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SEABEES ON IWO JIMA

While Marines and Japs were still locked in a death struggle for one strip on Motoyama Airfield on Iwo Island, Seabees were repairing the already-captured strip a thousand yards to the south.

When the first two Marine observation planes landed on February 26th, wireless Robert Trumbull of the "New York Times," "Japanese, watching from northern hill positions, lobbed three mortar shells onto the field by way of greeting. . . by the time the Marines have silenced those mortars the field will be receiving transport planes."

The two Stinson Cubs, he said, came in at 1030 after the Seabees had worked all night smoothing out cracks and wrinkles on the runways of Motoyama Airfield No. 1. "Even while the planes were circling for landing," said Emmet Corzier, covering the Iwo campaign for the "New York Herald-Tribune," "the Seabees, using helmets for baskets, were picking up jagged shell fragments of Navy shells from the pre-landing bombardment, which had littered the runway surfaces."

When the Seabees got their first glimpse of the captured field, said Trumbull, the "Times" correspondent, it didn't look anything like the neat outline indicated on maps.

"Bombs and shells and the traffic of American vehicles have so kneaded the black earth of the level plateau," he wrote, "that the old runways are no longer distinguishable."

As the Seabees cleared up the debris, Trumbull reported, they "were interrupted in their work occasionally by snipers hiding in huts and scrub brush along natural black sand terrace lining the field on all sides."

SUBURB OF HELL

Development of the beachhead at Iwo Jima was "well-nigh incredible."

This opinion was expressed by "New York Times" writer, Robert Trumbull, who told how Seabees, Army Engineers and Negro Pioneer Units did a "tremendous lot of work" in the face of a sulphur dust fog and 20-foot high waves that smashed over the dismal wreck of landing craft that line the shore.

"Getting supplies ashore is hell," Trumbull said. "They must either be transferred onto landing ships or placed in LCM's. It is impossible to run personnel barges onto shore as they are intended, so you have to leap from heaving craft onto a jacob's ladder or chain debarkation net of some landing ship which has its ramp ashore."

"Along one stretch of beach there is absolutely nothing familiar as it was two days ago. For one thing, all the terraced ridges and hummocks of dark volcanic cinder that served as landmarks have been bulldozed away and a road put in.

"The ultimate miracle would be if someone made Iwo island beautiful. No one here believes it can be done."

More than 100 Marine, Navy and Seabee combat casualties were taken "from the flaming hell of Iwo Jima" to Pearl Harbor by ambulance planes, the United Press reported.

AIRBORNE AND FIGHTING

The mad Bee with the white cocked hat is airborne and fighting.

On the black motor cowling of a Marine fighter group's sleek Corsairs roaring over the Philippines is the Seabee insignia, put there, as one pilot expressed "because we're mighty proud of the Seabees and the work they have done for us.

"The hell of it," laughed 2nd Lieut. C. E. Wozniak, USMC, "is the Nips see the emblem on our planes and think the Seabees have started a separate air wing!" Lt. Wozniak, a fighter pilot, flies the Corsair, "Umbriago."

Two battalions hacked a first class airport out of the Philippine jungles to build a nest for the Marine planes and have built additional bomber strips on the same field.

DOWNRIGHT HUMILIATING

Take it from a Jap -- the Seabees are no gentlemen. Two of them not only captured him but made him lose face completely by not even being sufficiently adult.

The two 19-year-olds ran into the enemy soldier outside their Saipan camp. Jack R. Dawley, S1c, of Seattle, Washington, thrust his carbine forward, yelled, "Get your hands up!"

The Jap calmly obliged. "How did you find me?" he asked, in English. "Ambush?" he suggested hopefully, "Footprints?"

"Gosh, no!" came the crusher, "We darn near fell over you."

The prisoner's face was weighed down with humiliation. "Kids, just kids!" he murmured morosely as they led him to the stockade.

