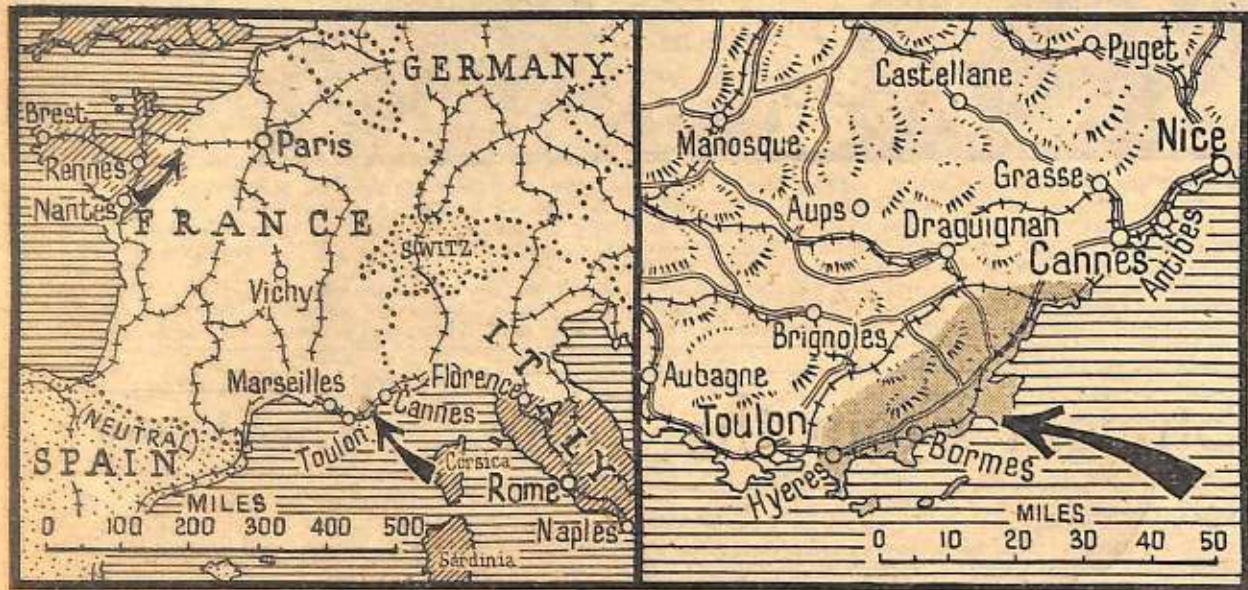


Allies Invade South France; Half of Nazi Army Still in Trap

Another Front, Another Hitler Bellyache

U.S.-British-French Assault Army Wins Beaches on Riviera

Opposition Light as Giant Sea-Airborne Forces Land; Falaise Gap Narrows; Foe Runs Gantlet of Shells, Bombs



Stars and Stripes Maps

Allied armies landed in southern France yesterday to open a fifth front against Hitler's hard-pressed forces.

To the north, 450 miles away, the Allies in northwestern France squeezed the Falaise sack and narrowed its neck, but front-line dispatches reported that half of the German Seventh Army there had escaped from the trap. The plight of the forces remaining was desperate under all-out attacks by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces above and the Americans below, with Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley leading the Yanks as a full field commander of a new 12th Army Group and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army heading the drive.

The sea and airborne forces which landed on a front of nearly 100 miles between Nice and Marseilles from North Africa, Italy and Mediterranean islands—U.S., British and French troops—aim "to effect a junction with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy," said Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean Theater.

Allied Planes Batter Airfields; Blitz on France Continues

In a closely co-ordinated joint operation—in which Eighth Air Force fighters for the first time escorted RAF bombers as well as their own Fortresses and Liberators—Allied planes struck at enemy airdromes in the Lowlands and Germany yesterday, while fighter-bombers maintained their campaign against enemy communications in France.

The War Today

France—Allies invade southern France coast between Marseilles and Nice, secure beachheads against light ground opposition and none from air. . . . New blow, with French invading homeland for first time, threatens Hitler with giant pincers squeeze against Seine-Loire armies. . . . Lt. Gen. Devers reported leading combined sea-air operation. . . . Half of Von Kluge's army believed to have escaped in Falaise gap. . . . Canadians and Americans draw closer together as gap is narrowed, with an estimated 50,000 men of German Seventh Army still within bulge. . . . Allied air forces continue to batter roads and enemy positions. . . . Roads within gap under Allied shellfire.

Russia—Germans report Russians regrouping for new thrust toward East Prussian border after successful breaching of Biebrza River defenses northwest of Bialystok. . . . Offensive continues west of Pskov.

Pacific—Gen. MacArthur announces that Allied air attacks have "practically neutralized" Japanese airdromes and "immobilized" ground forces on Halmahera, Philippines stepping-stone. . . . American heavies drop 60 tons of bombs on Manowari in Dutch New Guinea.

