

Nazis Clamp Home Front In Rigid Vise

Hitler Adopts Ruthless Policy; 'Sensational' Events in Italy

Signs multiplied yesterday that Adolf Hitler, by giving life and death authority inside Germany to Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo, has determined on a ruthless policy to keep the Nazis in power and check cracks in the home front.

A sudden tightening of discipline inside continental Europe, from rebellious Denmark to weary Italy and Hungary, marked the latest Nazi move to forestall a repetition of 1918, when Germany's civilian front collapsed behind her retreating army.

Developments as sensational as the fall of Mussolini were forecast in Italy. In making this prediction, Algiers radio added that large forces of German SS troops, the picked Nazi bodyguards, had arrived in Rome and other Italian cities.

The new policy of ruthless treatment for all elements sabotaging the Axis war effort was illustrated by the arrival of Copenhagen Saturday of 40,000 to 50,000 German troops to check a rising wave of riots, strikes and sabotage in protest against the Nazi occupation. Swedish sources suggested the troops would be used to set up a military administration of the country.

Danes Shout For Allies

Although workers at Odense ended a general strike marked by riotous demonstrations and crowds shouting "Long live the Allies," Stockholm heard that the outbreaks elsewhere were continuing unchecked, in spite of warnings by the Danish State Council that Denmark would lose supplies of food and coal unless they ceased. Swiss radio said Denmark's government met twice in the last 24 hours.

Danish sabotage reached a peak when a big exhibition hall in Copenhagen, used by the Germans as quarters for their troops, was blown up shortly after it had been taken over. Walls and roof collapsed, but no one was hurt.

Badoglio May Get Tough

Dispatches from Rome to Madrid admitted for the first time that disturbances were continuing in northern Italy, and the Spanish capital heard that Italian workers' insistent demands for peace apparently had won recognition at last from Marshal Badoglio's government.

There were hints that Badoglio, in line with the new Nazi policy of rigid home front discipline, might use force to quiet the workers' unrest. In that case, said a Madrid dispatch, the excuse undoubtedly will be the Communist threat now being built up in the Press.

Not even Nazi party members will be safe from Himmler's new iron rule, Germans in the Spanish capital told neutral friends. In one of the clearest statements outlining the overall scope of the Gestapo chief's powers, they said he would henceforth have power to weed out Nazi administrators within the Reich "who fail to measure up to army standards in enforcing discipline in the rear."

Meanwhile the fearful Hungarians, worried that the Allied bombings of Ploesti and Weiner Neustadt mean their turn may be next, were reported in the neutral listening posts to be trying feverishly to get out of the war with a whole skin.

Patterson Sees Jap Blow Soon

ALLIED HQ, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 25 (AP)—Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Army war production advisor, arrived today to inspect Allied bases in the southwest Pacific.

Patterson predicted "blows increasing in strength" would not be long delayed in the war against Japan. He said the twin Allied offensives in the Solomons and New Guinea played a vital part in bringing the Japanese nearer surrender, and pointed out that a "growing striking power" was being sent to the southwest Pacific.

Patterson told newsmen he expected to have conferences with Gen. MacArthur and Australian military and governmental leaders.

"I hope to take back to the United States a first hand picture of the situation here which will be of the greatest value. I sometimes get the impression that there is a feeling that we think this is a side-show and that the main show is in Europe. I should like to correct that impression," Patterson said the U.S. was producing more than 7,000 planes a month, 18,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 66,000 machine-guns and 2,500 75mm. guns.

Rubber Plant Is Idle Month After Raid

Photographs of the German synthetic rubber plant at Huls, taken by reconnaissance planes more than a month after the Fortress raid June 22, showed yesterday there was still nothing being produced at the plant. The pictures indicated it would be some time before any rubber could be made at the plant, second largest rubber producer in Germany.

The pictures showed the rubble from one battered building had been cleared away and the roof of another had been patched, but no other signs of reconstruction could be detected.

About 30 buildings connected with the plant were destroyed or badly damaged and the official Eighth Air Force assessment lists 67 items of major damage.

Enemy Airmen Avoid Combat Again in Italy

Allies Unopposed Second Consecutive Day; Cruiser Hit

By Noland Norgaard

Associated Press War Correspondent

ALLIED HQ, North Africa, Aug. 25—

Depleted enemy air forces avoided combats for the second successive day when Allied fighter-bombers and heavy night bombers flew yesterday and last night over southern Italy attacking communications and leaving an Italian cruiser in flames off the southern coast.

The cruiser, which was not more fully identified in official reports, was hit twice by 500-pound bombs from deadly American A36 fighter-bombers.

The vessel's stern was blown off and flames reached from the ship as the bombers pulled out of their dive.

A36 Invaders also ranged more than 120 miles north of the Straits of Messina to blast railroad facilities at Sapri, in the Gulf of Policastro and Castro Villari, in the center of southern Italy, and Sibari on the east coast.

RAF and Canadian-flown Wellingtons, followed by South African Kittyhawks, strafed Italian roads, dropping two-ton block-busters last night on the steel works and railroad yards at Torre Annunziata, on the Gulf of Naples.

No enemy planes rose to fight off Allied planes over Italy by day or night, and the only air opposition was encountered by a Beaufighter which sank a schooner off the coast opposite Rome. It was attacked by two FW190s which opened fire and then broke off without doing any damage.

Heavy Flak Over Rail Center

The Wellingtons, however, encountered considerable heavy and light flak over Torre Annunziata, but pressed home the attack and concentrated their bombs well on the target.

Torre Annunziata is another in the series of rail control points on the line running south from Naples which the Wellingtons have been blasting continuously since the closing stages of the Sicilian campaign. The steel works adjoin rail facilities. Photographs taken during the bombing showed devastation of both these targets.

A Canadian sergeant pilot reported seeing one two-ton bomb burst within the steel works and many in the marshalling yards.

Two separate formations of A36s slammed roads and the railway junctions (Continued on page 4)

Quebec Talks Would Impress Nazi Generals, FDR Declares

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the Canadian Parliament today that if Hitler and his generals had attended the Quebec conference they would have realized that "surrender would pay them better now than later."

"The European fortress is not impregnable, as the subjugated peoples of Nazi Europe are now aware," the President asserted.

"In due time," he said, "we shall communicate the secret information of the Quebec conference to Germany, Italy and Japan. We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language their twisted minds are capable of understanding."

"We are going to get rid of the outlaws this time. We are making sure—absolutely, irrevocably sure—this time the lesson will be driven home to them once and for all."

Regensburg Raid Cost Nazis 30% of Day Fighter Output, USAAF Transport Chief Says

Back in ETO With Axis Souvenirs



This isn't a German soldier—it's just Eighth Air Force S/Sgt. Stewart H. Day, of Bath, Me., wearing a German helmet and Luftwaffe pilot's wings and examining a German Mauser rifle with a fixed Italian bayonet brought from Africa. At left, Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, Army Air Transport Command chief, here for conferences.

Africa Shuttle Raiders Bring Wine, Mausers, Even a Donkey

A U.S. BOMBER STATION, England, Aug. 25—Crews of the shuttle-bombing Fortresses which flew to Africa last Wednesday learned from British intelligence reports almost as soon as they landed that their bombing of the Messerschmitt plant at Regensburg was "one of the best single bombing efforts of the war"—so they settled back to enjoy what there was to enjoy in North Africa.

Lend-Lease Total Now 14 Billion, FDR Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—In a report today on lend-lease, President Roosevelt revealed that the total cost of the program to date was nearly 14 billion dollars. This figure represents about 12 per cent of America's total war cost.

Lend-lease aid to Russia for the quarter ending July 31 amounted to almost two and a half billion dollars, the report stated.

When they came back yesterday they were loaded down with German Mausers, African wine (which they call "Purple Death"), native daggers, watermelons and tales of double-decker ice cream cones in Africa. One crew even brought back an Arab donkey after fixing him up with an oxygen mask.

The first night many of the crews went for a swim in the Mediterranean, but later moved to a field farther from the sea. At night the crews wrapped themselves up in the blankets they had been warned to bring along and curled up under the wing of their Fort.

The men were impressed with three things: the "Ay-rabs" ("you just pronounce Arab that way after you've seen 'em"); the ice and cold drinks and the Italian prisoners.

(Continued on page 4)

Labor Board Threatens Draft of 4,000 Strikers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UP)—The War Labor Board last night threatened to invoke the drastic powers which President Roosevelt gave the board last week and conscript the 4,000 striking aircraft workers at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's Johnsville, Pa., factory if the men do not return to work immediately.

Meanwhile, the Johnsville union asked 6,000 Brewster employees in Long Island City, N.Y., and Newark, N.J., to join in the strike, which began when four factory guards were put under military arrest for refusing to work unless allowed to choose their beats on a seniority basis.

'Dirty Gertie' Discarded
ALLIED HQ, Sicily, Aug. 25—"Dirty Gertie from Bizerte" is in the discard. The Yanks in Sicily now are singing about the antics of "Filthy Annie from Trapani."

George Sees Air Push Menace to Nazis' Economic Front

Thirty per cent of the Nazi day fighter production was destroyed in the heavy Fortress raid Aug. 17 on the Messerschmitt plant at Regensburg, according to Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, chief of the USAAF Air Transport Command, who is in Britain for an inspection of Air Force operations.

The general made his statement within a few hours after the return of the Regensburg raiders from North Africa. On their return hop of 1,400 miles they dumped bombs on an aircraft factory at Bordeaux in southern Europe.

"I feel that if 'round-the-clock operations' now being carried out by the RAF and our own air force can be continued with a reasonable rise in tempo," Gen. George said yesterday during a press conference, "the economic structure of Germany is going to fail by the end of the year."

Gen. George added that he did not necessarily mean Germany would give in at that time, but that the economic structure "will not be able to function in a degree necessary to support war."

The Regensburg raid and the blasting of the Schweinfurt ball-bearing factory by another Fortress force the same day, he said, "must have struck terror in the Nazi air force and Nazi high command," because the Forts went through all the defenses the Germans could put up "and then did a superb job of bombing at the other end."

Estimating that it would take Germany six months to replace the Regensburg plant, which was "literally wiped off the map," Gen. George said the Luftwaffe would be deprived of at least 1,500 to 2,000 fighters. That is the number that could be manufactured in six months, the minimum amount of time needed to replace a plant "even if machine tools and other equipment are available."

Gen. George also pointed out that the Messerschmitt plant was so badly damaged it would probably be easier to go somewhere else and start rebuilding from the ground up.

"If I were on the other end of the Regensburg and Schweinfurt raids," he said, "it seems to me I would have a feeling of helplessness followed by hopelessness. It is a loss of hope as much as a loss of lives that makes the enemy give in."

Gen. George admitted that USAAF losses were fairly heavy, but "never in history has so much destruction been caused with the loss of so few lives."

Official reports described yesterday the complex 24-hour assault on Germany and occupied Europe by RAF and USAAF heavy bombers Tuesday.

Striking from two sides, Fortresses battered the aircraft factory at Bordeaux in daylight on their homeward flight from Africa, thus completing the shuttle run started from British bases Aug. 17, while other formations from British bases plastered three Nazi airfields in France to follow up the RAF blitz on Berlin.

Four Fortresses were lost in the day's work, while escorting Thunderbolts and (Continued on page 4)

Artificial Leg For Yank Pilot

Col. Graham West, 31-year-old USAAF Spitfire group leader, of Portland, Oregon, who lost both legs when a German booby-trap exploded on an airfield in Tunisia, is in England to see whether artificial legs can be fitted to enable him to fly again.

