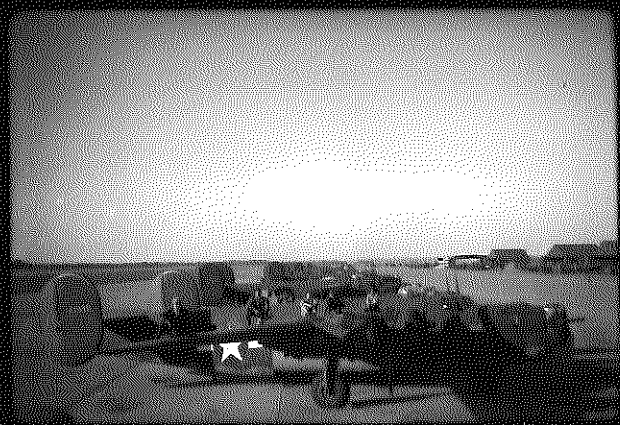
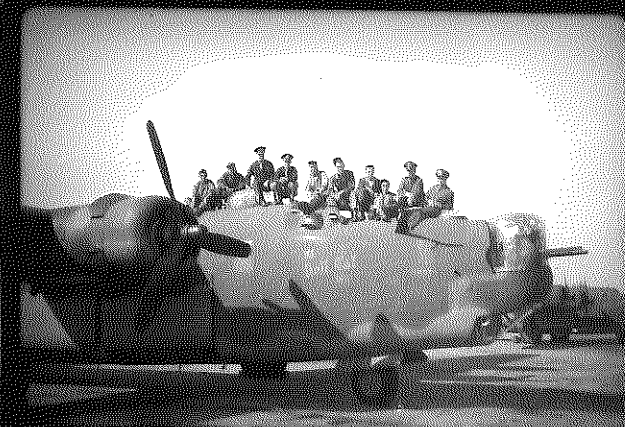




1 4 7

2 5 8

3 6 9

1. *Hellcat* at Sioux City Air Base

2. John Hadle and *Hellcat* in England

3. John Hadle, *Hellcat* in Dakar, Africa

4. *Hellcat* at Sioux City Air Base

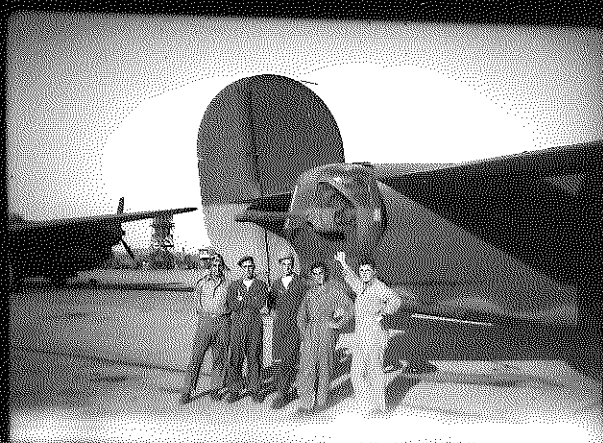
5. *Hellcat* at Sioux City Air Base, John Hadle, Bill Manko, Tom Moore, John Dewalt, Paul Fiore, Marvin Alford, Milton "Micky" Perlman, Detroit, Perry Freda, Brookline, Mass., E. O. Notson, Otis Rhoney of Hickory, NC.

6. at Sioux City Air Base

7. *Hellcat* at Sioux City Air Base, John Hadle directly above "C" in Cat.

8. *Hellcat*, similar to #5 above, John Hadle far right, standing

9. John Hadle top, Harry Fugate Xenia, Ohio; Ed Conwell, Pittsburg, Gunther Westphal, Sioux City, Iowa



1 4 7

2 5 8

- 6 9

1. John Hadle, Sioux City Iowa

2. John Hadle, Sioux City Iowa

3. -

4. John Hadle, Sioux City Iowa

5. *Hellcat* - tail number: 27585, Sioux City Air Base

6. Bombed area - London

7. John Hadle & 346 building, at Sioux City Iowa

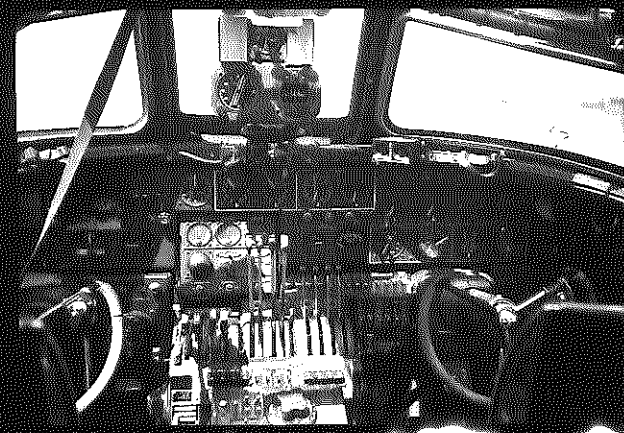
8. Bob Moulton, Winslow, Washington; Ed Conwell, Pittsburg;, Gunther Westphal, at
Sioux City, Iowa

9. at Sioux City Air Base

DATE

ASSIGNMENT

FILE NO.

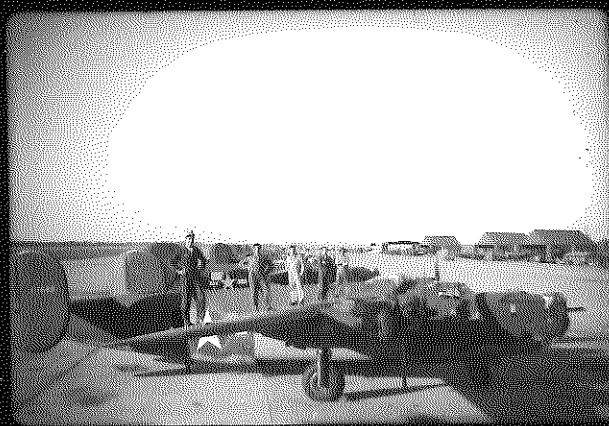
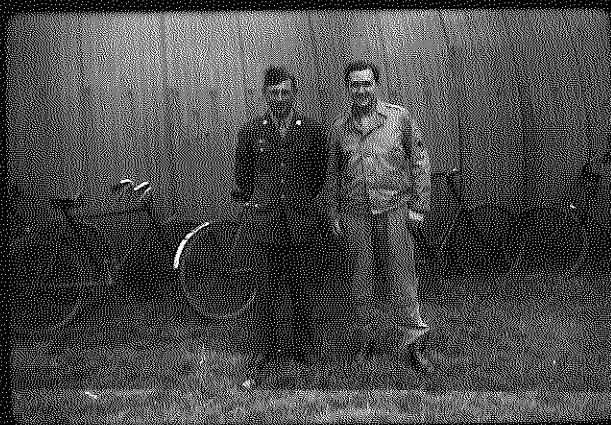
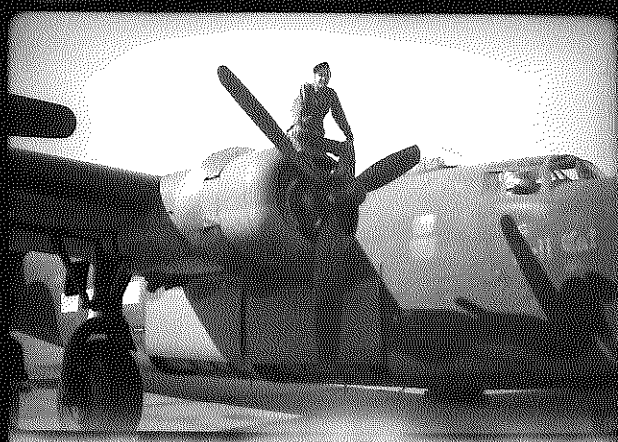


1 4 7

2 5 8

3 6 9

1. Paul Fiore and John Hadle, London England
2. Harry Fugate and John Hadle at Sioux City Air Base
3. *Hellcat* at Sioux City Iowa
4. Cockpit, *Hellcat* , England
5. John Hadle Sioux City Air Base, Iowa
6. John Hadle and two friends, England
7. Paul Fiore and John Hadle, London, England
8. John Hadle, co-pilot's seat, England
9. John Hadle and two friends, England



1 4 7

2 5 8

3 6 9

1. John Hadle and _____, Sioux City Iowa

2. Mike Goyack and John Hadle, England

3. *Hellcat* Sioux City Iowa, John Hadle, second from left

4. *Hellcat* John Hadle

5. *Hellcat*

6. John Hadle and Mike Goyack, England

7. *Hellcat* John Hadle front, 2nd from Right

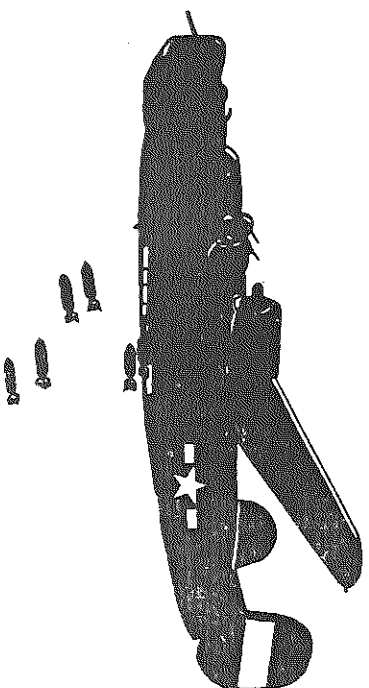
8. *Hellcat* at Sioux City Air Base

9. *Hellcat* and John Hadle in Captain's seat, England

THE HISTORY OF THE

445TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP (H)

(UNOFFICIAL)



STATIONED OVERSEAS AT
TIBENHAM
NORFOLK, ENGLAND

IN THE 2ND COMBAT WING, 2ND AIR
DIVISION, OF THE 8TH AIR FORCE

BY RUDOLPH J. BRSIC

I—April 1, 1943 through December 12, 1943

Our Bombardment Group had the usual, unexciting beginning which was typical of all military units—it was born on paper. The only labor pains were probably suffered by the clerk who typed the General Orders, perhaps at the end of the day's work when in a hurry to go on pass.

GENERAL ORDERS) HEADQUARTERS SECOND AIR FORCE
: Fort George Wright, Washington
NO 46) April 1, 1943

SECTION VI

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in immediate action War Department letter AG 320.2 (3-19-43) OB-I-AFDPU-M, March 20, 1943, subject: "Constitution and Activation of Certain Army Air Forces Units", the following units having been constituted and assigned to Second Air Force are activated as indicated, effective April 1, 1943:

Unit	Station of Activation	Table of Organization	Source & Size of Cadre
Hq, 445th Bombardment GP (Hv)	AAB, Gowen Fld,	1-112 (7/1/42)	to be announced
700th Bombardment Sq (Hv)	Boise, Idaho	1-117 "	in
701st Bombardment Sq (Hv)		1-117 "	separate
702nd Bombardment Sq (Hv)		1-117 "	communication
703rd Bombardment Sq (Hv)		1-117 "	

* * * * *

2. The tables of organization listed above will be used as guides in the organization of these units; specific authorization of enlisted grades will be published in a separate communication.

* * * * *

8. Army Air Forces Regulations 15-107, Dec. 12, 15-108, Dec. 15, 1942, and Technical Order 00-25-3 will be complied with immediately by station commanders at stations of activation.

By command of Major General Johnson:

NATHAN B. FORREST,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

A few weeks passed after activation before personnel in any appreciable numbers were finally transferred to the Group, and these were largely cadre men to form the nucleus of the five units making up the Group.

Lt. Col. Robert H. Terrill was named commander of the Group. A West Point graduate with many years experience in the Army, he soon proved himself to be a thoroughly sincere, efficient, hardworking, and natural leader.

The Deputy Commander was Major David V. Andersen, and the four Squadron Commanders were Capt. Irving H. Ward, 700th; 1st Lt. Howard E. Kreidler, 701st;

1st Lt. James C. Evans, 702nd; and Capt. Willis B. Sawyer, 703rd. The Group Operations Officer was Capt. William W. Jones.

The key Group Headquarters and Squadron personnel, both officer and enlisted, were soon selected, and the operation of the administration of the Group was well under way by the end of April. A few B-24's were assigned, and the 445th Bomb Group began to prepare for war.

At the end of April, 1943, a portion of the Group was sent to the Army Air Forces School of Applied Tactics at Orlando, Florida, for combat training. The instructors at this school were supposed to pass on to these selected Group and Squadron men the latest information on aerial warfare. The course consisted of two weeks of classroom instruction and two weeks of living at satellite fields under battle conditions. These satellite fields were located within a few miles radius of Orlando.

In all, 49 officers and 81 enlisted men of the Group were sent to AAFSAT, as it was known. It wasn't long before its other name came into more popular use—Snafu U. These 130 men consisted of both Group and Squadron Commanders; Group Adjutant; Group and Squadron Operations, Intelligence, Engineering, Armament, Ordnance, Communications, and Medical Officers, and Bombardiers and Navigators; Intelligence and Operations Non-commissioned officers; airplane maintenance personnel; and combat crew enlisted personnel.

While this portion of the Group was undergoing training in Florida, the remainder at Boise, Idaho, was acquiring further personnel and gaining administrative experience under the Group and Squadron Executive Officers, the Group Sergeant Major, and the Squadron First Sergeants. By the end of May, 1943, the Group strength at Boise alone was over 225 men, representing over 12% of the Group's authorized personnel. The Bomb Group at that time had an authorized strength of 293 officers and 1507 enlisted men, including personnel for 48 combat crews.

During the first few days of June, all Group personnel from Orlando and Boise proceeded to Wendover, Utah. Here the Group took up training in earnest. At first, the Group and Squadron Headquarters consisted of a few tents along the concrete parking area on which the aircraft were parked, where every time the engines of the B-24's were started up, the papers in the tents were scattered in every direction by the tremendous blasts of air stirred up behind the propellers. Everyone concerned was glad when another Bomb Group moved out of Wendover and our Group was able to take over its offices.

Life at Wendover could hardly be called exciting. The field was just a collection of flimsy huts and some concrete runways located in the salt flats of western Utah, on the Nevada border. Civilization was far removed from this forsaken spot. A hotel or two, a sprinkling of homes and a few trees, plus several gambling casinos and cafes, made up the tiny settlement outside the airfield. From a military point of view, the isolation was an incentive to put in more working hours, since there was little to do with a great deal of leisure. Each morning found both officers and enlisted men drifting down on the line. In the late afternoon, everyone went out to the athletic field where an hour's exercise, or more, daily helped to condition the men. Someone had gone out of his way to make certain everything was provided for us—there was even an obstacle course. Each Saturday morning there was a Group parade.

On June 25 we officially began Operational Training. Two days later we learned that the Group was being moved to Sioux City, Iowa, for further training. This was good news to everyone, as it brought to an end our desert exile. On July 5 we were on our way to Iowa. A limited number of officers and men flew there in what planes we had, and the rest proceeded by troop train.

On the evening of July 7 the troop trains arrived at Sioux City, and in short order the Group was functioning smoothly in spite of the Iowa heat. We were fortunate in being able to take over the former Wing Headquarters, since that Headquarters had moved to Gowen Field.

The big war news those days was the invasion of Sicily. The same day we learned this July 10, 1943 we were visited by General Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. On July 19, we learned Rome had been bombed for the first time.

We gained many new combat crews as well as various types of ground personnel, so that rapidly we were approaching our authorized strength. We still did not have a great many planes, but those we did have were getting lots of flying time and giving our maintenance men plenty of experience. We did not drill as often as at Wendover, and the parades and reviews stopped completely once intensive training had begun. There were still calisthenics and athletics for conditioning, plus other necessary warfare training ranging from the supply of chemical warfare to the stings of the Medical Department's shots. A great deal of work had to be done on personnel records, not the least of which was reclassification, which involved a great deal of red tape. It was no small task to put the right man in each spot; personnel changes and shifts were being made continually, although training could never be slighted and never was. Colonel Terrill personally checked the status of training, personnel, and equipment, and he was completely in touch with the progress and any deficiencies of the Group.

The Sioux City heat at this time was terrific. The only redeeming feature of all the sunshine was the very healthful tans everywhere in evidence on the majority of the Group men. Colonel Rush, the Wing Commander, visited us on July 30, and such a visit was always good for some juicy rumors. Probably our most publicized personnel addition, which occurred in the early days of August, was the assignment of Captain Jimmie Stewart as 703rd Bomb Squadron Operations Officer. The novelty of having this movie star in our midst soon wore off, especially since he proved himself to be a hard-working, sincere, "regular" fellow.

Leaves and furloughs were uppermost in everyone's mind, for our time in the States was growing shorter every day. The announcement on August 6 that ten-day leaves were authorized caused no little excitement, but it was short-lived. In fairness to those who had already had only seven days' leave and because there was not much time left in which to cram so much training, Colonel Terrill ruled that seven days' leave would be the Group policy.

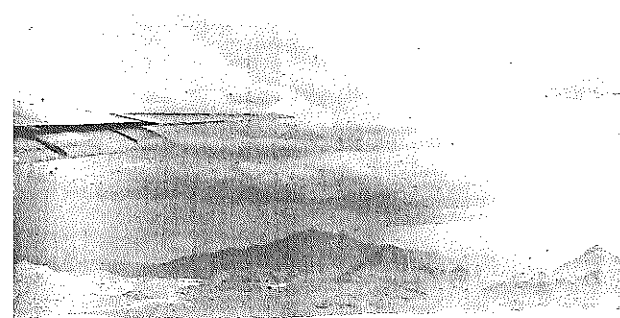
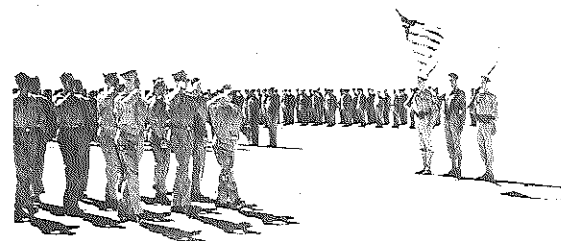
Overseas physical exams were being given about this time, but they were hardly an accurate forecast of the date of our departure for overseas service. On August 13 we received by teletype authorization to increase our combat crew strength to 70 crews. This meant an increase in personnel of 88 officers and 132 enlisted men.

Two major personnel changes about this time were the assignment of Major Paul Schwartz as Deputy Group Commander and Captain James Stewart as Commander of the 703rd Bombardment Squadron.

August 26, 1943, ushered in a period of disaster for the Group. It was a grim foretaste of things to come. One of our ships on a night training flight crashed, and the nine men aboard were killed. On Thursday, September 2, a few minutes before midnight, another ship went down in flames, killing all ten crew members. The plane crashed just a short distance from the Base, and many persons saw it go down in flames. We had hardly recovered from the shock of this tragedy when about noon on Saturday, September 4, we received news of a third crash, which claimed eight victims. It was no wonder that we were beginning to feel jinxed, and a bit jumpy. Fortunately, this proved to be the last accident of our Operational Training days in the States.

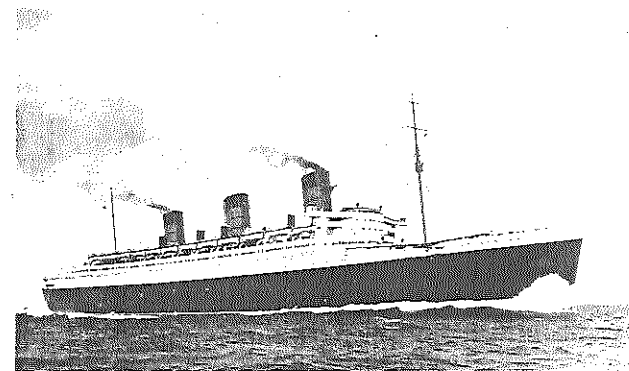
Early September saw the arrival of our first final type of B-24 H's. These were the planes which the Group would take overseas for combat use. With the news of Italy's surrender on September 8, there were many persons with visions of the end of the war in Europe.

PARADE
WENDOVER, UTAH



SALT FLATS
AND MOUNTAINS
AT WENDOVER

THE
QUEEN MARY



The end of our training in the States was rapidly approaching, but not before further drastic changes were made. Three of the Squadrons were moved to satellite bases. The 700th Squadron was stationed at Mitchell, South Dakota. The 701st Squadron was delighted to find its new home was Scribner, Nebraska, which was a unique field in at least one respect and that was in its expert camouflage work—it was quite difficult to detect the Base from the air. Watertown, South Dakota, was the new Base for the 702nd Squadron. Group Headquarters and the 703rd Squadron remained at the Sioux City Air Base.

Still other major personnel changes followed. The new Group Intelligence Officer was Captain Donald S. Klopfer, of the New York Publishing Firm, Random House, and partner of Bennett Cerf. Major Carl Fleming replaced Captain O'Brien as 700th Squadron Commander. Switches were made in various Squadron Intelligence Officer positions, as well as Squadron Administrative Officers and First Sergeants. Captain Taylor Minga became the new Group Chaplain and Lt. Leland Simpson the new Group Bombardier.

On the night of October 3, 1943, a notice appeared on Group Bulletin Boards to the effect that we were restricted to the base after 0001 hours on October 7. The notice gave explicit instructions on how to send home our baggage.

At a Staff Meeting the following morning our date of departure was announced. For the next 48 hours everyone was busy stenciling his equipment, baggage, and clothing with his organization shipment number, as well as his name, rank, and serial number. Once the movement began, Group Headquarters and the Squadrons would be designated by only a code number for security reasons. Each organization had its own code number. The big news of October 9 was the fact that new orders had been received; our plans had been changed. Colonel Terrill announced the next day at another Staff Meeting that our training had been extended ten days. We had to make up certain training deficiencies in that time.

On October 11 Colonel Terrill learned that he had been promoted to full Colonel, with date of rank as of July 30. It was a fitting honor that he be allowed to start overseas bearing his full authorized rank. He had worked hard and loyally, and we were all proud of him.

