

Berlin Tops List Of 'Most Bombed Cities' With 12,000 Tons In 1943

LONDON, Nov. 24 (U.P.)—A royal air force spokesman said today that British bombers had dropped more than 5000 tons of explosives on Berlin in three raids this month.

The report indicated that the RAF dropped about 1300 tons on Berlin last night. The tonnage the night before was more than 2300, and Berlin got the larger part of roughly 2800 tons split between the capital and Ludwigsfeld last Thursday night.

Berlin was revealed to be at the top of the list of the most bombed cities of 1943, its more than 12,000 tons leading Hamburg's more than 10,000. Next in order were Essen and Hannover, more than 8000 tons; Cologne, nearly 8000; Mannheim-Ludwigsfeld, more than 7000.

SENATE SEEKS PATTON PROBE

Orders Stimson to Make Complete Investigation in Slapping Case.

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veterans' preference committee of an American Legion post in his district had sent him a message which read:

"Respectfully request that you demand a full investigation of the incident—unless there should develop a great public clamor," pointing out that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower rebuked Patton "mercilessly" and that Patton himself had apologized to the soldier and others involved.

Patton's name is before the Senate military affairs committee on a presidential request for his advancement to the permanent rank of major-general and Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D. Colo.), a committee member, said Patton's action would weigh heavily in the group's action. He said the committee would investigate unless the army clears up the matter.

Defends Patton

Senator Styles Bridges (R. N.H.), another committee member, suggested that Patton himself might have been a victim of battle fatigue as was the soldier he struck.

"It occurs to me," Bridges said, "that a general himself, long and frequently exhausted due to the rigors of actual battle, might give way to fatigue without realizing it. After all, the condition is a human affliction and is not visited according to rank; a general as well as a private can be its victims for our generals 'don't die in bed.'

"If this is true, a more serious case is presented. Are our line-fighting generals themselves kept under fire too long so that, suffering battle fatigue, their ability as leaders is impaired? I shall ask the military affairs committee, of which I am a member, to make inquiry into this phase of the Patton incident."

Nation 'Shocked'

Johnson said that America was "terribly shocked" by the Patton brutality story—and that as a disciplinary measure, "a slap on the wrist will not suffice."

Senator Claude Pepper (D. Fla.) declared Patton should have been court-martialed. Official reports from North Africa said the general had been severely called down by Eisenhower, but had received no official reprimand or punishment because of his record.

The soldier in the case was not officially identified, but it was revealed that Pvt. Charles Herman Kuhl of Mishawaka, Ind., wrote to his family from Sicily last August saying he had been slapped and kicked by Gen. Patton. The letter said:

"Gen. Patton slapped my face yesterday and kicked me in the pants and cussed me. This probably won't go through . . . It did."

The army has revealed that the soldier in its official case—possibly Kuhl—twice refused to leave the battle front and finally was hospitalized under orders. A week after the incident with Patton, he was back at the front.

Future Role Seems Up to U. S. Public

By DONALD C. COE
United Press Staff Correspondent
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Nov. 24.—The future role—if any—of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., sometimes regarded as America's No. 1 field commander, apparently rests with the American people today.

The employment of "Old Blood and Guts" will be determined, observers here believed, by the public reaction in the United States to the disclosure that he slapped a shell-shocked soldier in a Sicilian field hospital, but subsequently apologized to the whole 7th Army.

Neither U. S. soldier's paper Stars and Stripes nor the British force publication Union Jack published the Patton disclosure. It was not carried in the three Algiers French morning newspapers.

Lt. Col. Edward White, Stars and Stripes publications editor, said he had received no orders to withhold the news but did so on grounds that Patton had been punished enough and should not be embarrassed further.

(Seymour Korn, Mutual network correspondent, said in a broadcast from Algiers that Patton once ordered a gun shot because it was on a military bridge and on another occasion, when he was an army newspaper reporter for writing that U. S. soldiers took to fighting when under heavy fire.)

Only his military record saved Patton from immediate dismissal and conduct which he himself termed unbecoming an officer, a high staff officer said.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme allied commander in the Mediterranean, deplored the slapping incident and "mercilessly" excoriated Patton, but regarded him as possessing unique military qualities worth preserving in the American war effort.

Hoosier's Letter Reveals Gen. Patton May Have Struck More Than One Soldier

Times Special

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Nov. 24.—The possibility that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton may have struck more than one army enlisted man was introduced yesterday when a Mishawaka father produced letters from his soldier-son telling of abuse by Gen. Patton.

Herman F. Kuhl, local casket-maker, brought forth letters from his son, Pvt. Charles Herman Kuhl, in which the infantryman said Gen. Patton slapped and kicked him but later apologized and shook his hand.

Slapped My Face'

Yesterday's dispatches from Algiers about the slapping incident reported that Gen. Patton struck a soldier from the "Carolinians" while the enlisted man was in bed. Pvt. Kuhl's letters stated he was called to the hospital superintendent's office where he was abused by Gen. Patton. The southern soldier also was reported to have been in the army since before the war, and Pvt. Kuhl is an inducer.