While in the hospital in North Africa Col. West remembered the RAF Spitfire ace—W/Cmdr. Douglas Bader, now a prisoner of war in Germany—who fought again after getting artificial limbs, and Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commander Northwest Africa Air Force, ordered West to be flown back here to be fitted.

Col. West now is in a RAF hospital, and is expected to go soon to the orthopedic hospital at Roehampton where Bader's limbs were fitted. He is anxious to return to duty and wants to fly a Spitfire again.

Col. West gained the reputation of being one of the most expert and daring U.S. pilots in the Tunisian campaign. He fought there from the beginning, and won the DFC and Air Medal. He lost his legs while helping to fight a grass-fire which swept across his field just before the fall of Tunis and exploded a booby-trap in a wrecked German plane.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of the U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations. The Stars and Stripes is edited and published daily except Sunday by and under auspices of the Director of Special Service Division, S.O.S., War Dept., Brig. Gen. R. H. Osborn, and Col. Theodore Arter, Chief of Special Service Sect., S.O.S., for the U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations. Printed by The Times Publishing Company, Ltd., at Printing House Square, London, E.C.4 (Telephone: Central 2000). Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors: subscription, 26 shillings per year plus postage. ETO Edition. Entered as second class matter Mar. 15, 1943, at the post office, New York, N.Y., under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

EDITORIAL BOARD Editor: Maj. E. M. Llewellyn Associate Editors: Capt. H. A. Harchar 1/Lt. J. C. Wilkinson STAFF News Editor: 2/Lt. Robert Moore City Editor: M/Sgt. Bud Hutton Magazine Editor: T/Sgt. Ben. F. Price Sports: S/Sgt. Mark Senigo Navy: Yeoman Tom Bernard, USNR Vol. 3, No. 253, August 26, 1943

Himmler Muscles In

Heinrich Himmler, ruthless killer, chief of the Gestapo and the Nazi Black Guard, has taken over the vital German Ministry of the Interior.

This Berlin announcement is one of the most important bits of news to come out of Europe for some time, for it comes on the heels of the blitz of Berlin, the fall of Kharkov and growing unrest in Denmark, Austria and France.

Himmler's appointment indicates that Hitler is taking steps to see that the fall of Mussolini and Fascism is not followed by the fall of Hitler and the Nazi Party, even if a local reign of terror is required to prop up party popularity.

Combined with the recent news of the sudden death of important German officers, it may well be that Hitler is beginning to fear his days are numbered. Perhaps he has been warned that some of his army chiefs would like to make their own mistakes unencumbered by Der Fuhrer's intuition.

Certainly hints of dissatisfaction on the German home front have come to Hitler's attention. His answer, the appointment of Himmler, puts into one pair of hands all powers of control and repression. Thus the most pitiless and cruel of all Nazis becomes the Dictator of Germany, ranking in power with Hitler; perhaps above him. Such leadership should bring quick results, including brutal acts of reprisal that will fan the embers of sabotage into the flame of open rebellion throughout Europe.

Pen Friendships

GIs who've had some embarrassing moments while learning British customs and expressions since they first landed in the European Theater of Operations would have found everything plain sailing if a scheme launched by American-born Lady Hilda Butterfield of Cliffe Castle, Keighley, Yorkshire, had been going strong when they were kids and their dads were fighting World War One, for Lady Butterfield has started a mass trans-Atlantic pen-friendship movement between the children of America and Britain.

Believing that the future harmony of the world depends largely upon the youth of our two countries, Lady Butterfield wants school pen-friendships to grow into a co-national educational scheme in which American and British children will get to know each other like next-door neighbors, even though the Atlantic separates them.

Leaders of the movement believe that American soldiers can give the scheme a big boost right now by urging the kid brother and little sister back home who may not have heard of the scheme to get in on the "letter-beam."

The program started back in 1939 when the "Children of the Fighting Forces Committee" was organized to distribute gifts of clothing and money sent from the States to needy British children. Soon thousands of American kids were helping to send gifts across the Atlantic. Two thousand tons of garments and 25,000 pairs of shoes came to Britain in three years.

Then American kids began to ask questions about British children and the towns in which they lived and in which their gifts had been distributed. Correspondence followed, and the first large batch of letters was exchanged between Chester, Pa., and the English Chester. Other large groups were organized as the program caught on back home.

Educationists on both sides of the Atlantic believe the pen-friendship idea has merit. American soldiers who think so too are invited to tell their old school marm and young relatives back home about it. Pen-friendships can be arranged for children in the Eastern states if they'll write to Mrs. Severn, British War Relief Society, 1505 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., in the mid-western states to Mrs. Ernest Ballard, British War Relief Society, 30 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, and in the West to Miss Helen Heffernan, Division of Elementary Education, Sacramento, Cal.

Hash Marks

People most anxious to join the ranks of the unemployed: Berlin air raid wardens.

Embarrassing moments. Cecilia Davey, of Indianapolis, caught her finger in a department store cash register. It took



an hour and fifteen minutes before two squads of police, firemen and deputy sheriffs could free her.

It's the same old army. Sergeants are still having trouble with recruits. A sergeant lined up seven recruits at Cam Sibert—all Indians—and asked them their names. "Pvt. Adkins," said the first one. "Pvt. Adkins," said the next five. "Pvt. Holmes," said the seventh. "Glad to meet you," mumbled the sergeant, a little stary eyed, as he shook hands with Holmes.

You just can't get the best of the air corps guys. Even such a calamity as a swarm of bees in his plane failed to perturb T/5 Eddie Lake as he flew on a mission over N. Africa. Lake, a Minnesota farm boy, donned his gloves and goggles, scooped up the bees and started an apiary in a bomb-bin box. Now his buddies are awaiting honey for their breakfast biscuits.

We hear that there's a GI in Sicily who has dizzy spells every time a certain incident is mentioned. To protect himself from Nazi air raiders while he was unloading supplies, the GI dug his slit trench between some heavy cylindrical objects lying nearby on the beach. He figured the cylinders would give him extra protection. Lt. Gen. Patton stepped ashore, spotted the handiwork and asked the dogface, "Do you know what these things are?" "No, sir," replied the GI. "They're 500-pound bombs," said the General, walking away.

War work must be toughening the ladies up a bit. Two Reedsport, Oregon, matrons went fishing the other day. They



didn't catch any fish, but they ran across a big cougar which they successfully entangled in a fishing net and brought home. They handled the big cat without getting hurt, too.

Via Swedish press comes this version of the difference between the Danes and Norwegians in their resistance to the Nazis. "The Norwegian says 'No' and doesn't do it. The Dane says 'Yes' and doesn't do it either."

J. C. W.

Men of the United Nations—China

Chinese GIs Get Up At 4.30 and Drill Before Chow

The men who make up the fighting strength of the United Nations have a common aim—the defeat of the Axis—but they go about it differently. The French march in their own fashion; the Poles salute in theirs; the Norse drill in theirs; and the British about-face in their own way. Here is another article in a series appearing from time to time on this page portraying the daily life and work of our Allies—what they are like, how to tell their rank, what they fight with—in short, a word picture of the opposite number of Pvt. Joe Blow from Kokomo.

By Philip H. Bucknell

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer Reveille at 4.30 AM and an hour's drill before breakfast do not fit in with a lot of preconceived ideas about China, but many people have made mistakes about China—the Japanese, for instance. Life in the Chinese army is the toughest slogging in any United Nations force, and not only in the fighting line, ill-equipped against Imperial Japan's armies, but in camp and in training. There used to be a saying in China that "You don't use good iron for nails, or good men for soldiers," but six years of war have changed that. China's soldiers now get the best their country can provide.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had a lot of trouble getting his army organized. Until his policy of unified command bore fruit there was no one army. Generals had private armies, towns and districts supported forces. Now there is one national army.

More than 5,000,000 men are under arms and staff colleges at Chungking and Chengtu turn out officers who have proved some of the better strategists of the war. One difficulty in training, apart from the diverse nature of equipment, was that in the past military advisers were recruited from Germany, Belgium, Japan, Britain and the U.S., and divergent drills and tactics had to be ironed out.

Training is strict. The men are out of bed (in depots the beds are iron double-deckers with springs, two blankets and two sheets) at 4.30 AM in summer, an hour later in winter, and they have only ten minutes to get ready for callisthenics and formation drill.

Ten Minutes for Breakfast

Ten minutes is the limit for breakfast, which consists of boiled rice and, in the northern provinces, bread. Policing up takes 20 minutes and topkicks raise the Chinese version of hell if blankets are not squared off.

Two hours of lectures follow and then two more hours of drill. A premium is placed on endurance. Marching has top priority in a country of vast distances and little transport. Enlisted men average between 20 and 25 years in age and officers between 20 and 30. Field commanders seldom are over 40, since marching and age don't go well together. The Chinese have a growing arms in-



At the American Training Center for the Chinese Expeditionary Force somewhere in India, Col. R. M. Sandusky (left foreground) and Lt. William E. Schmertz, U.S. instructors, and Gen. Lee, of Chinese General Headquarters, watch Gen. Lo sight a 60mm. mortar.

dusty. It has had to grow. Supplies from the outside world have been small compared with the needs of the army.

The chief weapon is a rifle based on the German Mauser, but shorter in the barrel, known as the Chung Cheng. Their machine-gun is a sturdy 7.9, and they have a sub-machine-gun that wears a jacket. Not inappropriately, the wartime firecracker—the potato masher hand grenade—is a favorite with the Chinese.

Equipment is light. Apart from his rifle, 100 rounds of ammunition and grenades, the Chinese infantryman carries in a box pack on his back little more than blankets, toilet articles and chopsticks. Special troops now training in India are being provided with more elaborate equipment.

Chow is largely rice, with boiled fish, occasionally meat, and salted vegetables. A field kitchen to the Chinese army is often just a large iron pot.

Standardizing Uniforms

Uniforms have not yet been standardized. Northern troops wear grey and the southern armies yellow-green, and issues range from cotton shorts and tunics for fighting in sub-tropical areas to sheepskin coats and fur caps for the north. A new uniform being introduced looks very much like the American except the blouse buttons at the neck.

Formation drill shows many signs of its mixed parentage, but all traces of Japanese influence are being eradicated. The last to go were the right and left facings. Now they are just a swivel on the heels, without the feet changing position.

About-face is done in three movements. The right foot is brought behind and at right angles to the left, the body is turned completely around and, on the last count, the right foot is brought back in line with the left.

The manual of arms is fairly conventional, except that the rifle is carried slung more often than at the right or left shoulder. There are three types of marching: route step, quick march at attention which is a modified goose-step, and parade march which is a 100 per cent high kicking goose-step.

Insignia of rank are worn on cloth patches on the blouse collar. Red background denotes infantry; blue, artillery; white, engineers; black, transport, and violet, medical corps.

A private has nothing on his patch, but a Pfc has a star. Two stars denote a corporal and a sergeant gets three stars. The star system works all the way up. Officers have a gold band around the patch. Inside it second lieutenants wear one star, first lieutenants two and captains three. The gold-edged patch with a gold bar running its length with the succession of stars gives the run from major to colonel, and general officers have two gold bars along the patch.

Points of Similarity

The "three system" is used all the way through Chinese army organization—three platoons to a company, three companies to a battalion, and so on.