SEABEE TAKES WING, WINS AIR MEDAL

A Seabee whose unit was attached to a Marine division doubled as a combat pilot, it was disclosed recently when the Air Medal was awarded to Chester J. Perkins, MM1c, of Stonington, Conn., by Vice Admiral T. C. Kinkaid, USN, Commander of the Seventh Fleet.

Now stationed at Camp Endicott, Perkins was a member of the 19th Battalion while that outfit was attached to the First Marine Division. The Seabee flew a total of 218 hours, 105 of them during combat, as pilot of a light, unarmed reconnaissance plane. He made daily flights over enemy territory, transported rations and supplies to isolated jungle patrols, and spotted for artillery batteries. He also carried blood plasma to Marines wounded in invasion operations, dropping the medical supplies while the fighting was still in progress.

Perkins operated mostly from crude, improvised landing strips, "usually roadways and sand bars," he said. The Japs almost finished him off once, sending a stream of bullets through the floor of his tiny plane. The slugs just missed the Seabee.

BULLDOZER ROUND-UP

The "Cisco Kid" rode again, but this time astride a bulldozer as Seabee Edward Jasper, CM2c, of Cisco, Illinois, teamed up with another catskiner to level a Saipan cane field and flush out a Jap who had been hiding among the stalks.

Jasper and Andrew V. Born, MM3c, of Saint Paul, Kansas, were called in by Army infantrymen who had cornered the straggler in the patch. The two dozer men started at the outer edges of the field, worked inward in a gradually contracting circle and soon had the Jap as conspicuous as the last lock of hair after a boot haircut.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

Seabees stationed in the Aleutians no doubt will be delighted to learn that 360 Aleut natives, who don't want to remain in southeast Alaska, to which they were evacuated when the Japanese invaded the Aleutians in 1942, soon will be homeward bound. The reason the Aleuts petitioned to be returned to their native soil, reports the Associated Press, is that southeast Alaska has "too many trees."

CREDITS BRONZE STAR TO HIS MEN

Awarded the Bronze Star Medal by Lt. Gen. H. M. Smith, USMC, for his role in activating the Peleliu airdrome for use by American planes, Lt. Comdr. Peter Corradi, CEC, USNR, OinC of one of the pioneer Seabee battalions in the Pacific, disclaimed personal achievement, telling his officers and men they were the ones

who had contributed an outstanding performance. "I want to express my personal appreciation to you all for the hard work and devotion to duty you displayed," he said.

In citing Comdr. Corradi, Lt. Gen. Smith said, in part, "Within three days after (his) equipment and personnel were landed, despite being under heavy enemy sniper, mortar and artillery fire, he aggressively and efficiently directed his unit's employment in repair and reconstruction of a fighter strip, thereby making it possible for planes to assist the division in the accomplishment of its mission. In addition, and in spite of adverse weather conditions, his unit completed the bomber strip three days ahead of schedule."

ROAD TO LUZON VICTORY

Pontoon units in the Lingayen Gulf and San Fabian operations on Luzon, although not subjected to as heavy a concentration of enemy fire as that which met groups in the Palaus or Marianas, battled pounding surf and broached causeways to turn in excellent performances.

Going in as early as H-hour plus 90 minutes, the three participating units had but one day--the first--of moderate seas. For the ensuing 11 days, until the beach was secured, they battled seas which broke connections and ramps, broached causeways and damaged equipment, to unload 107 LST's and five LSM's.

One unit beached at H-hour plus 150 minutes (at 1200), and by 1500 had five ships discharging over causeways and a sixth being connected. In the first 24 hours they had unloaded seven LST's over six causeways.

Morning of S-plus two brought the storm and high surf, broaching causeways. Three of the damaged causeways were back in operation by afternoon of that day and a fourth went back to work the following day, maintained under most difficult conditions. By S-plus 9, 38 LST's had been unloaded by this group alone.

"Only by working all hands on a 24-hour basis were the causeways kept in operation," a report said, lauding Lt. A. R. Singleton, CEC, USNR, in charge of the operations at that point.