The last overseas shots were administered to Group Personnel on October 18: our Headquarters were overrun with all types of inspectors for the next day and a half; and on October 20 at 6:30 P.M. one troop train left Sioux City, as three others from the Satellite Bases departed almost simultaneously, all bound for Camp Shanks, New York. Sixty-two combat crews and 248 other ground and flying personnel who made up the Air Echelon were left behind to proceed by air, going by way of Florida, Puerto Rico, Brazil, West Africa, and thence to England. Eight combat crews for whom there were no planes traveled with the ground troops. An advance party of four officers had left several days previous by air to proceed directly to our overseas base. They were Lt. Col. Malcolm Seashore, Group Executive Officer; Major William W. Jones, Group Operations Officer; Captain Donald S. Klopfer, Group Intelligence Officer; and Captain Howard L. Davis, Group Communications Officer.

After spending a day keeping out of sight, the ground echelon finally sailed about 5:30 P.M. on Wednesday, October 27, on board the QUEEN MARY out of New York. We were fortunate in escaping any exceptionally rough seas, and thus there were not too many incidents of seasickness. We dropped anchor in Firth of Clyde off Gourock, Scotland, about 9:30 A.M. on November 2, 1943, after an unscathed and uneventful voyage. We had to spend another day on the QUEEN MARY, but the next morning at 10 A.M. we began to disembark on to a lighter which took us to Gourock. Here we boarded a train which proceeded through Glasgow, Edinburgh, and down the East coast of England, finally arriving at what we learned was Tiverton Junction in the early morning of November 4. In the pitch dark of the black-out it was impossible to see what our new home was like.

In a very short time we discovered that the Base was widely scattered throughout the countryside. We were approximately 100 miles northeast of London, in the heart of Norfolk County. The base itself was named for the tiny village of Tibenham, which was just outside the northwest corner of the airfield. The various living and technical sites were nestled among the fields and pastures of farms and their accompanying thatch roof huts. Cows were pastured behind the hospital, and there was a sugar beet field behind the flying officers' living site. The road leading to the ground officers' living site wound around a rather filthy barn which reeked of various farm smells and from out of which big-eyed cows stared in dumb amazement at the American officers who were intruding on their former peaceful farmland.

The countryside was unbelievably green, much more so than most of us Americans were accustomed to see at that time of year. The fields, too, were noticeably smaller than those of American farms. Deep drainage ditches and clumps of bushes divided the fields quite efficiently. The sun was shining brightly, but we were being treated to a warm greeting which dampened in short order. None of our planes had arrived as yet. Lt. Col. Seashore was Acting Base Commander until Colonel Terrill arrived.

To aid in the housekeeping, defense, and repair work of the field, there were stationed with us a Service Squadron, Headquarters of a Service Group, Chemical Company, Ordnance Company, half a Guard Squadron, a Fire Fighting Platoon, and a Station Complement Squadron. Although these individual organizations were small, together they comprised roughly 25% of the Base strength. They already had the Base functioning administratively and had also made rapid strides in preparing the field for its real mission as a heavy bombardment Base. They contributed many very useful and necessary services to the Base, but in future months they were to learn that their only reward was treatment as the bastard children of the 8th Air Force.

For the officers and men whose task it was to start the Administrative, Supply, and other sections of the Group functioning, all was not sightseeing that first day at Tibenham. November 4, 1943, was a busy day for all of them. By blackout time everyone seemed ready to retire to his quarters, where there were many things still to be done: equipment and clothing to be unpacked and put in some semblance of military order; beds to be made up, although only the officers had sheets; after these chores were completed, there were the old Army customs of card playing, bull sessions, etc. As if to welcome us officially and remind us that there was a war on, shortly after 9:00 P.M. a "crash" air-raid alert was sounded over the tannoy. There was a mad scramble to put coats over night or underclothes and to don steel helmets. Within a few seconds the 445th Bomb Group was out in the blackout, tingling with excitement, many scurrying to the pitiful air raid shelters just in case anything happened. But nothing did happen. In a short while the all-clear was announced, and we returned to our huts quite disappointed. Not that we wanted our Base or any of the adjoining farms blown up, but a very slight explosion not too far off would have made us seem so much more like heroes.

Our second day at Tibenham was also a busy one. Everyone was trying to check out of his Organizational Supply Office that handy mode of travel—a bicycle. Naturally there were too few to satisfy everyone, and once a basis of priority was established, the fortunate were quickly pedaling about the Base with all the prowess they could muster on such short notice. In the afternoon we received a security lecture, which was given by Division Headquarters men and covered everything from censorship to Piccadilly Commandos. We learned that we were restricted to the Base until we began aerial operations. All the officers got a look at the Division Commander, Brigadier General James P. Hodges, and the Group Staff Officers met with their respective Division superiors.

The next day was a memorable one; it began to rain. And with the advent of the moisture, which quickly imparted a perpetual clamminess to everything, our spirits were soon dampened. England, with its cold dampness and mud, was a distinctly un-

desirable place for many Americans. Unfortunately, too, we exchanged our American money—those who still had some—for English money, and this strange, seemingly incomprehensible monetary system brought forth new and even more vivid verbal expressions of displeasure.

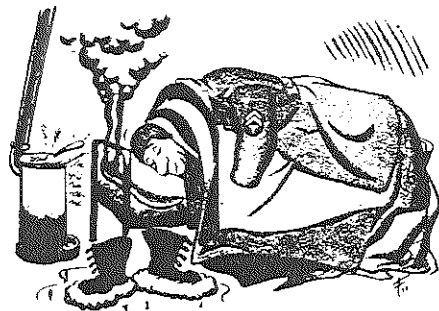
About 11 P.M.—2300 hours—on Saturday, November 6, the Germans paid us our second visit, but this time there were fewer steel helmets used and greater satisfaction at the aerial show. Off to the North in the direction of Norwich—so claimed the better informed—brilliant flashes of anti-aircraft fire could be seen, and the boom of gun fire was quite convincing. Occasionally it seemed that a plane was caught in the crossed beams of the distant searchlights. A large fire appeared to be burning on the horizon to the North. Definitely, the war had become more realistic.

November 6 also marked the day on which the Group assumed complete administrative control of the Base. The Group Adjutant became Base Adjutant, a Base Personnel Officer was appointed from the Group, and similar Group Staff Officers took over additional Station supervisory duties in addition to their Group functions.

By the end of November, almost everyone had found his way of licking such problems as getting around in the blackout, making fires in the dinky hut stoves, keeping dry if possible in the rain which seemed to be an almost daily occurrence, and piling enough blankets on one's bed, as well as wearing sufficient clothing to bed, to avoid freezing to death. It was decidedly commonplace to see bedding rolls, pup tents, overcoats, and up to eight blankets piled on many beds, until it seemed that the weight of so many items would crush the human being buried in its depths. The German propaganda broadcasts were always good for a laugh, but they were listened to probably more frequently than British programs, since they furnished the best music most consistently.

Getting used to the air raid messages was no difficult task, for we experienced enough air raids in our first few days at Tibenham—none of which resulted in any direct action against our Base—to learn quickly the various types of warnings. We also had an early initiation in doing without electric lights, for our electric current was always failing; so much so that candles were very handy items to have around. For those who had occasion to use them often, the telephones also furnished a splendid headache. They were out of commission almost as often as the lights. Actually, the men responsible for maintaining both systems were powerless to combat many of the problems with which these cantankerous modern conveniences so frequently confronted them.

Well before the end of November Colonel Terrill had arrived and taken over command of the field. With the arrival of the first few planes, the field began to



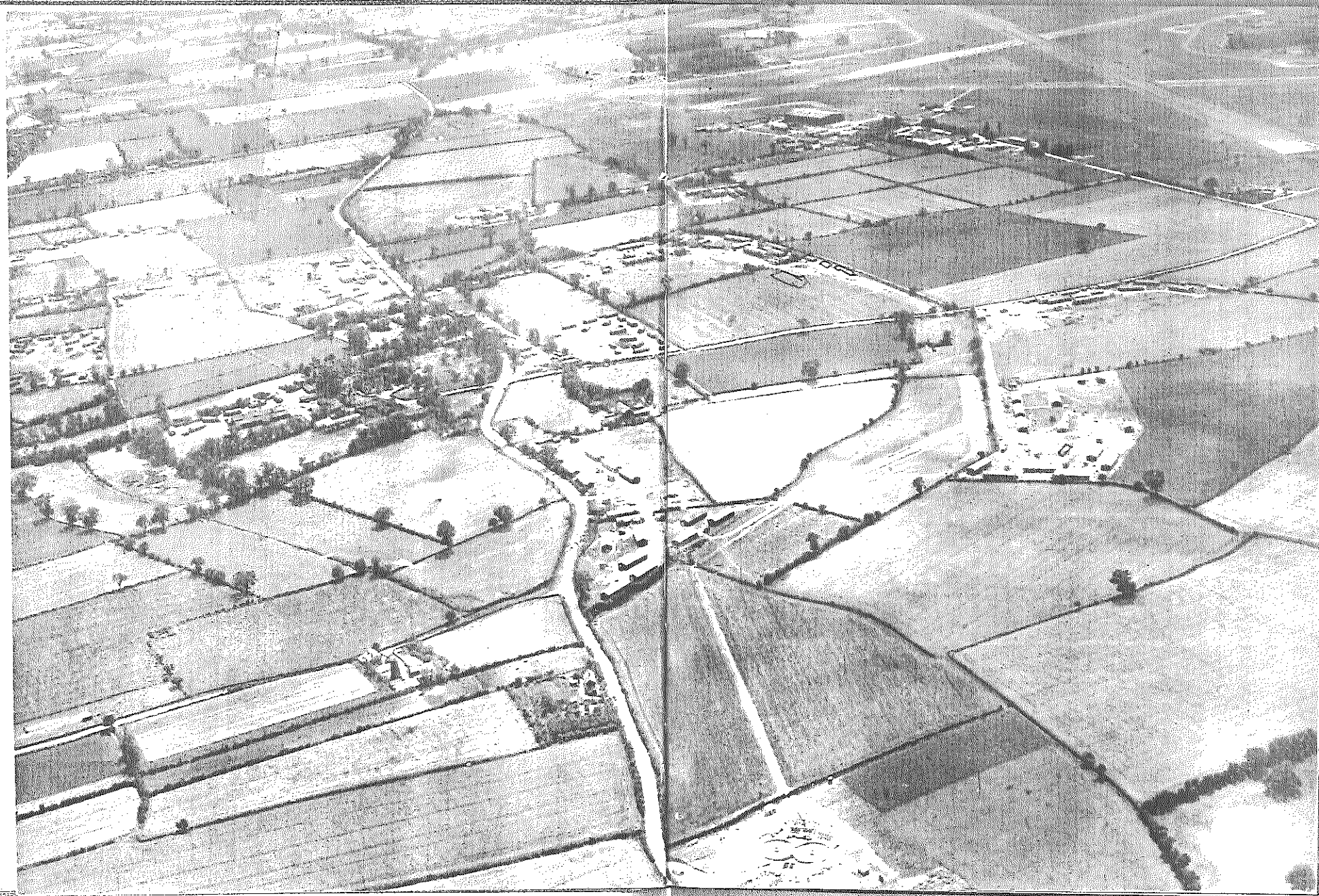
assume a different air. The combat crews and their planes added the necessary touch which the Field had lacked until then; now we were truly a Base. The day was not far off when we would begin to add our weight directly to the war effort.

Each plane also brought the key maintenance and technical personnel which were its passengers, thus rounding out the last bit of groundwork and organization necessary to complete the readiness of the Base for aerial warfare. The Group and Squadron Engineering Offices began immediately to modify the planes in order to bring them up to date with the latest developments in our Theater of Operations. The Ordnance Sections of the Bomb Squadrons, in cooperation with the Ordnance Company, worked out plans for most efficient storage, handling, and loading of the bombs, plus the complex maintenance work on their own, and other, heavy vehicles on the Field. This was likewise true of the Armament, Photographic, Communications, Weather, Flying Control, and all other Sections which would participate directly in getting the combat missions off safely, on schedule, and completely ready for battle and bombing.

Thanksgiving Day—November 25, 1943—found us in the midst of these final preparations for combat operations. It was a festive occasion, and there was even a small portion of turkey for each one, with a bit of pork to round out a full dish. For some of the enlisted men who ate in one of the mess halls, the day had a distinctly unpleasant ending, when violent cases of the GI's forced many of them to spend a great part of the night in whatever latrines were available. We also learned from newly arrived crewmen that we had lost one of our planes in the flight from the States, probably out of Puerto Rico. There were no particulars and nothing official, but we all hoped it was either not true or that the passengers and crew had been picked up at sea. For those in Headquarters it was particularly bad news, since the one passenger from the Detachment was M/Sgt. Robert O'Hara, the Group Sergeant Major and one of the most likable young men in the entire Group.

Although the numerous tasks incident to bringing about our readiness for combat missions kept many of the Group fully occupied, the more curious found time to visit the City of Norwich in the evenings to discover what, if anything, the chief city of East Anglia had to offer in the way of entertainment.

Beginning on December 1, 1943, the final spurt in our preparations began. Our progress was checked constantly by teams from nearby Wing Headquarters. In the midst of these final aircraft modifications, orientations on combat techniques, setting up of various Intelligence, Operations, and Crew Transportation procedures, the Personnel Section activated two new organizations, utilizing the personnel from the Service Group and Service Squadron. The two new units were the Finance Detachment and the 462nd Sub Depot. The former consisted of an officer and approximately eight enlisted men who were responsible for paying all the personnel on the field. The Sub Depot, consisting of seven officers and well over 200 enlisted men, was the final link in aircraft maintenance, since it was this organization's task to perform the more complicated levels of plane repair work for which the Bomb Squadrons did not have the necessary equipment or personnel. So great was the speed with which our Group completed its preparations for combat missions that it probably set a record for a newly arrived group.



EXCERPT from "History of the 445 Bombardment Group (H),
2nd Combat Wing, 2nd Air Division of the 8th Air Force (unofficial)
Tibenham, Norwich, Norfolk County, England" by Rudolph J. Bursic

II — December 13, 1943 through June 5, 1944

On Monday, December 13, 1943, the 445th Bomb Group put up its first aerial combat mission. It was a rather humble beginning of 15 ships, of which 12 bombed the target—Kiel, Germany. In spite of heavy flak the Group suffered no losses, which was an auspicious beginning, but unfortunately, it was hardly a typical mission, as we were soon to learn.

Bad, but hardly unusual, weather forced a two-day lull in the air war. In those two days we witnessed further evidences of our wonderful Base utilities systems; on Tuesday morning our lights were out for several hours, and on Wednesday afternoon we were warned not to bathe or use water for any but absolutely essential purposes because of water shortage. The shortage of water was exceedingly difficult to comprehend, in view of the very abundant rainfall we were experiencing. On such and similar occasions our hosts, the British, were discussed a bit unfavorably and were blamed for a variety of the world's ills, ranging from B.O. to the present war. There were even threats of cutting the cables of the numerous barrage balloons and allowing the island to sink into the ocean.

Our second mission was flown on Thursday, December 16. We dispatched 24 planes to Bremen, Germany, and once again all returned safely, although they sustained slight battle damage. One gunner had been slightly injured by flying glass from a shattered turret.

Four days later our bombers again visited Bremen, and, as if Fate had applied the rule of "third time's the charm", we lost our first crew and suffered several other casualties. Our next and fourth mission followed in two days. This time 24 of our bombers dropped their bombs on Osnabruck, Germany, and two planes and crews failed to return. In addition a Navigator was killed, and several crewmen in all were wounded. A Navigator and a Bombardier of an otherwise untouched crew bailed out over enemy territory when their pilot gave orders to abandon the ship which was crippled, falling rapidly, and about to go into a spin. The pilot finally succeeded in getting the ship under control but too late to stop the two officers from jumping.

Our loss of two ships represented a large percentage of the day's total of 21 American bombers shot down, but as if to even the score, our gunners were credited with the destruction of two enemy planes, with one other probably destroyed.

This mission also provided our Group with one of its most touching examples of sacrifice. The badly crippled B-24 of one of our crews was limping home across the North Sea after a battle with many German fighters over Osnabruck. The Navigator had been killed instantly when a shell exploded in the plane and lay slumped in his seat; several other crewmen were also wounded. The ship was losing altitude rapidly, so the men threw overboard every possible movable item of equipment to lighten the load; however, it was not sufficient. Then the Bombardier made his decision: he pushed overboard the body of the Navigator—his best friend and training school classmate. One hundred and seventy pounds less weight enabled the bomber to reach Tibenham. It was an extremely difficult decision, but the Bombardier felt that his friend would have wanted it that way. Had not the load been lightened certain his friend would have wanted it that way. Had not the load been lightened the entire crew might all have been buried in the North Sea with that last little bit, the entire crew might all have been buried in the North Sea with the Navigator. In fitting tribute for his sacrifice, the Navigator, Lt. Arthur E. Barks, was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross, the only member of the Group ever to receive this high award.

Christmas Day, 1943, was a memorable day in many respects. There were both Protestant and Catholic religious services for those who wished to attend. Catholic Mass was scheduled for 9 o'clock in the morning in the Base Theater. Quite a number of men arrived several minutes early, and the sight they saw was completely disheart-

ening. The theater had been used the day before to entertain neighboring British children at a Christmas party. The concrete floor was a mass of overturned benches, pieces of doughnut and other bits of food, and an abundant supply of waste paper. Through lack of coordination, no provision had been made for a detail of men to clean the theater after the party. However, because all were determined to make this first Christmas overseas as pleasant as possible, everyone pitched in to clean up the place before the Chaplain arrived. Both officers and enlisted men wielded brooms which were borrowed from the Mess Hall next door, picked up the larger pieces of paper, righted benches, and in general tried to make the place presentable. The Chaplain finally arrived about 9:30. There was no heat in the theater, and it was distinctly uncomfortable kneeling on the cold concrete in the chilly atmosphere still foggy with the dust that had been stirred up in the hasty sweeping. But when the Chaplain led the singing of several Christmas carols, the hut resounded with the beloved melodies which rivaled in quality any choir back in the States that day, even though there was no musical accompaniment.

The big attraction in the Mess Halls was our turkey dinners. This time there was plenty of gobbler—no pork—and the trimmings were practically up to home standards. Christmas packages had been arriving for the past few days, and even on Christmas Day many of the men received the welcome boxes from home. It might be added, however, that we continued to receive our Christmas packages right up till the end of March, 1944.

On December 29 we learned that General Doolittle was the new Commanding General of the 8th Air Force. The combat crews were certain that now we would soon be bombing Berlin, but few took pleasure in anticipating such a mission.

During the last two days of the year we participated in two more missions. On the 30th our target was Mannheim, on which 19 of our ships dropped a load of incendiaries. One of our returning crews was forced to ditch in the Channel. Although only four crewmen escaped with their lives, this was one of the earliest successful ditchings of a B-24 in the European Theater. The pilot was one of the four survivors, and after his return to the Base he was required to make several trips to London, where he was quizzed at Air Force Headquarters in order that all possible good points of his ditching procedure could be learned and passed on to other crews for their use if the occasion should ever arise.

Our final target for the year was St. Jean D'Angely in France. The results of the bombing were excellent, but again we lost a crew.

In the 18 days since we had begun aerial operations we had flown seven combat missions, five of which were to important German targets. Although we had dropped only 400 tons of bombs, we gave promise of impressive future participation in the aerial warfare against Germany and German-occupied Europe. At a cost of five bombers out of 156 sorties, we had been officially credited with the destruction of four enemy planes.

In addition, on the ground, we had made admirable progress in the administration of the field and in increasing the efficiency of the Base with our program of road improvement, mud control with installation of concrete walks, and similar housekeeping work. The 445th was well on the road to becoming a war machine of consequence.

On January 4, 1944, the Base was officially transferred to the U. S. Army Air Forces by the RAF. There was a brief formal ceremony in front of Base Headquarters. Squadron Leader Chesney, of the RAF, formally turned over the Base to Major Schwartz in the absence of Colonel Terrill. The day was quite cloudy and beastly cold; there was even a brief flurry of snowflakes. But just as Old Glory reached the top of the flagpole, the sun broke through the clouds. It was a sight to be long remembered. The band played the National Anthem and sounded quite good, even though it consisted of only five pieces.

The crews did their bit by flying the first mission of the New Year to Kiel, Germany.

Mid-January ushered in several major personnel changes. Major Howard E. Fraser became the Group Executive Officer, and Lt. Rudolph J. Birsic succeeded him as Group Adjutant. Just a few days earlier the Group had acquired a Catholic Chaplain, Captain Joseph E. Quinlan.

Bad flying weather throughout almost the entire month prevented our flying on very many missions.

On January 24, the Division Commander, General Hodges, accompanied by General Timberlake and a flock of lesser staff officers, paid us an official visit of inspection. Our own Staff Officers and sections were quizzed, inspected, and checked to see how well prepared and organized we were for the job assigned to us as a combat Group.

The end of the month brought clearer weather, and consequently more missions. Air raid alerts also were stepped up, but as usual, we were not molested. Two Squadron commanders received promotions to Major—Howard E. Kreidler, 701, and James M. Stewart, 703.

On the 29th, two American four-engine bombers collided in the air in the vicinity of our base. There was a heavy overcast, and in a very short while after the crash was heard, it was horrifying to watch the bulk of the planes drop to the earth with a thud that was distinctly felt. Three parachutes were visible gliding down out of the overcast, and a fourth body dropped with chute unopened. Pieces of plane continued to tumble down for some time after, and soon the ammunition could be heard going off while flares shot skyward. In all, it was a frightening spectacle to witness, but it was somewhat consoling to know that they were not our own planes and men.

