



THE STARS AND STRIPES

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in the European Theater of Operations



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Thursday, June 29, 1944

Big Tank Battle On Southwest of Caen

Republicans Nominate Dewey, Bricker

N.Y. Chief Wins on Vote Of 1,056 to 1

Ohioan Withdraws, Then Becomes New Yorker's Running Mate

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, June 28—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, was chosen unanimously tonight to be the Republican vice-presidential nominee.

CHICAGO, June 28—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, hailed in a nominating speech as "the man of the peace-time American future," captured the Republican Presidential nomination today on the first ballot—with only one vote against him.

The tally was 1,056 to 1. The single dissenting delegate, not immediately identified, cast his ballot for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Dewey's choice almost by acclamation came after dramatic last-minute withdrawals of Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, and Lt. Cmdr. Harold E. Siassen, former governor of Minnesota.

The convention then turned to the formalities of naming its vice-presidential candidate, with every indication that Bricker would be Dewey's running-mate.

Bricker Agrees to Plan

Less than an hour before Gov. Dwight Griswold, of Nebraska, began the nominating speech for Dewey—with the last opposition to the 42-year-old New Yorker virtually melted away—Dewey's campaign managers announced that Bricker had agreed to accept second place.

Dewey, who had been dictating and polishing his acceptance speech in Albany since Tuesday afternoon, immediately made arrangements to fly to Chicago to address the convention at 9:30 PM (4:30 AM in the ETO).

Bricker was given an ovation when he announced his withdrawal and threw his support to the New Yorker. After Dewey had been nominated with the traditional fanfare and parade of delegates, the Minnesota delegation nominated Siassen and a Wisconsin delegate entered MacArthur's name. Twenty minutes later Siassen's name was withdrawn.

Wendell Willkie, 1940 standard-bearer, who withdrew from the race for the 1944 nomination after his defeat by Dewey in the key Wisconsin primary, was among the first to offer his congratulations. "Hearty congratulations to you on your nomination," he wired from his home in New York. "You have one of the great opportunities of history."

Only 24 hours earlier the convention (Continued on page 4)

The GOP Platform

CHICAGO, June 28—Highlights of the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention:

Foreign Policy—Favors "responsible participation" by U.S. in "cooperative organization among the sovereign nations to prevent military aggression" and proposes such an organization "develop effective cooperative means to direct peace forces or repel military aggression."

The War—"We pledge prosecution of the war to total victory . . . We declare our relentless aim to win the war against all our enemies. . . ."

Presidential Terms—Proposes constitutional amendment providing that no President shall serve more than two terms of four years each.

Taxes—Pledges post-war tax reductions "consistent with payment of normal expenditures of government in post-war period" and adds: "We reject the theory of restoring prosperity through government spending and deficit financing."

Employment—Promises to promote fullest stable employment through private enterprise, basing efforts against unemployment "on intelligent cooperation between federal government, state and local governments and the initiative of civil groups, not on the panacea of federal cash."

Labor—Accuses Roosevelt administration of attempting to destroy collective bargaining in order to substitute totalitarian labor front. Condemns "freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels and binding of men to their jobs."

Agriculture—Pledges abundant production of food and fiber crops but endorses principle of crop control as "last resort" in dealing with any "unmanageable" surpluses.

Poll Tax—Asks immediate submission of constitutional amendment abolishing poll tax as condition of voting in federal elections.

Miscellaneous—Other planks pledged party to promote "a fair protective tariff," "individual enterprise," Pan-American solidarity, expansion of social security to include state plans for medical and hospital service for needy, state and locally-financed low-cost housing when private financing is lacking, protection of small business against discrimination, and restoration of peace-time industry at the earliest possible moment.

Finns, Nazis Make Deal; Red Army Nears Minsk

Helsinki, Pledged Help By Berlin, Decides to Stay in the War

(Map on Page 2)

With three of Adolf Hitler's four main fortresses in White Russia fallen and the Red Army less than 50 miles from the key city of Minsk, the Russians were reported yesterday to have extended their attacks to the Latvian front, even as German troops flooded into Helsinki to back up the Finns in return for an agreement not to quit the war.

In what some Finnish political circles described as a virtual "coup d'etat," the Helsinki government yesterday tied its fate to Germany's by announcing that in conversations with the Reich foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Finns had reached "complete unanimity," and the two peoples now constituted a "brotherhood in arms."