Lt. R. L. Stevenson, CEC, USNR, in charge of another group, and his crew worked 48 hours without relief after going into the beach at H-hour plus 180 minutes.

Lt. Kent MacDonald, CEC, USNR, and Lt. J. A. Bold, CEC, USNR, with the first pontoon group in, were on the beach 90 minutes after H-hour and in the following three days, despite storm conditions, unloaded 22 LST's in addition to putting three broached causeways back into operation.

Barges, placed in operation early, had advantage of the first and only day of good weather. Only one was damaged in launching and it was repaired immediately and placed back in operation.

Officers in charge of the pontoon operations were high in their praise of the Army's cooperation. "If it had not been for the fact that they (the Army) made their equipment, especially bulldozers, available to us at all times, it would have been impossible to continue this work," one officer said.

PRESTO!

A Philippines-based battalion which, in three weeks, converted a swamp into an airfield good enough for bombers and transports, has installed the first "fly-in" restaurant.

A modernized version of the "drive-in" as you remember it, the battalion's mobile snack bar stands alongside the completed airstrip, doling out sandwiches, coffee and ice water to transient fliers and passengers.

In addition, the Seabees have built a "hotel" of mosquito-proofed tents, provided blankets, towels and shower facilities and a mess hall for those transients who care to tarry a while. The mess hall is serving 9,000 meals every 24 hours--to give some idea of how good the transient business is!

SCORE ONE FOR THE NIP

"A Seabee newly arrived on Peleliu," writes Sam Bodell in his swell battalion-newspaper column, "chased a Jap into a cave.

"The Seabee cautiously approached the hiding place and shouted, 'Come on out, you (censored) son of heaven!'

"A reply came back in perfect English: 'Come and get me, you (censored) souvenir hunter!'

DEPRIVE JAPS OF JUNGLE HOMES

Seabees spend their spare time on Guam dynamiting the caves that have been the last shelter for Japanese still at large on the island, reported Warren Moscow, correspondent for the "New York Times.

Moscow, who accompanied the men of one outfit on their volunteer blasting assignments, said the party, which included five enlisted men, "a permanent officer of the day nicknamed Corney. . . and one timorous reporter," took along "dynamite, two carbines, two .45's, two M-3 tommy guns, known affectionately as 'grease guns,' half a dozen phosphorous grenades -- which start a lovely fire in a cave -- half a dozen fragmentation grenades, five marine knives and a machete.

"We drove in a truck down a road, built by the Seabees," he wrote, "that can only be described as a Guam version of a particularly tough section of the Burma Road. We left this for a trail and then abandoned the truck to go into what the Seabees called 'open country.' It was close jungle to this reporter.

"We found three caves. Corney uncorked a home-made grenade, had Brownie cover him with a 'grease gun,' and talked Japanese into the cave for a few moments, but got no answer. In went one of Corney's home-made grenades, and when the smoke

cleared away, the demolition boys went in. There were no Japanese there when they went in, and there was no cave a few moments after they came out.

The two remaining caves were blasted without incident and "the boys -- Corney, Brown, Smitty, Baker, Myer, and 'I Want to Go Home' Dominick -- were pretty apologetic" about not encountering any enemy opposition that afternoon. Moscow should have been along the previous day, they explained, when "four Seabees, looking for salvageable material a hundred yards from an American ammunition dump on the other side of the ridge, interrupted a Japanese card party . . . a seven-handed game of what was probably poker. The Seabees confiscated three rifles and a side of beef, which looked as if it had come from a cow recently reported missing by a Chamorro farmer, and beat a tactful retreat.

"On the trip this afternoon," the newspaperman said, "when no Japanese were encountered, the sole damage to any American was suffered by this correspondent, who was bitten by several mosquitoes and whose watch stopped about the time the dynamite went off. The Seabees promised to fix the watch tomorrow.