Asia—Takao, Formosa's chief port for Jap supplies in Chinese and Philippines area, blasted by American bombers. . . . Three freighters sunk in China Sea. . . . Chinese forces in Hunan Province recapture strategic points on the Canton-Hankow railway 35 miles south of Hengyang. . . . Japs fall back to within five miles of Burma frontier in Tiddim Road sector.

Italy—Allied positions in Florence improved as German shelling of city decreases. . . . Eighth Army blasts Nazi toeholds on Arno River east and west of the city. . . . Poles capture Frontone and seize Monte Fecchio in Adriatic sector. . . . Rome reports indicate cabinet reshuffle to include Orlando as premier and Badoglio as foreign minister.

Ready Assault On E. Prussia

Red Army Pushing Ahead, Berlin Admits; Russians Gain on Other Fronts

Gen. George Zakharov's Second White Russian Army, successfully past the Biebrza River and fortifications guarding the southeastern corner of East Prussia at Osowiec, was reported by Berlin yesterday to be preparing for a new spring at the Reich border less than 16 miles beyond.

Though the bulk of Zakharov's armor was said to be "regrouping and absorbing fresh reinforcements" in the sector northwest of Bialystok, German News Agency's Col. Ernst von Hammer conceded that some Soviet elements were "pressing hard after the German disengaging movements in this area." He admitted that Red columns had pushed farther west.

On the Estonian front, the Russians apparently were throwing in strong forces to break through the remaining 17 miles to Valga, the junction where they can cut the Tallinn-Riga railway. Von Hammer said they made some gains.

Thirty-five miles south of Warsaw, where the Russians hold a bridgehead west of the Vistula near Warka, the enemy reported that a major Soviet attack punched "a number of wedges into the German lines," but claimed these were sealed off.

Brittany Thrust Led by Patton

Bradley Heads Army Group; Status Equal to Montgomery's

By Wes Gallagher

Associated Press Military Correspondent

SHAEF, Aug. 15—Gen. Eisenhower has taken personal charge of operations in the Battle of France with establishment of an American Army Group under Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, composed of at least the First and Third Armies, and with Bradley on an equal status with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Both Montgomery and Bradley report directly to Eisenhower, who, from his command post in France, directs operations of both groups.

The change in command took place immediately upon Eisenhower's arrival in France more than a week ago, it became known tonight.

The new Army Group under Bradley will be known as the U.S. 12th.

Heading the American Third Army is Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., "Old Blood and Guts."

Bradley's strategic genius and Patton's driving ability accomplished the unique feat of creating a new army while actually engaged in an offensive. When Bradley launched his great breakout offensive July 25, all the American forces were in the First Army. Then, as the campaign hit high gear on Aug. 1, a small segment

50,000 Reported Still in Bulge

Approximately half of Marshal Von Kluge's desperate German Seventh Army was reported last night to have escaped from the closing Allied trap at Falaise, but the sack itself and its bottleneck at the east were screwed relentlessly tighter on the forces that remained.

A Reuter dispatch from the British front which reported that "half of Kluge's army inside the Normandy pocket is now believed to have escaped" said that "the number of Germans still in the sack is estimated at 50,000."

Associated Press dispatches from the same front said that "the tempo of the German withdrawal is increasing hourly. Von Kluge is pulling back his armor and best infantry first. And again, as he did two days ago, he is withdrawing by day despite ideal bombing weather, a move which indicated his desperation."

Half of Armor Out?

All reports from the front agreed that some of the crack Nazi panzer divisions had withdrawn through the closing gap. Reuter's correspondent estimated that half of the vast armor concentration originally in the area was now east of Falaise.

The escape gap itself narrowed to about (Continued on page 4)

Several Miles In On South Coast

Shepherded by the greatest naval fleet ever employed in the Mediterranean and preceded by wave upon wave of paratroops and glidermen, strong American, British and French assault forces landed at a number of points along the southern French coast between Marseilles and Nice yesterday—and by last night appeared to have won control of the beaches.

Some elements already were several miles inland last night, an American correspondent broadcasting from field headquarters said. "We landed almost without opposition," he added, "and only a few lives were lost."

The landings, climaxing five days' intense aerial hammering of the Mediterranean coast and the Rhone valley leading north into the heart of France, confronted Adolf Hitler—the man who wanted to fight on only one front at a time—with his fifth front: Russia, western France, southern France, Italy and the air over Festung Europa.

Opposition is Light

"By mid-morning," said a communique from Allied headquarters last night, "all landings were proceeding successfully according to schedule against only light ground opposition and no air opposition. Supporting airborne operations were also successfully executed."

The assault forces, numbering the first French forces participating in an invasion to recapture their homeland, were led, United Press said it understood, by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, former ETOUSA commander. Devers' chief, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, announced soon afterward that their mission was to join up with the Allies in the north, in effect to create a giant nutcracker to break the Nazis in France.

Overnight, by their new operation 450 miles south of the fighting in the Seine-Loire wedge, the Allies doubled the scale of their assault in western Europe and set their feet on the traditional invasion route into France from the south—up the Rhone gap between the mountains that overspread southern France.