Nub of the communique concerning the conversations was this sentence: "Finland's government expressed the desire for military aid and the German Government declared itself prepared to meet the Finnish desires."

In Washington, the Ribbentrop agreement was viewed in State Department circles as ending all hope of a Russo-Finnish peace on any basis short of complete defeat, and there were some who predicted a U.S.-Finnish break within a matter of a few hours.

On the central Russian front, where Orsha fell Tuesday, 48 hours after Vitebsk and Zhlobin, the Third White Russian Army thrust west in a powerful drive aimed at Minsk, capital of White Russia. At midday yesterday it was reported 27 miles from Borisov, only big objective lying before Minsk.

Meanwhile, Berlin Overseas Radio reported that four to five Soviet divisions, employing extraordinary masses of men and material, had attacked on a two-mile front between Ostrov and Pskov, the Nazi strongholds guarding the Latvian border.

German Diplomats, Blitzed Out, Find Their True Home

LISBON, June 28 (Reuter)—An English girl repatriated from Liebenau concentration camp, Germany, declared here yesterday that part of the German Foreign Office was moved to Liebenau lunatic asylum after the Wilhelmstrasse blitz and that the worst cases among the inmates were killed off to make room for the diplomats.

"I saw doctors giving them injections," she said, "and I am convinced they were victims of euthanasia (mercy killing)."

"Later, the bodies were taken away in big black vans. Less-advanced cases were sent home to their relatives."

Some of the girl internees in a neighbouring camp attempted a mild jest or two with the diplomats when they were lodged in the madhouse, but were severely rebuked.

Sidelights

Yank Heroes Dash Straight Into Nazi Fire

A German stronghold before Cherbourg fanatically held by 300 Nazis equipped with five 105mm. guns, five 88s and 16 automatic weapons was stormed and captured by 126 Yanks, who charged up a wooded slope in the face of withering fire from front and flank.

A dispatch from the front yesterday told how Lt. John Rebarchek, 24, of Minnesota, led the assault. Three times he leaped to the top of a tank to rally his men and keep the attack moving.

When the place was taken he had 61 men left. Twenty-five had been killed and 40 wounded.

Rebarchek's colonel said he believed that "in all the time since we landed there has been no more heroic attack."

Lt. Harry Aschkinasi, a former New York lawyer, used his barrister's argumentative ability on a German infantry captain to conquer one of the Nazis' last pillboxes at Cherbourg alone.

He walked into the pillbox and after conversing with the captain for 30 minutes walked out with a "bushel of prisoners." Not a shot was fired in neutralizing the pillbox.

U.S. mints have completed a "large order" of coins for The Netherlands government in London, it was announced in Washington yesterday. The coins will be used in the liberation of Holland and the Dutch East Indies.

Capt. Melton Holladay, of Lexington, Ky., who led the U.S. infantry unit which seized the Nazis' Gestapo headquarters in the heart of Cherbourg, said, "I was hoping the town would fall on Wednesday. That's my wife's birthday. I haven't had time to send her anything, and thought Cherbourg's capture would make an appropriate gift."

Lost Paratroopers Clean Up a Nazi Nest For Engineers

By Earl Mazo

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
CHERBOURG, June 26 (delayed)—A combat engineers company cleaning out snipers in a section of this French port would like to split a case of cognac marked "for Wehrmacht use only" with three unknown American paratroopers.

According to the engineers, the begrimed trooper trio appeared late yesterday when a German machine-gun and 40mm. nest temporarily had the company pinned down.

Their leader, a corporal, who said he and his men had been lost from their unit since D-Day, looked over the situation carefully, borrowed a few grenades and left. Grenade explosions, followed by the clatter of small arms fire, soon came from the enemy strong point.

Then the paratrooper corporal and his men returned—grinning. He bummed a cigarette, said "so long," and left; and the engineers went on with their job of exterminating snipers.

3-Way Strategic Bombing Begun

U.K. Forts Leave Russia, Strike in Poland, Land in Italy

Aided by slightly improved weather, the Allies yesterday hurled their air strength against the Continent from Britain and announced at the same time the first three-way strategic bombing operation of the war—British-based Fortresses of the Eighth Air Force landed in Italy after going up from Russian airfields to strike an oil refinery in Polish Galicia.