On January 31, the first Group award formation was held. It was a distinctly new experience for all concerned. General Timberlake, the Wing Commander, presented the awards, assisted by Colonel Terrill. The prospect of having a medal pinned on one's chest by a General flustered more than one crewman, and one officer was so mixed up that he wanted to shake hands when the General saluted, and then reversing the procedure, saluted when the General extended his hand. But he was soon



BASE TRANSFER CEREMONY, JANUARY 4, 1944

properly coordinated, and in a short while returned to his position in the formation, fittingly decorated but a bit sheepish. In all, 83 Air Medals, one oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal, and one Purple Heart were awarded.

Early in February we were notified by Division Headquarters to organize the Ground personnel of our four squadrons into five squadrons. At a future, unspecified date we would lose one of these five squadrons to a new Group which was being formed from similar personnel manipulations throughout the Division. It meant that the personnel in the five squadrons would have to be distributed as equally and as evenly as possible, since to make any one squadron particularly weak or strong with imprudent shifting of personnel might prove embarrassing when the final selection for transfer was made by Division Headquarters. It was one of the more difficult personnel problems of our history.

By the 13th of the month we had flown as many missions in February as we had in the entire month of January. Aerial activity on the part of the German Air Force at night was also very heavy, and more than once it was possible to see and hear action even though rather distant from the base.

With the attack on Brunswick on Sunday, February 20, our Group began its participation in one of the greatest weeks of aerial warfare over Europe. Brunswick was heavily defended, and on that particular day, although major damage was done to German fighter plane production facilities, the 8th Air Force suffered heavy loss also. Our own losses totaled three planes, with 27 crewmen missing in action and four others injured. However, our gunners were credited with the destruction of six German planes, plus two probably destroyed and two damaged.

Bad weather at the primary target at Diepholz on February 21 forced our crews to drop their bombs on the target of opportunity.

February 22 found our planes headed for Gotha, Germany, but the mission was recalled. No crewmen or planes were lost, but tragedy struck at our base in another form. Early in the afternoon while planes of a neighboring group were passing overhead on their way to their base, there was a terrific explosion. A bomb had accidentally been released from one of the planes, and it fell just outside the living site occupied by the enlisted men of our Base Sub-Depot. Two enlisted men were killed several were wounded, and damage was done to the buildings in the site. In addition, the wife of a near-by farmer was killed as she sat opposite her husband in the kitchen of their home. She fell over dead practically into the arms of her husband. It was a tragic accident, but little did we realize what it portended.

Thursday, February 24, 1944. To the well-informed Group man that date means Gotha. It also means one of the blackest days in the Group's history from the point of view of casualties.

Of the 25 ships which penetrated enemy territory, 13 failed to come back. Our casualties totaled 122 missing in action and one injured. (Before the Group departed from England to return to the United States, a total of 54 officers and enlisted men had been officially reported Prisoners of War). The 702nd Squadron lost its Commander, Major Evans, and practically its entire Operations Staff. The 700th Operations Officer, Captain Waldner, was also lost.

Our gunners exacted a heavy toll of German aircraft, for the Group was officially credited with 21 enemy planes destroyed, 2 probably destroyed, and 7 damaged. In addition, the bombing results were excellent, and the pictures brought back showed exceedingly heavy damage to the target. The following day a statement was released by U. S. Headquarters which announced that the pictures made during and immediately after the attack on Gotha showed the big ME-110 assembly and major component plant was knocked out of production indefinitely in one of the most accurate bomb-

ings of the war. This excellent bombing job won for the Group a Presidential citation. (Further description of this mission is contained in the citation just mentioned.)

Major Lloyd Martin became the new 702nd Squadron Commander, and Captain Richard Critchfield was assigned to the Group and took over the duty of Assistant Group Operations Officer.

March 3 and 4 ushered in a period of cold weather and snow. The snow was sufficient to require a large number of men to clear the runways, and the Snow Removal Officer discovered there was more than just a title to his job. The extreme cold weather brought on additional hazards for the combat crews in the way of frost bite on their long trips over the Continent.

Early March also saw the fulfillment of the inevitable—missions to Berlin. Our first Group attack on the German capital came on March 6, but the attack on Erkner, an industrial suburb of Big B, two days later was the first of appreciable size. It also cost us a plane and crew.

The entire month was one of many missions, and casualties were correspondingly heavy. There were, in addition, several major personnel changes in the Group. Major James Stewart was transferred to a neighboring Group, and Major Maurice Casey succeeded him as 703rd Squadron Commander. Lt. Martak became the new Group Ordnance Officer.

On March 27 the Group flew a mission to Pau, in the extreme southwest corner of France close to the Spanish border, and attacked a German airfield there with excellent results. However, it was a costly mission, since we suffered the loss of 4 planes and 40 combat crewmen, 6 of whom were killed, 4 injured, and 30 missing in action. Two days later we received information in a secret Intelligence report that Lt. Sefton's crew was safe in Switzerland. They had been reported MIA on the mission to Friedrichshafen on March 18.

With the arrival of April Fool's Day we all got our first taste of British double summer time. We also started out the new month with a mission to Ludwigshafen which cost us two crews. A few days later a travel restriction was clamped down, and with a practice defense alert, the first signs of invasion preparation were plainly noticeable. A week's lull in missions followed, and then we revisited Brunswick with a total of 33 ships. Excellent bombing results were obtained, and with heavy flak, it proved to be a rough mission. One crew failed to return. Colonel Terrill flew on this particular mission, and his ship had two engines shot out over Brunswick. He succeeded in getting back, and his excellent work on that mission won him his DFC, which General Timberlake presented to him.

Easter Sunday, in spite of rainy weather, was a red letter day at least for the Catholic men of the base. It marked the opening of the Catholic Chapel, which Chaplain Quinlan had had tastefully decorated. Most of the furnishings had been bought with money donated by the men, and many of the necessary items for the altar were handmade by the men in various Base Shops.

On April 14, the 700th Squadron ground personnel were transferred off the Base, and the fifth squadron which had been formed some time before now became the 700th Squadron ground personnel. Although we knew for quite some time that one of the Squadrons would have to leave, now that it was an accomplished fact, many new personnel headaches were out in the open, and the solution of them seemed impossible.

We were apparently in a period of bad breaks, for on the 11th, on an otherwise excellent mission to Oschersleben, we lost two crews. The following day, although the mission to Zwickau was recalled, we still lost five crews. This same bad luck seemed to plague us almost daily for the next few missions. But we also succeeded in downing some German aircraft by way of revenge.

Saturday, April 22, was a beautiful day. We were alerted for a mission much later than usual, and 24 planes finally took off at 1600 hours. Colonel Terrill flew on the mission, which headed for Koblenz. The flying time for the mission was six hours, so our planes returned to the field about 10 P.M., well after the blackout had begun. As our planes approached the field, air raid alert messages were sounded over the tannoy. It seemed that German planes followed American planes into England, and when our planes began circling their fields to land, the German planes opened fire and succeeded in downing several Liberators throughout the Division. We were fortunate in escaping any direct action against our Base or planes. Others near by were not so fortunate, and it was possible to see planes going down in flames in several directions off in the distance. We did lose two crews on the mission, however. This bold stroke by the German Air Force won it new respect. It also caused more alert defense precautions to be taken by all fields, including our own.

April 27, 1944, marked the beginning of a new phase in the war for us. It was our first "two mission" day. It was all part of the stepped up aerial offensive prior to invasion, and because of this accelerated pace, many new problems of organization and administration made their appearance, in spite of preparation by everyone concerned. More aircraft and additional combat crews were arriving almost daily, thereby creating a housing problem also.

Further D Day preparations followed closely in the form of a meeting held in the War Room at Division Headquarters on Monday, May 8. Here were gathered all the Group and Wing Commanders in the Division, together with representatives of their staff, and General Hodges and other members of his staff outlined precautions which should be taken at once to strengthen the defenses of all bases against any form of attack by the enemy. Our base was represented by Colonel Terrill, Captain Birsic, and Captain MacInnis, Base Defense Officer.

An amusing incident of the day occurred when the Colonel and his party suddenly found themselves in a ditch when the "cracker-box" in which they were returning to the Base left the road. Since it was impossible to get the car out of the ditch, the three officers began to walk the three miles to the field while the driver remained with the vehicle until help could come. Fortunately an Army vehicle soon passed by, and Colonel Terrill managed to get his party back to the Base without further hiking.

Our crews called on Brunswick once again that day, and two of them failed to return. We were credited with the destruction of four enemy planes, plus two probably destroyed.

The following day, at a meeting of all Group Staff Officers and all organization commanders, plans were worked out for the defense of our base. It meant taking additional men from each organization on the field and assigning them to defense work exclusively, thereby further reducing the personnel available for the increased work resulting from intensified mission schedules, more aircraft, and peak strength of combat crew personnel.

S/Sgt. Dominick Clericuzio was appointed Group Sergeant Major on May 13, 1944, but other major personnel changes were unknown at this time. Targets of our crews consisted mainly of oil refineries, rail yards, and airfields, and fortunately crew losses were at a minimum. With so many new combat crews on the field, a great deal of training was the order for them. Each day more and more confidential and secret matter was received from the various higher headquarters. Preparations for D Day were in full swing.

Early in the morning of May 23 a crash alert was sounded. It seemed as if bombs had been dropped near by. Later in the day, upon receipt of secret orders from Division Headquarters, extra precautions were taken to prevent possible sabotage from paratroopers who might have been dropped during the alert in the early morning. With

such frequent "scares" as these, the invasion jitters were really on. The following day Colonel Terrill suddenly ordered a restriction of the Base.

Rumors naturally floated in thick quantities throughout the Base during this period, probably the most distressing of which was the one to the effect that the length of a combat tour had been raised from 30 to 35 missions.

The weather was really summer-like, with hot sunny days. With such fine weather as incentive, the Group Staff posed for a picture on May 28. The following day we witnessed a spectacular collision of two American bombers in mid-air. Only one chute was visible as the flaming pieces of the planes fell to the ground. It was a fortunate thing that none of these collisions ever occurred directly over the base, for it would thus have caused even more damage and loss of life.

On Saturday, June 3, General Hodges came to inspect the Base. The Headquarters had been thoroughly cleaned for his visit. The Commanding General had come for a last minute check up. Truly big things were in the air.

Late in the afternoon of Monday, June 5, Colonel Terrill returned from a meeting at Division Headquarters. Immediately orders of strict restriction were passed out to all units, and the Military Police and Base Defense Section were warned to take all possible security precautions—all this with as little fanfare as possible. By nightfall everyone was keyed up over the momentous events. The Base was thoroughly alert. Work continued at a feverish pitch throughout the night, for the ships and crews had to be ready for an early take off. The big show for which we had all been preparing for long months was now ready to go on. D Day was at last here.

III

June 6, 1944 through December 31, 1944

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The weather was foul for an invasion and equally unsatisfactory for big bombers. But well before dawn our first mission was off the ground. Some persons heard General Eisenhower's address over the radio, but the invasion was no longer a secret to anyone. Everyone was soon caught up in the wave of excitement; there was anticipation of an early return home; but also there was many a prayer said for the success of the invasion.

In spite of the nasty weather, we put up four missions in all, representing 81 sorties. Many of the returning crews claimed they had never seen so many ships as were sprawled out in all directions beneath them. Radio reports were meager in the information they gave out, so that little was known as to progress except that the landings were in Normandy (France) in the vicinity of Le Havre. We ourselves suffered no casualties.

The weather continued bad for several days, restricting aerial activity greatly, but on the 11th we again put up two missions. On June 13 we also dispatched two missions, and the day was particularly significant, since it marked the completion of our 100th mission, all in exactly six months of operation.

The occasion was well celebrated that night in all the clubs, and to say that there was a "bit of shooting" in the wee hours to close the celebration would be putting it mildly. But no one was hurt, and with no mission scheduled for the following day, a bit of celebration proved relaxing for the majority.

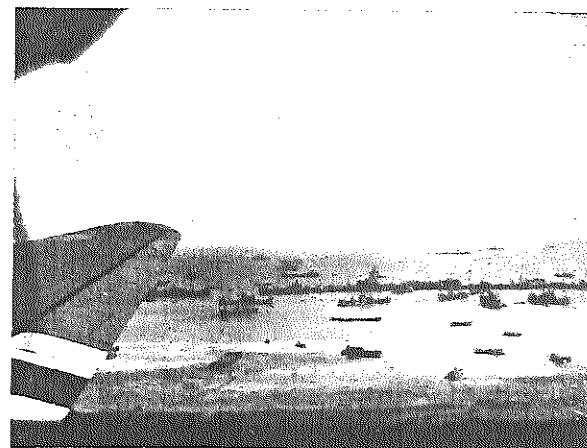
The news on Friday, June 16, 1944, provided us with meaty topics for discussion. Although little detail was given, announcement was made of B-29's bombing Japan. It was comforting to dwell on the thought that increasing aerial bombardment of Japan would be so thorough that there would be no need for our being transferred to the Pacific Theater if and when the war in Europe should end. In addition, the German buzz bombs began to shower on England. No one was particularly anxious to visit London now, but with the restriction making that impossible in any event, for at least once our remoteness from London was appreciated.

With the mission to Pofitz Oil Refinery on June 20, our crews once again returned to deep penetration into Germany. Since D Day, when our planes began to make only short missions to the invasion scene and near-by targets, there was no announced policy for computing the number of missions or the value of a particular mission in completing a tour of operations. This developed into a morale problem on the part of combat crewmen, but it was soon settled on a fair basis by Air Force Headquarters by giving proper recognition to the greater risk involved in missions which required longer flights into more distant and more heavily defended German territory.

The end of June ushered in a period during which we were to see returned to our field many of our crewmen who either crashed or parachuted into German occupied territory on the Continent when their planes were unable to get back safely from a mission. The first of these was Sgt. Ned Daugherty, a very youthful crewman who evaded capture after his ship was shot down in Northern France while aborting from a mission in mid-March.

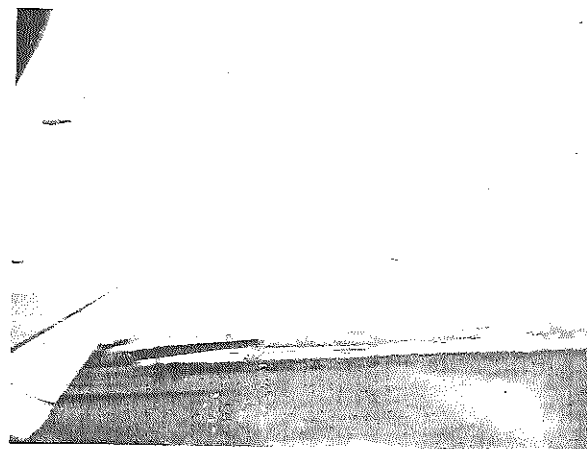
During the month of July, as in June, our Group recorded many excellent bombing missions, and a few weeks later just how outstanding our bombing record had been was fully described in the Division Magazine, TARGET: VICTORY.

On July 11 our target was Munich. It was a high cost mission, for we lost three crews in all. But at least one of them, Lt. Gallup's crew, made its way to safety in Switzerland. Another of the crews was Lt. Fry's crew, one of two crews we received on an exchange basis from the 15th Air Force in Italy. The following day



D DAY

JUNE 6, 1944



we again visited Munich, and this time, in addition to our normal bomb load, ten Propaganda Leaflet Bombs were also dropped on the target.

Thursday, July 20, found us paying our first visit to Gotha since our disastrous mission of February 24. This time we dropped a sizable bomb load and returned without loss. Bomb plots of the raid showed that all three squadrons did an excellent job.

The newspapers on July 21 all featured the story of the attempt on Hitler's life, and naturally we were all disappointed to learn of the plot's failure. Three days later, on the 24th, Colonel Terrill left the Group to go to Division Headquarters as A-3. We were all sorry to see him leave. This transfer was not unexpected, for at least the Group Staff had known for several weeks that the Colonel was soon to leave us. Lt. Colonel William W. Jones, the Deputy Commander, became our new Commanding Officer. He was the logical man for the job, since he was the original Group Operations Officer and had held that position until he became Deputy Commander.

Our mission of July 25 was flown, with other Air Force Groups, in direct support of American Ground Troops in Normandy. Flying at an altitude far below normal level, our American bombers thoroughly saturated a small area of German defensive positions, and after an exceedingly heavy artillery barrage, our Ground Forces broke through to begin their historic drive into Brittany and across France. This action officially began the Northern France Campaign, for which our Group eventually was given participation credit. The intense air attack was not an unmarred success, however, for bombs of some of the participating Air Force Groups accidentally fell among American troops and caused casualties.

For the last day of the month our target was Ludwigshafen, and again we dropped propaganda leaflets. On that day also we acquired our new Deputy Commander, Lt. Col. Feiling.

August, 1944, was another banner month for our Group, for we amassed an enviable total of outstanding bombing missions. On the 5th we bombed much-visited Brunswick, dumping on it a very sizable bomb load, plus propaganda leaflets, with



REMEMBER THE
CIGARETTE SHORTAGE?

good results. The following day our crews did an excellent job on Hamburg. That evening we experienced a bit of excitement on the field. We were warned over the tannoy that a B-17 with no one in it was circling the field at a low altitude. The crew had bailed out of the damaged plane earlier in the day, after setting it on automatic pilot. Since it was a fine, balmy day, and the incident occurred in the late afternoon, we could plainly see the Fort overhead, and watched its progress while the tannoy kept us informed of its movement. The danger of its running out of fuel and crashing was imminent, so that the situation was both interesting and dangerous. However, the plane eventually drifted south, and we were thus out of danger.

In the meantime, American Ground Forces in France were making spectacular gains. For us the belief was growing stronger quickly that the war could not last much longer. On the 10th we transferred our 63 enlisted combat crewmen, which was our first such wholesale shipment of combat personnel who had been held over on the field since D Day. They were happy to be on their way to the States, and their departure was a big help administratively in easing the Table of Organization situation to enable promotions of enlisted men to be made.

A pleasant and welcome bit of entertainment was presented on the field on Saturday, August 12, in the form of boxing bouts. A very professional-looking ring was set up in Hangar No. 1, and in the evening five scrappy three-round bouts were presented, with Billy Conn as the feature attraction.

The following day, August 13, our Group participated in an aerial attack on the Isle of St. Malo. Although the entire 2nd Combat Wing participated, our 43 ships were the strongest individual force. We did such a superior job that Colonel Arnold, the Wing Commander, sent us a congratulatory message by teletype calling it "an outstanding example of daylight precision bombing."

As a result of the announcement of Allied landings in Southern France on August 15, our hopes for a speedy end of the war soared. Almost everyone was positive that now the Germans were doomed, and with the terrific pressure on so many fronts, the end simply could not be far away. Paris fell on August 23 followed by Marseille in the South, and the Russians had reached East Prussia. But the end failed to materialize. We kept on flying missions, doing a fine job on practically every raid. About this time we also welcomed back to the field three crewmen who had evaded capture since they had to bail out of their plane in France on June 27. They were S/Sgt John Goan, Lt. Ralph Hall, and T/Sgt Wayne Brand, and the story of their adventures was most interesting.

September began with a period of heavy rain. The fine weather of August—probably the best since our arrival in England—quickly disappeared. During these first days of the month we did not put up any missions. The Ground Troops on the Continent had moved in to capture the buzz bomb launching sites, so England was given a respite from the constant attacks by flying bombs. The Group Personnel Officer, Frank P. Walthall, and the Group S-4 Officer, James Pallouras, attained their Majority. As far as the political front back at home was concerned, the first week of the month also saw arrive on the field the first of absentee voting ballots for the coming election.

On the 10th we were informed that the Group would go off operations and ferry supplies to France, probably for a two-week period. However, on September 17 we flew a load of gasoline to a French airfield fairly near the front, but that was our only "trucking" mission.

Former crewmen who had escaped from or evaded capture on the Continent after having been shot down while on missions were returning to the base almost daily. Thirty-six in all reported in during the month. Many of them had amazing stories to tell. Some had aided the French or Belgian Underground in acts of sabotage against the Germans, and one had even shot a German soldier who was about to pounce on him in his hiding place.

The choice rumor of the period, attributed to a General who had recently come from the States, was that the Group would return to the States shortly after VE Day, have 30-day leaves at home, and then we would be trained in B-32's for the Pacific Theater. At least it made an excellent topic of discussion of the "bull" variety.

September 27, 1944, began like many other days in England. The morning showed signs of probable rainfall, and we put up a mission. But in a few hours we were to learn that it was not just another day; it was the most tragic day in the history of our Group, and it was probably the most disastrous raid for a single Group in Air Force history.

The assigned target was Kassel, and 37 of our ships set out for the target. It was a completely undercast mission, and after reaching the I.P., the Group turned and presumably headed for the target. Actually they were headed for Gottingen, which was approximately thirty miles northeast of Kassel, and dropped their bombs about half a mile short of Gottingen. They then turned off the target as prescribed. But being out of the bomber stream, they were on their own. About ten minutes of routine flying followed, when suddenly, with very little notice from the gunners—the Germans had made excellent use of cover and apparently had reached the Group's altitude in good time—more than 100 German fighters pounced upon the Group, flying about ten abreast and raining destruction upon our ships practically at once. Our gunners did what they could, and managed to inflict a heavy loss on their attackers. But by then many of our ships were roaring earthward in flames, and it seemed to be raining parachutes. American fighters finally appeared on the scene, too late to save our Group, although they also managed to destroy several Luftwaffe fighters.

The entire battle took less than five minutes, and we lost 25 crews and ships at the scene of the tragedy. In addition two ships crashed-landed in France, two at Manston, England, and a fifth cracked up in the vicinity of our base. The total casualty list showed one killed, 13 injured, and 236 missing in action. Of those missing in action, many were eventually officially listed as killed in action and a high percentage managed to survive the crash or parachuted to safety, finally returning home after their liberation from captivity by advancing Allied ground forces. By the time the Group had departed from England, official change of status of the 236 men indicated 45 officers and 63 enlisted men were Prisoners of War, and 13 in all had been declared dead. The Group never learned officially the fate of the other men.