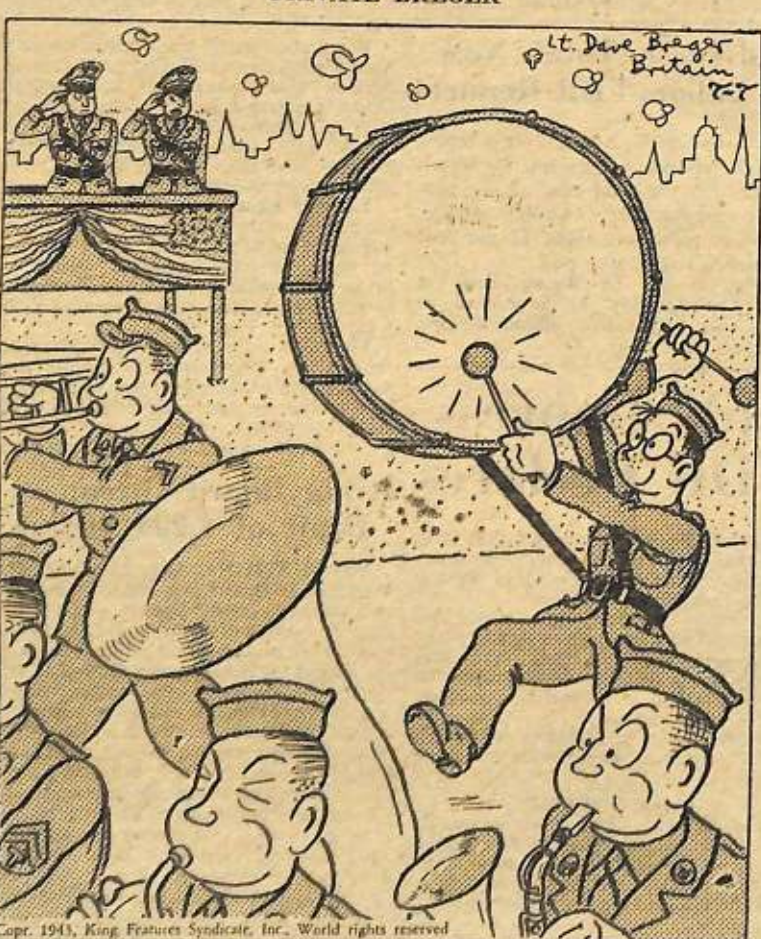
Several points of similarity link the U.S. Army and China's. The Chinese salute the same way. There are pay deductions for income tax, war bonds and a "buy an airplane" scheme to which soldiers are expected to contribute.

Although discipline is strict, there is considerable comradeship between men and officers. A contribution to this state of affairs is the old Chinese custom that officers always buy a drink when they meet any of their men. The drink is usually tea, but they do get around to wine on occasions.

Days in camp usually end with song fests and yarn spinning, with the commanding officer sitting in the center leading the songs. Since the beginning of the war against Japan, a number of marching songs have come into being, and amateur musicians with mouth organs give out for entertainment.

The Chinese soldier likes comfortable living and the pleasant things of life, but for six years he has been seeing only the hard side. It would be nice, he feels, to have equipment like the Americans and British; it would be easier then to fight the Dwarf Bandits, as he calls the Japanese. Six years is a long time... a long time to fight almost alone.

PRIVATE BREGER



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"I understand he filled it with helium!"

ARMY POETS

True Appreciation

The Jap's a low-down rascal, No great lover and a souse, Who loves to stab you in the back, The rotten stinking louse. But crooked as they make them, As slimy as a pimp, They surely are the lowest form Of cruelley Hellish imp. Nobility they know not, As to valor I am weary Of all the praise one hears about Their stupid Hara-kiri. They're a very rotten mixture, A type that's hard to sketch, But each contains ingredients Of a very filthy wretch. Frank Rose.

Sailing Alone

Smaller, smaller, buildings ashore, Dimmer, dimmer, muffled light, The last patrol boats by us roar, We pass alone into the night. Watching, watching, on we steam, Forecastle, 'midships, stern; Object sighted, Starboard beam, Man the guns. We turn. Scanning, waiting, is it there? Was it there at all? Shall we fire? If so, where? Blasting darkness' wall? Thus many nights and many days Roll up and by and then One day the sun's are brighter rays, We've made it once again. Lt. (jg) Charles L. Larson, USNR.



ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Mrs. Margaret Connolly, 64, bled to death when she cut herself by sitting on a broken bottle with which she had just struck her husband, aged 69. After striking her husband with the bottle and stunning him, police stated, she dropped into the chair with the glass severed a vein in her right leg and she died an hour later.

Features

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Thursday, Aug. 26, 1943

LOS ANGELES—His artistic leanings got Jacob H. Gable into trouble. Nineteen photographs showing another woman in 19 stages of undress, which she claims she found in her husband's pocket, won Mrs. Della Gable a divorce. Somewhat of an art connoisseur herself, Mrs. Gable says, "They're not bad pictures either!"



They Answer Airmen's SOS

By Richard Wilbur
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

AN RAF COASTAL COMMAND STATION, Aug. 25—The British pioneer squadron in air-sea rescue at long range, which takes off from here in American Lockheed Hudsons, has a motto:

"To see and be seen."

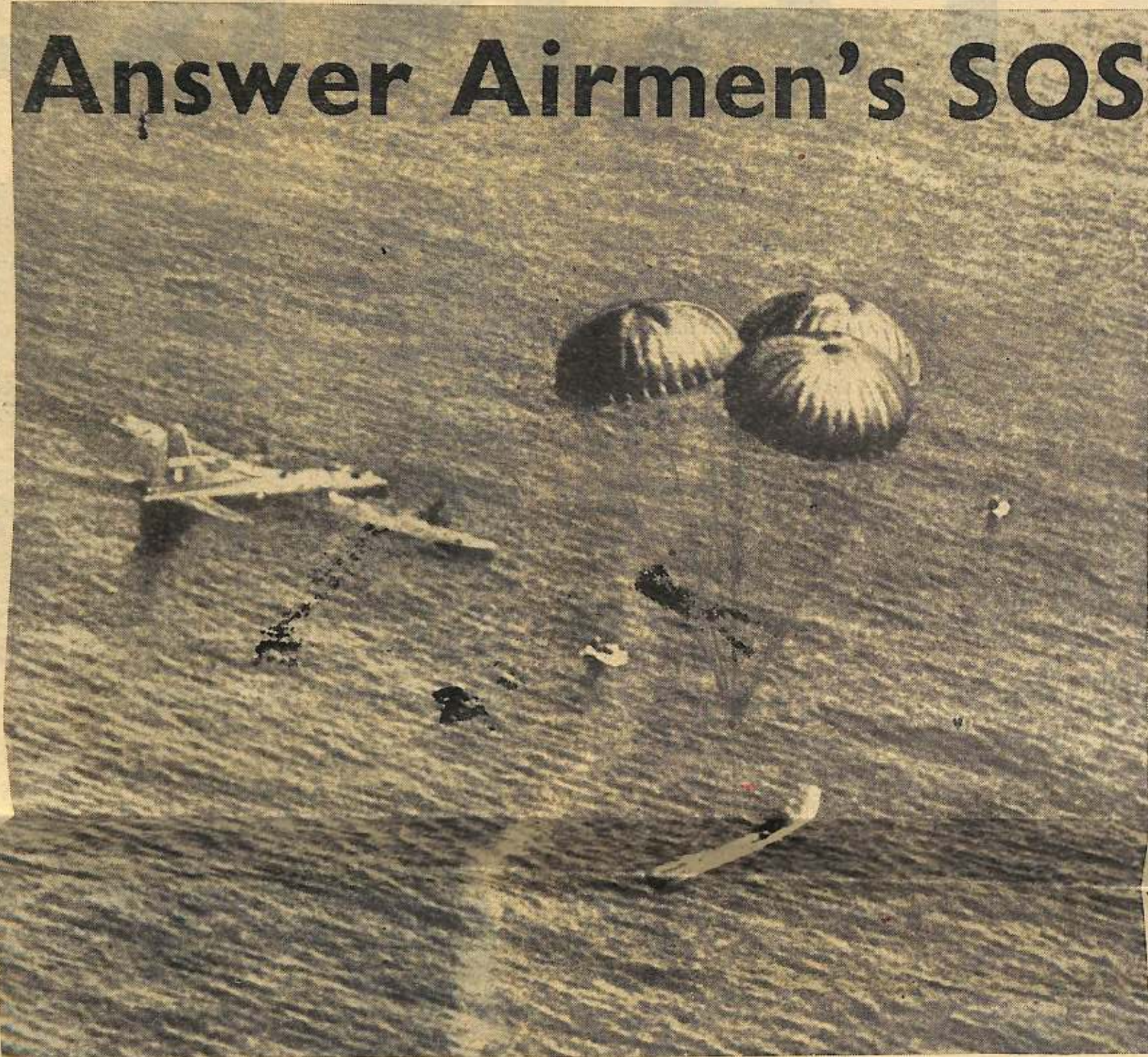
Living up to its motto in 21 successful sorties so far this year, the Anglo-American crew-and-plane combination has helped to save more than 100 American and British airmen floating helpless in small dinghies near the enemy shoreline.

The airmen usually are sighted adrift on the sea after their bombers, shot up in enemy action on the continent, have "ditched" on the way home. Planes of the rescue squadron drop larger dinghies or a lifeboat. Then the planes direct high-speed rescue launches, their partners in the job, to the spot.

'Deep Search' Work

This squadron is the only one in the British Isles doing "deep search," or long range, rescue work at sea. All other air-sea rescue is done at short range.

The first operational launching of the "airborne lifeboat," dropped from a Hudson on May 5 to seven survivors of a Halifax, was made by an all-sergeant crew of this squadron. The wall newspaper at the station, in its first issue, compliments the sergeant who released the lifeboat for having such good aim that



Besides these contents and room to carry them, the airborne lifeboat provides empty space—two cupboards where survivors can stow whatever they save from their plane.

This is a scene during an actual rescue operation by the British Air-Sea Rescue Command in the North Sea. A Flying Fortress crew huddled in dinghies await the power-boat being dropped to them by parachutes by RAF aircraft. A few moments after this, the Eighth Air Force fliers had climbed into the boat, started the motor, and headed for the English coast—and safety.

"He was astounded. He'd no sooner fallen in the drink than we were able to pick him up," F/O Stanley Bishop, navigator, recalled. "That's probably the easiest air-sea rescue ever made."

The sounder says, "To see and be seen," sounds simple enough in theory, but sighting a dinghy isn't so easy in practice. A dinghy is only a dot in an endless expanse. The sky may be dark. There may be a heavy sea.

"From as low as 300 feet it's hard to see a dinghy," said F/O Dennis Boxall, an observer in the squadron. F/O Harold Pendlebury said that in a heavy sea a dinghy may look like "just another white-cap."

Near Enemy Coast

In deep search, flying between 150 and 250 feet above the sea, the rescue planes do their work often a few miles from the enemy coast. One Hudson returned to base here, after fighting off a Focke-Wulf and completing its search, with 100 bullets in its hide.

The air-sea rescue scheme works like this, according to F/O Boxall. "Usually the first tip-off is from the returning bomber itself," he said. "Its distress signal is picked up by shore base stations, which send it on to Flying Control. Flying Control notifies our Ops Room, if it's deep search.

"Within three-quarters of an hour the Hudsons are off—four of them usually, a crew of five in each. Then we begin the search, never getting more than a half-mile apart, and always staying between 150 and 250 feet up because the dinghy is so small.

"If we find the dinghy, No. 1 Hudson drops a Lindholme dinghy, and No. 2 gets a fix above it, while the other two planes fly back and forth periodically as relief.

"The shore base in turn gets the fix on No. 2 and notifies Flying Control, which sends out the launches. Meanwhile, No. 1 searches for the launches and homes them to the dinghy."