The B17s had pounded synthetic-oil refineries and other installations in Ruhrland, 50 miles southeast of Berlin, June 21, and landed at Soviet bases of the USSTAF's Eastern Command. It was the first bomber mission from Britain to Russia. Now, presumably, the American heavies will raid other German targets on their return trip to Britain.

Eighth Air Force Mustangs, which shepherded the Forts both to Russia and Italy, shattered all records for long-distance escort work. From Mirgorod, one of the USSTAF Soviet bases, according to the Germans, it is a distance of about 1,450 miles to Britain and 1,100 miles to Italy.

Italian-based P51s of the 15th Air Force joined the escort after the bombers hit a refinery at Brohbycz, 45 miles southeast of Lwow. An enemy plane attacked the raiders and all completed the mission. Three bombers and two fighters of the (Continued on page 4)

GIs Get New Uniforms to Pay Tribute to Cherbourg's Citizens

By William Stringer

Reuters Special Correspondent
WITH U.S. FORCES IN CHERBOURG, June 28—The liberated people of Cherbourg shouted "Vive la France" into the free air yesterday for the first time for four years while the tired American troops, who conquered the city, wandered through the streets celebrating their victory.

In a ceremony in the town's battle-scarred Place de la Republique, the French gathered solemnly to watch Maj. Gen. Joseph L. Collins, commander of the U.S. 7th Army Corps which freed the city, present the mayor of Cherbourg with a French flag made from American parachutes.

Collins paid a tribute to the warmth with which Cherbourg had received the American troops. He added that he hoped the people of Cherbourg were

speaking for the remainder of France. While Gen. Collins was speaking, a company of American troops composed of elements of every division stood rigidly at attention in the square, with bayonets fixed.

The company was dressed in new clothes, including helmets and shoes. Even their trousers had been creased and they looked quite unlike what they did 12 hours before.

The French crowd around the square listened intently as Collins spoke, and many GIs hung out of windows in the square. When the general had concluded the crowd sent up a thunderous "Vive la France."

In the background there were one or two shots as soldiers roved the streets, mopping up the last snipers. It was touching to see the French with tears in their eyes standing rigidly at attention as the U.S. band played "La Marseillaise" at the end of the ceremony.

Nazi Pivot May Be Cut Off by Drive

British, Canadians Smash Across Odon River; Two Enemy Armies Periled

Map on Page 2

The greatest tank battle of the Normandy campaign raged yesterday in open country four miles southwest of Caen, pivot of the whole German defense line in Normandy, after British and Canadian tanks and infantry stormed across the Odon River in a steamroller offensive southwest toward the Orne River.

Bursting through the German lines, the Allied forces threw a bridgehead two miles wide across the Odon and advanced steadily against stiff resistance by elite German armored troops, it was disclosed at 21st Army Group headquarters.

British tanks reached the region of Esquay, six miles southwest of Caen, and if their advance continued "on a very grand scale," as German Radio described it, Caen may be cut off.

More Cherbourg Prisoners
Meanwhile, German prisoners continued to pour into the American pens at Cherbourg. The latest estimate of their number was between 30,000 and 40,000. Some Nazis still were holding out in

24,162 U.S. Casualties

SHAEF announced yesterday that the AEF in Normandy had suffered 40,549 casualties from D-Day until June 21. This figure included 5,287 killed, 23,079 wounded and 12,183 missing.

The losses:
United States—3,082 killed; 13,121 wounded; 7,959 missing—total, 24,162.
British—1,842 killed; 8,599 wounded; 3,131 missing—total, 13,572.
Canadian—363 killed; 1,359 wounded; 1,093 missing—total, 2,815.
(German casualties in the same period have been estimated at 70,000, including five generals killed.)

the northeastern and northwestern tips of the peninsula; along the ridge running up to Cap de la Hague in the northwest they had artillery support. The Yanks took Maupertus airfield east of Cherbourg during the day.

Every road leading from the Caen sector, where Rommel is keeping the bulk of his defensive forces in the area, was threatened by the breakthrough across the Odon. Two main roads to Caen—from Villers-Bocage and Evrecy—already had been cut.

While Gen. Montgomery pressed his armored drive south of Caen, violent fighting broke out north of the city, in the Cambes region, and pinned down German defenses there.