As for the German losses, our gunners were officially credited with the destruction of 23 fighters, with an additional 5 probably destroyed. Of course this represented only the toll exacted by and credited to the returning and surviving crews. It was known for certain that other losses were also inflicted on the Germans by other crewmen who did not return to our Base to report their hits.

Many of the survivors captured in the vicinity of the area in which most of the Group planes crashed were detailed by the Germans to gather up the bodies of their friends or remove the remains from the burned wreckage. Needless to say those men will never forget the horror of that scene.

Back at Tivenham the magnitude of the disaster which had befallen us was horrifying. The many empty seats in the Mess Halls gave ample evidence that war is hell.

Administratively also the blow was a serious one. The Squadron supply personnel worked long, weary hours to assemble quickly the personal effects of the men. Replacement crews had to be arranged for, since the Group fighting strength had been decimated. At first it was planned to immediately transfer in that same day 28 crews from various Groups in the Division. Frantic steps were taken by Group Headquarters and the four Squadrons to be ready for the men. But by nightfall this plan was abandoned, and the decision was made to divert all new crews coming into the Division to our Group to bring it up to full strength as quickly as possible. While this was a slower process, it proved to be the logical step. In addition, it was a tremendous task

to assemble personnel records, make out various personnel, operational, and intelligence reports, and to do quickly the countless things required by existing regulations in the case of casualties. Such a catastrophe affected the Group in countless ways.

The following day our Group put up a gallant formation of ten ships, whose target was again Kassel. All the ships returned safely after scoring for the Group another excellent bombing record.

The end of the month found our Base in the path of buzz bombs winging their way south toward London. The launchings and flights all occurred at night, and the Divisional area seemed to be right on their road to London. Although on occasion bombs could be heard going off in the distance, our Base was spared the fate of having any crash on or near us. The bombs were plotted in their flight over the Base and surrounding area, so that we were subjected to many alerts during the night which proved disturbing from the fact that the frequent tannoy announcements served to make sound sleeping almost impossible at time.

A disheartening item and one which hardly improved morale was the headline appearing in the newspapers of September 29 to the effect that Churchill said the war may go into 1945.

During the early part of October, we flew many missions, most of which added to the excellence of our bombing record. The buzz bomb warfare was very much stepped up, and it seemed to reach its climax the night of Friday, October 13. That night many bombs flew over the Base at an extremely low altitude, and it was quite easy to see the devilish things soar overhead, shooting out flames as they sped southward at great speed. The buildings trembled, rattled, and shook when the bombs passed overhead. A secret report issued a short time afterward revealed that 280 flying bombs were plotted over the Division area during the month of October.

On Wednesday, October 18, many Base Sections were inspected by the Division Inspector General Section. That same day brought tragedy to our Group once again. Three war-weary aircraft had been ferried to Greencastle, Ireland, and a fourth ship went along to bring their crews back to the Base. While flying in the vicinity of Liverpool on the return flight, the ship suddenly exploded and crashed in open country near Birkenhead. All 24 passengers were killed instantly, and the wreckage was scattered for a great distance throughout the countryside.

October 21 marked the day when the Group's first internees from Sweden returned to the Base after having been interned there since early in April. They had been flown out in American transport planes.

Our field could also boast of a champion football team, and on October 25, our team gave further proof of its athletic prowess. The field behind the gymnasium had been rented from its British owner, and after a bit of hard work by the Special Services Section, it turned out to be a fine football field. The game that day was played against Old Buckingham, another Wing Group which was based near by. Our team won by an impressive score of 21-6, and the game was a memorable one because hot dogs were served during the game. It was distinctly a touch of home.

On October 29, Lt. Col. Feiling was transferred from the Group. The day was also marked by the fact that a portion of another crew returned from internment in Sweden. The following day our Group went off Operations for ten days while the runways were being repaired.

November 4 was the first anniversary of the arrival at Tivenham of a great part of the Group, but the day passed without any particular celebration. But two days later our Base featured a novel kind of celebration. For want of a better name it was called "Home Coming Day." The day featured a football game between the Wendling team and our champs. Preceding the game there was a parade of floats around the base. Each organization and some sections entered a float in the parade, and a prize was awarded the best float by a group of judges. Then our team proceeded to trim the Wendling team,

12-0, thereby becoming the Division Champions. It was an ideal day for a football game, and practically every one on the field was at the game, with the exception of a skeleton crew at most section offices. The occasion could best be summed up thus: a good time was had by all.

Election Day followed, but since most of those eligible and wishing to vote had already done so by absentee ballot, few had to use the Soldier ballot provided on the field. It wasn't until early morning of the 8th that radio broadcasts informed us President Roosevelt had won his 4th term.

The mission of November 9 had for its target Metz, where our Group joined a powerful force of American bombers in an effort to smash tactical targets to aid the advance of our ground forces in the area. Our own bombing results that day were not up to usual standards. Fortunately we suffered no casualties. The following day on our mission to Hanau we did not fare so well, losing one crew and ship over the target while a second crew was injured in a crash landing upon return to England.

On Armistice Day one of the Group's gunners who had been Missing in Action in April returned to the field and told his most amazing story. After landing safely when his ship was shot down, he aided the Underground in Belgium. While engaged in sabotage work, he was captured by the Germans, together with another American and six Belgian men. Since they were in civilian clothes, they were all condemned to death as spies. Their common lot was death by a firing squad. They were lined up by a ditch, and German soldiers sprayed them twice with machine gun fire. Although he was hit a total of seven times, he somehow managed to survive. The Belgians hospitalized him upon finding him alive, and he was eventually rescued by the British on September 6 when they captured the town. Once removed to Britain, he recovered rapidly and returned to the Base to relate his experience.

Bad weather prevented our participation in any missions for several days, but on November 21 our crews set out for Hamburg. Flak barrages around the target were intense, and we suffered the loss of one crew. During mission assembly in the morning two bombers from the 389th Group collided in the vicinity of the Base, and once again we witnessed the awful spectacle of death. The ships crashed into the ground with a terrific noise, and within five minutes the bombs went off with an even louder explosion.

The mission to Misburg on November 26 was an unusually rough one. The Germans put up a heavy fighter force to defend the oil refineries which were the target, and our Group suffered the loss of five ships, with 45 crewmen missing in action. In addition, a sixth ship crashed upon return to the Base, killing the pilot and injuring another crewman. Our gunners were credited with two German fighters destroyed and two probably destroyed.

On the 29th we were informed by Division Headquarters that our Base was to be visited by a party of 17 Congressmen and high-ranking Army Officers. The Congressmen were members of the Congressional Military Affairs Committee, and among them was Clare Booth Luce. Naturally preparations were made quickly to make everything ready for their visit, but that night a teletype message was received informing us that the visit was cancelled. No one was particularly sorry.

During the first ten days of December we managed to fly only three missions, and for a while it looked as if we were not going to be able to complete our 200th mission before the anniversary of our commencing operations. However, with the mission to Bingen on the 10th, we finally completed our 200th mission, and in addition we flew two more by December 13, which was our anniversary date.

The long-awaited 200th Mission Party was held on Saturday, December 16. It was a party on a really large scale, and a boisterous time was had by the majority. Since no mission was scheduled for the Group for the next day, the party enabled those who cared to do so to really let their hair down. It was a gala occasion, and many made the most of it.

A few days later the famous Battle of the Bulge began, and the news from that front with the German success in their offensive had a sobering effect on us all. Opinions and hopes of a few months before were quickly and sharply revised, and with our entry into a period of heavy fogs thereby restricting aerial activity, the outlook was indeed dark.

In the midst of these distressing days, Christmas seemed to sneak up on us very suddenly. But in spite of everything, the situation was much improved over our previous Christmas. The Catholic Chaplain arranged a Midnight Mass for the men, and he worked wonders with the Gymnasium Chapel. It was beautifully decorated, complete in every respect, even down to a hastily organized choir which sang the first High Mass on the Base.

The big meal for Christmas again included turkey, and it was a fine meal indeed. In addition, a heavy frost had settled on all the trees and bushes, and in spite of a bright sun, it persisted for several days, transforming the Base into a white fairyland. The only thing to spoil the day was our having to dispatch a mission, which resulted in the loss of a crew. However, our ground forces in the Bulge needed help badly, and we could not begrudge them this Christmas gift of aerial aid.

The end of the year was now at hand, and as if to close the records appropriately, we dispatched 31 ships to Koblenz on the 31st. But the year ended sadly with the loss of still another crew. Forbidden pistol shots and flares ushered in the New Year, and it was the universal hope that 1945 would be the Year of Victory.

GENERAL ORDERS)
NO. 42)

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D.C., 24 May 1945

* * * * *

BATTLE HONORS—Citation of units Section IX

6. As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders 129, Headquarters 2d Air Division, 11 April 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, WD Circular 333, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

The 445th Bombardment Group (H), 2d Air Division, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy. On 24 February 1944 this group participated, with other heavy bombardment groups of the 2d Bombardment Division, in an attack on the Gothaer Waggonfabrik, A.G. located at Gotha, Germany. On this occasion the attacking bombers met and overcame the fiercest and most determined resistance the enemy was able to muster in defense of this target, so vital to his ability to wage war. Unprotected by friendly fighter cover the 445th Bombardment Group (H) was under almost continuous attack from enemy aircraft for a period of 2 hours and 20 minutes. Although antiaircraft fire was hurled at the formation along the route to and from the target as well as at the target itself, the most deadly opposition was given by enemy aircraft. For 1 hour and 20 minutes before "bombs away" savage attacks were made by single and twin-engine enemy fighters in a vain attempt to keep the bombers from reaching their target. On the actual bombing run, that critical period of each bombardment mission, fierce and relentless attacks were unable to keep the bombers from accomplishing their task. For another hour after bombing, the group continued to be the object of ferocious fighter attacks. Of this group's 25 aircraft which penetrated enemy territory, 13 were lost to these fierce fighter attacks, which number is approximately twice the loss suffered by any of the other groups participating in this mission. In addition, 9 of the surviving 12 aircraft returned from the mission with battle damage. With heroic determination the 445th Bombardment Group (H) flew its assigned course, destroying 21 enemy attackers, probably destroying 2 more, and damaging 7 during the long running battle. The target was located and bombed with extreme accuracy and devastating results. This target, the most important source of ME. 110's, was so well hit that the enemy air force suffered a most telling blow. The courage, zeal, and perseverance shown by the crew members of the 445th Bombardment Group (H), 2d Air Division, on this occasion were in accordance with the highest traditions of the military service of the United States and reflect great credit on themselves and the group, and the Army Air Forces.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO
Major General
The Adjutant General

MEDALS PRESENTED TO GROUP MEMBERS

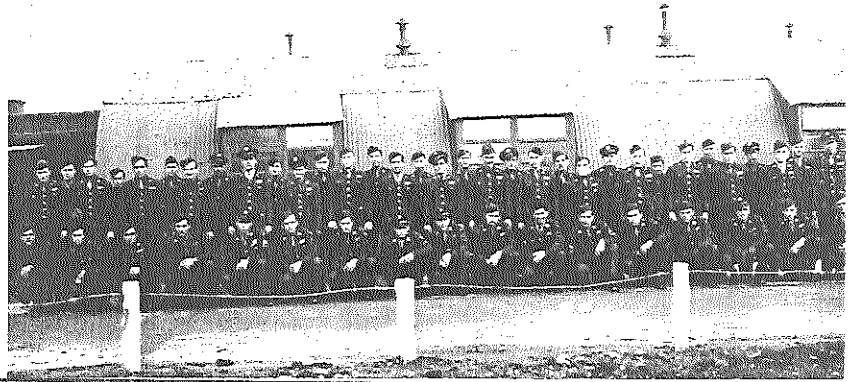
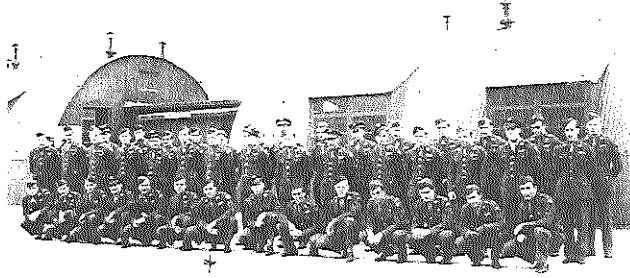
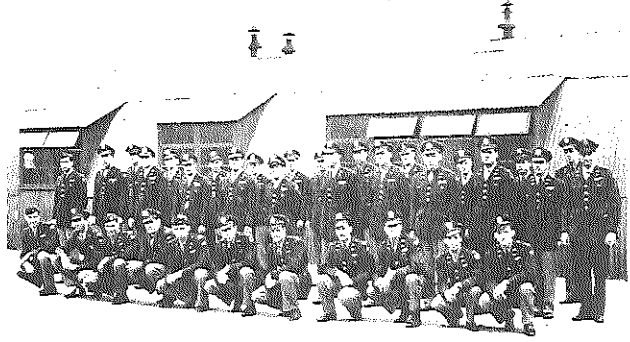
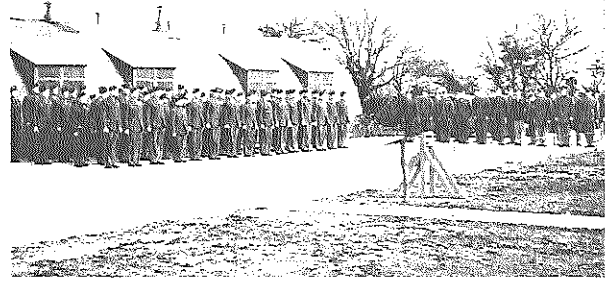
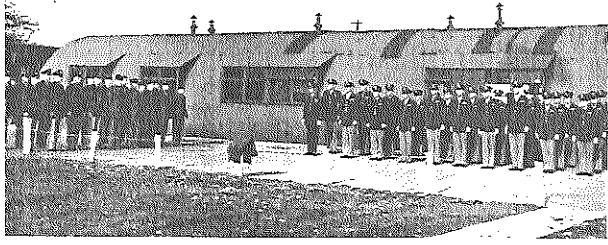
Distinguished Service Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Legion of Merit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Silver Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Bronze Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Distinguished Flying Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	1041
Oak Leaf Cluster to Distinguished Flying Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Soldier's Medal	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Air Medal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2938
Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal	-	-	-	-	-	-	6409
Purple Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	114*
Oak Leaf Cluster to Purple Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Croix de Guerre (French)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

* This does not include medals presented to next of kin of Group personnel who were killed in action.

BATTLE HONORS

The following are the battles and campaigns for which the 445th Bomb Group was given official battle participation credit as outlined in War Department General Orders:

1. AIR OFFENSIVE, EUROPE
 - a. Combat zone—European Theater of Operations exclusive of the land areas of the United Kingdom and Iceland.
 - b. Time limitation—4 July 1942 to 5 June 1944
2. NORMANDY
 - a. Time limitation—6 June 1944 to 24 July 1944
3. NORTHERN FRANCE
 - a. European Theater of Operations exclusive of the land areas of the United Kingdom and Iceland.
 - b. Time limitation—25 July 1944 to 14 September 1944
4. RHINELAND
 - a. Combat zone—Those portions of France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and Germany east of the line: Franco-Belgian frontier to 4° east longitude, thence south along that meridian to 47° latitude, thence east along that parallel to 5° east longitude, thence south along that meridian to the Mediterranean coast.
 - b. Time limitation—15 September 1944 to 21 March 1945
5. ARDENNES
 - a. Combat zone—The area forward of the line: Euskirchen-Eupen (inclusive)—Liege (exclusive), east bank of Meuse River to its intersection with the Franco-Belgian Border, thence south and east along this border and the southern border of Luxembourg.
 - b. Time limitation—15 September 1944 to 21 March 1945
6. CENTRAL EUROPE
 - a. Combat zone—The areas occupied by troops assigned to the European Theater of Operations, United States Army, which lie beyond a line 10 miles west of the Rhine River between Switzerland and the Waal River until 28 March 1945 (inclusive), and thereafter beyond the east bank of the Rhine.
 - b. Time limitation—22 March 1945 to 11 May 1945



EXCERPT from "History of the 445. Bombardment Group (H),
2nd Combat Wing, 2nd Air Division of the 8th Air Force (unofficial)
Thompson, George, "Morale, Coats, and the 445th Bombardment Group" by Robert J. Binger

VI - Group Character

No history of the 445th Bomb Group would be complete without at least a brief recording of the many admirable character traits possessed by the Group. Probably one of the most outstanding traits was the generosity of the men. Much has been made of the spendthrift airman on a 48-hour spree in London. Although more than one person in the Group spent more money at times than now seems necessary or sensible, our Group can point to countless ways in which it did inestimable good with its money, generally sympathetic nature, and goodheartedness.

On two occasions the men voluntarily contributed to the English National Institute for the Blind. Each organization on pay day placed at the pay table a canister provided by the Institute for the occasion. The enlisted men then dropped in their contributions as they passed by, while the officers made their donations as they were paid in the Finance Office. In addition, similar donations were made on British Poppy Day, which was observed on Armistice Day. On such occasions the average total collection amounted to over \$300, which was always acknowledged with a letter of thanks to the Station Commander.

At the Masses on Christmas Day, 1943, the Catholic men alone contributed \$300 which was turned over to the Bishop of the Diocese for British orphans. The men on another occasion at the appeal of the Catholic Chaplain donated almost \$800, which was used to furnish and decorate the Catholic Chapel.

Just prior to the Group's departure from England for home, the surplus funds of the Officers' Club were donated to the Army Air Forces Aid Society in Washington. This donation, amounting to exactly \$1911.74, was officially acknowledged by the AAF Aid Society on June 14, 1945.

While the people back in the States were buying War Bonds and passing this information on to us overseas, we showed them that we could do likewise, besides being in the Service. During the 8th Air Force War Bond Drive, our Base purchased the amazing total of \$101,000 worth, although our Station Quota was \$80,000. This represented only new purchases and did not include what the men were buying regularly on allotments made before the Drive began. The duration of the Drive was slightly over a month.

As its share of the 2nd Air Division Memorial Fund Drive, the Base contributed approximately \$6500. In this Drive also we exceeded our assigned quota. This Memorial to honor all men of the Division who had been killed in action was to be erected in Norwich after the war. It was to be a Library, paid for in part by the people of Norwich. In the Library Entrance Hall were to be hung plaques in honor of all units serving in the Division, and American literature was to be provided by the Fund.

In many other ways, also, the Group personnel gave convincing evidence that they had hearts of gold. In both 1943 and 1944, Christmas parties were given for young British school children in the district surrounding the Base. For many, if not most, of the children these parties provided several new experiences, such as the first oranges of their lives, their first taste of ice cream, their first ride in a truck and certainly in an Army vehicle, and their first experience with the American Santa Claus, which was a slightly different version from their own. After the 1944 Party, the school children all wrote letters to the Base Commander, and their individual expressions of thanks were rich in humor and pathos.

Whenever appeals for blood donors were made on the Base, which was especially true when casualties on the Continent were heaviest, there was always a generous response.

Religion played an important part in the lives of our men overseas, and we were grateful for the excellent religious care provided by our Chaplains. There were separate Protestant and Catholic Chapels on the Field, and transportation was always provided to enable the men of Jewish faith to attend their religious services, which were usually held in Norwich. Attendance at religious services was good, and every opportunity was provided the men to enable them to practice their religion.

In many other ways at various times the 445th amply demonstrated its courage, determination, loyalty, citizenship, devotion to duty, and other traits of character which made it one of the outstanding Groups of the Air Force. Many of the pertinent exploits of our men who were shot down over the European Continent while on combat missions must remain untold because most of the men did not get back to us after they were finally liberated. It is known that many of our men suffered great hardship during long months of confinement in German Prisoner of War Camps.

Of course we never claimed to be perfect. Just as every other organization, we had our shortcomings. On the whole, however, the blame for occasional blots on the Group record must really be placed on various individuals and their negligence, lack of judgment, or improper regard for responsibility. In all fairness, the real 445th Bomb Group was the Group which bombed Gotha, shared its weekly candy ration to provide a bit of pleasure for small British school children, donated blood for the wounded of the Ground Forces, and in many other ways demonstrated that it was fully worthy of a high place in Army Air Forces history.

GROUP BOMBING — MISSION RECORD

Year	No. of Missions	Bomb IB	Tonnage GP	Dropped Other	Total	No. of Sorties	No. of Our Planes Lost	Enemy Planes Destroyed
1943	7	67	337		404	156	5	4
1944	203	1614	9426	516	11,556	4327	118	74
1945	70	490	3812		4,302	1840	15	2
Total	280	2171	13,575	516	16,262	6323	138	80

GROUP CASUALTY RECORD

Year	No. of Missions	No. of Our Planes Lost	ENEMY AIRCRAFT					
			C A S Killed	U A L T I Injured*	E S MIA**	Probably Destroyed	Damaged	
1943	7	5	7	4	44	4	2	4
1944	203	118	31	84	936	74	26	21
1945	70	15	4	24	152	2	7	6
Total	280	138	42	112	1132	80	35	31

* Most of these persons were eventually restored to active duty.