How Lifeboat Is Carried

Over at the squadron warehouse Boxall showed the three kinds of sea craft used in rescuing survivors of "ditched" planes. The airborne lifeboat looks like a huge load for any plane to carry. It fits under the fuselage.

"We get quite a few visits from American crews, who come here to find out what this lifeboat is all about," Boxall said. "The first crew we picked up didn't know where things were in the boat—they missed all the stuff stowed in one end."

Boxall pointed to a collection of articles—enough to start a good-sized village fair—overflowing from a table on to the floor. There were two sets of waterproof suits to put on, one heavy and one light. Tins of cigarettes, medical supplies, food. A waterproof flashlight and waterproof heating bags bearing the unqualified approval of Good Housekeeping.

Two outboard motors Boxall started in a second. If they both fail, he said, there are sails, tagged with directions.

On the wall was a poster of the circular Lindholme dinghy, equipped in this fictional instance with co-operative mermaids and a sign—LONDON 200 MILES. Boxall stepped into a real Lindholme, equipped in fact with one pack of playing cards, rations and other supplies.

"Once we had a special energy chocolate bar included in the rations," Boxall recalled. "One survivor ate the whole bar

and got so much energy that he couldn't sleep for three nights afterward."

Into the individual "K" dinghy which air crews carry in their planes, Boxall wedged his ample frame, drew the rubber hood around his head and shoulders, and sat like a benign but uncomfortable version of the wolf playing Red Riding Hood's grandmother. It was easy to see how either the Lindholme dinghy or the airborne lifeboat is essential to a survivor's well-being after a certain amount of time in the "K" dinghy.

Members of the squadron once sighted

a disaster—not from their Hudsons, which are used in air-sea rescue because they have a good range, are well armed, and have a wide field of vision—but from the lifeboat. They'd been putting the lifeboat through some practice turns off the coast, and had turned over in the water because the special buoyancy tanks weren't properly inflated. Right after a quick rescue—with catcalls—by their launch-partners, they sighted a Fortress disintegrating in the sky. A Stirling joined in the search for parachuting survivors, and at sea 2/Lt. N. J. Gorse, of Chicago, was rescued.

B25s Giving Japs Hell in Burma

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Flying at times as low as five or ten feet above the ground, U.S. B25 Mitchell mediums have been playing merry hell with trains, warehouses and other Japanese military targets scattered through Burma, according to a vivid account of operations told to the War Department by Capt. Clarke E. Johnston, of Dallas, Tex., who has just returned to the States after 14 months with the Tenth Air Force in India.

Capt. Johnston was in the first B25 medium bomber group to fly into India on May 15, 1942, and flew on the first combat mission of the B25s on May 29, over Rangoon.

"We hadn't heard of skip bombing, but worked it out as an excellent method to use," he said. "There were some other ideas which might be considered unusual. A Japanese train going around the side of a mountain was stopped by bombing a landslide in front of the train, another behind it, and then strafing and bombing it at leisure.

"Tunnels were blocked by landslides caused by our bombs. We skipped bombs into the warehouses, threw them under bridges, into round-houses and oil

refineries. They had delayed action fuses which enabled us to get away before they exploded."

These strafing missions were only one phase of the intensive bombing program which the medium bombers have been carrying on against Japanese railroads, lines of communications, warehouses, repair shops and oil refineries. This bombing program has so crippled the Japanese war effort, Capt. Johnston said, that they have not been able to exploit Burma or use it as an invasion base against India.

"Actually the Japanese keep very little air strength in Burma, as they don't want to lose planes," Capt. Johnston said. "If they plan a raid or need planes for a mission, they bring them in from Indo-China bases, use them and then shuttle them back again to safe territory.

"Flying so low makes it hard for the Japanese to detect you until you have roared into them, done your bombing and strafing and gone."

On one occasion Capt. Johnston swept his B-25 down in front of some Japanese barracks, where he caught the soldiers drilling. Every gun on the medium

bomber strafed the formation, with the Japanese falling like tenpins.

"It gives you a swell feeling to catch them like that, especially when you've seen your buddies die at their hands," he said. "Another time we caught several truck loads of them going out to work. They jumped out and started running. Then they wilted as our bullets hit them."

One of the most difficult problems solved in India has been flying in the monsoon storms. Capt. Johnston's men worked out methods of going right ahead, during the monsoon season with their bombing of the Japanese, who were not prepared for such unorthodox operations.

"Navigation during the monsoon season, which is now raging, required a thorough knowledge of dead reckoning, experience in flying over this country, and the Bible," Capt. Johnston said. "A large part of the time the ground cannot be seen. During the brief glimpses, the navigator has to estimate his position, judge the wind, correct for it and pray."

Capt. Johnston has flown 48 combat missions and has 325 combat hours to his credit. He was shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire on one occasion, but managed to make his way through Japanese-held territory to safety.

Another paradox for this air-sea rescue squadron occurred when a Fortress, G for George, piloted by Capt. Sidney T. Smith, of Santa Barbara, Cal., made a crash landing on the air-sea rescue field instead of in the sea. The bomber was in bad shape. "Men in RAF uniform sprinted towards it," the wall newspaper, The Windsack, says in an account of the incident. "They had seen sights like this on many hot summer days, but this stricken ship was American and there was a warm sympathy for a partner in trouble."

'May They Get Home'

The Windsack describes wounded men being taken care of, RAF and USAAF men exchanging cigarettes and jokes, the crew telling of a 90-minute battle with German pursuit planes, and ends:

"When the sun is hot and the larks are singing, we wonder if this is another Fortress day, and think of the crew of G for George. May they always get home."

After a stricken bomber returning from a raid has sent its last message, colored tape in the Ops Room here marks off the rectangle of sea where the bomber is believed to have ditched. Mathematically, the observers work out the position on their log sheets. Then the British crews in the American Hudsons take off for the prescribed area. They search it with mathematical thoroughness.

"The greatest kick these lads get out of life is to find dinghies with men alive in them," P/O Pendlebury said. "They'd cheerfully go without food to search for a dinghy. When we get the word that an air-crew is down in the sea, they're restless and impatient to get their Hudsons into the air. When they're on a search, they stay on the search to the limit of their endurance."

The report which members of this squadron hate to bring back is: "Nothing sighted."

Here

TANKS

By Russell Jones
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WHEN Adolf Hitler started the war in 1939 he had an idea. He had stolen it from Charles de Gaulle, who had picked it from a profane and bewhiskered Confederate general named Nathan Bedford Forrest, and it wasn't a bad idea.

Forrest, whose knowledge of tactics was a good deal sounder than his knowledge of grammar, said that the way to win a war was to "get there fustest with the mostest." He meant firepower as represented by men and rifles. Charles de Gaulle said the same thing—but he meant firepower as represented by highly mobile tanks. Adolf Hitler didn't say anything. He let Hans Guderian, his tank expert, take the idea and turn it into the reality which French generals had refused de Gaulle.

Forrest had a chance to use his ideas, but Grant had more men and could move just as fast. De Gaulle had the dubious satisfaction of seeing Hitler use it to smash Poland, Holland, Belgium and France without even getting the lock of hair out of his eyes.

The tank, which Adolf Hitler counted on as the weapon with which he was to conquer the world, is really only modernized combination of weapons that are as ancient as war itself. The light tank is present-day cavalry, while the mediums and heavies are artillery that can move under its own power. With their complementing infantry and engineers, carried by trucks and armored cars, tank units are the outfits that get there "fustest with the mostest."

The first tank was a Holt caterpillar tractor built in Indiana, then armored and armed by Lt. Col. E. D. Swinton, of the British Army. He wanted a way of moving fire support forward to help advancing infantry, and the endless-tracked Holt gave him his answer.

Used Against Germans in 1916

After keeping his new weapons under wraps by shipping them labeled as water tanks and calling the units using them "Heavy Weapons Branch, Machine Gun," he had a chance to use them against the German positions at Le Boeuifs, France, on Sept. 15, 1916.

Of the 49 tanks he planned on using, 17 didn't reach the British lines; 14 broke down on the field; nine managed to keep abreast of the infantry, and the other nine led the attack.

The war might have ended that afternoon if the British had been able to exploit the gains that they made, but the failure of the machines to stand up to the rugged terrain gave the Germans a precious secret before the Allies had been able to use it decisively.

These 49 converted tractors were the prototypes of the Tigers, the Shermans, the Churchills—all the tanks that have caused so much havoc among the armies of the world.

Both the Allies and the Central Powers used tanks during the latter days of World War I, but neither side was able to put a machine in the field that ran long enough to do much damage. The war was won by foot soldiers and the blockade, and most of the world forgot about the lumbering giants in which Swinton had so much faith.

But Charles de Gaulle didn't forget, and Hans Guderian and an American named Christy didn't forget. De Gaulle's voice was lost in the political chaos that was France, and America, wanting only privacy, had no interest in the Christy tanks that were then the best in the world. Only Germany, smarting from her defeat and loss of power, listened when Hans Guderian talked of a way to give Germany the military might she so dearly loved. He took the tactical ideas of de Gaulle and the designs of Christy, tested them at home with paper tanks and wooden guns, tempered them with the fire of Spain's war, then gave Germany the first truly mechanized and armored army in the world.

Tractor Had Become Potent Weapon

The endless tracked tractor that had been made to plant and plow America's crops had become one of the most potent weapons ever known. Hitler had forged a sword from a plowshare.

When the panzers of the Reich swept across Europe from Warsaw to Paris, only the English Channel saved the remnants of the BEF, retreating in disorder from Dunkirk. Only that huge, natural tank-trap gave them the chance that the French and all the others never had—to learn the lessons that the Nazis had learned in Spain and to build and buy the tanks with which to fight.

Most wars have been made up of three phases: the first in which the offense is in the ascendancy; the second in which the defense learns to overcome the weapons and methods of attack, and the third in which either another new weapon is introduced or the war becomes a contest of production and endurance.

Some wars have never gone beyond the first phase because the defense didn't learn fast enough. Philip of Macedonia and his son, Alexander the Great, and later the Romans, conquered all the world of their day because the spears of the Macedonian phalanxes reached beyond the swords and spears of the Persians, and the jabbing tactics of the Romans never gave the Gauls and others a chance to wind up with their two-handed broadswords.

Napoleon failed because his superb artillery couldn't reach across the English Channel and didn't have any effect on the scorched earth of Russia. The Allied Powers of that day learned from him and then beat him with his own tactics and weapons.

The first phase ended when Hitler's tanks couldn't beat the Channel. He got there fustest with the mostest, but he couldn't get far enough. The second phase brought the mobile artillery and the Bazooka gun, which made the tank just another useful weapon supporting the foot-slogging infantryman.

The war is in the third phase now. No more new weapons have been introduced that are capable of winning the war in a hurry, and the general's problem is still the same: to get there, &c.—with both tanks and men.



Any tank commander—Rommel or old "Blood and Guts" Patton — probably would tear his hair in anguish if he saw a tank battle fought this way. But the illustration here isn't The Stars and Stripes' idea of how to win the war; it is an attempt to show as many of the common Allied and enemy tanks in a situation that might—with apologies to Rommel and Patton—occur.