Turmoil in the German supply lines south of Caen was evidenced in a front-line dispatch which said that seven German tanks—all of them out of gasoline—had been captured. Gasoline shortages among the Germans described by refugees coming through the lines.

As the Germans tried to rush up infantry in trucks to stem the Allied onslaught, RAF fighters and fighter-bombers blasted a convoy containing an estimated 800 German soldiers.

A heavy artillery barrage, perfectly timed and distanced, aided Allied forces crossing the Odon. As soon as the first detachments had stormed over, engineers drove forward and put down pontoon bridges across which reinforcements soon began to pass.

The breakthrough across the river and (Continued on page 4)

Special Tanks Explode Mines

"Flail tanks," fitted on the front with steel chains which revolve and beat the ground as they advance, were used on D-Day to explode mines and clear a path for Allied troops on the Normandy beaches, it was officially disclosed yesterday. They have been in use by the British Army since the Tunisian campaign, but details have been kept secret until now.

Tested at El Alamein, where one tank exploded 47 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in one "run" without damage to the tank or its crew, the chains clear a path several feet wide. The American Sherman tank is the type chiefly used for such work.

The War Today

France—Biggest tank battle of Normandy campaign rages after British and Canadian forces break through German defenses, cross Odon River southwest of Caen . . . Americans capture Maupertus airfield, east of Cherbourg.

Air War—British-based Fortresses of the Eighth Air Force land in Italy after bombing an oil refinery in Polish Galicia from Russian airfields. . . . Forts and Liberators from Britain hit Saarbrücken, in Germany, three French airfields and other military targets.

Russia—German troops flood into Helsinki after Ribbentrop persuades Finns to stay in war in return for Nazi military aid . . . Red Army pushes within 50 miles of Minsk after fall of Orsha . . . Germans report new attacks near Latvia.

Italy—Fifth Army captures coastal town of San Vincenzo and Chiusdino on the road to Siena . . . British advance on shores of Lake Trasimeno.

Pacific—Jap tank attack beaten back, Americans hold ground on Saipan, in Marianas . . . Enemy islands bombed.

Asia—Gen. Stilwell opens all-out drive to take Myitkyina, northern Burma communications center . . . Chinese take two towns in advance from Mogaung . . . Japanese surround Hengyang in Hunan Province.

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Scrolls of Honor

TWO scrolls of honor from President Roosevelt to mark the Stalingrad and Leningrad victories have been accepted by Marshal Stalin.

Making this statement on receiving the scrolls from Mr. Averell Harriman, the U.S. Ambassador, Marshal Stalin promised to forward the parchments to the Stalingrad and Leningrad representatives.

In addition to the scrolls Mr. Harriman gave the Soviet leader a letter from President Roosevelt, saying "The heroism of the citizens of these two cities, and of the soldiers who so ably defended them, has not only been an inspiration to the people of the United States, but it binds more closely the friendship between our two nations."

Thus is displayed another evidence of deep admiration and friendship between two great nations which augurs well for close collaboration when the Allies sit down at the peace table.

The Fighting 29th

A FEW days ago we explained why some of the deserving divisions in Normandy had not been given proper credit for their successes by name.

A soldier of the 29th Division has been aroused, and with some cause, for the lack of information given of his division's courageous accomplishments. He writes: "Your overlooking the presence of the Blue and Gray in this battle sector was not overly appreciated."

"It was the Blue and Gray of the 29th. We assaulted the beach, fought, lost men for objectives won; went right on through the hell of our sector, the toughest of the war, and are still going strong. . . . The boys have missed meals; their clothes are torn, their nerves are shot from lack of sleep and rest, but there's not one word of complaint. They're a damn fine bunch of men doing the grandest job of any assault troops and we're damn proud of them. . . . We appreciate what the other divisions are doing and we're proud of them; but we would like a little credit, too, and soon."

To the boys of the fighting 29th, and to all other divisions equally deserving, The Stars and Stripes sends its highest praise for your guts, stamina and heroic work.

Soldier Engineers

WHILE we are giving credit we might as well add a word about the Engineers. Many of these boys have gone and are still going through hell, preparing the way for the advancing armies, meanwhile figuring out countless problems which are not in the Field Manuals or War Department Circulars.