Best Allied opinion last night was that the Germans in southern France have at most only seven divisions, in an area where the underground has been reported strong. The enemy's biggest strategic re- (Continued on page 4)

Parisian Patriots Burst Into Song at the News

MADRID, Aug. 15 (UP)—People rushed out into the streets in Paris and sang the Marseillaise when they heard the news that a French army had landed in France again, said reports reaching Madrid today. The Germans were powerless to stop them.

Sporadic fighting was reported between patriots and collaborationists, but the German military rule over Paris is still maintained rigorously.



Associated Press Photo

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

was broken off as the Third Army and placed under Patton to drive down the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Then, with new forces piled up on the beach behind, Patton drove that Third Army through Coutances, down the coast (Continued on page 4)

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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'D-Day' Number Two

WITH the Tricolor of France waving defiantly with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, a mighty Allied force—perhaps greater than the one immortalized on "D-Day"—has invaded the Continent between Nice and Marseilles to open a 100-mile front.

Under the pulsating roar of a mighty airborne force, a mammoth fleet of ships debarked an eager army of footsoldiers who followed up a terrific aerial bombardment and the landing of sky troops who dropped by the thousands two miles inland to disrupt enemy communications.

Unlike the first landing force in Normandy, the whole immense liberation force met with a minimum of German resistance and first objectives were taken quickly.

"Our aim is to drive off the Germans and effect a junction with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy. . . . Victory is certain," said Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson in a special broadcast to the French people.

Thrilling to every veteran ETO soldier is a terse report that Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Deputy C-in-C, Mediterranean, is in charge of the Allied forces. Gen. Jake, as he was fondly known here when he was Theater Commander, is a powerhouse of restless energy—a hard driver of men, but is very human and was well liked.

Home to France

DRESSED in GI clothes and using American equipment, the French Army is back fighting in France on two fronts—in Normandy and on the new 100-mile beachhead in Southern France.

As its tanks and half-tracks rolled ashore on the Normandy beaches, these men of France were welcomed by their countrymen with cries of joy, tears, kisses and hugs, showers of flowers and quick drinks of long-treasured Cognac.

The Second French Armored Division, which they formed, had come home by way of North Africa and Britain. Their leader, General Jacques Philippe Leclerc, had led them 500 miles across the Sahara from Fort Lamy to join the allied forces.

And now it is known that French forces are participating in strength in the great invasion in Southern France.

All the United Nations join with the French people today in welcoming this full-scale participation of the French Army in the second battle of France. To the valiant, effective battle which Frenchmen of the Maquis have waged against the Germans since 1940 has been added the organized power of French arms, which is bound to play a brilliant and important part in the Allied victory.

Patton Rides Again

THE GIs knew it in France and most of the world has suspected it for some time, but now it's official—Lt. Gen. Patton has been commanding the American armored forces as they rode hell-for-leather over the German Seventh Army in one of the most brilliant and daring operations of the war.

Encircling and trapping the Germans in the now famous gap between Argentan and the Canadian and British forces at Falaise is the type of warfare which Americans who fought with Gen. Patton in the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns expect of "Old Blood and Guts."

"For us, who have followed the spectacular advance across hundreds of miles of beautiful French countryside, the story of the blitz has been the greatest we have ever covered—and one which, because of the necessity for secrecy, we have not been allowed to tell," comments the Daily Express' James Wellard.

"A great battle is drawing to its dramatic climax," says The Times. "After one of the fiercest and fastest pursuits of an enemy ever known substantial German forces are virtually encircled."

Gen. Patton's appointment to command the U.S. Third Army was a shot in the arm to his men who rally around him. In making his appointment Gen. Eisenhower revealed that Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges has taken over command of the U.S. First Army and that both armies are now part of the newly-formed 12th Army Group, commanded by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who formerly led the First Army.

These changes are said to have given us the largest force ever massed in battle under the Stars and Stripes.

Hash Marks

We have had exactly 47 protests that the cow in Hashmarks for August 15 is being milked on the wrong side. Why all the squawks—the cow didn't kick!

Here's the ultimate in something or other! A GI fighting his way over a Normandy beachhead received a letter



from the States which read: "people here are complaining that the sand at the beach is too hot to sit on." Oh, brother!

Just one more little verse. Think you can stand it:

Girls who wear girdles
Seldom jump hurdles.

And speaking of prices—Pvts. Charlie Hall and Dennis Patry couldn't resist sauntering into an ETO grocery store when they saw peaches on display. When told the price was seven shillings for two peaches, they gave the clerk a ten shilling note and told him to keep the change. Asked why they didn't want change, they replied casually, "Keep it—we stepped on a grape coming in."

Leon Lowenstein says he has a plumber at his post who has a real sense of humor. Every time he finishes a job he turns the "out of order" sign around and puts "welcome" on the other side.