WHOLE ARMY TO FACE JAPS AFTER NAZIS FALL

The War Department intends to marshal "every soldier and every item of equipment" against the Japanese when hostilities cease in Europe, Secretary of War Stimson has declared. He branded as "unauthorized and without foundation" rumors of wholesale GI discharges after V-E Day.

"Our big job now is to win the war in Europe and to follow up our victory there with an all-out assault on Japan," he said. "There can be no relaxing until the military job of crushing Germany and Japan is carried to a final and successful conclusion.

APPRECIATIVE DINER

Maybe they don't get steak every day. Nevertheless Seabees attached to a battalion stationed on Saipan aren't likely to take their chow as much for granted as they might have before three of their mates brought in a Japanese youngster who had been living a Robinson Crusoe-like existence in the jungle since the Americans had landed on the island.

When CBM J. B. Goodwin of Bessemer, Alabama; CWT Cecil D. Floria of Munising, Michigan; and H. H. Robertson, SFlc, of Jacksonville, Florida, found the boy, he was sucking greedily at a piece of sugar cane and holding on to a couple of roots he apparently intended eating next.

"He was terribly emaciated -- the skinniest human I ever saw," said Robertson. "His arms and legs were no bigger around than mop handles.

Bringing the youngster into camp, the Seabees took him to the nearest chow hall and offered him the food they were able to get fastest -- two pieces of peach pie, cut up in a bowl, and a large cup of milk.

The child was unable to control himself at the sight of food. Frantically he

shoveled the pie into his mouth. He emptied the cup of milk in a single draught. The pie gone and the bowl refilled with hash, he attacked the food set before him as furiously as before, gulping more milk with it. Onlookers, afraid he was going to get himself violently sick, tried to take the bowl from him. He clung to it desperately, giving anxious little cries and filling his mouth faster than ever.

While an interpreter questioned him after he had eaten, and learned that the youngster had been living in the jungle since his parents had been killed in the pre-invasion bombardment, mess cooks wrapped up some cookies for the boy.

Before putting him in a truck which would take him to the civilian internment camp, Chief Goodwin took the roots to which the youngster still clung and threw them away. The child's eyes anxiously followed each root as it went into the ditch. Then, worried about the cookies being taken from him next, he hastily stuffed them into his mouth.

Civil authorities at the internment camp will arrange for him to be placed with some Japanese family on the island.

SEABEE FROM THE WORD GO

Adelard L. Aubin helped build Camp Endicott and the Sun Valley range as a carpenter. Then he went to the Rhode Island House of Representatives as its youngest member. But he came back to the Seabees. He is now a CM1c with a Pacific battalion and turned down a second legislative term to join.

He was stationed at three different Seabee camps before shipping out--none of them Camp Endicott.

BUT NO BUBBLE BATH

Charles W. Wright, SC1c, has cleaned up what threatened to become a dirty situation in the Pacific.

When his battalion ran out of soap and the nearest store-bought cleanser was still on its way, Wright recalled an old, home-made soap recipe his grandmother used. Using lye and fats salvaged from the mess hall, he produced 900 pounds of excellent soap which not only answered the emergency, but was still in demand for laundry purposes after the soap boat arrived. The only thing that stopped further manufacture was a lack of lye.

BACKING THE FLEET

More than 900 shore establishments, "including 300 advance bases some of which are as large as Peoria, Illinois, or Columbia, South Carolina -- and almost all of which had to be newly built," are helping the United States Navy lick the problem of logistics, Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal disclosed in his annual report to President Roosevelt.

In a section dealing with logistics, which he defined as "the process of providing what is needed when it is needed where it is needed," Secretary Forrestal disclosed that as of June 30, 1944, the United States Navy, "the world's largest," consisted of 1,108 warships, plus 60,191 other craft, 34,000 planes and 3,623,000 officers and men.