It was the combat engineers who landed on the Normandy beaches shortly before the Infantry and cleared out the underwater mines. Under terrific fire they blew passageways through the minefield proper, then breached the sea wall to allow the tanks and foot soldiers to pass through.

The engineer part in the campaign has been the result of two years' work. In Britain they left behind construction jobs that would take a full Infantry Division 40 years to complete. The mass of equipment, supplies and materials they assembled in building airdromes, vast depots, sprawling camps and training areas for invasion forces would have filled a freight train 20,000 miles long.

Under the air construction program alone they erected 30,000 buildings, laid 125,000,000 bricks and poured enough concrete to build a 20-foot highway from New York to Berlin.

For the Continental campaign they made millions of maps of French coastal areas that had gone unmapped since Napoleonic days. Staffs of experts plotted breaching of beach obstacles; studied tidal data; the repair of ports, the opening of road networks, clearing of minefields, building of bridges, repair of railroads, construction of airdromes—every operation that could clear the path for the advance of our Allied armies.

But this is the kind of work expected of the Engineers; it is just part of their job. Like the 29th Division and all the rest, they are writing their chapter in the vivid language of selfless deeds of which America can well be proud.

Hash Marks

Max Miller's comment on American reaction: A GI being shown around one of London's famous buildings was told by the guide, "Debates have been held here for more than 300 years."

"Anything decided yet?" asked the Yank.

Oddities in the News. There's a CWO over here—Walter E. Spriggs, by name—who is all set to become a hero. His



sister back in the States went to a fortune teller who informed her, "You have a brother overseas who will be another Sergeant York. He will be wounded but he will be a great hero."

We guess this is as good a time as any to refresh your memory on Oden Nash's verse about gals in slacks:

Sure, deck your limbs in pants; Yours are the limbs my sweeting. You look divine as you advance— Have you seen yourself retreating!

Anti-Climax Department. We just received a note from a T/Sgt. who says he didn't mind going to Normandy with his headquarters company and he expected to be dodging bombs and shell fire. But he found something he didn't expect—reveille and calisthenics every morning!

A correspondent for The Lancet writes: "I have at last discovered a method for dealing with one's snoring fellow-men. It worked with a brigadier with whom I shared a hayloft during an exercise. It is simply this: I say very quietly and persuasively, 'You are making a noise, darling, and the offender grunts, 'Eh? Oh, sorry, darling,' rolls over and pipes down without awakening. It works every time."

There's a sergeant over here who really thinks his girl friend back home is fickle. In fact he has such little faith in her that every time she sends him a package he orders a Pfc to taste it first!

GI Philosophy. Quality is better than quantity. Whoever saw a centipede in the chorus line at Minsky's!

An ETO-Happy Remark. "Yeah, I'm writing a new book about the 'Romance of a British Motor Truck'—or How Peter Lorry Met Annie Lorry."

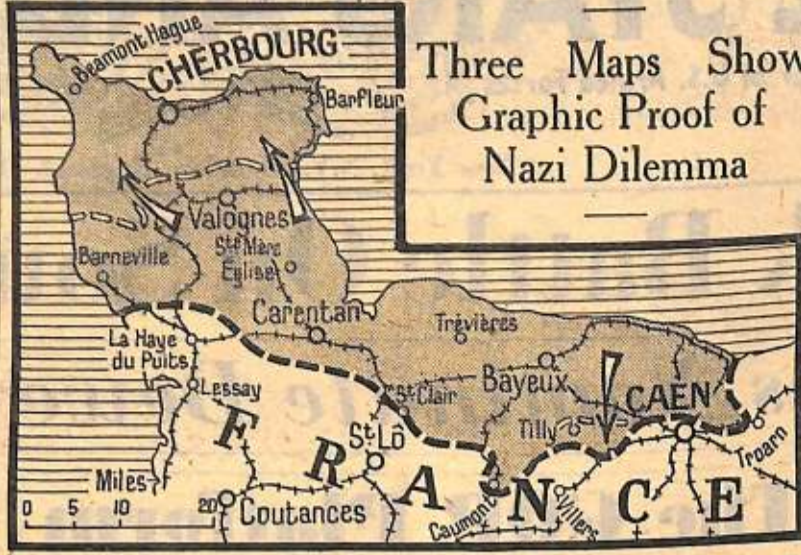
The meanest man in the ETO is a GI at an air base who stands by the road and waits for his pals to come cycling



back from the pub. When they pass by, he throws a gunny sack in the spokes of the front wheel. Many a sergeant has lost his dignity through this method.

