

'KISKA BY CHRISTMAS' IS U. S. ALEUTIAN FORCE SLOGAN

Denver Post October 18, 1942

DEATH FERRIES MAY BOMB JAPS SIX TIMES A DAY

New Andreanof Base
Will Intensify Raids
On Island.

Alaska Defense Command Headquarters, Oct. 17.—(I. N. S.)—"Kick the Japs off Kiska by Christmas" became the slogan Saturday of United States forces in Alaska as the result of the American army's recent advance to new positions in the Andreanof islands, bringing our forces within closer striking range of the Japanese-occupied island in the Aleutians.

From the new bases acquired by the occupation of the Andreanofs, Alaska defense commanders foresaw the possibility of bomber "ferries of death" shuttling back and forth over Kiska as often as six times a day.

The shorter mileage also meant lowered-fuel consumption, increasing the "pay load tonnage" of bombs which may be transported over Kiska and showered on the Japanese held positions there.

SHORTER RUNS INCREASE ACCURACY.

Air force officers also pointed out the shorter bombing runs have reduced pilot fatigue and increased the accuracy of the bombardiers, tossed around like autumn leaves in the cyclonic-like winds which sweep the sub-Arctic Aleutians.

The shorter haul home, in addition, reduces the hazard of flyers missing their home base in the icing fog and also means damaged American craft now have a vastly better chance for a safe return from the bombing expeditions.

A significant change has taken place in the Aleutian war picture. With Agattu and Attu evacuated by the Jap invaders, the entire Japanese force is now concentrated on Kiska.

MORE JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED.

An increasing toll of enemy planes is being taken by our air forces, due to the Japs suddenly ceasing to send up fighters to meet United States bombers.

It was pointed out here that the Japanese shipping activity has been sufficient to supply the Aleutian island force but not to bring up any reinforcements for further advances eastward toward the North American mainland.

If the price of the Aleutian occupation proves too great even for Japanese "butcher generals" it obviously would be much easier for the Japs to evacuate their invasion troops from one island—Kiska—than it would be from three.

Kyko's recent broadcast that bit-old winter snows had come to Kiska is a possible "straw in the wind" that might indicate the Japanese may be considering giving up the Aleutian campaign.

ING, OCTOBER 18, 1942

THREE FLYERS WIN 11-DAY FIGHT FOR LIVES IN WILDS OF ALASKA

Injured Canadian Sergeant Leads Two Companions
To Civilization After Plane Crashes
200 Miles From Base.

With the Canadian Forces in Alaska, Oct. 17.—(A. P.)—The story of an eleven-day search for civilization by three survivors of a royal Canadian air force plane which crashed in the Alaskan wilderness 200 miles from its base came Saturday from the remote regions of Canada's western front line of defense.

Flight Sergeant Frank M. Baily of Montreal, who led two companions out of the wilderness after the crash into a mountainside in dense fog last July, and Flight Lieutenant Dick Preston, who flew in to rescue two other survivors who had remained with the plane, won commendation for exemplary conduct and devotion to duty.

Only the chance that a United States plane spotted their ground signal after they had been lost nine days ultimately directed the wanderers to a habitation.

A son was born to Baily's wife two days before he started on the flight. INJURED SERGEANT GIVES FIRST AID.

Of the crew members, Sergt. R. Roberts of Seattle and Flying Officer Peter Gault of Montreal were flown back by Preston; Corp. J. P. Donald of New Westminster, B. C., was killed in the crash; Aircraftman J. MacIntosh of Pentincton, B. C., died trying to ford a glacial stream, and Aircraftsmen T. Maylor of Toronto and T. Silberman of Vancouver found their way back with Baily.

Altho injured himself, Baily gave first aid to his companions, including Gault who could be freed from his pilot's seat only by chopping away the metal cabin of the plane.

Only one box of emergency rations could be found.

Baily sent Silberman, whose jaw was fractured, and MacIntosh ahead to search for help. They left a trail of scraps of paper so Baily could follow after putting Gault on an improvised stretcher and Roberts' fractured leg in splints.

BROKEN JAW PREVENTS EATING.

Baily set out the next day, July 22, with Maylor after finding that Gault had not been injured grievously and being assured by Roberts that they could take care of themselves.

In glacial country two days later they came to the end of the paper trail but an hour later, after following footprints along a river, they found Silberman. Unable to eat even the berries he had found because of his jaw, he was exhausted. He told them of MacIntosh's death by drowning.

They hiked nine days before they found an abandoned cabin with food, tobacco and gasoline. They had survived mostly on berries, roots and bark. They had seen much game but their only weapons were a knife and a broken ax. They used the gasoline to light a fire the next day when they heard

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