu.

The official status of Riad Sohl, however, was left open.

The committee acted during a hastily-summoned session following receipt of oral representations from Harold MacMillan, British minister to French north Africa, who demanded a quick solution of the Lebanese crisis.

The freeing of Khoury and his reinstatement plus Helleu's recall fulfilled most of Britain's requests, but the committee still refused to reinstate Riad Sohl.

MacMillan "requested" a prompt solution with the Lebanese leaders in accordance with Catroux's 1941 promise of independence which was underwritten by Britain.

A communique issued after the hurried meeting said, "The committee confirmed its decision to open with the government of the Syrian republic negotiations necessary to the harmonizing of the French mandate with the regime of independence promised by France to the Levant states in proclamations of 1941. As soon as constitutional life has been re-established in Lebanon, similar negotiations with Syria, Lebanon's Levant sister republic over which France also holds a League of Nation's mandate.

MacMillan stressed the need for urgency in any settlement to safeguard the peace of the strategic middle east area and the fulfillment of British commitments.

Britain Appoints William Strang To Commission

LONDON, Nov. 21.—(AP)—William Strang, assistant undersecretary of state in the foreign office, was appointed Britain's representative on the united nations European advisory commission today with the rank of embassador.

The Russians and United States representatives to the commission, established at the recent tripower conference in Moscow, have not yet been announced. The commission is to sit in London to advise the three governments on European problems as the war progresses.

Strang has long been known as central European and Russian expert in the British foreign office and was Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's assistant at the Moscow conference with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Moltov and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Aussie Tank Force Increases Pressure In New Guinea

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Nov. 22.—(AP)—Australian troops supported by Matilda tanks increased their pressure against the Japanese on the main trail a mile east of Sattelberg on New Guinea while allied bombers dropped a 138-ton bomb load on Gasmata, New Britain.

General MacArthur's communique today announced also that American troops were engaged in active patrolling from their Empress Augusta bay bridgehead on Bougainville, last big Nipponese base in the Solomons.

Strong resistance was encountered both on New Guinea and Bougainville, not only from Japanese defenders but from their air force as well.

Marines And Army Hit Makin, Tarawa

Fierce Fight Raging At Tarawa; Mighty Naval Force Covers Attack

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 21.—(AP)—Powerful United States forces, carrying the fight to a new section of Japan's Pacific outposts, have landed on Makin and Tarawa islands, about midway between New Guinea and Hawaii.

United States marines and army troops pushed ashore at both places, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, announced in a communique today, under cover of mighty naval units of all types and after those and nearby islands had been pounded for a week by bombing planes.

The assault forces met only moderate resistance at Makin island but the Japanese fought back fiercely at Tarawa and the battle still rages there.

Since the Japanese on Tarawa had been holding out for 24 hours when the communication was issued, it appeared that American forces there were up against a win, die or retreat proposition.

Makin and Tarawa are in the Gilbert islands, British mandated territory which was seized by the Japanese in December, 1941. The American attack there means a 1,100-mile extension of the arc of operations on the perimeter of Japan's southeastern frontier.

These operations extend from New Guinea northeastward through the Solomons and to a point about 2,400 miles from Hawaii. It brings major allied forces in the central Pacific to a point north of the equator for the first time.

It was disclosed that army artillery and other units besides infantry were among the assault troops.

The marines in the operation were reported to include some of those who fought in the Solomons, but no further clue to their identity was given.

Apparently the enemy threw up some aerial opposition to the landing but it seems doubtful whether the Americans encountered any Japanese naval forces.

No Protection.

Landings on atolls such as Makin and Tarawa are tough jobs because they afford no protection to attackers and little to defenders except that the latter have had to dig in, set up artillery and gouge out shallow foxholes. Most atolls rise only a few yards above sea level.

Landing forces thus face the necessity of wiping out enemy positions quickly or facing the threat of annihilation. The fact that the Japs on Tarawa have been able to hold out in strength more than 24 hours indicates the bitterest kind of fighting is under way.

The statement that troops met only moderate opposition on Makin, was interpreted as indicating American forces there soon may be in complete control.

This offensive, promised by Admiral Nimitz, forces a threat from a new direction to Nippon's stolen empire, and strikes directly at the sinews of her power in the world's greatest ocean.

The heart of that Japanese power is the Truk islands, 1,600 miles to the west of the new landings, won by Japan as spoils of world war one, and fortified secretly.

British-held until Japanese conquest overspread the Pacific, the Gilbert group is composed of 16 small, rocky islands, mostly sparsely-vegetated lying about 2,400 miles southwest of Honolulu and some 1,100 miles northeast of the Solomons. They lie athwart nearly a direct line from the Solomons to Hawaii.

On Tarawa the Japanese established their main air base in the archipelago, and here the United States forces met their strongest resistance. Makin island, at the northern end of the Gilberts, harbored a seaplane base.

From these islands the Japanese had aerial cover for their sea forces and could spring attacks against allied supply lines. Loss of the Gilberts would greatly expand the effective scope of allied assaults deeper into Japan's Pacific holdings.

Tarawa Most Important.

Tarawa is the largest of the Gilberts, and the most important strategically. It is 22 miles long, composed of nine small islands, including Leper Asylum, Lone Tree Islet, and Administration Station. One main entrance commands its lagoon. Tarawa also is known as Knox or Cook island.