They tell us the war is responsible for the growth and expansion of two native tongues—Southernese and Brooklynese. J. C. W.

Allies Gain in 3-Front War on Germany



Three Maps Show Graphic Proof of Nazi Dilemma



Recent Allied progress on the Western, Eastern and Southern fronts against Germany is shown on these three maps. The maps of Normandy and Italy show Allied gains since June 21. On that date, American troops reached the outer defenses of Cherbourg, while on the British-Canadian sector to the east, Tilly-sur-Seulles was recaptured in a drive which continued southwest to Hottot. On the southern front against Germany, at the same time, Allied troops completed the occupation of the island of Elba; on the Italian mainland the Eighth Army drove past Perugia and the Fifth Army advanced north of the Tyrrhenian port of Grosseto. The map of Russia shows the Red Army's progress since Sunday, when its summer offensive was opened against Germany from north of Vitebsk to south of Mogilev.

Ernie Pyle Gives the Story Behind the Pictures in France

By Ernie Pyle

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—For a couple of days I rode around Cherbourg Peninsula with Bert Brandt, war photographer for Acme news pictures. You may have seen by now some of the pictures Bert took during that time, so I would like to tell you how they came about.

Picture No. 1—This showed a large crowd of French people, led by their mayor, advancing toward an American soldier.

Well, that was taken in Barneville. The people really did welcome us, but the actual picture had to be staged. The people were very pleased and Bert picked out Sgt. Max Monsorno, of Woodhaven, N.Y., to receive the throng.

Sgt. Monsorno was one of the Ninth Division men left to guard the town after others had passed through. Bert instructed the crowd in its act, with the help of the only woman in Barneville who spoke English.

Gives Instructions

She told them how they should advance toward the sergeant, all smiling, and be sure to look at the sergeant and not at the camera. Then Bert yelled, "Go."

The mayor walked toward Sgt. Monsorno with his hand out and the crowd surged up behind him. Bert snapped a picture and then shouted at them to do it again. It seemed the mayor wasn't smiling big enough to suit Bert.

More instructions, more interpretations, a little girl jumped up and down with delight, older people got more excited, Sgt. Monsorno gave the mayor a colossal stage smile to show him how,

and then Bert yelled "Go" again. The mayor almost cut his head in two with his smile and the little girls threw their flowers and the whole crowd waved their arms.

Picture No. 2—Dead horses and wrecked German vehicles along the roadside. The circumstances were:—

We had caught the Germans trying to retreat down the road from Bricquebec to Barneville and plastered them with artillery. The devastation along that road was immense and the Germans were moving with many horsedrawn vehicles, as well as trucks.

They were in two-wheeled French work carts, in fancy passenger buggies and in light wagons along the style of our own wild west covered wagons. At spots their wreckage was piled so high that traffic couldn't get through, until our own engineers dragged debris off the road.

The picture showed a bulldozer methodically pushing dead horses and shattered trucks, all in the same scoopful, off the road into an orchard. The dozed driver went after his job with a grim got-to-do-it look on his face.

As the bulldozer pushed, a little bunch of French people stood looking on. Bert took his pictures while standing on the hood of a command car in which we had been riding. I sat in the back seat, calling him to hurry up and finish. Of all the war I've seen, that is the sight which has come nearest to making me sick at the stomach.

Sweet Little Girls

Picture No. 3—Two sweet little French girls, about six years old, throwing flowers to me as we passed them in our car. We were on our way back to camp after taking the picture of the horses. We passed through a concrete road block the Germans had built just north of Bricquebec.

As we passed through, two little girls standing on top threw some flowers to us, but they missed and the flowers fell in the road behind us. We had gone about 50 yards when Bert said, "Say, that would make a good picture. Let's go and get it."

We picked some more flowers for them and Bert set up in the road ahead. I got in the back seat. Bert had me put my goggles back over my eyes so that I would look as if we were going fast, for the pictures.

We had to retake the picture three times because the little girls in their eagerness would throw the flowers too soon. Finally I acted as director and as the car approached I kept saying, "No, no, no," and then I remembered the French word "maintenant," which means "now, now." So at the right moment I called "maintenant!" and they threw the flowers and everything was perfect.