** Many of these became prisoners of war, and some were eventually found to have been killed in action.

FIFTEEN MOST HEAVILY BOMBED TARGETS

Target	No. of Missions	Approx. Tonnage Dropped
1. Brunswick, Germany - - - -	10	771
2. Siracourt, France - - - -	9	571
3. Magdeburg, Germany - - - -	7	459
4. Koblenz, Germany - - - -	6	443
5. Saarbrücken, Germany - - - -	5	366
6. Bonnières, France - - - -	6	336
7. Münster, Germany - - - -	5	297
8. Hamburg, Germany - - - -	3	268
9. Hamm, Germany - - - -	5	254
10. Ulm, Germany - - - -	2	227
11. Berlin, Germany - - - -	5	222
12. Bremen, Germany - - - -	3	213
13. Kassel, Germany - - - -	3	205
14. Kiel, Germany - - - -	4	201
15. Gotha, Germany - - - -	3	135

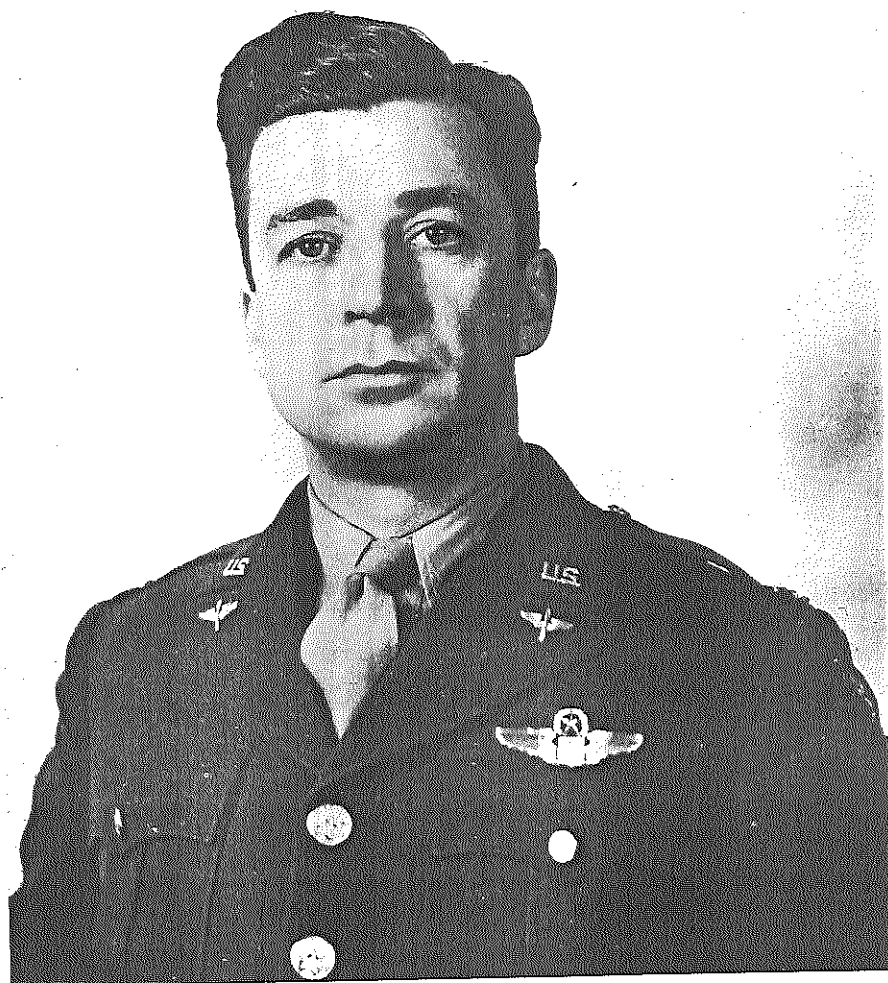
NOTE: The Mission Record and all statistics contained in this Section of the History were based on the Mission Record as recorded by the Group Operations Section of the Group.

MISSION RECORD

No.	Date	Target	No. A/C Taking off	No. A/C Attacking Target	Type of Bombs Used	Results of Bombing	No. Our A/C Lost
1	Dec. 13, 1943	Kiel, Germany	15	12	500 GP	Unob.	0
2	Dec. 16, 1943	Bremen, Germany	24	24	100 IB-500 GP	Unob.	0
3	Dec. 20, 1943	Bremen, Germany	26	21	500 GP-500 IB	Unob.	1
4	Dec. 22, 1943	Osnabrück, Germany	28	24	500 GP	Unob.	2
5	Dec. 25, 1943	Bonnieres, France	35	35	500 GP	Fair	0
6	Dec. 30, 1943	Mannheim, Germany	26	19	100 IB	Unob.	1
7	Dec. 31, 1943	St. Jean D'Angely, Fr.	25	21	500 GP	Excellent	1
8	Jan. 4, 1944	Kiel, Germany	27	16	500 IB-500 GP	Unob.	1
9	Jan. 5, 1944	Kiel, Germany	23	17	500 M-1	Unob.	1
10	Jan. 7, 1944	Mannheim, Germany	18	16	500 M-1	Unob.	1
11	Jan. 11, 1944	Brunswick, Germany	25	21	500 IB	Unob.	0
12	Jan. 14, 1944	Bonnieres, France	24	24	500 GP	Poor	0
13	Jan. 21, 1944	Bonnieres, France	29	29	500 GP	Fair	0
14	Jan. 29, 1944	Frankfurt, Germany	28	26	100 IB	Unob.	0
15	Jan. 30, 1944	Brunswick, Germany	24	20	500 GP	Unob.	0
16	Feb. 2, 1944	Siracourt, France	28	25	500 GP	Unob.	1
17	Feb. 3, 1944	Russelsheim, Germany	15	15	100 IB	Unob.	0
18	Feb. 5, 1944	Tours, France	22	20	500 GP	Fair	0
19	Feb. 6, 1944	Siracourt, France	15	0	500 GP	Fair	0
20	Feb. 8, 1944	Watten, France	22	17	2000 GP	Fair	0
21	Feb. 10, 1944	Gilzerijen, Holland	12	10	500 GP	Unob.	0
22	Feb. 11, 1944	Bonnieres, France	25	1	500 GP	Good	0
23	Feb. 13, 1944	Bonnieres, France	22	21	500 GP	Good	0
24	Feb. 15, 1944	Siracourt, France	25	25	500 GP	Good	0
25	Feb. 20, 1944	Brunswick, Germany	55	33	500 GP	Unob.	3
26	Feb. 21, 1944	Diepholz, Germany	28	26	500 GP	Unob.	0
27	Feb. 22, 1944	Gotha, Germany	27	2	120 M-1	Good	0
28	Feb. 24, 1944	Gotha, Germany	25	25	500 GP	Excellent	13
29	Feb. 25, 1944	Nürnberg, Germany	17	12	100 M-1	Unob.	0
30	Feb. 29, 1944	Lottingham, Germany	23	11	500 GP	Unob.	0
31	Mar. 3, 1944	Oriental, Germany	25	0	500 GP	Unob.	0
32	Mar. 5, 1944	Cognac A/F, France	25	17	100 IB-500 GP	Unob.	2
33	Mar. 6, 1944	Berlin, Germany } Gelle, Germany (T/O)}	20 } 6 }	9 } 6 }	500 GP	Fair	0
34	Mar. 8, 1944	Erkner, Germany	25	16	100 IB-100 GP	Unob.	1
35	Mar. 9, 1944	Hannover, Germany	20	16	500 GP	Unob.	0
36	Mar. 15, 1944	Bonnieres, France	26	0	500 GP	Unob.	0
37	Mar. 15, 1944	Brunswick, Germany	26	22	100 IB-100 GP	Unob.	1
38	Mar. 16, 1944	Friedrichshafen, Ger.	22	11	1000 GP	Unob.	2
39	Mar. 18, 1944	Friedrichshafen, Ger.	26	22	500 GP-100 IB	Poor	0
40	Mar. 20, 1944	Frankfurt, Germany	23	0	100 IB	Unob.	1
41	Mar. 22, 1944	Berlin, Germany	23	20	100 IB-500 GP	Unob.	1
42	Mar. 25, 1944	Münster, Germany	24	0	100 IB-500 GP	Unob.	0
43	Mar. 24, 1944	St. Dizier, France	14	13	100 IB	Good	0
44	Mar. 26, 1944	Siracourt, France	26	26	500 GP	Fair	0
45	Mar. 27, 1944	Pau A/F, France	24	24	500 GP	Excellent	4
46	Apr. 1, 1944	Ludwigshafen, Germany	26	22	100 IB-100 GP	Poor	2
47	Apr. 8, 1944	Brunswick, Germany	34	33	500 GP	Excellent	1
48	Apr. 9, 1944	Tutov, Germany	29	15	500 GP	Poor	0

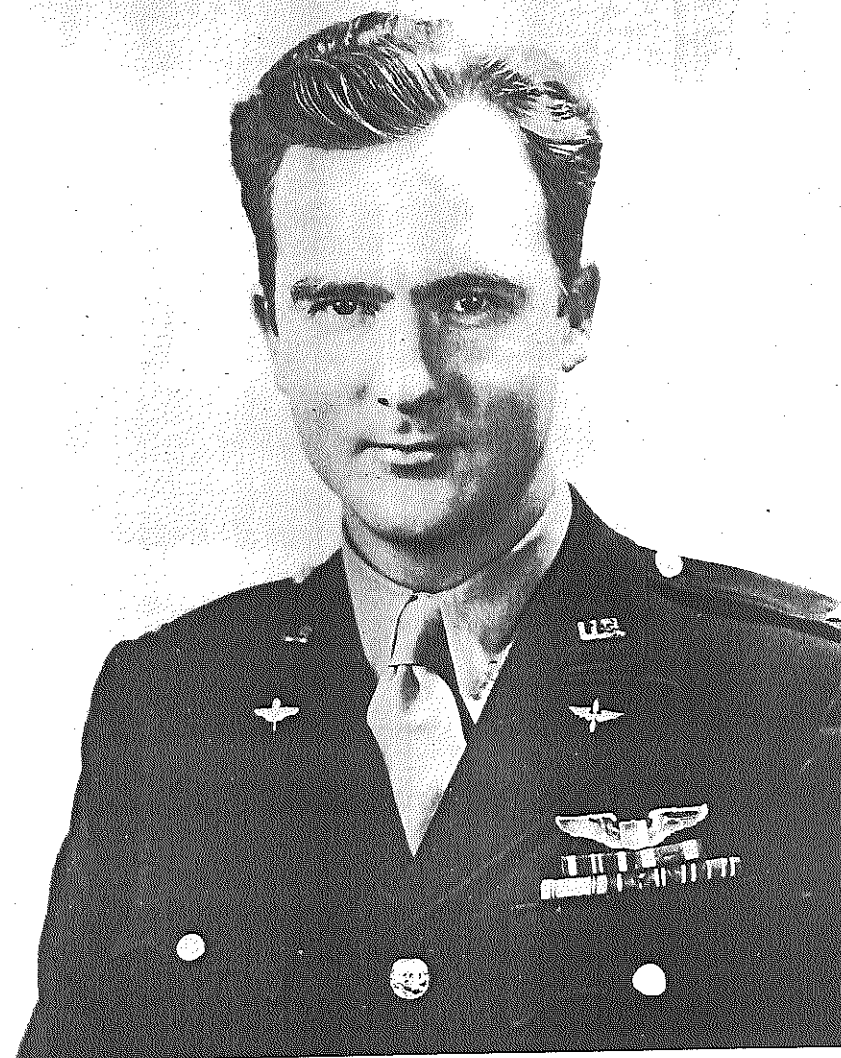
No.	Date	Target	No. A/C Taking off	No. A/C Attacking Target	Type of Bombs Used	Results of Bombing	No. Our A/C Lost
49	Apr. 10, 1944	Tours, France	26	12	100 IB	Poor	0
50	Apr. 11, 1944	Oschersleben, Germany	26	24	1000 GP	Excellent	2
51	Apr. 12, 1944	Zwickau, Germany	26	0	100 IB		5
52	Apr. 13, 1944	Lauffen, Germany	18	15	100 IB	Unob.	2
53	Apr. 18, 1944	Rathensu, Germany	26	22	100 IB	Good	0
54	Apr. 19, 1944	Paderborn, Germany	26	14	500 GP	Excellent	0
		Buren, Germany		12			
55	Apr. 20, 1944	Wisernes, France	26	26	1000 GP	Fair	3
56	Apr. 22, 1944	Koblenz, Germany	24	24	500 IB-100 GP	Fair	2
57	Apr. 24, 1944	Augsburg, Germany	24	21	100 IB	Excellent	1
58	Apr. 25, 1944	Landau, Germany	25	16	500 GP	Excellent	0
59	Apr. 26, 1944	Gutersloh, Germany	24	22	500 GP	Unob.	0
60	Apr. 27, 1944	Minoydeques, France	18	18	1000 GP	Poor	0
61	Apr. 27, 1944	Chalons M/Y, France	26	24	500 GP	Good	0
62	Apr. 29, 1944	Berlin, Germany	14	10	1000 IB-1000 GP	Good	0
63	Apr. 30, 1944	Siracourt, France	18	16	1000 GP	Excellent	0
64	May 1, 1944	Watten, France	21	19	1000 GP	Unob.	0
65	May 1, 1944	Brussels, Belgium	12	12	1000 GP	Excellent	0
66	May 2, 1944	Siracourt, France	16	15	1000 GP	Unob.	0
67	May 7, 1944	Siracourt, France	29	27	100 IB-500 GP	Unob.	0
68	May 8, 1944	Brunswick, Germany	29	26	1000 GP	Unob.	2
69	May 9, 1944	Flornennes, Belgium	28	26	100 M-30	Excellent	0
70	May 11, 1944	Belfort, France	27	12	500 GP	Good	0
71	May 12, 1944	Zeitz, Germany	26	20	250 GP	Excellent	0
72	May 13, 1944	Tutow, Germany	15	13	100 IB	Unob.	0
73	May 15, 1944	Siracourt, France	22	21	1000 GP	Unob.	0
74	May 19, 1944	Brunswick, Germany	32	23	500 IB-1000 GP	Fair	0
75	May 20, 1944	Rheims, France	15	13	1000 GP	Good	0
76	May 22, 1944	Siracourt, France	22	21	500 GP-1000 GP	Unob.	0
77	May 24, 1944	Orleans/Brice, France	29	29	500 GP	Excellent	0
78	May 24, 1944	Orly A/F, France	37	36	500 GP	Good	0
79	May 25, 1944	Troyes, France	26	13	250 GP	Good	0
80	May 27, 1944	Saarbrücken, Germany	28	26	500 GP	Excellent	0
81	May 27, 1944	Fecamp, France	4	4	500 GP	Poor	0
82	May 28, 1944	Leuna, Germany	28	25	500 GP	Fair	1
83	May 29, 1944	Politz, Germany	26	12	500 GP	Unob.	1
84	May 30, 1944	Reindsburg, Germany	36	14	500 GP-100 IB	Excellent	1
		Oldenburg, Germany		34			
85	May 31, 1944	Lumes	27	0	2000 GP		1
86	June 2, 1944	Boulogne, France	24	23	2000 GP	Unob.	0
87	June 3, 1944	Berk-sur-Mer, France	11	11	500 GP	Poor	0
88	June 4, 1944	Romorantin, France	24	23	120 M-1	Good	0
89	June 6, 1944	Hamel-au-Petre, France	36	28	500 GP-100 IB	Unob.	0
90	June 6, 1944	St. Lo, France	12	0	500 GP		0
91	June 6, 1944	Caen, France	11	11	500 GP	Unob.	0
92	June 6, 1944	St. Lo, France	22	21	500 GP	Excellent	0
93	June 7, 1944	Argentan, France	23	22	300 GP-250 GP	Unob.	0
94	June 8, 1944	Rennes, France	35	17	1000 GP-2300 GP	Poor	2
95	June 10, 1944	Dreux, France	23	15	250 GP	Excellent	1
96	June 11, 1944	Loire River Br., France	23	0	2000 GP-1000 GP		0

No.	Date	Target	No. A/C Taking off	No. A/C Attacking Target	Type of Bombs Used	Results of Bombing	No. Our A/C Lost
97	June 11, 1944	Cornelles En Vix, Fr.	11	11	250 GP	Poor	0
98	June 12, 1944	Conches, France	12	12	2000 GP-250 GP	Excellent	0
99	June 13, 1944	Rennes, France	22	18	1000 GP-2000 GP	Fair	1
100	June 13, 1944	Guer & Montfort, Fr.	33	21	500 GP	Unob.	0
101	June 15, 1944	Cinq Mar, France	36	34	500 GP	Excellent	0
102	June 17, 1944	Bretigny, France	22	15	500 GP	Unob.	0
103	June 18, 1944	Stade A/F, Germany	48	45	500 GP-100 IB	Unob.	0
104	June 19, 1944	Vignacourt, France	11	11	100 M-1	Unob.	0
105	June 19, 1944	Vignacourt, France	11	11	100 GP	Unob.	0
106	June 20, 1944	St. Martin, France	11	11	500 GP	Poor	1
107	June 20, 1944	Politz Oil Refinery, Ger.	24	22	500 GP		1
108	June 21, 1944	Berlin, Germany	45	34	500 GP-500 IB	Unob.	2
109	June 23, 1944	Sautrecourt, France	24	22	100 GP-100 M-1	Excellent	0
110	June 24, 1944	Bretigny, France	24	0	100 GP		0
111	June 24, 1944	Mazingarbe, France	12	0	100 GP		0
112	June 25, 1944	Mazingarbe, France	24	18	100 GP	Good	0
113	June 25, 1944	Buc A/F, France	12	11	500 GP		0
114	June 27, 1944	Creil M/Y, France	11	9	500 GP		1
115	June 28, 1944	Saarbrücken, Germany	34	30	250 GP		0
116	June 29, 1944	Kothen, Germany	34	27	500 GP	Excellent	0
117	July 2, 1944	Sautrecourt, France	22	13	500 GP	Unob.	0
118	July 5, 1944	Mery Sur Oise, France	22	18	1000 GP	Unob.	0
119	July 6, 1944	Tact. Tar. 14 (Mont Louis Feam, Vigna- court Hasi-Maisnel)	36	30	500 GP	Excellent	0
120	July 7, 1944	Luckendorf, Germany	36	30	100 GP	Excellent	0
121	July 8, 1944	St. Quentin, France	24	0	1000 GP		0
122	July 11, 1944	Munich A/F, Germany	34	30	500 GP-100 GP	Unob.	3
123	July 12, 1944	Munich, Germany	46	43	500 GP-500 E-4 Prop. Bombs	Unob.	0
124	July 13, 1944	Saarbrücken, Germany	24	20	500 IB	Unob.	0
125	July 16, 1944	Saarbrücken, Germany	34	34	350 T-1-500 GP	Unob.	0
126	July 17, 1944	Nanteuil-sur-Marne, Fr.	36	30	1000 GP	Excellent	0
127	July 18, 1944	Area Bombing	43	43	100 GP	Poor	0
128	July 19, 1944	Leipheim A/F, Germany	44	37	500 M-1-500 GP	Excellent	0
129	July 20, 1944	Gotha, Germany	36	29	500 GP-100 M-1	Excellent	0
130	July 21, 1944	Rheims A/F	36	35	100 IB-500 GP	Unob.	0
131	July 23, 1944	Laon-Couvron, France	34	30	100 GP	Unob.	0
132	July 24, 1944	St. Lorca	47	0	250 GP		0
133	July 25, 1944	Tact. Tar. 19	47	0	500 IB-250 GP	Excellent	0
134	July 28, 1944	Paris Fuel Dump, Fr.	48	31	250 GP-500 IB	Unob.	0
135	July 29, 1944	Bremen, Germany	34	31	250 GP-500 IB	Unob.	0
136	July 31, 1944	Ludwigshafen, Germany	36	31	500 GP-500 IB Prop. Bombs	Unob.	0
137	Aug. 1, 1944	Nanteuil, France	36	35	1000 GP	Poor-Good	0
138	Aug. 2, 1944	Sens, Fr., Fuel Dump	27	25	250 GP	Excellent	0
139	Aug. 3, 1944	Estampes A/F, Orly, Melun M/Y, France	36	34	250 GP-500 GP	Fair	0
140	Aug. 4, 1944	Scherine	36	29	100 IB-500 GP	Good	0
141	Aug. 4, 1944	Lens M/Y, France	6	6	100 IB-500 GP	Good	0



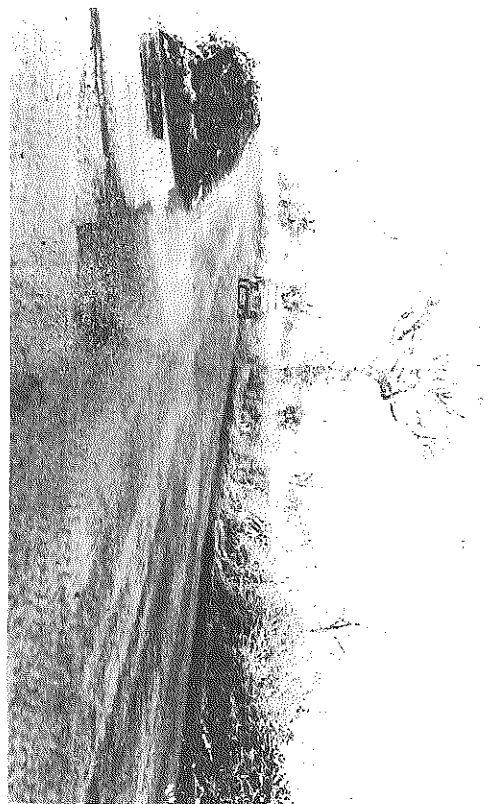
COLONEL ROBERT H. TERRILL

GROUP COMMANDER FROM ACTIVATION TO JULY 24, 1944

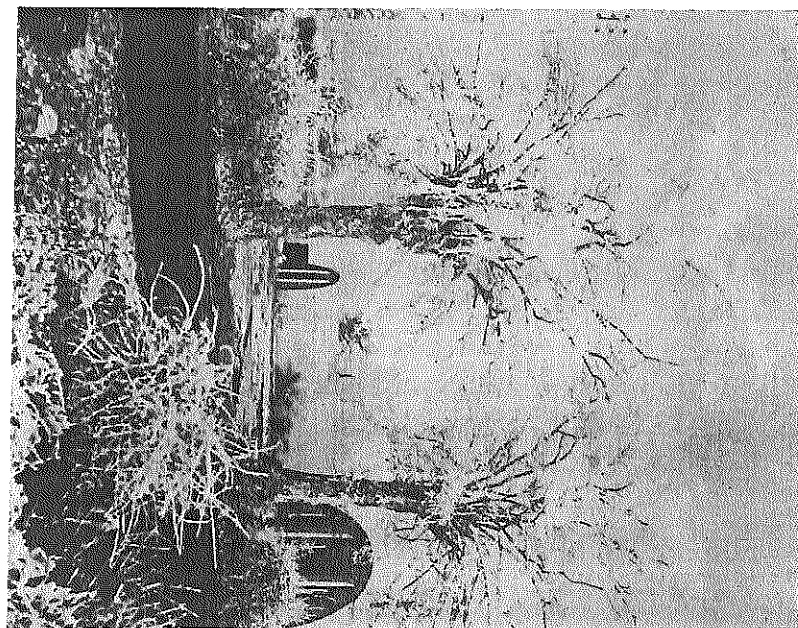
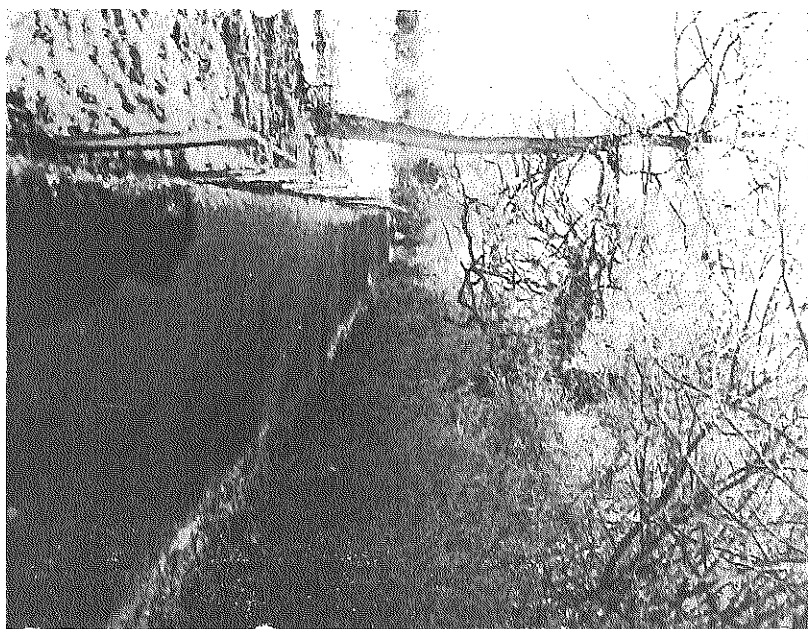