"The problem (of logistics) is not new to the Navy -- but its present dimensions are," Mr. Forrestal said. "The fleet has always been kept mobile by the employment of floating repair facilities, supply vessels and means for extemporizing advance bases. But the enormous expansion of the Navy, particularly in small craft that can carry few supplies and no repair facilities, has created administrative problems of a scope never approached in pre-war days.

"... The genesis of Naval logistics is the concept of a mobile fleet, one not tied to its land bases, one capable of enormous strategic range, because it carries with it or creates its own support as it advances. This concept is one of the foundations of American naval strategy," the Secretary said.

In his letter accompanying the report, Mr. Forrestal noted that "the achievements recorded in this report are not those of any man or small group of men.

"The Navy is a team," he said. "Every man and woman who wears its uniform is a member of that team, sharing in the achievements reported here --- and in many more. Similarly, if the Navy is to solve the problems . . . , they will be solved by the work of all hands.

PERSUASION

Three Marianas-based Seabees turned orators to talk three isolated Japanese, one a 14-year-old girl, into surrendering, but they had to placate the fearful girl with chewing gum, candy and a mirror.

Herbert C. Ellis, S1c, Harold Hilliard, M2c, and Herbert A. Blum, S1c, winged a fleeing Jap with a grenade, then followed him to a cave. After the Jap had surrendered he told them of two other occupants in the hideout. The Seabees sent him in to talk the others into coming out-- and the terror-stricken girl listened. The other Jap rejected overtures of both girl and his late cave-mate. Meanwhile, Hilliard stood outside, debating whether to rout out the stubborn one with a grenade.

"I hated to toss a grenade," he said. "We figured the Nip in there might be another woman -- maybe the girl's mother. So I went in.

He found the Jap, cowering behind rocks in a tunnel, hands over his face, awaiting the fatal shot he thought was coming. Hilliard prodded him with the rifle, got him out of the cave and had him carry the wounded soldier to the camp.

MOBILE HOSPITAL TRAILER USEFUL ON BEACHHEADS

A Seabee battalion, then at Noumea and scheduled for a forward movement, prepared for eventualities by constructing its own mobile hospital trailer. The trailer, light enough to be used in beachhead operations, has facilities for sick call, laboratory work, and emergency surgery.

A 22-foot-long chassis was constructed from the frame and running gear salvaged from a discarded truck. By welding together quonset hut framing, the Seabees constructed an 18' x 8' body on the chassis. They used corrugated sheet metal for sheathing, and installed four screened windows, protected by flaps which can be lowered while the vehicle is in transit. An electric fan at one end and ventilators installed at both ends of the trailer provide forced ventilation. Access is through a side door.

Stowage for detachable steps is provided under the trailer. Detachable running gear permits lowering and fitting the unit into a hut or building.

The interior of the trailer is finished with plywood, enameled white. Interior fixtures include cabinets, drawers and shelves for supplies, medicine, and instruments. Folding tables are attached to the wall, and the unit also houses a laboratory work bench.

Equipment includes two 100-gallon water tanks and a small electric pump to furnish running water, a porcelain wash basin with foot control valves, a two-burner electric hot plate, an electric autoclave, an 8-cubic-foot electric refrigerator, a Castle operating light, and a collapsible field operating table.

Lighting is provided by eight overhead lights recessed into the ceiling, and two tubular lights over the pharmacist's bench. Electric convenience outlets also have been installed.

Mounted on the end of the trailer frame outside the body is a 15 kw electric generator to supply electric power. Forty-five gallon oil-fired water heater, electric circuits, and piping are arranged so that power and water service may be taken from outside sources, or hot water and power furnished for other facilities, such as wards.

AWARDED YANGTZE MEDAL - FIFTEEN YEARS LATER

Fifteen years after his tour of duty on China's Yangtze River, Rudolph A. Fess, MM2c, now with a CBMU in Trinidad, has been awarded the Yangtze Service Medal.

In 1929 and 1930, Fess served aboard gun boats and in landing parties, protecting river traffic from attack by native pirates.