Then I got out of the car and had no sooner hit the ground than I was attacked by my two little friends, plus half a dozen more who had arrived. They were all over me like a swarm of bees, laughing and kissing and hugging me till I was almost smothered.

It was completely impulsive and I don't think I had anything to do with the "liberation" or the war, and I think it was motivated by the simple fundamental don't even care whom they kiss. Vive la France.

Notes from the Air Force

MAJ. Maurice E. Druhl, of Oregon City, Ore., piloting Tail End Charlie as wing leader of a Marauder formation attacking a Pas de Calais target recently, had to make three trips to the open bomb bay before he could bail out of his damaged plane.

Several bursts of "pretty heavy flak" wounded the pilot, as well as the bombardier, 1/Lt. Howard Kaiser, of Tampa, Fla., knocked out the left engine and the hydraulic system, and seriously damaged the right engine. Immediately after dropping his bombs, Lt. Kaiser crawled up to the cockpit and applied first aid to Druhl. The Marauder's navigator, Martin E. Bischoff, of Denver, Colo., snapped on the pilot's chest "chute, and the crew prepared to jump about 20 miles out from the French coast.

Druhl remained at the controls, keeping the plane on an even keel while the rest of the crew bailed out. In his first two trips to the open bomb bay the Marauder went into left-hand dives, and both times he managed to return to the controls and level the plane. Finally, with the altimeter showing 1,500 feet and steadily dropping, he put the B26 into a right-hand dive, hurried back for the third time just as the plane was leveling by itself and jumped before Tail End Charlie went into its last left-hand dive.

M/Sgt. Robert L. Easton, who transferred from the RAF to the U.S. Air Forces as armament line chief, probably knows as much about his line as anyone in the ETO.

Easton, who joined the RAF in 1940, has been an armorer ever since, working on every type of aircraft before joining up with his present organization.

Born in New York City he has lived in Britain since 1936, when both his parents died. After the war is over he thinks he'll go back to the States.

THE Marauder group commanded by Col. Glenn C. Nye, of Raleigh, N.C., commonly known as "Nye's Annihilators," boasts of a tail-gunner, Sgt. Robert J. Wizowaty, of Chicago, who has completed 25 missions in four weeks flat, and a pilot, 2/Lt. Carson R. Gallien, of Shreveport, La., who has chalked up 66 missions since Jan. 21. The group's top-mission man is S/Sgt. Curry W. Holland, bombardier from Saltville, Tenn., with 79.

For the fourth time in 29 missions, 1/Lt. Charles A. Gilpin, of Norris City, Ill., Fortress navigator, was saved from death or serious injury by his flak suit in the record assault on Berlin last week.

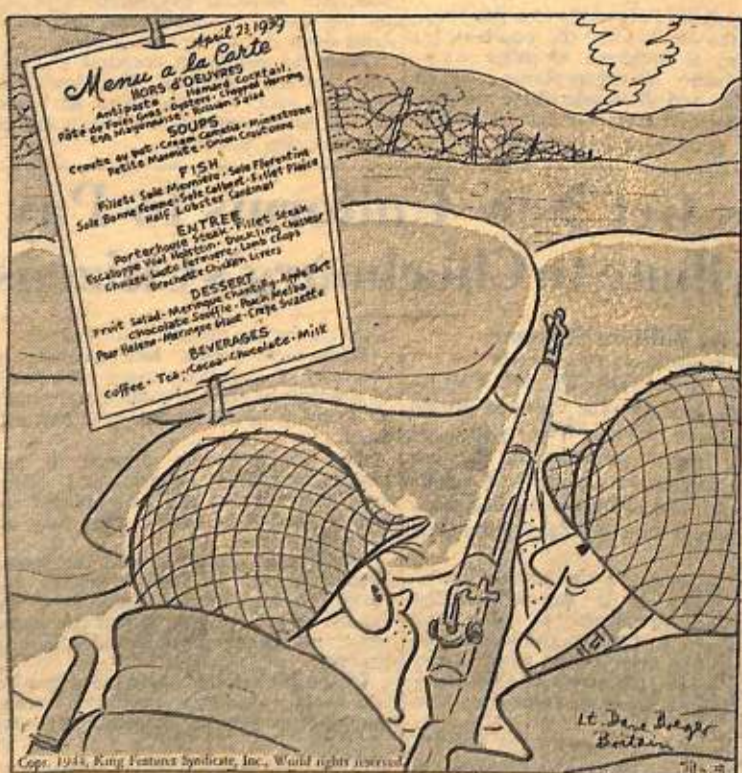
A chunk of flak half a foot long and nearly an inch thick tore through the plexiglass nose of his ship, hit Gilpin in the chest and knocked him to the floor unconscious. He recovered in a few minutes, unhurt, then resumed his post and carried out his duties on the trip back from Big B.