COLONEL WILLIAM W. JONES

GROUP COMMANDER FROM JULY 24, 1944 TO INACTIVATION

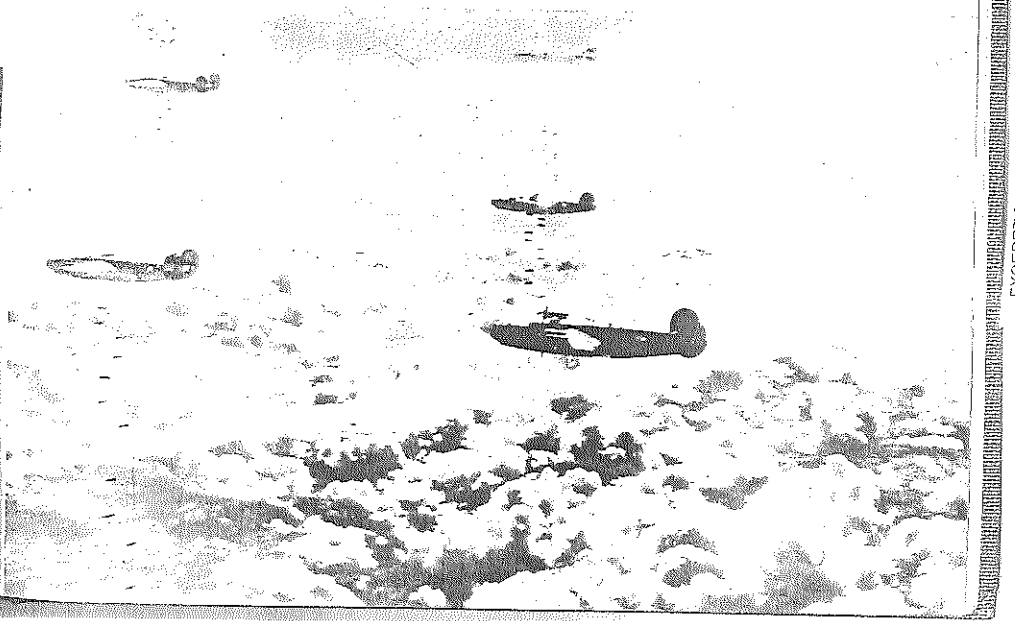
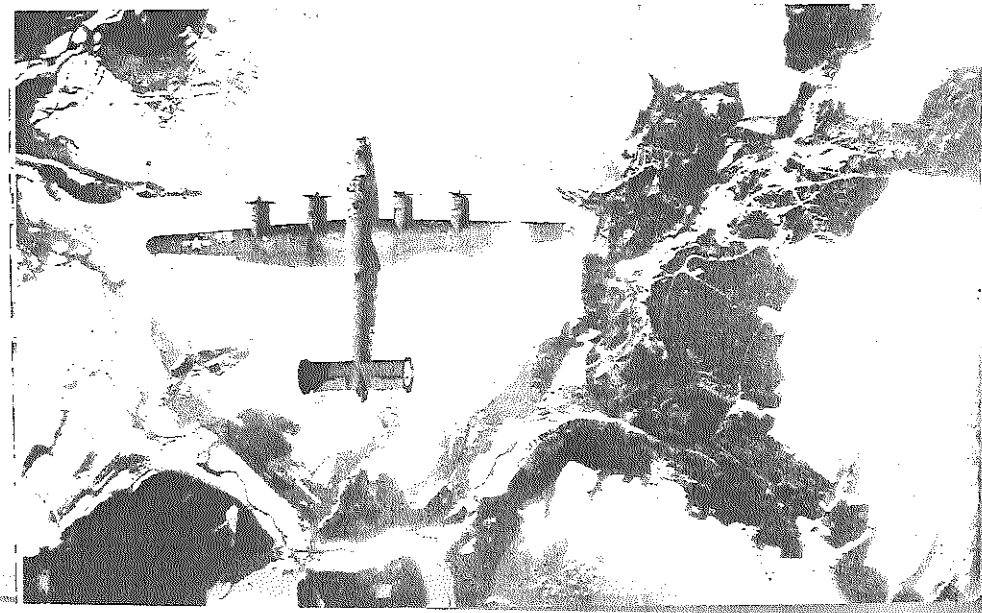
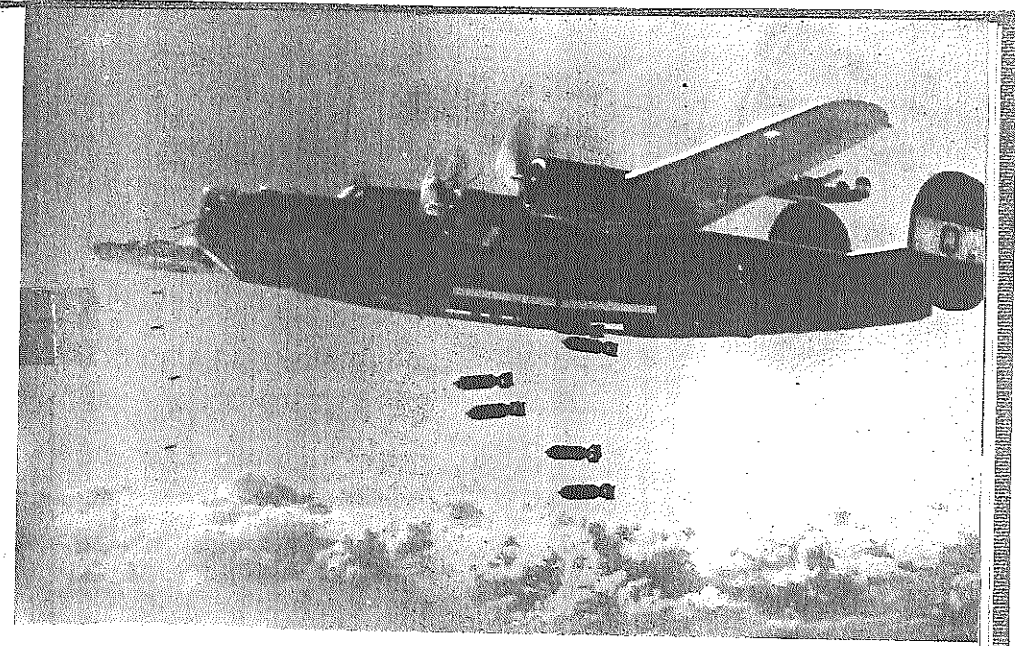
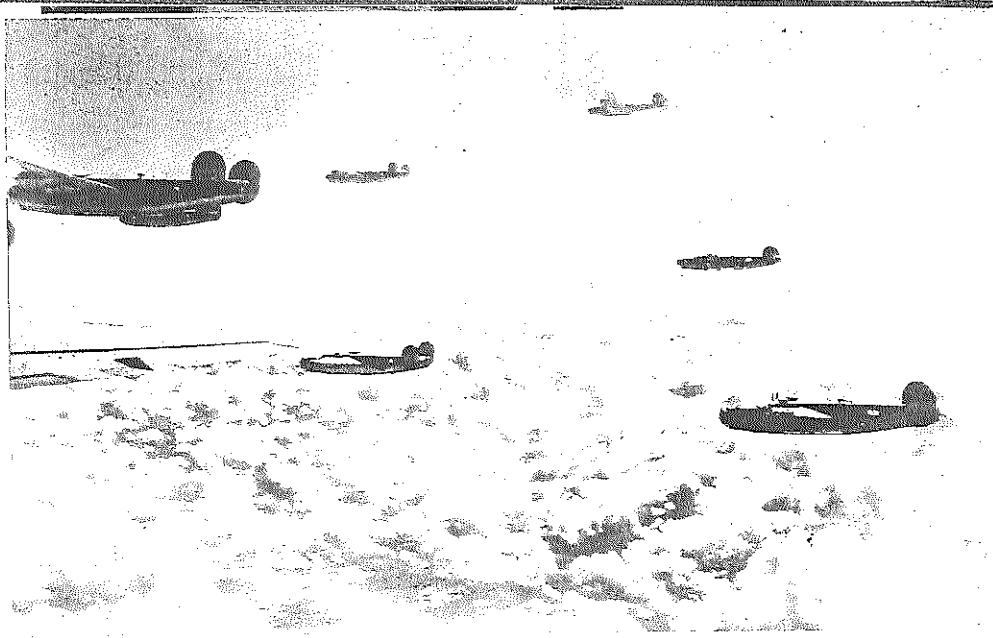


CHRISTMAS, 1944





EXCERPT from "History of the 445 Bombardment Group (H),
2nd Combat Wing, 2nd Air Division of the 8th Air Force (unofficial)
Tibenham, Norwich, Norfolk County. England" by Rudolph J. Birsic



EXCERPT from "History of the 445 Bombardment Group (H),
2nd Combat Wing, 2nd Air Division of the 8th Air Force (unofficial)
Tibetiam, Norwich, Norfolk County, England" by Rudolph J. Alsic

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 + Foster, Paul L
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 + Francisco, Antonio
 Frandler, Milton H
 Frank, Herman D
 Frankel, Milton, 1523 Chelton, Philadelphia 26, Pa
 Franz, Anthony R. Pittsburgh, Penna
 Franzetti, Arthur A
 + Frasch, John E
 Fraser, Howard E
 + Fratia, Andrew
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 Freda, Perry A. 70 Williston Rd, Brookline, Mass
 Frederick, Louis H Jr
 Fredette, Robert A
 Freed, Gerald B
 + Freeman, G D
 Freeman, George N
 Freeman, George P Jr
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 Fritz, Charles H
 Frost, Vincent E
 Frohnapple, Howard J
 + Fromm, Richard A
 Frost, Keith L
 + Fry, Phillip A
 Fugate, Harrison L. 153 Center St, Xenia, Ohio
 Fuller, Millard B
 + Fulton, Robert
 Fulton, Robert J. 2529 N Harding Ave, Chicago, Ill
 Funk, Harry C Jr. 183 Cleveland, Waynesboro, Penna
 Furman, Willis B Jr
 + Fussa, Michael J
 Gabbe, Melvin H
 + Gaddis, Walter E
 Gaddis, William, Rfd 4, Troy, N Y
 Gaffaney, Richard J
 Gagnon, Charles W
 Gagnon, Francis J
 + Gagnon, Joseph D. 793 Silver Lake St, Athol, Mass
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 Gahring, Dwight A. Williamsburg, Iowa
 Gain, Ray A
 Gaines, Jay G
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 + Gall, Richard F
 Gallagher, Charles C. Stonehurst Apts, Upper Darby, Pa
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 Galloway, George E
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 + Galyon, Dwight F
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 Gams, Ralph, 6653 S Bishop St, Chicago, Ill
 Garafola, Paul F
 Gardner, George W
 Gardner, Richard D
 Garland, Edward F
 + Garnett, Nelson J
 Garrett, Clyde W. Eastland, Texas
 Gattett, Philip E
 Garsun, Leroy R
 Garwood, Fred W
 Garza, Ralph S. 321 -16th St, Corpus Christi, Tex
 Gaskin, David C. Wewahatchka, Florida
 + Gasser, Bryant C
 Gasser, Marvin, 105 Lawton St, Brookline, Mass
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 + Gaud, Bruce D
 Gawronski, Raymond R. 1952 S 23rd St, Milwaukee, Wis
 + Gdula, Andrew
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 Gehlker, Frederick R
 Gehring, Stanley P. Colonge, Minn
 Gehring, Duane G. 215 Wilson Court, Menomonee, Wis
 + Geisler, Martin Jr
 Gelvin, Richard F
 Genevieve, Vincent J
 Gennity, James T. 215 -96th St, Brooklyn 9, N Y
 George, James J. Au Sable Forks, N Y
 + George, Walter E Jr
 Gephart, C H. 315 NE 8th St, Amarillo, Texas
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 Gerstner, George J. 16 Neptune Ave, S Norwalk, Conn
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 Gibson, Aubrey L. 3 Park Place, Charlottesville, Va
 Gibson, Charles G. Rte 3, Box 414, Charlotte, N Car
 Gibson, Henry B
 Gibson, Robert K
 Gibson, Robert L. Oxbow Road, Newbury, Vt
 + Gieck, Joseph F
 Gierke, Earl D
 + Giesler, Harold W
 Gietek, Henry E. 5 Edgewood St, Westfield, Mass
 Giffi, Edwin F Jr
 + Gigante, Angelo J
 Giglio, Victor R. 336 Joncaires St, Pittsburgh, Pa
 Gilbert, Felix. 145 E 53 St, New York, N Y
 + Gilbert, Frederick H Jr
 Gilbreath, Arthur Jr
 Gilday, Robert M
 Gilfeather, Charles B. 457 Park Pl, Brooklyn 16, N Y
 + Gilfoi, Joseph H
 Gill, Joseph F Jr. 8 Hickory St, Floral Park, N Y
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• Gillespie, Joseph H
 Gillett, William C. Castleford, Idaho
 • Gillette, Henry A
 Gilliam, Ray E
 Gilmore, Stephen
 • Gilsdorf, Albert P Jr
 Gimon, Mike
 Gingeoy, Joseph W
 • Ginech, Albert H
 Girard, Arthur V
 Giroux, Roland A
 Glass, John H Jr. 118 Woodside Village, Stamford, Conn
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 Glenna, Arnold T
 Glennon, Harold J
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 • Goemast, Johannes
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 • Goings, Henry E. Rte 2 Box 41, Chester, S Car
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 • Golden, William F
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 Goldstein, Bernhard S
 Goldstine, Carl
 • Golen, Gailen L
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 • Golub, Eugene E
 Goodgion, Eddie E
 Goodman, Ralph E. Charlotte, N Car
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 • Goodson, Raymond J
 Goodwin, Dwayne E. RR 1, Waukomis, Okla
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 • Gordy, Bernard E
 Gorgas, John J
 Gorman, Frank M. 3117 Huntington Rd, Shaker Heights, O
 Gorton, Dean A. 1987 El Sereno Ave, Pasadena, Calif
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 Gould, William F. 902 W Watson, Lewistown, Mont
 Grah, Leonard E
 Graffenberger, Richard A
 Graham, Albert D
 Graham, Andrew B. 4432 Vankirk, Philadelphia, Penna
 • Graham, Charles J
 Graham, James M
 • Graham, Robert A
 Grande, Frank J
 Granger, Philippe L
 Grant, Charles B. 5046 Woodland, Louisville, Ky
 • Graper, Orland R
 Graudner, Lawrence E. Hutchins, Texas
 Grauer, John D
 Gravelly, George E
 Gray, Eldon E
 Gray, James H. 1122 Grandview Ave, Sioux City, Iowa
 Gray, Roger B
 • Gray, Stephen J

• Gray, Thomas
 Green, Gilbert F
 Green, John R. 2428 Fletcher St, Anderson, Ind
 Green, Mays D. 162 St Michael St, Mobile, Ala
 Green, William M. Box 13, Rayville, La
 Greenly, David A. Lincoln, Delaware
 • Greenwell, Joseph C
 • Greenwood, John H
 Gregory, Wilbur C
 Grier, John W Jr. 31 E Turnbull, S Ardmore, Penna
 Griffin, Conrad F
 Griffin, Glendell W. Dudley, Missouri
 Griffin, O L. 3020 Columbus, Jacksonville, Fla
 Griffith, Charles C
 Griffith, Donald C
 Griffith, Henry B. 1203 S 11th St, Columbus, Miss
 Grimes, George A
 Grimm, Benjamin E. 30 Carlton Terr, Rutherford, N J
 Griner, Virgil F. 2015 N 24th St, Phoenix, Arizona
 Griswold, Truman L
 Gross, Kenneth P. 263 Eastern Pkwy, Brooklyn, N Y
 Groth, Daniel
 Grove, Andrew. 3025 Murray Lane, Fushing, N Y
 Grove, Floyd L
 • Grover, Sumner C. 5 Sessions St, Wellsley, Mass
 • Guarnieri, Albert J
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 Guerriero, Maurice E. General Delivery, Madison, N J
 Guidry, Dieudonne. 3138 -10th St, Port Arthur, Texas
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 • Guster, John C. 602 N Warren, Saginaw, Mich
 • Gutowsky, Joe A
 Guzanic, Peter J. 2318 S Lombard Ave, Berwyn, Ill
 Haas, Mark H
 Haas, Michael. 1509 Linden Ave, Portsmouth, Ohio
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 Hagadone, Harold R. 141 Union St, Hudson, N Y
 Hagans, Clayton E. RR 1, Mt Vernon, Ohio
 Hagenbush, Ivo J. 408 Dewey St, Argus, Ind
 Hager, Garner W. 218 Broadway, Nicholasville, Ky
 Hagerty, Edward D
 Hahn, Paul S
 Haigh, Hermann. 139 South St, Southbridge, Mass
 Hale, Joel N
 Haley, Andrew
 Hall, Charles F. RR 2 Box 54, Newton, Ill
 Hall, Ralph L
 Hall, Willis B. Stratton, Nebraska
 Hallbeck, Donald H. Rfd 1, Manitou Beach, Mich
 Hallman, Douglas H. 824 South St, Portstown, Penna
 Halperin, Max J
 Halpine, James W. 2956 Harney St, Omaha, Nebr
 Halverson, Earl E
 Ham, Charles R. 1036 Tiverton Ave, W Los Angeles, Cal
 Ham, Kenneth F
 Hamilton, Arthur J
 + Hamilton, Vincent P
 Hammock, Stephen T. Star Rte, Sudan, Texas
 Hamrick, Harold T. 907 E Anthony, McKinney, Tex
 Hamrick, Harold E. 904 E Exchange St, Akron, Ohio
 Hanafee, Helen (Mrs. C. W. Head)
 Hand, Arthur H. 2108 Allendale Rd, Baltimore 16, Md
 Hand, Walter A
 Handly, Lynn Y. Rte 1, Higginsville, Mo
 Haney, Jefferson H
 • Hankin, Morris
 Hanna, Edward C Jr. 4445 NE Wygant, Portland, Ore
 Hanner, Thomas H. 1139 Leland Ave, Chicago, Ill
 Hannigan, John R. 29 Willow C, Jersey City, N J
 Hannon, Albert J. 22 Troy St, West Hartford, Conn

plus sign after the letter, the 702nd used N to Z without an adjacent sign and the 703rd used A to M without an adjacent plus sign. Additional aircraft in all squadrons were distinguished by bar signs above or below the call-letter. The bar and the plus arms were approximately 12in long.

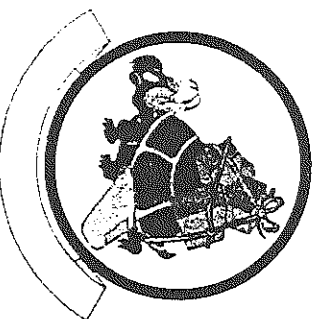
In March 1944 SD110 squadron letters were painted on the rear fuselage aft of the waist gun positions on both sides of the aircraft, 48in high in bluish-grey. The 700th Bomb Squadron used IS, the 701st MK, the 702nd WV and the 703rd RN. The call-letter was also painted on the fuselage in yellow at this time, mostly 36in high although smaller sizes, down to 24in, were to be seen. Positioning was beside and aft of the squadron letters on the left side and close to and forward of the squadron letters on the right.