STEVEDORE SCHOOL SIGN LANGUAGE

Stevedoring, safety factors and all, was taught to native British troops from the Gilbert Islands by a Special battalion before it transferred from Guadalcanal.

Part of the Gilbert and Ellice Island Labor Corps, the natives, who are volunteer British soldiers, pitched in with a willingness to learn despite language handicaps. Few of them understand English, but sign language was quickly adopted by the stevedores-- and the natives caught on in a hurry.

Completing a 15-day course of instruction by the Seabees, the natives had the situation on the hook by the time the battalion moved out.

##%##%##%##%##%##% !!!

Curiosity didn't kill a cat this time but it was responsible for wiping out practically ten weeks of mechanical hocuspocus which had transformed the bomb-blasted remains of a 145-year-old cold storage building into a modern ice plant, reported CSF Henry B. Clausen, Marianas-based Seabee.

"After ten weeks we had everything set to begin making ice," recalled the Chief. ". . . and then it happened.

"One of the natives who was helping us on the job let his curiosity get the best of him one afternoon when I wasn't there," he continued. "He wanted to see if the diesel we had reconstructed would handle the load.

"He got it started but then didn't know how to stop it. The more he tampered, the faster it went. The one-ton fly-wheel we put on the shaft was made to withstand 800 rpms. When the runaway engine hit 3,000 rpms, it broke loose and flew into a shower of pieces. The result was the same as throwing a barrel of grenades into the building. The heavy fragments bent most of the standing equipment. The new roof was a mass of splinters. The diesel engine cracked wide open in two places.

"It was like starting all over again. But we salvaged a mess once and we did it again."

The ice plant, built largely out of salvaged materials for the Civil Affairs Administration on the island, is turning out eight tons a day, most of which goes to the hospitals. The surplus goes to the natives.

COOPERATION - BOTH WAYS

Increased use of Filipinos in more responsible positions in the rebuilding of the islands is reported by a battalion which is cooperating with Naval Civil Affairs authorities.

In order to provide every family with an income, as a means of livelihood as well as a trade stimulant, most men and some women are engaged in construction of American bases. As an example, Frank A. Enrico, SF2c, acts as a labor director for as many as 600 natives. At first the Filipinos were used in clearing underbrush. Now they are working as helpers to equipment mechanics, cable riggers, electricians, and carpenters. Some are serving as oilers; one is working in the Seabee shoe repair shop; others are in mosquito control and hospital work.

As a correspondent pointed out: "These native Filipinos who are not actively engaged in guerrilla warfare are finding that in their own way they can be of real service to their country."

ROUGH, BUT READY

In the "Gashouse District" of SF2c Tony Kleber's native St. Louis, fighters are judged by results, not style. When the Seabee and his mates, manning a small boat, were ordered to run ashore at a nearby beach and pick up two Japs who wanted to surrender, Tony remembered home-town standards. As the Nips boarded the boat, several men covered them with carbines and pistols -- but Kleber took no chances. He stood at alert with a knife in one hand and a hammer in the other!

PONTOON FACTORY, PACIFIC BRANCH

A pontoon assembling detachment, unmindful of civilian pontoon manufacturers who said it couldn't be done, has not only set up a smooth-working plant in the South Pacific, but has put production on a stepped-up assembly-line basis.

Top factor in the Seabee assembly line production figure (1,600 pontoons a month) is elimination of vertical welding through use of a balanced jig, designed and built within the detachment. This allows trainee-welders to become part of the comparatively simple down-hand and horizontal welding positions and training time is thus reduced.

During its first year of operation, the Pacific pontoon branch produced 1,000 finished pontoons a month after clearing its own lot in a jungle. Inexperienced men were being schooled as production leaped. In its second year of operation, the plant has stepped up production to 1,600 a month and has three other units operating elsewhere in the Pacific theater.