After reading a poem called "Life in the ETO," S/Sgt. Gordon, T/4 Ball and T/5 Weber bring the verse up to date for France:

Sad but true,
And much to my sorrow,
We're here today
And hope to be tomorrow!

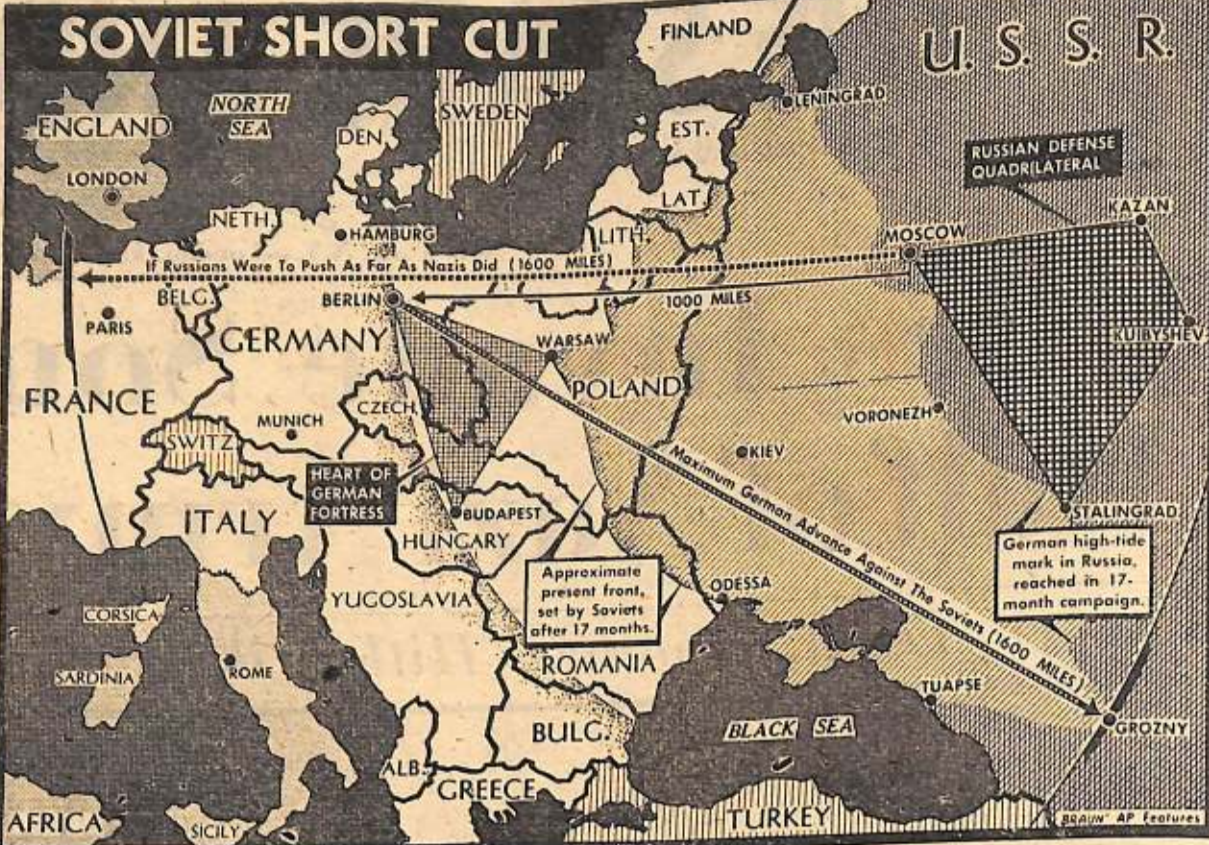
Incidental Information: The Boys of an Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group claim to have the highest paid bugler in Normandy. He draws pay as a 1st Sergeant, plus 25 per cent longevity, plus 20 per cent overseas—his "secondary" job being topkick in a headquarters battery.

Best joke we've heard via BBC lately. Three soldiers—an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman—walked up to a



bar. "What'll you have?" asked the bartender. "Make it three scotch and sodas since each man is paying for his own drink," said the Englishman. "No," said the Scotchman, "I'll pay for them." And the Scotchman did pay—though he had a slightly puzzled look on his face. The next day the Scotchman was arrested for assault on an Irish ventriloquist.

As one WAC said of another, "She'll never be as old as she looks!" J. C. W.



The Russian road back is shorter. From Moscow, the Russians are two-thirds of the way to Berlin, and their supply lines are less than half as long as those the Germans extended in their maximum advances into the Caucasus in 1942.

Warsaw and Budapest in the heart of Hungary. German war industry has been driven eastward by Allied bombing. Now it is centered in Austria, Bohemia and Silesia and lies open to capture by the Red Army unless the Nazis can stop it along the Vistula.

Straight From the Front

By Ernie Pyle

NORMANDY—What we gave you yesterday in trying to describe hedgerow fighting was a general pattern. If you were to come over here and pick out some hedge-enclosed field at random, fighting there probably wouldn't be following a general pattern at all, for each one is a little separate war fought under different circumstances.