Makin is some 11 miles long, with two entrances to its lagoon. Coral reefs protect most of the islets in the Gilbert group.

Altogether, the Gilberts cover an area of 166 miles, and in 1938 had a population of 27,000.

Makin was struck by a hit-and-run landing on August 17, 1942, when marines killed at least 80 Japanese, destroyed seaplane installations ashore, and two seaplane bases in the water, withdrawing thereafter. They were supported by United States naval guns. The officers leading the daring group were Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlton and Maj. James Roosevelt, son of the President, who was second in command.

The Gilberts and the Marshalls have been punished from the air and sea in other raids, and the invasion was set up by a week-long pounding by bombers. The Marshall islands, Japanese-mandated to the northwest, may be next on the invasion schedule.

The strategic importance of the Gilberts must seem to compel the Japanese to offer the most formidable resistance and perhaps may draw the great ships of the Japanese fleet into showdown battle.

Gilbert Attack Is First Phase Of Big Campaign

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, AP War Analyst.

The American assaults on Makin and Tarawa islands in the Gilbert group of the south central Pacific probably will be followed speedily by other landings at positions even more vital to the enemy's defensive strategy.

The first offensive step appears initially as a maneuver to gain air bases from which to support the next move. That may be aimed either westward at Nauru in the direction of Rabaul, which is the immediate objective of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's campaign in the southwest Pacific, or northward into an enemy hornet's nest, the Marshall islands.

The first obstacle which Admiral Nimitz had to overcome in launching his long-promised drive against the Japanese-held central Pacific was the 2,300-mile stretch of ocean between his main base at Pearl Harbor and the outer limits of the Marshalls and Gilberts.

The fact that the campaign was launched in the Gilberts, rather than in the Marshall group, indicates that in line with usual American strategy in this war Nimitz decided to attack the enemy's weakest point in order to gain a close flanking position from which to move against the islands more strongly held.

Tarawa was the principal Japanese air base in the Gilberts and more strongly defended than Makin, but neither of those islands is considered so powerfully held as several bases in the Marshalls, principal among them Jaluit and Wotje.

To do the job which he has now undertaken Nimitz unquestionably has at his disposal the most powerful aggregation of American aircraft carriers, battleships, and other combatant vessels ever assembled.

Even with this large force, however, the admiral has some difficult tactical decisions to make. In order to minimize Japanese resistance, he must keep the attack rolling fast now that it has started at the same time that he builds up Makin nad Tarawa as American bases.

Knife, Dirt Useful In Close Fight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—(UP)—The advantage of a handful of dirt and a bright, flashing trench knife as weapons in hand-to-hand combat was outlined today by Maj. Rex. Applegate, infantry officer expert on close-quarter fighting, in an article in the Infantry Journal.

"Carry the knife in the right hand and a handful of dirt in the left," were his instructions. "Throw the dirt in the opponent's eyes and stick him in the stomach."

These may be unorthodox tactics, he said, but they get the best results.

"To the untrained man, the appearance of a knife in the hands of an enemy may bring on panic, which can be heightened by the use of a bright, flashing blade instead of the blued steel blade of a bayonet," he wrote.

He said American soldiers need as much training in the use of knives as they are given in bayonet practice. This is particularly true, he added, since the sport-conscious G. I. automatically starts swinging his fists in close contact fighting.

In any event, he continued, the knife should be reserved for stabbing and slashing the enemy—not used as a pencil sharpener or a can opener.

The knife proves most valuable in total or semi-darkness, when silence is imperative or ammunition is scarce. Surprise is an important element.

Any trick to distract the opponent's attention may be used, anything to disturb his mental and physical balance or confuse his vision "when he can see the blade coming," Applegate said.

He listed as most vulnerable targets the throat, heart and abdominal region.

"All other knife thrusts and slashes should only be preliminary to the vital killing stroke delivered in those areas," he wrote.

In conclusion, he described in detail how the knife should be used in killing an enemy sentry.

The approach should be from the rear — and noiselessly. The knife should be carried in its sheath or in the attacker's teeth.

"The attack is launched from a distance of not less than five feet and is initiated as soon as the attacker has arrived at that spot," he said. "The upward thrust of the knife into the middle of the back or the right or left kidney section is executed at the end of the leap. At the same time the free hand is clasped over the mouth and nose of the victim, pulling him backward off balance.

"Press the victim back upon the blade and after a few seconds pull the blade from the back and while maintaining the same grip on the nose and throat, lift the head up and slash the jugular vein."

Baldwin Quits Diplomatic Post To Join Hillman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—(AP)—C. B. Baldwin, who plans to resign Tuesday as area director in charge of economic operations in Italy for the state department, will become assistant to Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C.I.O. political action committee.

Hillman, announcing the appointment today, said the committee is "mobilizing labor's forces for political action on a national scale."

Baldwin, 41, came to Washington from Radford, Va., in 1933 to become personal assistant to Henry A. Wallace, then secretary of agriculture. He was administrator of the farm security administration from July, 1940, until a few months ago. At the time he left the post Congress was in process of reducing the FSA's funds drastically after hearing the agency accused of "collectivism by the American Farm Bureau federation and Congressional opponents.

Baldwin was appointed to the state department job in September.