445th Bomb Group
B-24H/J/L/M Liberators, November 1943-May 1945.
Original combat aircraft were in Dark Olive Drab and Neutral Gray. The Group marking, Circle F, was painted on the vertical tail as a 69in diameter white disc with a 36in high Insignia Blue letter F. This marking on the upper surface of the right wing was of a similar size. Radio call-letters were 24in high and in yellow below the repositioned tail number. The 700th Bomb Squadron used A to M with a plus sign after the letter, the 701st used N to Z with a

In early April the first natural metal-finish B-24Js arrived as replacements and all lettering except the fuselage call-letter was painted in black. The fuselage call-letter was yellow but later occasionally black. Circle F markings were of the same size as on camouflaged machines but white on black. In May 1944 the high-visibility tail markings were introduced requiring an all-black fin and rudder with a centred white horizontal stripe, 36in wide. On later replacements the stripe was left unpainted. The call letter was painted 24in high on the white stripe and a revised system of accompanying signs was introduced. The 700th Bomb Squadron aircraft used A to Z with a plus sign, those aircraft in the N to Z range also having a bar sign above or below the call-letter. The 701st also used A to Z with a plus sign but the A to M range also carried a bar above or below the letter. The 702nd used A to Z, with the A to M range having a bar below or above and the N to Z range no adjacent signs. The 703rd used A to M without signs and N to Z with a bar above or below the letter. The 700th and 701st Bomb Squadrons only used the signs on the tails of their aircraft whereas the other two squadrons repeated the sign adjacent to the fuselage call-letter. The 445th Bomb Group's system of distinguishing individual aircraft was undoubtedly the most complicated in the 8th Air Force. Between 17 October and 29 December 1944 the Pathfinder B-24s in each squadron were allocated call-letters at the beginning of the alphabet, A to F, and other aircraft with letters in this range were given other letters.

The 445th Bomb Group's assembly ship, B-24D 41-24215 Z, had alternating bands of black and orange encircling the fuselage and tailplane. The upper surfaces of the wings were also banded black and orange, while the lower surfaces were bare metal-finished. Engine nacelles were black and engine cowlings orange. A 6ft high letter F was formed with white lights forward of the waist windows on both sides of the fuselage.

701st BOMBARDMENT



LINEAGE. Constituted 701st Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 20 Mar 1943. Activated on 1 Apr 1943. Inactivated on 12 Sep 1945. Redesignated 701st Bombardment Squadron (Very Heavy) on 13 May 1947. Activated in the reserve on 12 Jul 1947. Inactivated on 27 Jun 1949. Redesignated 701st Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 24 Jun 1952. Activated in the reserve on 8 Jul 1952. Inactivated on 1 Jul 1957. Redesignated 701st Troop Carrier Squadron (Medium) on 24 Oct 1957. Activated in the reserve on 16 Nov 1957. Redesignated 701st Troop Carrier (Assault) on 25 Sep 1958. Ordered to active service on 28 Oct 1962. Relieved from active duty on 28 Nov 1962.

ASSIGNMENTS. 445th Bombardment Group, 1 Apr 1943-12 Sep 1945. 445th Bombardment Group, 12 Jul 1947-27 Jun 1949. 445th Fighter-Bomber Group, 8 Jul 1952-1 Jul 1957. 445th Troop Car-

rier Group, 16 Nov 1957; 445th Troop Carrier Wing, 25 Sep 1958; 919th Troop Carrier Group, 11 Feb 1963-.

STATIONS. Gowen Field, Idaho, 1 Apr 1943; Wendover Field, Utah, 8 Jun 1943; Sioux City AAB, Iowa, 8 Jul-20 Oct 1943; Tiptonham, England, 2 Nov 1943-30 May 1945; Ft Dix AAB, NJ, c. 9 Jun-12 Sep 1945. McCord Field, Wash, 12 Jul 1947-27 Jun 1949. Buffalo, NY, 8 Jul 1952; Niagara Falls Mun Aprt, NY, 15 Jun 1955-1 Jul 1957. Memphis Mun Aprt, Tenn, 16 Nov 1957-.

AIRCRAFT. B-24, 1943-1945. C-47 and C-123, 1962.

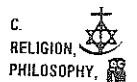
OPERATIONS. Combat in ETO, 13 Dec 1943-25 Apr 1945.

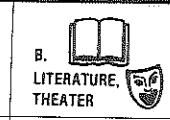
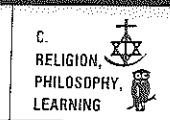
SERVICE STREAMERS. None.

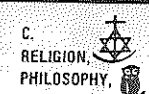
CAMPAIGNS. Air Offensive, Europe; Normandy, Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes-Alsace; Central Europe; Air Combat, EAME Theater.

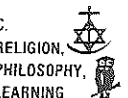
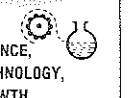
DECORATIONS. Distinguished Unit Citation: Gotha, Germany, 24 Feb 1944. French Croix de Guerre with Palm: Dec 1943-Feb 1945.

EMBLEM. On a white scroll bordered red, a green turtle, eyeball white, pupil Air Force blue, his red shell trimmed Air Force golden yellow and equipped with Air Force golden yellow airplane wings; tied on to the turtle's back with Air Force golden yellow rope, a stack of light blue boxes shaded Air Force blue; on the turtle's head a pair of Air Force blue earphones, details light blue; outlines and details Air Force blue throughout. (Approved 20 Feb 1961.)

 A. HISTORY, POLITICS	 B. LITERATURE, THEATER	 C. RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, LEARNING	 D. VISUAL ARTS	 E. MUSIC	 F. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, GROWTH	 G. DAILY LIFE	1940 contd
William T. Borah, U.S. Senator and vigorous isolationist, d. (b. 1865) President Roosevelt appoints Frank Murphy to Supreme Court (—1949) World War II General Wavell occupies Benghazi; British invade Abyssinia; Lend-Lease bill signed in U.S.; Ger. air raids on London resumed; pro-Nazi Prince Paul, regent of Yugoslavia, deposed; Ger. U-boat attacks intensified; Ger. counter-offensive in North Africa opens; Benghazi evacuated; blitz on Coventry; Rommel attacks Tobruk; Stalin undisputed head of Soviet government; Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess, lands in Scotland; Germans invade Crete; HMS "Hood" sunk; "Bismarck" sunk; U.S. freezes German and Italian assets in the U.S.; Germans invade Russia, capture Minsk, Smolensk, Tallinn, and enter Ukraine; Churchill and Roosevelt meet and sign Atlantic Charter; Germans advance to outskirts of Leningrad and continue towards Moscow; they take Kiev, Orel, Odessa, and Kharkov; Russ. government evacuated to Kuibyshev, but Stalin stays in Moscow; RAF bombs Nuremberg; HMS "Ark Royal" sunk; British begin attack in western desert; Marshal Timoshenko launches Russ. counter-offensive; Joseph C. Grew, U.S. ambassador to Japan, warns President Roosevelt of possibility of Jap. attack; Anthony Eden visits Moscow; Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor Dec. 7; U.S. and Britain declare war on Japan Dec. 8; Japanese sink HMS "Prince of Wales" and HMS "Repulse"; Japanese invade Philippines; Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.; U.S. declares war on Germany and Italy; Rommel retreats in North Africa; Churchill visits Washington and Ottawa; British gain control of Cyrenaica; Hong Kong surrenders to Japanese U.S. Office of Price Administration (OPA) established to regulate prices with Leon Henderson as its head; OPA freezes price of steel; rubber rationing instituted U.S. Savings Bonds and Stamps go on sale President Roosevelt appoints James F. Byrnes (—1942) and Robert H. Jackson (—1954) to the Supreme Court Louis D. Brandeis, U.S. jurist, d. (b. 1856)	Male Animal" Robert E. Sherwood: "There Shall Be No Night," Pulitzer Prize play (1941) Louis Aragon: "Le Crève-cœur" Ilya Ehrenburg: "The Fall of Paris" F. Scott Fitzgerald: "The Last Tycoon" Franz Werfel: "Das Lied der Bernadette" Bertolt Brecht: "Mutter Courage and ihre Kinder" Noel Coward: "Blithe Spirit" Rose Franken: "Claudia" Erwin Piscator founds Studio Theater, New York BBC Brains' Trust first broadcast James Joyce d. (b. 1882) Sherwood Anderson, Amer. author, d. (b. 1876) Virginia Woolf, Eng. novelist, d. (b. 1882) Rabindranath Tagore d. (b. 1861) A. J. Cronin: "The Keys of the Kingdom" Joseph E. Davies: "Mission to Moscow" Winston Churchill: "Blood, Sweat, and Tears" J. P. Marquand: "H. M. Pulham, Esquire" William L. Shirer: "Berlin Diary" Upton Sinclair: "Between Two Worlds"	John Masefield: "The Nine Days Wonder" (on Dunkirk) Benedetto Croce: "History as the Story of Liberty" Étienne Gilson: "God and Philosophy" Reinhold Niebuhr: "The Nature and Destiny of Man" (—1943) Henri Bergson d. (b. 1859) Rudolf Bultmann: "New Testament and Mythology"	Edward Hopper: "Nighthawks" Stuart Davis: "New York Under Gaslight" Fernand Léger: "Divers against Yellow Background" Paul Nash: "Bombers over Berlin" Henry Moore's drawings of refugees in London air raid shelters Felix Topolski executes his drawings of Brit. armed forces Stanley Spencer: "Shipbuilding in the Clyde" National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., opens Films: "The Two-Faced Woman" (Garbo's last film); "Citizen Kane" (Orson Welles); "Kipps" (Carol Reed); "The Big Store" (Marx Brothers); "The 49th Parallel" (Leslie Howard); "Ohm Krüger" (anti-Brit. Nazi propaganda film); "Suspicion" (Hitchcock); "How Green Was My Valley" (John Ford), Academy Award Robert Delaunay d. (b. 1885)	Roy Harris: "Folk Song Symphony," Boston Michael Tippett: "A Child of Our Time" William Walton: "Scapino," overture Benjamin Britten: Violin Concerto Paderewski d. (b. 1860) Shostakovich: Symphony No. 7 (written during the siege of Leningrad) Wilhelm Kienzl, Aust. composer, d. (b. 1857) Christian Sinding, Norw. composer, d. (b. 1856) Popular songs: "Bewitched, Bothered, and Bewildered"; "Deep in the Heart of Texas"; "I Don't Want to Set the World On Fire"; "Chattanooga Choo-Choo"; "I Got It Bad and That Ain't Good"	Donald Bailey invents the portable military bridge Hans Haas begins underwater photography "Manhattan Project" of intensive atomic research begins Winfield and Dickson invent dactron Ferry Command aircraft crosses Atlantic from the West in 8 hours 23 minutes Walther Nernst, Ger. physicist and chemist, d. (b. 1864) Edwin McMillan and Glenn T. Seaborg (both U.S.) discover plutonium (atomic number 94) Construction of Gatun Locks, Panama Canal, begins Grand Coulee Dam, Washington, starts operation Rainbow Bridge over Niagara Falls, N.Y., opens	Air Training Corps established in Britain "Mosquito" fighter aircraft in use Brit. A.R.P. (Air Raid Precaution) reorganized as Civil Defence "Utility" clothing and furniture are encouraged in Britain, clothes rationing starts Amer. Bowling Congress Hall of Fame established Joe DiMaggio hits safely in 56 consecutive games, establishes a major league record Lord Baden-Powell d. (b. 1857) Amy Johnson, Eng. aviatrix, d. (b. 1904) Emperor William II of Germany d. (b. 1859) U.S. Supreme Court upholds Federal Wage and Hour Law restricting work of 16- and 18-year-olds and setting minimum wage for businesses engaged in interstate commerce Jeannette Rankin, U.S. Representative, casts sole dissenting vote in Congress against declaration of war on Japan after Pearl Harbor attack U.S. (Lawn Tennis) Association Amateur championship won by Bobby Riggs; Women's by Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke U.S. Golf Association Amateur won by Marvin Ward; Open by Craig Wood "Whirlaway," Eddie Arcaro up, wins Belmont and Preakness Stakes and Kentucky Derby Lou Gehrig, baseball player, d. (b. 1903) Monument over Time Capsule, to be opened in 6939, sealed at site of 1939 New York World's Fair, is dedicated New York (AL) wins World Series from Brooklyn (NL), 4—1	1941
World War II The 26 Allies pledge not to make separate peace treaties with the enemies; the term United Nations achieves world-wide prominence (see 1945); Japanese invade Dutch East Indies, take Kuala Lumpur, invade Burma; Rommel launches new offensive; Quisling becomes Premier of Norway; the Japanese capture Singapore, Java, and Rangoon; Churchill reconstructs his ministry; British raid St. Nazaire and bomb Lübeck, and Cologne; U.S. government transfers more than 100,000 Nisei (Japanese-Americans) from West Coast to inland camps; Japanese occupy Bataan, force march ("Bataan Death March") of American and Philippine prisoners in which many die; Tokyo bombed by Major General Jimmy Doolittle; Americans win Battle of the Coral Sea; Japanese in Mandalay and Corregidor; Czech patriots assassinate Gestapo leader Heydrich and in retaliation Nazis burn the village of Lidice in Bohemia; Americans defeat Japanese at Midway; Rommel takes Tobruk; FBI captures eight Ger. saboteurs who landed in Florida and New York; Germans counter-attack near Kharkov and take (contd)	William Rose Benét: "The Dust Which is God," Pulitzer Prize poetry Ellen Glasgow: "In This Our Life," Pulitzer Prize novel Albert Camus: "L'Étranger" T. S. Eliot: "Four Quartets" William Faulkner: "Go Down, Moses" Eliot Paul: "The Last Time I Saw Paris" John Steinbeck: "The Moon Is Down" William L. White: "They Were Expendable" Jean Anouilh: "Antigone" Terence Rattigan: "Flare Path" Tommy Handley's ITMA the most popular BBC feature Marie Tempest, Eng. actress, d. (b. 1866) Sartre: "Les Mouches" Klaus Mann: "Turning Point," autobiography Upton Sinclair: "Dragon's Teeth" Thornton Wilder: "The Skin of Our (contd)	William Beveridge: "Report on Social Security" E. H. Carr: "Conditions of Peace" L. B. Namier: "Conflicts: Studies in Contemporary History" James Burnham: "The Managerial Revolution" G. M. Trevelyan: "English Social History" R. G. Collingwood: "The New Leviathan" Erich Fromm: "The Fear of Freedom" Reichenbach: (contd)	Pierre Bonnard: "L'Oiseau bleu" John Piper: "Windsor Castle" Graham Sutherland: "Red Landscape" Walter Richard Sickert d. (b. 1860) Grant Wood d. (b. 1892) Philip Wilson Steer d. (b. 1860) Braque: "Patience," cubist painting Films: "Bambi" (Disney); "Mrs. Miniver" (Greer Garson); "To Be or Not To Be" (Lubitsch); "Holiday Inn" (Bing Crosby); "The Evening Visitors" (Carné) (contd)	Ernest Bacon: "A Tree on the Plain," opera, Converse College Benjamin Britten: "Sinfonia da Requiem" Aaron Copland: "Rodeo," New York Gian Carlo Menotti: "The Island God," opera, New York Michel Fokine, Russ. choreographer, d. (b. 1880) Richard Strauss: "Capriccio," opera, Munich Randall Thompson: "Solomon and Bulks," opera, radio première Felix von Weingartner, Aust. conductor and (contd)	Enrico Fermi (U.S.) splits the atom The first electronic brain or automatic computer developed in the U.S. Magnetic recording tape invented Franz Boas, Ger.-Amer. ethnologist, d. (b. 1858) William Henry Bragg, Eng. physicist, d. (b. 1862) A. C. Hartley invents device for clearing fog from airfields (FIDO) Max Muller of Junkers (contd)	Malta awarded the George Cross Gilbert Murray founds Oxfam "Stars and Stripes," a daily paper for U.S. forces in Europe, appears Warmerdam (U.S.) establishes pole vault record (3.77 meters) First all-star bowling tournament held in U.S. Wartime "National Loan" introduced in Britain Mildenhall Treasure, a hoard of Roman silverware is discovered in Suffolk 487 die in fire at Cuckoo Grove nightclub, Boston, most from asphyxiation when trapped by exit doors that open inward Sugar rationing begins in U.S.; OPA freezes rents; gasoline rationing; Elmer Davis is appointed director of newly formed Office of War Information (OWI); coffee rationing U.S. Supreme Court rules Nevada divorces valid in U.S. (contd)	1942

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Sebastopol; Second Front demonstrations in London; Americans in Guadalcanal; Germans sink HMS "Eagle" and HMS "Manchester"; Alexander Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, Montgomery Commander of Eighth Army; Germans reach Stalingrad; battle of El Alamein begins; 400,000 Amer. troops land in French North Africa; Rommel, in full retreat, loses Tobruk and Benghazi; Fr. navy scuttled in Toulon; Brit. and Indian troops advance in Burma; Germans work on V-2 rocket; Albert Speer named Ger. armament minister; the murder of millions of Jews in the Nazi gas chambers begins; Gandhi demands independence for India and is arrested; MacArthur appointed Commander-in-Chief, Far East; Admiral Darlan assassinated	"Teeth," Pulitzer Prize drama (1943) Stefan Zweig, Ger. author, d. (b. 1881) James Gould Cozzens: "The Just and the Unjust" Lloyd C. Douglas: "The Robe" Sidney Kingsley: "The Patriot," drama Marion Hargrove: "See Here, Private Hargrove" Maxwell Anderson: "Eve of St. Mark" George M. Cohan d. (b. 1878) John Barrymore d. (b. 1882)	"Philosophic Foundations of Quantum Mechanics" C. S. Lewis: "The Screwtape Letters" Kenneth Walker: "The Diagnosis of Man" William Flinders Petrie, Brit. archaeologist, d. (b. 1853)	Carole Lombard killed in plane crash (b. 1909)	composer, d. (b. 1863) Irving Berlin: "White Christmas" Popular songs: "I Left My Heart at the Stage Door Canteen"; "White Christmas"; "The White Cliffs of Dover"; "Sleepy Lagoon"; "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition"; "Be Careful, It's My Heart"; "Paper Doll"; "That Old Black Magic"	develops successful turbo-prop engine Bell Aircraft tests first U.S. jetplane Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist, develops techniques for building 10,000-ton Liberty Ships in four days	U.S. Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles champion is F. R. Schroeder, Jr.; Women's is Pauline M. Betz Oregon State defeats Duke to win Rose Bowl football game 20-16 Joe Louis knocks out Buddy Baer to retain world heavyweight boxing crown	1942 contd
World War II Germany withdraws from the Caucasus; Casablanca Conference between Churchill and Roosevelt; Japanese driven from Guadalcanal; new Ger. air attacks on London; Brit. Eighth Army reaches Tripoli; Russians destroy Ger. army southwest of Stalingrad; General Paulus surrenders at Stalingrad; Russians recapture Rostov and Kharkov; Hitler orders "scorched earth" policy; Allied armies in North Africa are placed under Eisenhower's command; RAF raid on Berlin; 22-ship Japanese convoy sunk in Battle of the Bismarck Sea by U.S. planes; Brit. and U.S. armies in Africa link up; Rommel retreats; massacre in Warsaw ghetto; Allies take Tunis and Bizerte; Ger. army surrenders in Tunisia; RAF bombs Ruhr dams; U.S. forces land in New Guinea; U.S. recaptures Aleutians; Allies land in Sicily July 10, and soon occupy Palermo; Mussolini dismissed; Marshal Badoglio takes over in Italy; Quebec conference between Churchill, Roosevelt and Mackenzie King; Ploesti oil fields in Rumania bombed by U.S.; U.S. troops enter Messina; Allies land in Salerno Bay and invade Italy; Eisenhower announces Italy's unconditional surrender Sept. 8; Russians cross Dnieper north of Kiev; take Smolensk; Amer. Fifth Army takes Naples; Italy declares war on Germany; Russians take Kiev; Mosley released from prison; Gen. and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek meet with Roosevelt and Churchill in Cairo and agree to liberate Korea after Jap. defeat; U.S. forces regain islands in Pacific; Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt hold Tehran conference; U.S.S.R.-Czechoslovak treaty for postwar cooperation; students Hans and Sophie Scholl distribute anti-Nazi pamphlets in Munich and are caught and executed; allied "round-the-clock" bombing of Germany begins; Col. General Wladyslaw Sikorski d. (b. 1881) President Roosevelt appoints Wiley B. Rutledge to the Supreme Court (-1949)	Henry Green: "Caught" Romain Rolland: "Péguy" James Bridie: "Mr. Bolfray" Noel Coward: "This Happy Breed" W. W. Jacobs, Eng. author, d. (b. 1863) Nigel Balchin: "The Small Back Room" Thomas Mann: "Joseph and His Brethren," tetralogy 1933 Max Reinhardt d. (b. 1873) Ernie Pyle: "Here Is Your War" Wendell Willkie: "One World" Betty Smith: "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" Richard Tregaskis: "Guadalcanal Diary" James Thurber: "Men, Women and Dogs" Franz Werfel and S. N. Behrman: "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" John Van Druten: "The Voice of the Turtle" Upton Sinclair: "Dragon's Teeth," Pulitzer Prize novel Robert Frost: "A Witness Tree," Pulitzer Prize Ira Wolfert: "Battle for the Solomons" Robert L. Scott, Jr.: "God Is My Co-Pilot" Ted Lawson: "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo" William Saroyan: "The Human Comedy" Martha Graham dances in "Deaths and Entrances" Stephen Vincent Benét d. (b. 1898)	D. W. Brogan: "The American Political Scene" Harold Laski: "Reflections on the Revolution of Our Time" A. D. Lindsay: "The Modern Democratic State" Walter Lippmann: "U.S. Foreign Policy" Keynes announces his plan for an international currency union J. M. Thompson: "The French Revolution" Sartre: "L'Être et le Néant" C. E. Raven: "Science, Religion and the Future" Beatrice Webb, Lady Passfield, d. (b. 1858) U.S. Supreme Court rules that children need not salute flag in schools if it is against their religion, in case brought by Jehovah's Witnesses (reverses 1940 decision)	Thomas Hart Benton: "July Hay" Mondrian: "Broadway Boogie Woogie" Henry Moore: "Madonna and Child," Northampton Beckmann: "Odysseus and Calypso," expressionist painting Kokoschka: "Portrait of Ivan Maisky," Soviet ambassador in London Jackson Pollock's first one-man show Chagall: "The Juggler" Grant Wood and John Steuart Curry are active as are Yves Tanguy and Fernand Léger Films: "Jane Eyre" (Orson Welles); "Münchhausen" (Hans Albers); "Shadow of a Doubt" (Hitchcock); "Stalingrad" (Varlenow); "Children Look at You" (de Sica); "Desert Victory" (Roy Boulting); (Roy Boulting); Academy Award Chaim Soutine d. (b. 1894) Marsden Hartley d. (b. 1877)	Aaron Copland: "A Lincoln Portrait" and "Piano Sonata" Rachmaninoff d. (b. 1873) William Schuman: "Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song," Pulitzer Prize (first for music) Ralph Vaughan Williams: Symphony No. 5 in D Rodgers and Hammerstein: "Oklahoma!," musical play, New York (reached 2,248 consecutive performances), special Pulitzer Prize (1944) Kurt Weill: "One Touch of Venus," musical comedy, New York Max von Schillings, Ger. composer and conductor, d. (b. 1868) Francis Poulenc: "Les Animaux modèles," ballet Schönberg: "Ode to Napoleon" Paul Creston: "First Symphony" Lorenz Hart d. (b. 1895) Popular songs: "Mairzy Doats"; "Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin'"; "People Will Say We're in Love"; "I'll Be Seeing You (in All the Old, Familiar Places)"; "Comin' in on a Wing and a Prayer"; "A Lovely Way to Spend an Evening"	Penicillin successfully used in the treatment of chronic diseases Waksman and Schatz discover streptomycin 1300-mile-long "Big Inch" oil pipeline, from Texas to Pennsylvania, begins operation Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology: Henrik Dam (Dan.) and E. A. Doisy (U.S.) for discovery and analysis of vitamin K Nobel Prize for Physics: Otto Stern (U.S.) for experiments and discoveries in molecular beam theory and proton movement Nikola Tesla d. (b. 1856) George Washington Carver, agronomist, d. (b. 1864)	Henry Kaiser's first "Liberty" ships are launched Charlie Chaplin marries Oona O'Neill Nuffield Foundation formed Famine strikes Bengal President Roosevelt freezes wages, salaries, and prices to forestall inflation Infantile paralysis epidemic kills almost 1200 in U.S., cripples thousands more Shoe rationing begins in U.S., followed by rationing of meat, cheese, fats, and all canned foods U.S. War Labor Board orders coal mines to be taken over by the government when 0.5 million miners strike Pay-as-you-go income tax system instituted in U.S. Race riots break out in several major U.S. cities whose labor population has been bolstered by influx of southern Blacks Zoot suit (with reel pleat) becomes popular attire among hepcats in U.S. Lindy hop yields to jitterbugging in U.S. U.S. Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles won by Lt. (j.g.) J. R. Hunt; Women's by Pauline M. Betz "Count Fleet," Johnny Longden up, wins Belmont and Preakness Stakes and Kentucky Derby In hockey, Detroit defeats Boston, 2-0, to win Stanley Cup Rose Bowl football game is won by Georgia New York (AL) defeats St. Louis (NL) to win World Series 4-1	1943