For instance, you'll come to woods instead of open fields. Germans will be dug in all over the woods in little groups, and it's really tough to get them out. Often in cases like that we will just go around the woods and keep going and let later units take care of those surrounded and doomed fellows, or we'll go through the woods and clean it out and another company coming through a couple of hours later will find it full of Germans again.

Everything Confusion In wars like this one, everything is such confusion that I don't see how either side ever gets anywhere. Sometimes you don't know where the enemy is and don't know where your own troops are. As somebody said the other day, no battalion commander can give you the exact location of his various units five minutes after they've jumped off.

We will by-pass whole pockets of Germans and they will be there fighting it out with our following waves when our attacking companies are a couple of miles on beyond. Gradually, the front gets all mixed up. There will be Germans behind you and at the side. They'll be shooting

at you from behind and from your flank. Sometimes, a unit will get so far out ahead of those on either side that it has to swing around and fight to its rear. Sometimes we fire on our own troops, thinking we are in German territory. You can't see anything and can't even tell from sounds, for each side uses some of the other's captured weapons.

Co-operate Closely Tanks and infantry had to work in closest co-operation in breaking through the German ring that tried to pin us down in the beachhead area. Neither could have done it alone. Troops are of two minds about having tanks around them. If you are a foot-soldier you hate to be near a tank, for it always draws fire.

On the other hand, if the going gets tough, you pray for tanks to come and start blasting with their guns. In our breakthrough, each infantry unit had tanks attached to it. It was tanks and infantry that broke through that ring and punched holes for the armored divisions to go through.

The armored divisions practically ran amok, racing long distances and playing hob once they got behind German lines, but it was infantry and their attached tanks that opened the gate for them. Tanks shuttled back and forth from one field to another throughout our breakthrough battle, receiving their orders by radio. Bulldozers punched holes through hedgerows for them and then tanks would come up and blast out the bad spots of opposition.

It has been necessary for us to wreck almost every farmhouse and little village in our path. The Germans used them for strongpoints or put artillery observers in them, and they just had to be blasted out. Most of the French farmers evacuate ahead of the fighting and filter back after it has passed. It is pitiful to see them come back to their demolished homes and towns. Yet it's wonderful to see the grand way they take it in.

This Is The Army

Bronze Stars have been awarded to Sgt. Arthur Appel, of Taylor, Tex., and Pfc Alejos Elizondo, of Corpus Christi, Tex., and Harold Sherril, of Tulsa, Okla., infantrymen in France.

A chance look through a telescope on an LST, some signals between two ships and a ride on an amphibious Duck recently brought together two cousins—Maj. Philip C. Shoemaker, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Sally Craighill, of Dallas, Tex., an ARC clubmobile worker—on the Normandy beachhead.

TENT-HOUSED field post exchanges are operating in a French resort area where U.S. soldiers up from the fighting fronts rest. On their first trip to the PX the battle-tired GIs are allowed to purchase two weeks' rations.

"The whole scheme is designed to first benefit the soldiers in the line of fire," Capt. William Atkinson, of Asheville, N.C., Army Exchange detachment executive officer, said. "And just as soon as ample supplies can be shipped over we will begin establishing PXs at other installations throughout France to service the other soldiers."

When WACs assigned to an Army airways communications system wing decided to have a picnic recently, they selected London's Hyde Park as the locale.

S/Sgt. Constance W. Hargrave, of Seaside Heights, N.J., contacted city authorities to request permission to build a fire in the park for the purpose of roasting wienies. But that was a new one on the city official.

"But, miss, what are wienies?" he asked. She explained in some detail, until the puzzled official sighed happily. "Ah—sausages." Permission was granted.

Notes from the Air Force

2/Lt. Howard E. Wiggins, of Tunkhannock, Pa., always believes in doubling up, even in aerial combat with the Luftwaffe. When he met the Germans for the first time he connected for a double kill by destroying two FW190s. Just the other day he connected again, this time shooting down a pair of Me109s after he and his wingman, 2/Lt. Richard W. Gillette, of Norfolk, Neb., attacked 28 enemy planes over Germany.

A Liberator engine has set a world's record by going through 45 combat missions without a single overhauling. Col. J. P. Morris, ETO Air Service Command maintenance chief, announced. M/Sgt. Charles C. Pigg, crew chief, has been awarded the Bronze Star for his work in servicing the B24 Lemon Drop.

The plane was named Lemon Drop because it was the only one to turn back States for England. The Lib had better luck in combat.

The Fortress Rum Dum has roared over Europe on 65 combat missions without once turning back short of the target, dropping more than 366 tons of high explosives and incendiaries.

The B17's ground crew includes M/Sgt. Forrest A. Keen, of Macksville, Kan., chief; Sgt. Stephen Zarnowski, Jr., of Auburn, N.Y.; Sgt. John V. Bolger, F. Lavin, of Chicago.

HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



Wingert

Allied Armies Invade Coast of South France

Yanks, British and French Land; Push Several Miles Inland

(Continued from page 1)

serve has been reported at Avignon, 53 miles north of Marseilles.

If German reports can be believed, the Allies went ashore near the Plain of Frejus, some 50 miles northeast of Toulon, where a long flat stretch of shallow beaches runs along the estuary of the Argence River, on a coast that otherwise is rocky from Marseilles to the Italian border.

Here they were at least 75 miles east of Marseilles, France's second city and largest port on her Mediterranean coast, from which main rail lines run to Northern France.

Correspondents at Allied Advanced Headquarters in Italy were permitted to identify the landing zone only as "a considerable part of the 100 miles between Nice and Marseilles," but German News Agency last night reported that the main landings took place on a 15-mile stretch of coast between Cape Camarat, 32 miles east of Toulon, and St. Raphael, to the northeast. Between the two is a deep bay, the Gulf of St. Tropez.

Nazis Report Other Landings

The same agency reported other landings "at numerous points of the coastal sector between Cannes and Nice." It said heavy fighting was in progress in this area between the invaders and coastal defense forces. Still another landing point listed by the Germans was Bormes, 17 miles west of Cape Camarat. German News Agency said this was the first landing but claimed it was "frustrated."

One of the first results of the new blow at the "soft under-belly of Europe" was likely to be felt in Italy. If, as the Germans reported, the Allies landed between Nice and Cannes they would be in a position to cut Marshal Albert Kesselring's main supply line to Italy—the Paris-Genoa line which parallels the sea between Cannes and the border.

Allied Headquarters disclosed last night that Prime Minister Churchill visited British troops in Italy just before they left on the new operation.

Hour after the assault forces was 8 AM, but long before that hour Allied bombers and airborne troops were in action. The full weight of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force—more than 14,000 combat airmen—was thrown into the operation.

After invasion, Fortresses and Liberators kept up the attack by bombing five Rhone bridges and a coast road leading to Frejus, 12 miles southwest of Cannes.

Heavy and medium bombers prepared the blow Monday by dumping at least 1,000 tons of explosives on gun emplacements from Marseilles to Nice. Not a single enemy plane rose in challenge as they attacked deeply-embayed coastal artillery and Mustangs and Lightnings strafed radio stations near Toulon, Nice and Cannes.

In the hours before dawn heavies and tactical aircraft struck at strongpoints, coastal defenses, troop concentrations, supply dumps and beach obstacles. Farther inland they smashed airfields and communications lines.

Chutists Land 2 Miles Inland

Exactly an hour later troop-carrying planes from Italian bases began unloading a great army of British and American paratroops two miles inshore, behind the beach defenses. Gliders followed, some of them hauling airborne jeeps.

Even as the paratroops dropped down before dawn—troop-carrier pilots came back saying, "There was nothing to it"—the immense seaborne fleet gathered from ports in Italy, Africa, Sardinia and Corsica sailed up into position off the coast. Not an enemy E-boat, plane or submarine disturbed it, CBS Commentator Winston Burdett reported, in spite of the fact that the intensive pre-invasion air preparations had stirred German suspicions that a new landing was in preparation. The enemy had even ordered immediate civilian evacuation of Marseilles prior to the landings.

At 6:50 AM the big battlewagons of the fleet moved close inshore, and then battleships, cruisers and destroyers began pouring shells ashore into enemy positions. Marauders joined the bombardment ten minutes later. First reports said the shore batteries withheld their fire, possibly to hide their positions.

For 70 minutes the naval bombardment went on, while minesweepers went ahead to clear a path to the beaches and Allied fighters spread a protecting cover overhead. Then, at 8 AM, the assault boats moved in.

First reports said the landing forces met a minimum of resistance. In less than two hours, said NBC Commentator Chester Morrison, seven waves of infantry, more than 2,000 men in each one, had been landed.

A GI Easily Forgets

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Aug. 15 (ANS)—Dr. and Mrs. William W. Hendricks wondered how Trix, their three-year-old doberman pinscher, would adjust himself to civilian life after 15 months as an Army dog. But Trix, after being home only a few hours, brought in the morning paper just as he used to and in the evening, as Dr. Hendricks settled into his easy chair, Trix trotted in with his master's slippers.

Devers in Charge?



Associated Press Photo

The United Press said it was understood that Lt.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers, deputy commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean Theater and former ETO commander, was leading the Allied forces which landed in southern France. There was no official announcement.

Half of Nazis Escape Trap

50,000 Reported to Be Still in Bulge; Gap Is Narrowed

(Continued from page 1)

ten miles when American Third Army forces drove from the south to within 8 1/2 miles of Falaise and Canadian troops from the north slugged their way downhill to within less than two miles of the town.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, newly-disclosed as the full field commander of a new 12th Army Group, not only narrowed the gap but turned on the heel along the whole 30-mile bottom of the sack from between Ger and Domfront to north of Argentan.