Allied vehicles are advancing along the road that runs from right center to the far

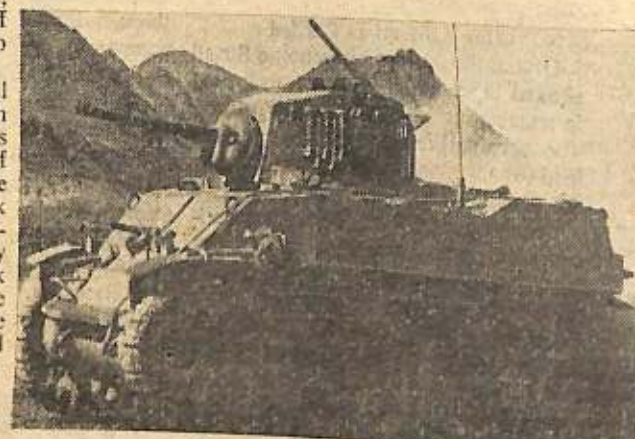
left. The Germans are making an attempt to break through the line in the immediate foreground are the M12 mobile tank destroyers. In the middle left are American light M5s, while below, from left to right, are the tank-buster, the Crusader, another Sherman, a Humber armored car, a Priest, with its 105mm

Mainstays of American and British Armies

TANK types by the dozen can be found on any training grounds, but when the shooting starts only those that can stand the gaff will be used. To use an obsolete tank is a very good way to lose a battle—and very rough on the crews.

Therefore, there is only a bare handful that will be found in any action. Both sides will use as many of their best and as few of their poorer types as possible. If a German commander had his choice, he probably would use all Mark IVs and Mark VIs, while the Allies would choose Shermans and Churchills. But, because merely designing a new and more powerful tank isn't enough to get to the battlefield, the next best must be used. Those are the Allied tanks that are shown and described here—the best and the next best.

The Sherman M-4 is the latest and best of the Americans—medium tanks that started with the Lee. The hull and turret are cast and welded, with no sharp corners. It is higher than most tanks of other countries because of the need for room for the radial engine. Track assembly is typically American. It is used by British, Russian, American and most of the Allied armies. It carries a 75mm. rifle and machine-gun.



U.S. Army light tank M5

The American M-5 light tank is used for heavy reconnaissance and for the support of ground troops against light enemy fire. Like all American tanks, it has a high hull to allow room for the radial engine. Two pairs of bogies, mounted on Y brackets, are between the front sprocket and the large idler wheel in the rear. It is armed with a 37mm. and a machine-gun in the turret and another machine-gun in the front of the hull. The rear of the hull is square.



Gen. Sherman M-4

The Eight best American tank called cause anti-track all armor bogie

Are the Basic Features of Allied and Axis Machines

for a foot soldier to know what he could do when he didn't have to, so he learned to dive into a trench.

these days but it's still a good idea to know the guys in a Sherman would be a good tank but they aren't anything else.

aren't hard to identify. You can't tell a Churchill from a Sherman but, as for the guys, who cares? It is when you see a Churchill that you are

identification is that all the tanks were made long ago that the most important feature was to settle down and then improve them to fit the battlefield. Thus there are

a few characteristics that follow through in almost every machine in an armored unit.

Because the Allies have pooled their ideas, and because the Italian tanks have worked out about as well as most of their army, there are really only two sets of characteristics in this theater to worry about: German and Allied.

The tracks of a German tank, which make a very fine target for almost anything you are shooting, will never have bogey wheels that touch the top and bottom of the track or are of uneven size or spacing. If they have any of these features, don't shoot. But if they have bogey wheels joined by side rods—let 'er fly. Only enemy tanks have these.

Oddly enough, many of the things to look for are the things you are going to shoot at or the things that are going to shoot at you.

The turret, a target for anything bigger than rifles, is never diamond shaped if it is German and never has triangular corners or lipped or ringed cupolas if it is friendly. If it is sloped on the sides, chances are that it is an enemy, but make sure first because some Allied tanks have slanted turrets too.

The guns German tanks carry are a good indication but never a rule. Most German—and some Allied—tanks have telescope-shaped guns and muzzle brakes.

Smoke dischargers won't hurt you and you should never take a crack at them because the only ones you will see on the outside of a tank will be British. They are mounted on the side of the turret.

A shot-up radio isn't very helpful to a tank commander so never shoot at a tank that has two antennae on the turret. The Nazis usually have their antenna mounted above the track on the right side, or have a grid over the top.

German armored cars are the only ones that you will ever see with eight wheels and diamond-shaped hull when viewed from the front. British cars are all four-wheeled and humpy looking, while American are low slung and usually half-tracked. If you know the armored cars, you can be pretty certain what it is that's following.

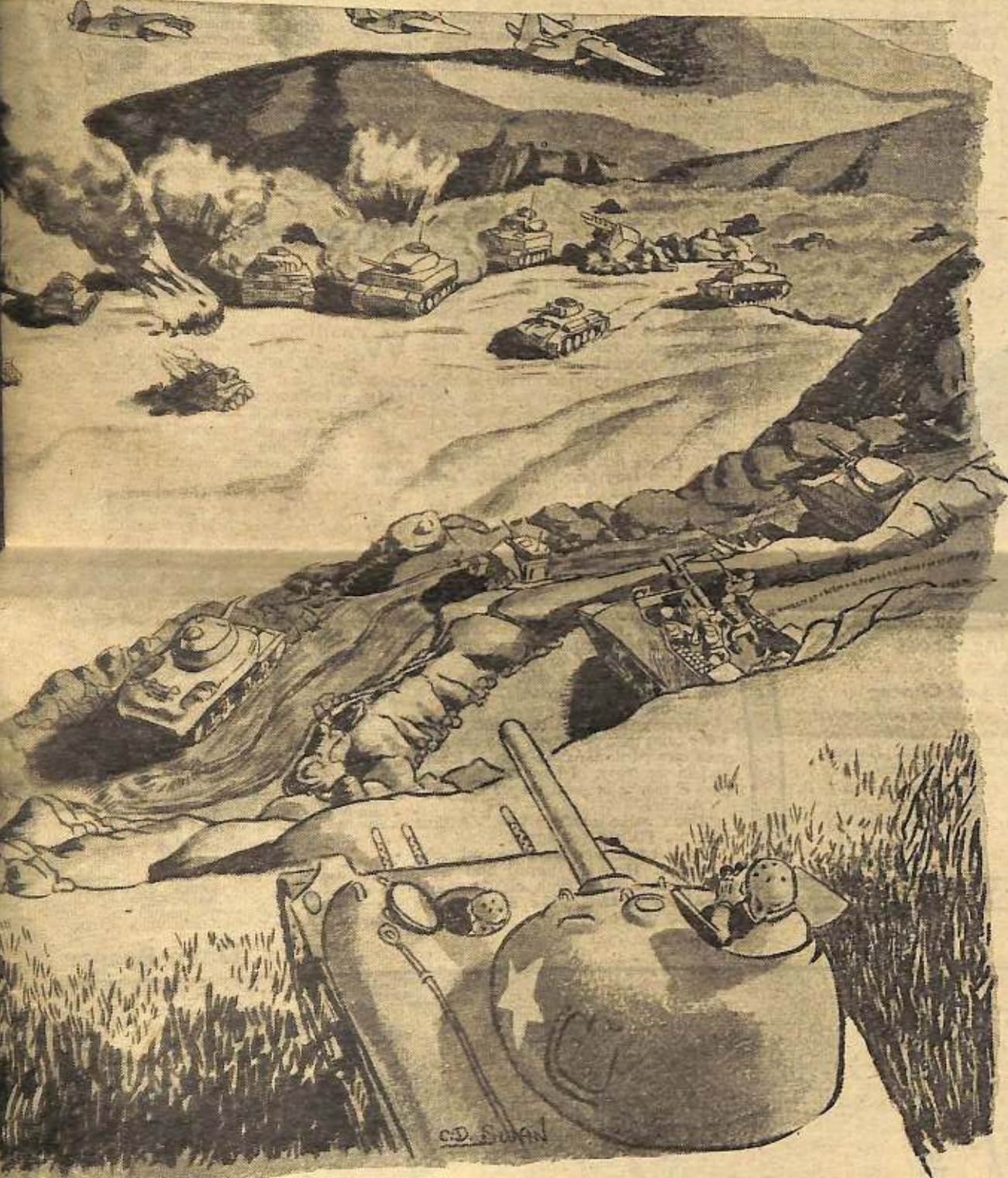
Once you're sure that it's enemy in front of you, then you can pick your target. Even a rifle is a useful weapon when you know where to use it. Put a few slugs into the peepholes and you've taken away about 90 per cent of

the tanks vision. If he can't see you, he can't hurt you. For heavy and more inaccurate weapons, the belly of the tank, the turret or the spot immediately in front of the rear sprocket wheel and just back of the rear usually withstand only the lightest of hits.

A single man with a grenade, Molotov cocktail or an incendiary bomb can destroy a tank or make it too uncomfortable for the enemy to stay long by throwing it at the engine louvers, the turret lid or in the tracks.

The Molotov cocktail was invented by the Russians fighting the Fascists in Spain and is well known and feared by the Germans. One of the most easily procured and made weapons, it is also one of the most effective. A bottle of gasoline with a hand grenade wrapped to it—that's all. When the wrapped up bundle is tossed atop a tank's engine and the grenade lets go, the gasoline explodes with the grenade. The combination plays hell with people in the tank.

But the rule to follow with the cocktail, as well as every weapon used by a single man, is never use it until the tank is abreast or past you. If the guy in the tank can see you, he will make sure you never get close enough to do him any hurt.



the road. Allied weapons in the rifle and the M4 A1 Sherman, the battle. On the road to the right, are the half-track 75mm. Churchill, a Canadian Ram, and an M10 mobile 155mm. rifle.

The German armor in the background starts on the left with the eight-wheeled armored car with a grid aerial overhead; a Mark IV, half-buried in a pile of rocks; a German troop-carrier heading away; another Mark IV; the German equivalent of the Peep or the Volkswagen, a Mark III, two light tanks burning in the foreground, three Mark VIs, a Mark II light tank, a 150mm. mobile tank-buster and a Mark IV. Hidden in the weeds are more Mark IVs.

Study Closely These Pictures Of Germany's Best Armor

THE Germans started to develop their armored forces about the time that Henry Ford brought out his first V-8, and Nazi kids were learning to use tanks while their American counterparts were trying to save and bum enough money to buy an old Model T, so they have had enough time to turn out some pretty good tanks and crews.

The battles of Africa, Sicily, and, above all, Russia, have given them some hard

knocks, but the German armored forces are still capable of putting up a stiff fight and their tank commanders, know enough tricks to make things very difficult for the unwary. Because they will fight hard, with every bit of skill they have picked up from Spain to Russia, it is a good idea for every Allied soldier to know his enemy and what he is fighting with.

Study the pictures and remember the points of identification.

The Mark IV medium is the opposite number of the Sherman and the mainstay of the German armored forces. It is armed with either the long, muzzle-braked or the short "telescoped" 75mm. rifle. Track assembly has eight bogies and a large front sprocket and large rear idler. Spare tracks are draped across the front of the hull and spare bogies on the turret for added protection. The aerial on top of the right track and the lipped cupola are typically Axis.



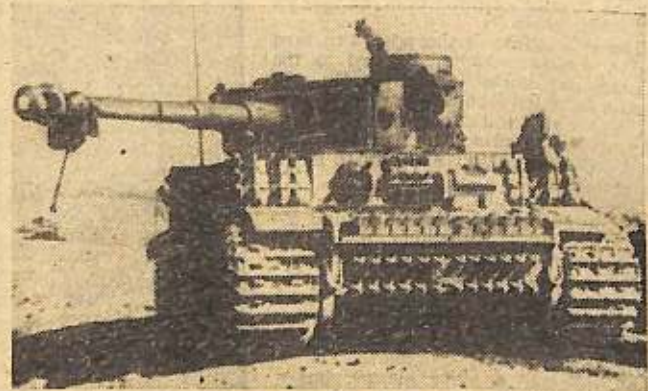
German Mark IV (Model G) with long 75mm. rifle.