BRONZE STAR TO LT. ALLEN

Lieut. Howard H. Allen, CEC, USNR, who organized his Seabee unit into a tactical command and established a defensive position to protect shore supply dump workers on Guam, has been awarded the Bronze Star by Marine Lieut. Gen. H. M. Smith.

Lieut. Allen's detail eliminated eight snipers who were harrassing men working in the shore supply dumps during the early hours of the Guam assaults.

COMPENSATION

Japs not only provided the means (a land mine) of wrecking one Seabee truck on Saipan, but also furnished the instrument of salvage, according to Lt. (jg) C. R. Parsons, CEC, USNR. The battalion "wrecker" was a converted Jap truck, captured shortly after the Seabees had landed.

SHORT SPORT SHOTS

MEN WANTED: . . .Biggest headache now facing major league baseball is question of manpower--whether the game will have enough players to last the season. . . .Even the most hopeful admit that at least 400 men, 300 of whom must have had previous big-time experience will be needed, whether they are 4-Fs, dischargees or over-agers. . . .This nucleus is steadily dwindling under demands of Army which is now reaching for previously rejected players. . . .During past few weeks, three Indian players were reclassified 1-A; Walker Cooper, Cardinals' catcher, was accepted for military service; the Reds lost Pitcher Harry Gumbert and Catcher Ray Mueller; the Phillies lost Ron Northey; the cases of George McQuinn and Milt Byrnes, Browns, Ben Chapman, Dodgers, and Mort Cooper, Cards, all rejected by local boards, have been referred to War Department for final ruling. . . .To date, 244 National Leaguers, 247 American Leaguers, and 3,714 minor leaguers, have joined armed services. . . . Situation has brighter side, however, since thousands of teen-aged kids will have opportunity to play league ball under recent agreement permitting teams in organized baseball to sign players from American Legion teams.

THE TOPS: . . .12th Naval District's top sports award--the All-Sports Trophy for 1944--won by Camp Parks. . . .Competing in 11 sports against other Naval Stations in district, the Seabees ran up 52 points to win easily over nearest competitors.

INCENTIVE: . . .Baseball has seen some strange bonus arrangements; in 1938 Hal Trotsky collected \$700 from the Indians under a contract that paid him \$10 for every base hit he made which went to the left of second base; strangest of all, however, was Lou Novikoff's deal with Cubs' Owner Phil Wrigley. . . .In attempt to stop the "Mad Rooshan" from taking so many third strikes with his bat on his shoulder, Wrigley offered to pay him \$10 every time he struck out swinging.

YAH, VE ISS DER MASTER RACE: . . .Herr Hitler's plan to create a race of supermen also included the creation of a "master race" of blooded horses. . . .According to leading French turfmen, the Nazis' plan called for the deportation of France's best racing stock to the Reich. . . .There it would be bred with the best animals from other beaten nations to produce a brand of horse which would outrun and outjump the rest of the world.

DISA AND DATA: . . .NYU quintet set a new all-time scoring record for Madison Square Garden by defeating Temple 85 to 54. . . .Cpl. Barney Ewell, the one-man track team who scored 10 points in the NAAU meet, was voted "outstanding athlete" in event. . . . Maurice Richards of Canadians set new all-time major Hockey League record by notching his 45th goal of season, breaking previous mark set in 1917. . . .Ed McKeever, acting athletic director and football coach at Notre Dame, appointed head football coach at Cornell, succeeding Carl Snaveley. . . .Sammy Snead nosed out Byron Nelson to win Gulfport Open by one stroke on 19th hole of play-off match. . . .Lt. Col. Dick Hanley, USMC, one-time head football coach at Northwestern, signed three-year postwar contract as head coach and general manager of Chicago club in proposed All-American Football Conference. . . .William (Babe) Herman, veteran outfielder who spent 11 years in the majors with Cubs and Dodgers, retired from baseball to raise turkeys on his California farm. . . .Babe had a .325 batting average for his major league career.