At the same time, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery attacked along the entire 30-mile stretch from Falaise to near Tinchebray at the north.

Fierce Tank Battles

Fierce tank battles were fought along the flanks of the escape gap as panzer units early yesterday ran a hellish gauntlet of bombs and shells in their efforts to escape eastward. Trying to block Allied drives from the north and south, the Germans wedged panzers along both sides of the gap, and threw in Panther and Tiger tanks behind a screen of anti-tank guns.

Two thousand Allied tanks pressed the northern and southern pincers closer, according to a German report from Von Kluge's headquarters, and another German report declared that "a violent battle unprecedented in living memory" was raging between a point three miles north of Falaise down almost to Alencon.

In smashing attacks on Von Kluge's forces American First Army troops alone destroyed more than 800 armored and other German vehicles in two days—a figure which does not include damage inflicted by the Third Army, by the British and Canadians, or by aircraft.

Outside the escape bottleneck, what mobile forces managed to slip through were spotted from the air racing northeast for the Seine.

Paris Radio said that the Canadians were using more than 1,000 tanks in their drive on Falaise. They were held without gain, the report added.

These were the latest changes in the front: The British have captured Thury Harcourt, wiping out the last German wedge between the Laison and the Orne, and pushing within two miles of Conde from the northwest.

The American armored force which stabbed north from Mayenne or northwest from Alencon reached Ranee, 11 miles southwest of Argentan, and met resistance there.

Mopping Up Pockets

Pockets of resistance by-passed near Alencon are being mopped up.

The Canadians, now in positions on high ground south of the Laison River, have captured Quilly Le Tesson, Bout Du Haut and Maizierex—all in the Laison valley—and Bray En Cinglais, two miles west of the highway northwest of Potigny.

On the Canadians' left flank the British are advancing eastward toward St. Pierre Sur Dives, a large town on the south bank of the River Dives.

Nazis Being Licked, Ike Asserts, But Rhine Is Far Off, He Adds

By Marshall Yarrow

Reuter War Correspondent

ADVANCE COMMAND POST, SHAEF, Normandy, Aug. 15—Gen. Eisenhower said today that the Germans were taking a good beating but that anyone who attempted to measure in weeks the duration of the war was basing his belief on hunches and wishful thinking—not logic.

"This week is marking a very definite climax in one phase of the operational plan that has been in effect since D-Day," the Supreme Commander said. "Just what will be the result in sum total no one can say."

"It is certain that the German forces congregated on our front line are taking a good sound beating. In the campaign lying ahead, numbers of such tactical victories must be won, because even if we realize our fondest hopes in a situation such as this, we are still a long way from the Rhine."

"All of us are keyed up to keep on intensifying our efforts to the moment of final victory, no matter how long it may take."

Eisenhower emphasized that the Allies had won a great tactical victory in France but that previous tactical victories in Tunisia, at Foggia and at Rome did not mean that the war had been won.

"When an opponent is groggy," he said, "that is the time to keep on punching and punching him hard."

Eisenhower said his Order of the Day was intended to impress on the Allied troops the fact that they had a great opportunity now to take advantage of Hitler's mistake in trying to hold on to the area south of Caen too long.

It was not the time to think of expense but of the ultimate economy such effort now might result in later, he said. If losses now would save much heavier losses later, now was the time to make the supreme effort.

The General declared that a glance at the map showed how important it was from the very beginning for the Germans to hold the Caen area. It formed the pivot of their defenses. Knowing this, they bolstered up the area strongly with most of their panzer strength, which explained the speed of the advance on the U.S. wing.

Eisenhower cited the stern German resistance against the Canadian push toward Falaise as a dampener on too much optimism regarding an early end of the war. If the Germans knew they were beaten, he stated, they would not be fighting so desperately there. They would be anxious to get out of it. Instead, the whole German nation lies in the grasp of a group who have nothing to lose if they fight to the last man, he declared.

The General made it personal by saying that if he had ever maneuvered himself into a position such as that in which the Nazi leaders now find themselves, he would fight to the last gasp.

He foresaw little profit for the Germans in trying to make a fort out of Paris unless it was to protect an east-west junction point. The only bridges left across the Seine are there.

The enemy will, he said, have to take into consideration the temper of the population also. It is much easier to fight when the civil population is on your side, as is the case with the Allies. He cited the battle of Warsaw as an incident where the Germans were having to fight the Poles within the city.

Allies Ready To Recognize Gaullist Control

Agreement on Civil Rule Set for Signing; Ike to Keep Supreme Power

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The U.S., Britain and the French Committee of Liberation are ready to sign formal agreements on the civil administration by the Committee of Liberated French Territory.

The agreements are being initiated by officials here and dispatched to France and Britain, where they will be signed finally by Gen. Eisenhower and Anthony Eden, British foreign minister.

The U.S. is signing at "a military level," which means, as one official explained, that the agreement lacks the status of a treaty and is not subject to Senate ratification. Also, this avoids any appearance of a political commitment to the French Committee.