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World War II Amer. Fifth Army launches attack east of Cassino; Allied landings at Nettuno and Anzio; Leningrad relieved; Monte Cassino monastery bombed; U.S. troops complete conquest of Solomon and Marshall Islands; heavy air raids on London; Russ. offensives in the Ukraine and Crimea; 800 Flying Fortresses drop 2,000 tons of bombs on Berlin; Sebastopol liberated; Monte Cassino and Rome in Allied hands June 4; Victor Emmanuel III names Crown Prince Umberto Lt.-Gen. of the realm, but retains the title King D-Day: landings in Normandy June 6 (over 700 ships and 4,000 landing craft involved, oil pipeline laid in Channel bed, Mulberry Harbor assembled off Normandy); first flying-bomb (V-1) dropped on London; Allies take Orvieto and Cherbourg; southern France bombed by U.S.; U.S. troops take Saigon; Russians capture 100,000 Germans at Minsk; Ger. officers attempt to assassinate Hitler; Premier Tojo of Japan and his Cabinet resign; Russians at Brest-Litovsk; Warsaw uprising; Americans capture Guam from Japanese; Brit. Eighth Army takes Florence; Dumbarton Oaks conference in Washington, D.C., discussion on UN; de Gaulle enters Paris Aug. 25; Brussels liberated; first V-2 rockets on Britain; Churchill and Roosevelt meet in Quebec; Americans cross Ger. frontier near Trier; Brit. airborne forces land at Eindhoven and Arnhem but have to withdraw; Churchill in Moscow; U.S. troops land in Philippines; Russians and Yugoslavs enter Belgrade; Red Army occupies Hungary; end of Horthy's dictatorship (from 1920); Battle of Leyte Gulf ends in heavy losses for Japanese; Roosevelt elected for a fourth term as President of the U.S.; Harry S. Truman is Vice President; "Battle of the Bulge" (Ardennes) begins; North Burma cleared of Japanese; Budapest surrounded by Russians; Pétain imprisoned at fortress of Belfort; France regains Lorraine; Vietnam declares herself independent of France under Ho Chi Minh; Victor Emmanuel III yields his royal prerogatives to his son Umberto; Count Ciano, Fascist Foreign Minister, executed on orders of his father-in-law, Mussolini; Rommel commits suicide (b. 1891) Al Smith d. (b. 1873)	Stephen Vincent Benét: "Western Star," Pulitzer Prize Poetry H. E. Bates: "Fair Stood the Wind for France" Catherine Drinker Bowen: "Yankee from Olympus" Ivy Compton-Burnett: "Elders and Betters" T. S. Eliot: "Four Quartets" John Hersey: "A Bell for Adano," Pulitzer Prize novel (1945) Aldous Huxley: "Time Must Have a Stop" Rosamond Lehmann: "The Ballad and the Source" W. Somerset Maugham: "The Razor's Edge" Alberto Moravia: "Agostino" Ernie Pyle: "Brave Men" Terence Rattigan: "Love in Idleness" Sartre: "No Exit" Lillian Smith: "Strange Fruit" Irving Stone: "Immortal Wife" John Van Druten: "I Remember Mama" Van Wyck Brooks: "The World of Washington Irving" Kathleen Winsor: "Forever Amber" Tennessee Williams: "The Glass Menagerie" Arthur Quiller-Couch ("Q"), Eng. author, d. (b. 1863) Romain Rolland d. (b. 1866) Joyce Cary: "The Horse's Mouth" Camus: "Caligula" Jean Giraudoux: "The Mad Woman of Chaillet" Jean Giraudoux d. (b. 1882) Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, Fr. poet, d. (b. 1900) Stefan Zweig: "The World of Yesterday," autobiography (posth.) Mazo de La Roche: "The Building of Jalta" George Ade d. (b. 1866)	Norman Bentwich: "Judea Lives Again" William Beveridge: "Full Employment in a Free Society" John Hilton: "Rich Man, Poor Man" Julian Huxley: "On Living in a Revolution" Summer Welles: "The Time for Decision" Lewis Mumford: "The Condition of Man" Sister Aimee Semple McPherson, U.S. fundamentalist preacher, d. (b. 1890)	Feininger: "Steamboat on the Yukon" Vasili Kandinsky, Russ. painter, d. (b. 1866) Aristide Maillol, Fr. painter, d. (b. 1861) Matisse: "The White Dress" Piet Mondriaan, Dutch painter, d. (b. 1872) "Art Concrete" Exhibition at Basle (Arp, Kandinsky, Klee, Mondriaan, Henry Moore) Picasso: "The Tomato Plant" Braque: "The Slice of Pumpkin" Rouault: "Homo Homini Lupus" Rivera: "The Rug Weaver" Charles Dana Gibson, Amer. illustrator, creator of "Gibson Girl," d. (b. 1868) Lucien Pissarro d. (b. 1863) Edwin L. Lutyens, Eng. architect, d. (b. 1869) Edvard Munch, Norw. painter, d. (b. 1863) Films: "Henry V" (Olivier); "Les Enfants du Paradis" (Carné); "Lifeboat" (Hitchcock); "Zola" (Russian); "It Happened Tomorrow" (René Clair); "Going My Way," Academy Award	Bartók: Violin Concerto Aaron Copland: "Appalachian Spring," Pulitzer Prize for music (1945), danced by Martha Graham, Washington, D.C. Shostakovich: Symphony No. 8 Oxford University establishes a faculty of music Ethel Smyth, Eng. composer, d. (b. 1858) Henry J. Wood, Eng. conductor, d. (b. 1869) Leonard Bernstein: "On the Town," musical comedy, New York Paul Graener, Ger. composer, d. (b. 1872) Richard Strauss: "Die Liebe der Danae," opera, rehearsed in Salzburg but canceled when Nazis close theaters Prokofiev: "War and Peace," opera, Moscow Walter Piston: 2nd Symphony, Washington, D.C. Popular songs: "Don't Fence Me In"; "Rum and Coca-Cola"; "Swinging on a Star"; "Sentimental Journey"; "Accentuate the Positive"	Uranium pile built at Clinton, Tenn. New cyclotron completed at Washington Quinine synthesized	Ministry of National Insurance established in Britain "Blackout" restrictions relaxed in Britain First nonstop flight from London to Canada William Allen White, U.S. journalist, d. (b. 1868) Cost of living in U.S. rises almost 30% "Pensive," C. McCreary up, wins Preakness Stakes and Kentucky Derby Southern California wins Rose Bowl football game, 29-0, against Washington More than 165 killed and 175 injured in Hartford, Conn., Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey Circus fire St. Louis (AL) wins World Series, 4-2, against St. Louis (NL) Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball commissioner, d. (b. 1866)	1944
World War II: Brit. offensive begins in Burma; Russ. offensive in Silesia; Russians take Warsaw, Cracow, Tilsit, and reach Oder River; Yalta Conference between Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin; Americans enter Manila; Budapest falls; Brit. troops reach the Rhine; U.S. air raids on Tokyo, Cologne, and Danzig; Okinawa captured; Brit. Second Army crosses Rhine; the last of 1,050 Ger. V-2 rockets fall on Britain; Franklin D. Roosevelt d. (b. 1882) and is succeeded as President of the U.S. by Vice-President Harry S. Truman; Russians reach Berlin; Bologna falls; U.S. and U.S.S.R. troops meet at Torgau; San Francisco conference; Eden, Molotov, Smuts, and Stettinius sign United Nations Charter June 26 to take effect Oct. 24; League of Nations holds final meeting in Geneva and turns over assets to UN; Bremen, Genoa, Verona, and Venice taken; the Allies cross the Elbe; Mussolini killed by Ital. partisans; Hitler commits suicide Apr. 30; Ger. army on Ital. front surrenders; Berlin surrenders to Russians May 2 and Germany capitulates May 7; "V.E. Day" ends war in Europe May 8 Allied Control Commission divides Germany into four (cont'd)	Robert Benchley, Amer. humorist, d. (b. 1889) Mary Chase: "Harvey" (Pulitzer Prize) Henry Green: "Loving" Carlo Levi: "Christ Stopped at Eboli" Sinclair Lewis: "Cass Timberlane" George Orwell: "Animal Farm" Evelyn Waugh: "Brideshead Revisited" Paul Valéry d. (b. 1871) Theodore Dreiser d. (b. 1871) Georg Kaiser, Ger. dramatist, d. (b. 1878) Franz Werfel, Aust. novelist, d. (b. 1890) John Betjeman: "New Bats in Old Belfries," poems Nancy Mitford: "The Pursuit of Love" Ernie Pyle, Amer. war correspondent, d. (b. 1900) Osbert Sitwell: "Left Hand, Right Hand," autobiography James Thurber: "The Thurber Carnival" Sartre: "Les Chemins de la liberté" Hermann Hesse: "Das Glasperlenspiel," (cont'd)	D. W. Brogan: "The Free State" L. G. Curtis: "World War: Its Cause and Cure" Lord Moran: "The Anatomy of Courage" Shintoism abolished in Japan Martin Buber: "For the Sake of Heaven" William L. Sperry: "Religion in America" C. J. Webb: "Religious Experience" Ernst Cassirer, Ger. philosopher, d. (b. 1874) W. S. Melson: "The Bacon-Shakespeare (cont'd)"	Stanley Spencer continues his series "Resurrection" Henry Moore: "Family Group" Stuart Davis: "For Internal Use Only," Amer. abstract painting Käthe Kollwitz, Ger. artist, d. (b. 1867) Max Weber: "Brass-band," Amer. expressionist painting The trial of Hans van Meegeren, the Dutch painter who forged great paintings Jacob Epstein: "Lucifer," sculpture Frank Lloyd Wright: design for Guggenheim Museum, New York Films: "Rome, Open City" (Rossellini); "Brief Encounter" (Noel Coward, David Lean); "The Lost Weekend" (Billy Wilder); "The Way to the Stars" (Asquith); "The Last (cont'd)"	Richard Strauss: "Metamorphosen" Benjamin Britten: "Peter Grimes," opera, London Béla Bartók d. (b. 1881) Zoltán Kodály: "Missa Brevis" Prokofiev: "Cinderella," ballet, Moscow Pietro Mascagni, Ital. operatic composer, d. (b. 1863) Anton von Webern, Aust. composer, d. (b. 1883) Rodgers and Hammerstein: "Carousel," musical comedy, New York	Lajos Jánosy (Hungarian) explores cosmic radiation Vitamin A synthesized Nobel Prize for Medicine: Fleming, Florey, and Chain (Great Britain) for discovery of penicillin First atomic bomb detonated near Alamogordo, N. Mex., July 16 Arthur Korn, Ger. physicist, d. (b. 1870) (cont'd)	"Black Markets" for food, clothing, and cigarettes develop throughout Europe Family allowances introduced in Britain Women's suffrage becomes law in France "Bebop" comes into fashion Boxer of the Year: Rocky Graziano Frank A. Parker, Amer. army sergeant, wins U.S. Lawn Tennis Men's Singles championship Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Amer., wins U.S. Lawn Tennis Women's Singles championship Heirs of Jacob Ruppert and Edward G. Barrow sell New York Yankees, baseball club, to syndicate controlled by Lawrence McPhail, Dai Webb, and Dan Topping for estimated \$2.8 million (cont'd)	1945

	 A. HISTORY, POLITICS	 B. LITERATURE, THEATER	 C. RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, LEARNING	 D. VISUAL ARTS	 E. MUSIC	 F. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, GROWTH	 G. DAILY LIFE	
1945 contd	Spain excluded from UN Three-power occupation of Berlin takes effect Churchill (later Attlee), Truman, and Stalin confer at Potsdam General election in Britain brings Labour landslide; Attlee becomes prime minister U.S. drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima Aug. 6 and Nagasaki Aug. 9 Japan surrenders; end of World War II, Aug. 14; war dead estimated at 35 million plus 10 million in Nazi concentration camps Pétain sentenced to death (sentence later commuted to life imprisonment) Independent republic of Vietnam formed with Ho Chi Minh as president Quisling sentenced to death in Norway Laval sentenced to death in France Fighting between Nationalists and Communists in north China; U.S. Gen. George Marshall tries to mediate Arab League founded to oppose creation of Jewish state De Gaulle elected president of Fr. provisional government Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals begin Nobel Peace Prize: Amer. Secretary of State Cordell Hull Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia proclaimed; Tito chief of state Karl Renner elected President of Austria David Lloyd George d. (b. 1863) George S. Patton, Amer. general, killed in automobile accident (b. 1885) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the UN "World Bank") founded with authorized share capital of \$27,000 million Raoul Wallenberg disappears in Budapest	novel Karl Shapiro: "V-Letter and Other Poems" (Pulitzer Prize) Nobel Prize for Literature: Gabriela Mistral (1889—1957), Chilean poet	Anatomy"	Chance" (Swiss, Lindberg); "Ivan the Terrible" (Eisenstein); "The Man from the South" (Renoir)		Atomic Research Centre established at Harwell, England	Eddie Arcaro rides "Pavot" to victory in Belmont Stakes and "Hoop Jr." to win Kentucky Derby (his third winner) Empire State Building struck at 78-79 floors, July 28, by B-25 bomber Detroit (AL) defeats Chicago (NL) in World Series Branch Rickey, Walter O'Malley, and John L. Smith acquire controlling interest in Brooklyn Dodgers	1945 contd
1946	Truce declared in Chinese Civil War UN General Assembly holds its first session in London, Jan. 7; Trygve Lie (Norw.) elected Secretary-General; New York is declared permanent UN headquarters Albania, Hungary, Transjordan, and Bulgaria become independent states De Gaulle resigns Presidency and is succeeded by Bidault; Léon Blum forms Socialist government Juan Perón elected President of Argentina Churchill gives his "Iron Curtain" speech at Fulton, Mo. Britain and France evacuate Lebanon East Ger. Social Democrats merge with Communists Victor Emmanuel III abdicates as King of Italy and is succeeded by his son, Umberto II; Ital. referendum in favor of republic; Umberto II leaves the country; de Gasperi becomes head of state Klement Gottwald becomes Premier of Czechoslovakia President Truman creates Atomic Energy Commission Peace Conference of 21 nations held in Paris Verdict of Nuremberg Tribunal: Ribbentrop, Goering, and 10 other Nazis sentenced to death; Hess and Funk life imprisonment; Schacht and von Papen acquitted; Goering commits suicide on the evening before his execution Power in Japan transferred from the Emperor to an elected assembly Dimitrov becomes premier of Bulgaria UN Atomic Energy Commission approves U.S. plan for control Sarawak ceded to Brit. Crown by the Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke John D. Rockefeller, Jr., donates \$8.5 million to UN for site (contd)	Maxwell Anderson: "Joan of Lorraine" Simone de Beauvoir: "Tous les hommes sont mortels" Lillian Hellman: "Another Part of the Forest" Dylan Thomas: "Deaths and Entrances" Robert Penn Warren: "All the King's Men," Pulitzer Prize novel (1947) Jean Cocteau: "L'Aigle a deux têtes" Arthur Miller: "All My Sons" Eugene O'Neill: "The Iceman Cometh" Terence Rattigan: "The Winslow Boy" Sartre: "Morts sans sépulture" Gerhart Hauptmann d. (b. 1862) Gertrude Stein d. (b. 1874) Damon Runyon d. (b. 1884) Nobel Prize for Literature: Hermann Hesse Theodor Plievier: "Stalingrad," novel E. M. Remarque: "Arc de Triomphe" Booth Tarkington d. (b. 1864) Carl Zuckmayer: "The Devil's General," play John Hersey: "Hiroshima" Sean O'Casey: "Red Roses for Me" Edmund Wilson: "Memoirs of Hecate County" Benjamin Spock, M.D.: "Baby and Child Care" Frank Yerby: "The Foxes of Harrow"	Etienne Mantoux: "The Carthaginian Peace" Aldous Huxley: "The Perennial Philosophy" Pope Pius XII creates 32 new cardinals Count Hermann Keyserling, Ger. philosopher, d. (b. 1880) Francis Xavier Cabrini (1850—1917) canonized	Graham Sutherland: "Head of Thorns" Picasso founds the pottery at Vallauris Fernand Léger: "Composition with Branch" Chagall: "Cow with Umbrella" Paul Nash, Eng. artist, d. (b. 1889) Buckminster Fuller designs Dymaxion House Saul Steinberg: "All in Line," Amer. cartoons Films: "The Best Years of Our Lives" (William Wyler); "Die Mörder sind unter Uns" (Wolfgang Staudte); "Paisà" (Rossellini); "Gilda" (Charles Vidor); "La Belle et la Bête" (Cocteau); "Notorious" (Hitchcock); "Great Expectations" (David Lean) W. C. Fields d. (b. 1880) (contd)	Benjamin Britten: "The Rape of Lucretia," opera, Glyndebourne Gian Carlo Menotti: "The Medium" Frederick Ashton: "Symphonic Variations," ballet (César Franck, composer), London Balanchine: "Nightshadow," ballet (Bellini, composer), New York Salzburg Festival reopens Granville Bantock, Eng. composer, d. (b. 1868) Manuel de Falla, Span. composer, d. (b. 1876) Heinrich Kaminsky, Ger. composer, d. (b. 1886) Paul Lincke, Ger. popular composer, d. (b. 1866) Boris Blacher: "Die Flut," chamber opera Irving Berlin: "Annie" (contd)	Appleton discovers that sun spots emit radio waves Isotope Carbon-13 discovered Pilotless rocket missile constructed by Fairey Aviation Company Electronic brain built at Pennsylvania University Xerography process invented by Chester Carlson John Logie Baird, Brit. T.V. inventor, d. (b. 1888) South Pole expedition of R. E. Byrd (—1947) U.S. Navy first tests an atomic bomb at Bikini James J. Walker d. (b. 1881) Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology: Hermann Joseph (contd)	John Maynard Keynes d. (b. 1883) Women ensured the right to vote in Italy New Bodleian Library, Oxford Brit. Arts Council inaugurated Joe Louis successfully defends his world heavyweight boxing title for the 23rd time Australia, with Donald Bradman as Captain, retains Ashes in MCC tour Shortest recorded boxing fight in history: Couture wins against Walton with one punch in 10.5 seconds London Airport opened (new terminal 1955) Hans de Meiss-Teffen sails solo from Spain to U.S. in 58 days Mikhail Botvinnik, U.S.S.R., after Alekhine's death, considered the world's finest chess player World Population (in millions): China, 455; India, 311; U.S.S.R., 194; U.S., 140; Japan, 73; West Germany, 48; Italy, 47; Britain, 46; Brazil, 45; France, 40 Jack Johnson, U.S. boxer, d. (b. 1878) A. Alekhine d. (b. 1892) "Assault," W. Mehrrens up, wins Belmont and Preakness Stakes and Kentucky Derby U.S. Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles won by John A. Kramer; Women's by Pauline M. Betz U.S. Golf Association Amateur championship won by Ted Bishop; Open by Lloyd Mangrum Davis Cup tennis trophy won by U.S. team against Australia (contd)	1946