The German Mark III tank has been replaced by the Mark IV as the standard medium tank of the Reichswehr but is still found in almost every battle. It has six evenly spaced bogies, a large sprocket in the front and a large idler in the rear. It has the typical lipped cupola that is peculiar to enemy tanks. It may be armed with either a long 75mm., usually with a muzzle brake, or with a short "telescoped" 75. The short aerial is above the track on the right side of the turret.



German Mark III. The short aerial is above the track on the right side of the turret.

The German Mark VI Tiger carries the same 88mm. gun that caused so much destruction in the Eighth Army during the desert battles. However, putting the gun on tracks wasn't very successful as the tank is too heavy for anything but the most solid ground and it is slow and unwieldy. It has a broad, low, square hull with very wide tracks. The barrel of the 88 is very long, projecting far to the front of the tank. The four big bogies overlap. Extra tracks are draped around the turret for extra protection.



German Mark VI with 88mm. rifle. The four big bogies overlap. Extra tracks are draped around the turret for extra protection.

U.S. Tank Forces

emies of the by hit on the to identify the M7 105mm. er when they "Priest" be- ts pulp- like turret. The ly is typical of American cles with the on Y brackets and star-shaped sprockets in the front.



U.S. Tank Destroyer M7



British Crusader M6

The British Crusader M6 has two features that no enemy tank has. The turret has a diamond-shaped profile while the bogies touch both top and bottom of the track. Like the Churchill, the Crusader may be armed with either the two- or six-pounder as well as machine-guns and a bomb thrower.



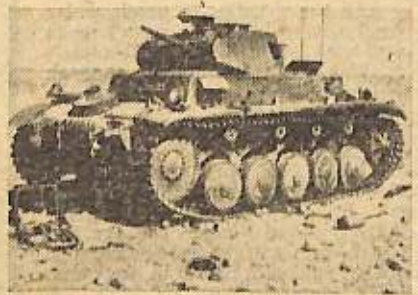
British Churchill M4

The British Churchill M4 is peculiar in that its tracks are so high as to obscure the hull and the turret seems to sit on top of the track skirt. The 11 small bogey wheels are below the half-skirt. The tracks extend well forward of the front of the hull and the six-pounder rifle. Close support models have a three-inch howitzer while others have a machine-gun mounted to the right of the main weapon. Typical twin aeri- als on top rear of the turret.



German Tank Buster

The captured German armored car shown carries a 75mm. and is used as a tank buster, but other models are armed only with machine-guns and are used for reconnaissance. The eight wheels are peculiarly German. The car has twin transmissions and controls and can travel equally well in either direction.



German Mark II Light Tank

The German Mark II light tank is considerably smaller than any of the mediums, but it has the same identifying lipped cupola and aerial mounted above the right track. It has only five independently sprung bogies between the large sprocket and idler wheel. It is listed as carrying a 20mm. gun, but may carry heavier armament if needed.

A Short Story Complete on this Page

Offensive on the Home Front

By Robert Carson
Reprinted from Esquire

His World for Which Young Men Had Died In the Other War and Were Dying Now Had Given Him Security—And Boredom

THE spotting post was activated, of course. It has been, ever since those Japanese tourists visited Honolulu. The three men sat in the brilliant California sunshine, in the midst of rolling hills down with beans. Beyond them, hidden from view, was the blue plain of the Pacific. Down the rows of bean plants had formerly moved stooping little yellow men. They were all gone now.

Hap had the phone, which lay in his lap. Jerry had the binoculars. Arthur had found a spot of shade and his eyes were closed. The others thought he was dozing, but he wasn't. He was thinking.

A long-nosed bomber went over, snarling so hard the sound came rolling along the sky like thunder—a Martin. Jerry spoke quietly to Hap, who talked into the phone to the information center filter room, giving bearing, height and description. Arthur opened his eyes and watched the plane fade away. A little line of sweat lay on his upper lip.

Jerry sorted the silhouette cards. "We'll have a sweet time when it starts," he said. "The Mitsubishi 97 looks exactly the same as that baby. And the Mitsubishi 86 is a ringer for a Northrop A-17."

"If they drop bombs," Hap said, "they ain't ours." He yawned. "What time is it?"

Arthur sat up, glanced at his wrist, and told him. His voice was glum.

"You're not very sharp today, Art," Jerry said. "What's the matter?"

"Oh, nothing," Arthur said.

"Get a hangover?"

Arthur shook his head.

"We scared him," Hap said; "talking about those Mitsubishis."

That provoked another discussion between Jerry and Hap. The Nakajima 94 was a copy of the Vought Corsair biplane. The Curtiss Hawk looked the same as a Kawasaki 95.

Arthur remembered faraway names—Arras, Vimy Ridge, Caporetto, Loos and the Masurian Lakes. The planes in those days had been called Fokkers and Handley-Page and Spads. Eight million men had died. It was odd to think he had been young then, and lean, and a warrior. He was heavy now, a husband, and puzzled about the men who had died. The world respected them, but they had never grown old. They were demi-gods. They had died being right, which few men do. Men were going out again to fight for a peace the eight million hadn't won. This time he wouldn't go with them.

An echelon of P-38 fighters flitted overhead, climbing toward the sea. The crests of the bean fields were reddening as the sun went down.

Arthur took over and Jerry rested, a newspaper covering his face. Hap eased his belt a notch and lit his pipe. They were all elderly men in the post. They were grey in what hair they had, and Jerry's teeth were removable. They sat and stared at the sky with visions no longer keen, and above them the young men rode the wind in shining thunderbolts poetically named Vengeance, Lightning and Flying Fortresses.

Arthur was sweating in spite of the evening chill. His mind went racing on, tumbling his thoughts. It held pictures of flyers and destroyers ripping the ocean at night and howitzers blasting in tangled jungles and the sad quiet of hospitals; and it held himself.

The old world, the one that was no more, had been made for him. It might have been constructed to specifications he had drawn. It had made him rich and safe and respected. It had given him a home, a wife, and a full measure of dullness. And then it had suddenly blown up. This was a hell of a thing to happen, and all at once Arthur wondered why he felt rather glad.

The relief came to the post, two men and a woman. Arthur listened to the chaffing and smiled absently. He said good-bye to Jerry and Hap. They were going to a bar for a couple of drinks and wanted him to come, but he shook his head. Dorothy didn't like him to drink without her.

Driving home in the dusk didn't take long, but he covered a lot of ground inside his head. Something had gone wrong with him from sitting in those bean fields waiting for Mitsubishi 97's. He was adding himself up, and the total didn't make sense. A man needed more out of life, or death, than regular meals and preferred stocks.

Dorothy was a strict master, but a just one. He didn't have any freedom, but he was well taken care of. He mixed cocktails in the drawing room for a society that would once have made him get very drunk, and on occasion he dressed in a white tie and danced decorously with heavy ladies in hotels where the food was bad. There wasn't much right or wrong in his life, and absolutely no thinking. The world had gone on without him. He wondered if it was too late to catch up.

Gravel crunched under Arthur's tires as he swung up the driveway to the house. The chauffeur had been drafted, so he had to put the car away himself. He walked slowly to the front door. Automatically his head lifted. The sky had become important in the last few months. Stars were shining in the clean blackness. Visibility excellent from on high. A perfect night for picking ground objectives. His throat tightened.

Chris, the Filipino houseman, opened the door for him. His brown face was unhappy. Unobservant citizens frequently took him for a Jap, and a man had hit

him in a Redondo beer joint a couple of weeks before. He was thinking of quitting and joining the Navy. The cook and the two maids weren't much happier. They hated living so close to the beach and every time a police car siren wailed, they assumed the invasion of California had begun.

"Mrs. Belesair isn't home yet, is she?" Arthur asked.

"No, sir," Chris replied.

He followed Arthur into the library. Arthur took off his leather jacket and unbuttoned his muffer. Gathering them up, Chris stopped in the doorway.

"Will you have something, sir?" he said.

"Not now," Arthur said. "I'll wait for Mrs. Belesair."

He looked out the window. A pair of searchlights were poking in the sky, piling the stars. Arthur watched anxiously for the plane. It didn't appear. In this same room Dorothy and he had considered what to do concerning the war. They were quite free to move to Arizona, or as far away as Kansas City. Nothing bound them to the California coast. Heroism seemed a little

silly at their age, in their station in life.

"Let's stick around, Dotty," Arthur had said. "Maybe they'll give us something to do."

She had been swell about it. They decided to stay, to set an example. Both of them would enroll in volunteer services. Arthur remembered all that, and he remembered he was an elderly man and his safety and happiness and possessions had been purchased by the young at Mons and Cantigny and in Jerusalem. They had died in every part of the world, securing his little round. Now they were out again, and he wanted terribly to go with them.

There was the sound of Dorothy's station wagon in the driveway. She liked to have him meet her at the door if he was home, and he rose wearily.

Dorothy, beefy and competent, advanced from the station wagon, wearing a smart powder blue uniform. She had a black Sam Browne belt and an overseas cap and the insignia of an officer on her shoulder straps. When she reached Arthur, she halted, brought her heels together and executed a smart salute.

"Good evening, Lieutenant," Arthur said, and kissed her on the cheek.

AIR FORCE HONOR ROLL No. 4



VII U.S. BOMBER COMMAND ENGLAND
1LT. ROBERT M. CALLUM OMAHA-NEBRASKA
1943

Distinguished Flying Cross
PURPLE HEART
Air Medal with One Oak Leaf Cluster

"... this co-pilot has had his plane set on fire and almost burned in half. Immediately following this experience his next mission found him shot down into the North Sea. He was rescued and is now going back for more. His work has always been of the highest order and his courage magnificent. He is perhaps the only co-pilot in this theatre of operations who has an enemy plane to his credit. He shot down the German fighter just before his plane was ditched in the North Sea..."

GI JOE



Printed in England by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, Printing House Square, London, E.C.A., and Published by the United States Armed Forces—26-843.

Every Soldier To Get Turkey On Feast Days

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—All United States soldiers—even those on duty in the most remote parts of the world—will have turkey for dinner on Thanksgiving and Christmas, the War Department has announced.

Col. Paul P. Logan, Assistant Chief of the Subsistence Branch, Army Quartermaster Corps, in a nation-wide broadcast, said that, to insure adequate quantities of the fowl preliminary to the big job of shipping them by boat, plane, train and truck, sale of turkeys will be prohibited during August and September except to authorized processors handling them for the Army.

"The turkey crop this year will be ample for all," Col. Logan said. "There will be many hundreds of thousands more birds this year than in 1942. Of this total, well over 90 per cent will be available for the civilian markets. The Army's purchase of turkeys will cause no civilian shortage at Thanksgiving and Christmas."

Col. Logan warned of the possibility of an attempted black market during the embargo months. He appealed to farmers to restrict sales to authorized or licensed buyers for Army processors. He said restaurants would be asked to display posters explaining why they are not serving turkey during the period.

Since the organization of the U.S. Army, roast turkey has been the traditional central dish at Thanksgiving and Christmas. Army regulations, in fact, require that it be served.

Where Are U.S. Prison Camps?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Prisoners of war interned in the United States now total 65,058, and of this total 45,355 are Germans, 19,641 are Italians, and 62 are Japanese, the War Department has announced.

The Japanese are interned at Camp McCoy, Wis., and the others in 37 prisoner-of-war camps situated in 20 states.