While he was recovering from shell shock in a Sicilian hospital, Pvt. Kuhl wrote a letter on Aug. 4, saying:

"Gen. Patton slapped my face yesterday and kicked me in the pants and cussed me. This probably won't go through, but I don't know. Just forget about it in your letters."

'Good Mixer'

Later Pvt. Kuhl wrote that he was flown from Sicily to North Africa to appear at a hearing. He said a lieutenant escorted him to Gen. Patton's office where the general apologized and shook his hand.

The general said he had acted too hastily," Pvt. Kuhl wrote home. On Aug. 29 the Hoosier related:

"Gen. Patton was supposed to come around today, but he didn't. I have seen him twice face to face. So he doesn't scare me a bit. I thought he might even send me home. Ha! Ha!"

Mr. Kuhl described his son as a "good mixer, quick to temper but he gets over it quickly." Relations said at first Pvt. Kuhl's letters about the treatment made him angry, but later they believed he was sincere, according to the general.

"They explained they had not revealed the incident in deference to Pvt. Kuhl's wishes and because they didn't want to make any trouble for either him or Gen. Patton."

Pvt. Kuhl was a Illinois layer here before entering the army. His wife lives in South Bend.

Here is Mrs. Elmer Clark, sister of Pvt. Kuhl who received the letter and Loretta, Pvt. Kuhl's wife.



Pvt. Herman Kuhl and Mrs. Kuhl.

This is a portion of the letter from Pvt. Charles Kuhl of Mishawaka, Ind., to his parents in which he disclosed that Lt. Gen. George Patton slapped and kicked him during the North African campaign.

But I got a letter from the Kuhls saying I'll write in about it. Hope to see you all very soon. I don't know anyone about when this thing is going to be over. The soldiers are doing body and soul. General Patton slapped my face yesterday and kicked me in the pants and cussed me. The general won't go away. Pat.

BOMBS OPENING ROAD TO JAPS AT RABAUL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Nov. 24 (U.P.)—Waves of allied bombers sent an aerial offensive against the southern coast of New Britain island into its third day Monday with a 142-ton blow on the Gasmatu area which lies on the route toward Rabaul, a communiqué announced today.

While dispatches gave no indication that an overwater jump from New Guinea to New Britain was impending, it was thought possible the aerial blows might preface an invasion aimed at the big Japanese base at Rabaul by land.

More than 100 Liberators and Mitchells escorted by Lightnings roared over Gasmatu and adjacent energy centers in three sweeps, pouring down 35,000 pounds of incendiary gun fire and starting fires that sent smoke columns 10,000 feet into the air.

Other forces of Liberators concentrated on Cape Gloucester, on the southwestern end of New Britain, hitting the airfield with 32 tons of explosives and destroying or damaging five enemy planes on the ground.

RUSH OF STUDENTS KILLS ONE, INJURES 2

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (U.P.)—Edward Madigan, 14, was trampled to death yesterday when he tripped and fell in the path of 100 students running from St. Rita High School at the close of classes. Two other students were injured critically.

Madigan, James Lecko, 14, and Rudolph Cizmar, 15, all high school freshmen, were crushed by students who tumbled over them in a pile on the school steps. Lecko and Cizmar were unconscious at Holy Cross hospital where attendants said they suffered internal injuries. Madigan was dead when he arrived at the hospital.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme allied commander in the Mediterranean, deplored the slapping incident and "mercilessly" excoriated Patton, but regarded him as possessing unique military qualities worth preserving in the American war effort.

ARMY LAUDS TIMES FUND FOR SOLDIERS

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very happy to be included as one of the recipients of the fund."

Money from the War Hospitals campaign will be used to provide gifts and stage a Christmas party for the men in the hospitals. Any left over will go toward the purchase of permanent gifts for the institutions, such as radios, pianos, furniture, or anything the hospitals may need.

HERE IS HOW individuals or organizations may contribute:

All contributions received will be placed in The Times Christmas Fund unless otherwise earmarked.

If you prefer that your contribution be used for one purpose, either Clotho-A-Child or war hospitals, then indicate plainly which beneficiary you want your money used for. If the contribution is not earmarked, it will be deposited in The Times Christmas Fund to be used both for Clotho-A-Child and the war hospitals.

Address all communications to The Times Christmas Fund, 214 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis. Make checks or money orders payable to The Times Christmas Fund.

It's not too soon to turn in your contribution—and we say "thanks."

O. E. S. TO CONFER DEGREES

Southport chapter 442, O. E. S. will confer degrees on candidates at its meeting at 8 p.m. Dec. 1 in the Southport Masonic temple. Mrs. Emma Hayland, worthy matron, and the Rev. R. H. Lindstrom, worthy patron, will preside.

REV. MENGES TO SPEAK

The Rev. R. C. Menges of Chicago Heights, Ill., will speak at the Thanksgiving services at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow at the Founreque Gospel church, Woodlawn Ave. and Wright St. Communion services will follow. York home yesterday.