The agreements provide essentially that Eisenhower will have supreme authority in France as long as the war continues there. Eisenhower is to retain direct control of all military areas, including combat zones in the rear area, supply depots and the like.

He is to turn over to the French for civil administration all other rear areas. Eisenhower is to fix the limits of military and non-military areas.

One clause, written in at the insistence of the American conferees, provides that there should be no French censorship of Allied correspondents in France. This means that only military censorship may be applied.

Signing of the agreements, in conjunction with the swift Allied advance in France, was interpreted here as meaning that the French Committee, under Gen. Charles DeGaulle, may open its own capital in France soon, moving there from Algiers.

Chemists Develop A Super Gasoline For U.S. Bombers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A super gasoline powerful enough to enable giant B29 and B32 bombers to perform at their maximum capabilities in raiding Japan has been developed by American chemists and will go into production as soon as the military gives the command.

The Petroleum Industry War Council said that about 80 per cent of the nation's high-octane gasoline capacity was primed to switch over to the new fuel with only minor changes in facilities.

Chemical details were withheld, but the council said that the super gasoline "has a vastly improved octane rating" over the 100-octane fuel now used in battle planes.

Radio Highlights

AFN in the United Kingdom—1000 hours—2300 hours

On Your Dial
1375 kc. 1492 kc. 1411 kc. 1420 kc. 1447 kc.
218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207.3m.

Wednesday, Aug. 16

- 1000—Headlines—Victory Parade with Bernie Cummings.
- 1015—Personal Album with Marita Mears.
- 1100—Headlines—Morning After (Burns and Allen).
- 1130—Duffie Bag—Col. Johnny Kerr's Musical Hit Kit.
- 1345—Melody Roundup.
- 1400—Headlines—Visiting Hour (Your Radio Theater).
- 1545—On the Record—Pfc George Monaghan, The AFN Record Man.
- 1630—Music from America—Don Voorhees Orchestra.
- 1700—Headlines—Music by Joe Reichman.
- 1755—American Sports News.
- 1805—GI Supper Club—Sgt. John McNamara spins your requests.
- 1905—Amos 'n' Andy.
- 1935—Bob Crosby—The Bob Cats and Les Tremayne.
- 2005—The Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street.
- 2030—Carnival of Music—Morton Gould's Orchestra and Alec Templeton.
- 2105—Report from the Western Front.
- 2115—Jubilee.
- 2145—Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians.
- 2200—Ten O'Clock Special.
- 2300—Final Edition.

AEF on the Continent—0555 hours—2300 hours

On Your Dial
1050 kc. 285m.

- 0600—Headlines—Rise and Shine.
- 0815—GI Jive.
- 0900—News, Program Summary at Dictation Speed.
- 1100—Headlines—Morning After (Wait For It).
- 1115—Music from the Movies.
- 1145—American Swing Sextet.
- 1945—Strings with Wings.
- 2030—British Band of the AEF.
- 2200—Headlines—Stardust.
- 2230—Gay Nineties Revue with Joe Hoard and the Flora Dora Girls.

* Indicates programs heard on both networks.

Wilson Asks Aid Of French People

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean Theater, broadcast the following proclamation yesterday to the people of France:

The armies of the United Nations have landed in the south of France. Their objective is to drive out the Germans and join up with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy. French troops are participating in these operations side by side with their Allied comrades in arms by sea, land and air. The Army of France is in being again, fighting on its own soil for the liberation of its country with all its traditions of victory behind it—remember 1918.

All mobilized Frenchmen, civilians as well as military, have their part to play in the campaign in the south. Your duty will be made clear to you. Listen to the Allied radio, read notices and leaflets, pass on all instructions from one man and woman to another. Let us end the struggle as quickly as possible, so that all France may resume again her free life under conditions of peace and security. Victory is certain. Long live the spirit of France and all that it stands for.

Air - - - - -

(Continued from page 1)

of the Luftwaffe in the greatest strength of the campaign yesterday and numerous dogfights ensued. Between 80 and 100 FW190s and Me109s were sighted by the RAF airmen. The last big Luftwaffe formation was reported five weeks ago when 80 appeared.

Existence of the 19th Tactical Air Command, operating along with the Ninth Tactical Air Command from French bases in support of American ground forces, was officially disclosed yesterday. The 19th is commanded by Brig. Gen. Otto P. Weyland.

RAF Mosquitoes, carrying 4,000-pound bombs, plowed through heavy flak and fighter opposition to raid Berlin Monday night but returned without loss.

An ammunition dump at Marseille-en-Bauvaisis, 50 miles north and west of Paris, believed to contain large German ammunition reserves, was set ablaze by Ninth Marauders in the early hours yesterday.

Kennedy's Son Killed in Action

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15 (Reuter)—Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., son of the former U.S. Ambassador to Britain, has been killed in action. A notice of his death was received by his father from the Navy Department. No details were given.



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