Permanent camps in the U.S. at present can handle 139,164 of the approximately 267,000 prisoners being held by the Allies in North Africa. Many of these prisoners will be repatriated to their countries as quickly as possible. Plans are being made, therefore, for additional camps and for expansion of existing ones.

Following is a list of existing prisoner of war camps, in addition to Camp McCoy:

- | German Prisoner-of-War Camps | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Aliceville, Ala. | Camp Gruber, Okla. |
| Camp Breckinridge, Ky. | Hearne, Tex. |
| Camp Carson, Col. | Camp Hood, Tex. |
| Camp Chaffee, Ark. | Huntsville, Tex. |
| Concordia, Kan. | Ford Leonard Wood, Mo. |
| Crossville, Tenn. | Camp Livingston, La. |
| Camp Forrest, Tenn. | McAlester, Okla. |
| Camp McCain, Miss. | Fort Reno, Okla. |
| Fort McClellan, Ala. | Roswell, New Mex. |
| Mexia, Tex. | Stringtown, Okla. |
| Opelika, Ala. | Camp Swift, Tex. |
| Camp Phillips, Kan. | Trinidad, Col. |
| Camp Polk, La. | Ft. Meade, Md. |
-
- | Italian Prisoner-of-War Camps | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Ashford, West Va. | Hereford, Tex. |
| Camp Aterbury, Ind. | Lordsburg, New Mex. |
| Camp Clark, Mo. | Ogden, Utah |
| Como, Miss. | Scottsbluff, Neb. |
| Florence, Ariz. | Weingarten, Mo. |
| | Camp Wheeler, Ga. |

By Lt. Dave Breger

Byrd Coming Into His Own As Big Timer

Ruth's Stand-In First Big Leaguer to Achieve Golf Fame

By Joe Williams

New York World-Telegram Sports Writer... NEW YORK, Aug. 25—There is a unique interest in Sammy Byrd...

Byrd was never remembered as one of the greats around the Yankee Stadium...

A Day-to-Day Ball Player

Byrd never played regularly until he went to Cincinnati and his experience as a day-to-day ball player there...

This is the first time we've had a reformed big-leaguer rapping at the doors of golf greatness...

On the other hand, Ruth, a murderous hitter, often golfed a baseball, as the boys say...

Golf is still pretty much taboo with ball players during the regular season and for very good reasons...

The Open victory is not a major tournament, but Sam's 277 would have won any open ever played...

Hank Greenberg On Service Nine

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The name of Lt. Hank Greenberg has been added to the roster of service All-Stars...

Fort Benning's Maj. Hank Gowdy, manager of the All-Stars, will have at his disposal ex-big leaguers Lt. Johnny Beazley...

Greenberg played first base for Detroit and also in the outfield. It is up to Gowdy as to where he will play...

Help Wanted - AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, Stars and Stripes, Printing House Sq., London, EC4.

APOs Wanted SGT. William Parter, Trenton, Tenn.; Lt. Louis S. Gardner, Pulaski, Tenn...

Zivic Gains Revenge, Stops LaMotta



Snarling like an angry panther, Jake LaMotta carries the fight to Fritzie Zivic in their 15-round return bout at Forbes Field...

Sports Champs Not Hampered By Size - Or the Lack of It

By Grantland Rice

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The presence of Johnny Gee and Howard Schultz in the same ball park shows again that any form of human anatomy can handle a job in sport...

Babe Ruth weighed 215 pounds the year he knocked off his 60 home runs and Wee Willie Kellner, at 118, had a lifetime batting average up with the Babe...

Herman Hickman, the new Army line coach, weighed 280 at Tennessee, but Hickman, according to Bob Neyland...

I've seen Cyril Walker, weighing 109 to 116, outrun many of the stars of golf. One season, weighing a mere 106, Walker was up with Hagen and frequently past him off the tee...

Macks' Losing Streak Stopped At 20 Straight

Win Nightcap of Twin Bill After Losing Opener; Yanks Stop Tigers

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The Philadelphia Athletics strove mightily at Chicago yesterday, but failed to break the major league ineptitude record...

Spud Chandler opened with a double and moved to third on Weatherly's safe bunt. Bill Johnson delivered Chandler with a long fly to center field...

Virgil Trucks spun a three-hitter in the nightcap as the Tigers edged the Ruppert Rifles, 3-1...

Over at Cleveland, Heber Newsome did Trucks one better as he gave up two raps in the second game of a double card...

There was also good pitching shown at St. Louis last night as Mickey Heafner set down the Browns with four hits...

It was split day at the Polo Grounds, the Giants copping their opener with the Cubs, 8-7...

Ed Hanyzewski allowed the New Yorkers four hits while his mates pounded Cliff Melton and Johnny Wittig for ten in the nightcap...

The Cincinnati Reds swept a three-game series with the Phillies at Shibe Park, beating the Quakers, 4-2...

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—America will have big league baseball as long as 18 men are available to take the field...



Spud Chandler

Dick Wakefield Passes Navy Air Cadet Exam

DETROIT, Aug. 25—Outfielder Dick Wakefield, who is pacing the Detroit Tigers with a batting average of .329...

Thunderbolts Slap Fighters Eighth Air Force Champs Amass 15 Hits in 11-2 Triumph

Star and Stripes Unit Correspondent — FIGHTER STATION, Aug. 25—Lt. Tom Bowie's Original Thunderbolts continued the hitting spree that won them the Eighth Air Force softball championship...

The champion Thunderbolts shelled three enemy hurlers from the mound, collecting 15 hits, including home runs by S/Sgt. John Kochmar...



American League

Table with columns for team names and game results across different leagues.

Washington at St. Louis Philadelphia at Chicago New York at Detroit Boston at Cleveland

National League

Table with columns for team names and game results across different leagues.

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn Chicago at New York St. Louis at Boston Other teams not scheduled

Leading Hitters

Table listing leading hitters with columns for player name, team, and statistics.

Home Run Hitters

American League—York, Detroit, 26; Keller, New York, 22; Stephens, St. Louis, Doerr, Boston, and Heath, Cleveland, 15.

National League—Nicholson, Chicago, 20; Ott, New York, 17; DiMaggio, Pittsburgh, 15.

American League—York, Detroit, 91; Etten, New York, 87; Johnson, New York, 79.

National League—Nicholson, Chicago, 97; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 77; DiMaggio, Pittsburgh, 76.

Minor League Results

Large table listing results for International League, Eastern League, American Association, Pacific Coast League, and Southern Association.

13 Teams Will Compete In WBS Softball Play

WBS HQ., Aug. 25—Thirteen SOS teams of Western Base Section will compete in a softball tournament at Southport Saturday and Sunday...

Depot All-Stars Qualify For Service Playoff

AIR DEPOT, Aug. 25—The Depot All-Stars qualified for the final of the Eighth Air Force Service Command baseball playoff, defeating the QM Truckers, 5-2...

QMs Continue Winning Streak

QM DEPOT, Aug. 25—Before a crowd of 300, the QM Depot Company nine, former league champions at San Bernardino, Cal., continued its winning streak...

Bombers on Top, 11-1

A USAAF MEDIUM BOMBER STATION, Aug. 25—Led by the three-hit pitching of S/Sgt. R. Seaman, the hitting of outfielders M/Sgt. Wood, and Dugger, Ind., and Sgt. Jordan...



Nazi Secrecy Masks Berlin Bomb Damage

Thousands Dead, Injured Unconfirmed Neutral Reports Claim

Germany maintained silence yesterday on the damage caused by the RAF's Berlin raid, as various neutral reports—unconfirmed—told of rioting in the streets of the Reich's capital, a death toll of 12,000, 50,000 injured, 500,000 homeless, disruption of vital services and increasing civilian panic.

Mosquitos, winging their way to Berlin in the wake of the city's greatest heavy bomber blow of the war, found fires still burning in the city, which was half obscured by smoke. Berlin residents, still dazed by Monday's raid, crowded the shelters as early as 6.30 PM, in anticipation of the Mosquito attack. The Mosquitos bombed undescribed objectives and returned to their bases without loss.

Following the RAF's 2,000-ton blow, the Nazi propaganda machine abandoned its policy of publicizing a picture of wide devastation. After Hamburg, Goebbels' spokesmen described to the nation the horrors caused by the "barbaric" attack. Yesterday, however, there was no official statement.

Censors Stop Raid News

In the midst of numerous neutral reports one fact stood out. The German censorship, which always boasted that it allowed foreign correspondents to cable what they liked out of Berlin, refused to permit Stockholm newspapermen to describe the effect of the raid.

An "underground" German radio broadcast a report that the A.E.G. and Siemens electrical apparatus factories were badly damaged, that two power stations and gas works were destroyed, 12,000 persons were killed, 50,000 injured and 500,000 homeless.

British sources, however, doubted the authenticity of the reports. They pointed out that since the beginning of the war there has been no evidence of an underground radio station in Germany.

Algiers radio and other sources said yesterday that the bombardment of Berlin had caused a crisis of fear throughout Germany, with thousands of refugees trying to get out of the city, hand-to-hand fighting in the streets as thousands of foreign workers tried to leave, and hurried mass burials for the dead.

Theater Course

A weekend course on the British Theater and Drama, open to U.S. Army personnel eligible for pass leave or furlough, will be held at the University of Bristol, Sept. 17-20.

The course will include a review of the Elizabethan, Restoration and 18th-century periods, an introduction to modern British stagecraft, films on recent developments in English and American drama, and a trip to the Theater Royal in Bristol.

Fee for the course is £1 16s. Applicants may apply through channels to the chief, Special Service Section, headquarters, SOS.

WAC Commander Gets First Promotion in ETO

Maj. Anna W. Wilson, WAC commander in the ETO, yesterday became the first commissioned officer of the corps in this theater to be promoted when the War Department's approval of her majority was received at ETOUSA headquarters. The insignia of her new rank was pinned on by Brig. Gen. Oscar O. Abbott at an informal ceremony.

The WAC commander came to Britain in April to prepare for the arrival of the First Separate WAC Battalion.

Dogs Cost Dorsey \$450

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 25—Band leader Jimmy Dorsey and his wife were ordered by a Superior court judge to pay \$450 to their landlady for damage caused by their dogs. The landlady complained that the Dorsey dogs had not been brought up properly and sued for \$4,070.

American Forces Network

Operated by Radio Branch, Special Service Section, ETO, SOS.

1402 kc. On Your Dial 1420 kc. 211.3m. 213.9m.

- (All times listed are PM)
- Thursday, Aug. 26
- 5.45—Spotlight—Richard Himber.
 - 6.00—News (BBC).
 - 6.10—Personal Album—Kate Smith.
 - 6.25—GI Supper Club—Request program.
 - 7.00—Sports News—Stars and Stripes Radio Reporter.
 - 7.05—The Aldrich Family.
 - 7.30—Ray Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge.
 - 8.00—News From Home—Stars and Stripes roundup.
 - 8.10—The Fred Waring Show.
 - 8.25—Training Time—Five minutes of interest to the American soldier.
 - 8.30—Duffy's Tavern.
 - 9.00—World News (BBC).
 - 9.10—Moods in Music.
 - 9.25—Mail Call.
 - 9.55—Week-End Leave—Suggestions for that leave that's coming up.
 - 10.00—Final Edition—Stars and Stripes News.
 - 10.10—Louis Armstrong and his Orchestra.
 - 10.30—Sign Off until Aug. 27—at 5.45 PM.

U.S. Airmen Carrying Escape Kits, Nazis Find

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25 (AP)—U.S. heavy bomber crews carry an elaborate escape kit for use in trying to get back to their bases in case they are shot down over Europe, the German magazine, Die Wehrmacht, said in its issue of Aug. 18.