BLIZZARD'S DEATH TOLL NINE IN EAST

BY UNITED PRESS

At least nine persons were dead, several were missing or injured and many communities remained isolated today in the wake of the season's first major snowstorm in upper New York and New England.

More than 20 inches of snow fell in some sections during the two-day storm, described as one of the worst in recent years, and high winds whipped up deep drifts that blocked most roads.

Danger of a milk and fuel oil scarcity in New England arose from a weather bureau forecast of below-freezing temperatures and scattered snow flurries of all the area.

NOTRE DAME PAPER BUILDING DAMAGED

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 24 (U.P.)—Notre Dame university officials today estimated fire damage to the 78-year-old former Ave Maria press building, now home of the Notre Dame student paper, at \$15,000.

Last night's fire brought out naval trainees and civilian students to aid university and South Bend firemen fight the blaze. They succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the nearby convent occupied by sisters of the congregation of Holy Cross.

The building, also used for maintenance equipment and storage, adjoins the administration building which was rebuilt in 1919 after a \$300,000 fire destroyed the main part of the college.

REPORT MUTINY IN GERMAN ARMY UNIT

BY UNITED PRESS

The Stockholm Social Demokraten said in a dispatch reported to the office of war information today that mutiny broke out among German troops embarking from Copenhagen for Norway recently and Nazi military police killed or wounded 150.

The dispatch said 15 German officers attempted to escape during the outbreak but eight were arrested immediately.

VICTIM OF NAZIS DIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (U.P.)—Funeral services will be held today for Herman Ullstein, 58, former partner in the Ullstein Co. of Berlin, one of the world's largest producers of magazines, books and periodicals until confiscated in 1933 by the Nazis, who died in his New York home yesterday.

"There was an immense amount of smoke. But we are unable to make official claims until we have information from our own sources."

In November, normally one of the year's worst months for bombing operations, Germany already has been raided 18 nights. The bomb delivery has totaled 11,000 tons, almost 10,000 of which were dropped on Germany.

The commentator said that perhaps in the next few nights the R. A. F. will be able to increase the month's total to or above the monthly average since April of between 13,000 and 14,000 tons.

November has been notable, he said, in that for the first time the R. A. F. delivered two heavy attacks simultaneously, the Berlin and

Ludwigsfelden attack.

Also for the first time the R. A. F. and United States 8th air force combined to drop 4000 tons of explosives in a 24-hour period on Nov. 3 when the U. S. A. F. hit Wilhelmshaven and the R. A. F. attacked Cologne and Dusseldorf.

"The present pace is a measure of the degree to which we have mastered the difficulties of European winter weather, as well as of the R. A. F.'s striking power," the spokesman said.

Calling Berlin "the king of all targets," he said that only twice before the end of 1942 did the R. A. F. exceed the 100-ton mark against the German capital.

SOVIET LINES STILL INTACT

Capt. Bernard Cederholm, Pacific Ace, Killed in Trainer

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death. He previously had been stationed at Austin, Tex.

Stationed in Australia a year and in New Guinea several months, the test pilot had been awarded two distinguished flying crosses, two air medals, two oak leaf clusters and two presidential citations for his achievements in piloting transport planes.

Vatin's men retired in good order, the reports said, denying the Nazis the break-through for which they had made such lavish expenditure of men and machines for nine days.

The Russian air force threw reinforcements into the battle, inflicting terrific punishment on the German armor and infantry, field dispatches said.

Reinforce Men

The Russians emphasized that after nine days of incessant hammering, the Russian lines were intact everywhere—an important factor that might prove decisive. Vatin had been able to maneuver and regroup his forces inside the salient, throwing constant reinforcements into the sectors where they were needed most.

German tank losses were approaching the 500 mark—the equivalent of two and one-half panzer divisions. Nazi losses of self-propelled guns, field cannon and infantry also had increased in proportion to the gathering intensity of the battle.

Red Star, the Soviet army organ, said the Germans concentrated big forces in narrow sectors to plunge against the Soviet positions like battering rams. Soviet anti-tank cannon in front line positions blasted apart the nose of the rams, while field guns and infantry cut swaths through the German infantry.

More than 100 German tanks were knocked out and 2000 enemy soldiers and men were killed in the close-quarters and hand-to-hand fighting, a Russian communiqué said. Russian air force planes, strafing deep into the enemy rear, bombed and strafed German reserves moving toward the front and shot down 19 aircraft in aerial combat.

German Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein was concentrating his main strength against the yielding Soviet lines southwest of Kiev in an attempt to force the Russians back on Kiev, much as they fell back to Kharkov and eventually yielded that city at the end of the 1943 Russian winter offensive.

Admiral Settebach

The withdrawal yesterday was the third acknowledged by the Soviets since Manstein launched his counter-offensive nearly two weeks ago. The Soviets meantime have rushed reserves across the Dnieper and it was believed that the German assault soon would be concentrated.

On all other fronts from White Russia to the Dnieper bend, the Russians gained new ground.

Some 165 miles southeast of Kiev, the Russians widened their new bridgehead across the Dnieper south of Kremenchuk and captured seven strongly fortified enemy defense points, including Likarev