The Germans said they had discovered that American airmen carried a small leather wallet containing a "very efficient compass the size of a sixpence, money which can be used in France or Germany, two maps printed on both sides of the paper and a small innocent looking piece of rubber which conceals a steel file."

Reds Threaten Donetz Towns

Push Enveloping Tactics In South; Move Within 20 Miles of Poltava

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (UP)—Gorlovka and Stalino, two vital cities in the Donetz, were threatened increasingly tonight by Russian forces pouring into the Donetz Bend from both east and north.

The wide enveloping movement repeated, on a far larger scale, the advances which finally surrounded and brought about the fall of Orel and Kharkov.

The great battle for the whole Donetz Basin appeared to be developing favorably after hard initial fighting which led to the breach in the Germans' Mius positions and the push across the Donetz at Izium.

Meanwhile Russian forces northwest of Kharkov neared the vital Poltava-Kiev railway line, and tonight's communique reported the capture of Zemkov, only 30 miles away from it, together with 59 other inhabited localities.

Heavy fighting continued in this area, where the Russians advanced on a broad front.

In the Donetz bend there was also heavy fighting. At one point the Red Army smashed forward, seized several vital defense lines and drove the enemy from a number of important heights.

Gen. Manstein, the German commander, threw fresh reinforcements into the battle to strengthen some units.

State Seizes Officers' Liquor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 25—The State of Oklahoma, which has a prohibition law, seized 225 cases of liquor consigned to the officers' club at Fort Sill. The Federal District and Circuit courts ruled that Fort Sill was not a part of Oklahoma and that the liquor should not have been seized.

Raids

(Continued from page 1)

RAF fighters knocked down 15 enemy planes. The enemy airfields, plastered in France were those at Conches, Evreuxfaulville and Villacoublay, near Paris.

Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, Eighth Air Force bomber chief, called the completed North African shuttle "the greatest operational flight the U.S. Air Force has made to date."

"The whole thing was magnificent," Gen. Anderson said after greeting crews back from their 2,800-mile round trip.

Italy

(Continued from page 1)

at Sapri without even seeing enemy planes. Pilots reported hitting the tunnel mouth as well as the track. Another wave of Invaders went in to cut through Castro Villari, key communication center in the instep of the Italian boot, and their bombs hit the tracks.

The attack on the cruiser was the first opportunity the A36s had to employ diving-bombing tactics on a large enemy naval vessel, although the formidable new aircraft has already proven to be one of the most effective attack planes in the Allied airfleet, having sunk many smaller vessels during the battle of Sicily.

The only other air operation was a patrol by U.S. P40 Warhawks over Sicily, which was without incident. American heavy bombers were idle during the day.

Terry and the Pirates

AFTER SPOTTING THE JAP TASK FORCE AND WARNING HIS BASE, JOSS GOODE'S TRANSPORT IS ATTACKED BY ZEROS... LOST, WITH ONE ENGINE GONE, JOSS SEES A LIGHT BELOW...



Ambassador Winant's Son Flew On Fort Shuttle Raid to Africa

21-Year-Old U.S. Bomber Pilot Forced Back On Return Trip

A USAAF BOMBER STATION, Aug. 25—2/Lt. John G. Winant Jr., 21-year-old son of the U.S. Ambassador in London, who piloted a Fortress from this base on the shuttle flight to North Africa, flew several hundred miles north on the return trip yesterday and nearly reached the coast of France, then headed back towards a North African port with mechanical trouble, Fortress crewmen said today. His plane apparently was not in serious difficulty when it turned around, they added.

They said they believed Lt. Winant's Fortress destroyed three German fighters. After piloting his ship across the Atlantic, Lt. Winant waited here a month, attending ground schools, to make his first bombing raid over Germany, but missed out on his group's first mission because his plane wasn't in shape.

"I wanted to go very badly on the first trip," he said after the other pilots had returned that time. "I've been here a month now, and haven't done anything but attend ground schools. I don't want to set around for another month."

He didn't. Following in the footsteps of his father, who flew in the last war as an observer in the Eighth Observation Squadron, John G. Jr. joined the Air Corps 18 months ago and received his wings last September. Before joining the Air Corps, he was a student at Princeton in the class of 1945.

The younger Winant is quiet and thoughtful like his father, but does not resemble him in facial characteristics. The sharp hawk-like appearance, coal-black hair and eyes of the father are missing in the son.

John G. Jr. saw both his father and mother in London shortly after his arrival



2/Lt. John G. Winant Jr.

here, and wanted the Ambassador to see the field. "I'd like to take him for a ride in a B17," he said. "I don't think he has flown in a plane since the World War."

Although he came over here to shoot enemy planes, Winant also brought along a 12-gauge shotgun to use against pheasants and partridges when the season opens.

A brother, Rivington, is 17 and in Princeton at present. A sister, married to a Peruvian, lives in Lima.

Yanks Threaten Shuttles Raiders Salamaua Base Bring Souvenirs

ALLIED HQ, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 25—Accompanied by crippling aerial blows, American troops today advanced on Salamaua, one of the most important ports and bases in New Guinea, and encircled Bairoka Harbor, last Jan. strong. Allied Liberators dropped 112 tons of bombs on the enemy air base of Wewak, 350 miles off the New Guinea coast from Salamaua, softening the Japs for the Allied ground push, which is directly threatening Salamaua's airdrome.

In New Georgia, the Bairoka areas have been shelled by Allied troops for the first time. Americans are advancing from Munda on the left flank.

Japanese shipping off Buka, in the northwestern Solomons, and in St. George's Channel, between New Britain and New Ireland, were bombed by Allied night reconnaissance aircraft. The Tenimber Islands, west of New Guinea, were also attacked by medium bombers.

Berlin Sees No Political Differences Among Allies

Berlin radio last night quoted a statement by the Wilhelmstrasse that there were no political differences between Britain and the U.S. on the one hand and Russia on the other.

"Contrary to the erroneous view of some German circles," said Berlin, "the Wilhelmstrasse also stresses that a fundamental political controversy between the western powers and Soviet Russia does not exist. There are some differences as regards a second front, but none in the political field."

Two German Divisions Move to Albanian Coast

ISTANBUL, Aug. 25 (AP)—Invasion-jitters Germans have recently moved two divisions of crack Nazi troops to the Albanian Adriatic coastline, just across from the nearest point to Italy, according to latest reports from Albania.

One has been sent to a point which the Germans consider the most likely landing place for an Allied invasion. It is fully armored and until recently was in Greece.

(Continued from page 1)

Some of the American airmen spoke Italian, or at least what they called "broken Brooklyn," and they talked with the prisoners. When the Italians found the crews, they were taken to the barracks. The Italians wished them good luck, but asked them "please to go around Milano."

Taking a chance on jeopardizing Arab-American relations, the crewmen confessed they weren't favorably impressed with Arab life. A few were given partial payments while in Africa, and some had a little in their pockets. It didn't take them long to find out that the "Ay-rabs" didn't really mean the first price they quoted on an article.

The well-dressed Arab was glad to get anything that might possibly be used as clothing.

"I saw one Ay-rab dressed in a GI barracks bag with a name and serial number on the seat," 2/Lt. David Leventhal, of Stamford, Tex., reported.

The boys found there was nothing an Arab liked more to slip into for a night in town than a mattress cover. It was considered by the Arabs to be the ultimate in zoot suits.

First thing that greeted some of the crews in Africa was a Red Cross clubmobile with four pretty ARC gals serving bread and jam.

"The girls were a little chagrined," said T/Sgt. Roland W. Le Cours, of Lebanon, N.Y. "They were used to hearing 'Ah, American girls,' from the boys down there, but when our boys approached they said, 'Ah, white bread.'"

The problem of repairing the Forts for the return trip was a big one. 1/Lt. Arnold Levine, of Elizabeth, N.J., was the only engineering officer to fly down with the formation, and with the help of ten men imported to the field for the job, he patched the ships up for the second half of the shuttle run.

There were no covers for the planes' engines and the dirt and sand seeped in. The air intakes were not fitted with filters because they are not needed in this theater. One engine was changed, oxygen lines were patched up, holes in the Plexiglass noses were taped over and pilots and crews made checks of their own planes.

NEWS FROM HOME FDR Promises People of Axis U.S. Friendship

Only Fascist Heads Need Fear United Nations, Roosevelt Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted in a Lend-Lease report to Congress today that except for responsible Fascist leaders "people of the Axis need not fear unconditional surrender to the United Nations." The President assured the people of Axis-controlled areas that when they agree to unconditional surrender "they will not be trading Axis despotism for ruin under the United Nations."

"The goal of the United Nations," he said, "is to permit liberated people to create a free political life of their own choosing, and to attain economic security."

Axis War Criminals

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—A sub-committee on the trial and punishment of Axis war criminals today told the American Bar Association that the punishment of Axis war leaders should be carried out "through the channel of organized justice." The sub-committee urged the United Nations to gather evidence now and determine who should be prosecuted, to take steps against the defendants and arrange to try them in established courts according to international law.

OPA Lifts Oil Ban

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—In a major relaxation of the restrictions limiting the issuance of fuel oil rations to consumers who can convert to coal, the Office of Price Administration yesterday announced heating oil rations for the coming winter would be granted non-private dwelling consumers using less than 10,000 gallons of oil, regardless of whether their heating equipment can be changed to the use of coal. Last May private dwelling users were granted rations.

Hollywood Needs Extras

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 25 (AP)—The demands of war industries have so greatly depleted the ranks of extras that the studios are canvassing regularly employed personnel for names of friends and relatives interested in extra work. Howard Philbrook, General Casting head, said today.

Tommy Dorsey Sues Sinatra

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 25 (UP)—Tommy Dorsey and his business manager, Leonard Vannerson, filed a suit yesterday in Superior Court here in an attempt to collect nearly half of the \$4,000 a week salary of crooner Frank Sinatra. Dorsey said Sinatra signed a contract with him five years ago mortgaging that percentage of his future earnings.

WLB Rejects Lewis Contract

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The War Labor Board today rejected John L. Lewis' second bid for portal-to-portal pay for his United Mine Workers. The board voted 8-4 against approving a provision in the contract between the union and the Illinois Coal Operators' Association giving the miners \$1.25 per day to cover underground travel time.

Ipswich Club Arranges August Birthday Party

IPSWICH, Aug. 25—A birthday party for soldiers born in August will be held Friday at 8 PM at the St. Peter's Hall Red Cross club here. A cycling party has been arranged for Sunday. Program for the week:

Thursday—Soldiers' night, 8 PM.
Saturday—Hostess' evening, 7.30 PM.
Sunday—Cycling party, 2-6 PM; music, 4-5 PM; dance, 8-10.30 PM.

Tamworth

TAMWORTH, Aug. 25—Program for the week at the Red Cross club here:

Thursday—Bowling and snooker, 7.30 PM.
Friday—Door prize night, 6-9 PM.
Saturday—Dance, 8-11 PM.
Sunday—Garden tea party, 3-5.30 PM.
Tuesday—Quiz contest.

Shrewsbury

SHREWSBURY, Aug. 25—Program for the week at the Red Cross club here:

Thursday—Dancing lessons.
Friday—Canoe trip, 4-10 PM; sightseeing tour, 7.30 PM.
Saturday—Dance, 8-11 PM.
Sunday—Open house, 5-11 PM.

Charles St. Nurses

The first anniversary of the Charles St. Red Cross club for nurses will be celebrated tonight at the club. Two orchestras will play and stage and radio stars who have appeared at the club in the last year will appear.

By Milton Caniff