Three previous times he had been hit in the chest by flak, and each time was saved by his flak suit.

CAPT. John W. Grow, a Liberator pilot from Waseca, a suburb of Roanoke, Va., has been to Berlin more times than he has visited London since he arrived in England six months ago. Returning from his seventh attack on the German capital Wednesday, Grow said that "Unter Den Linden was more familiar to me than Piccadilly."

A veteran of 31 missions, he has made five visits to London by train, compared to seven to Berlin by bomber.

PRIVATE BREGER



April 21, 1944
Menu a la Carte
HORS D'OEUVRES
Antipasto - Ham and Corn
Filet de Veau - Potatoes - Chopped Ham
Cote de Mouton - Boiled Potatoes
SOUPS
Creole au Pot - Cream Corn - Macaroni
Puffin - Mashed - Onion - Corn
FISH
Filet Sole - Mashed Potatoes - Parsley
Sole Boned - Mashed Potatoes - Parsley
Half Lobster - Tomato
ENTREE
Porterhouse Steak - Mashed Potatoes
Escalope Veau - Mashed Potatoes
Chicken - Mashed Potatoes - Parsley
Breaded Chicken Liver
DESSERT
Fruit Salad - Mashed Potatoes - Parsley
Chocolate Souffle - Mashed Potatoes
Pur Veau - Mashed Potatoes - Parsley
BEVERAGES
Coffee - Tea - Cocoa - Chocolate - Milk

"It's to remind me what we're fighting for!"

Warweek

Battle Money: New Pay Day Hays
G-Eye View of Upside Down Map
Infantry Logbook from Normandy

Thursday, June 29, 1944

Money

200 Battle Francs to One
Quid—Shoot, You're Faded

BACK in the days of peace, demon travelers used to while away dull hours aboard ocean liners by engaging in stirring contests of shuffle-board and deck tennis. They also drank cold dry martinis in the bar, played bridge in the smoking room or just lay in deck chairs in some sheltered corner of the promenade.

Many men who read this are due for a short water trip themselves, some day soon—and there won't be any shuffle-board, deck tennis or dry martinis aboard their craft.

It is a well-known fact, however, that the American Army is very partial to parchesi, so as the LSTs slip out into E-boat Alley it is more than likely that some enthusiast will whip out his parchesi equipment for a brisk session with his outfit's "partial payments."

This will bring up a moot point.

In fact, this point is so moot that a



lot of financial master minds are still entangled in un-mooting it. What worries them—and what may worry a lot of Joes—may be roughly stated this way:

"Hey, what about this supplementary currency anyway—is this stuff any good?"

After that, the next question is:

"Well, what's it worth?"

For the benefit of late comers, it should be explained at this point that every American soldier crossing the Channel is given a partial payment in the new issue of army francs. These francs, with the authority of the Allied Army behind them, are as much a part of a soldier's combat equipment as his rifle and bayonet. With them he can pay his way.

They will also make useful counters for parchesi.

There's one danger, though, and it is this:

Unless a man understands just what these battle francs are worth, his whole score after a parchesi session may be all awry.

This is the conversion table of values:

49,566 francs equal \$1.00

200 francs equal £1

A somewhat easier way to remember it is to fix in your mind that

200 francs, £1 and \$4.035 all have the same value. The three and a half cents difference between \$4.00 and £1 is the reason that \$1.00 buys 49,566 instead of 50 francs.

The history of these combat francs is an interesting one. It was told by the President, in a Washington press conference two weeks ago.

He explained that the new francs were being issued for the use of both British and American troops, in France, under instructions by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in his capacity of Supreme Allied Commander. International law empowers military leaders in such a post to authorize the issue of currency.

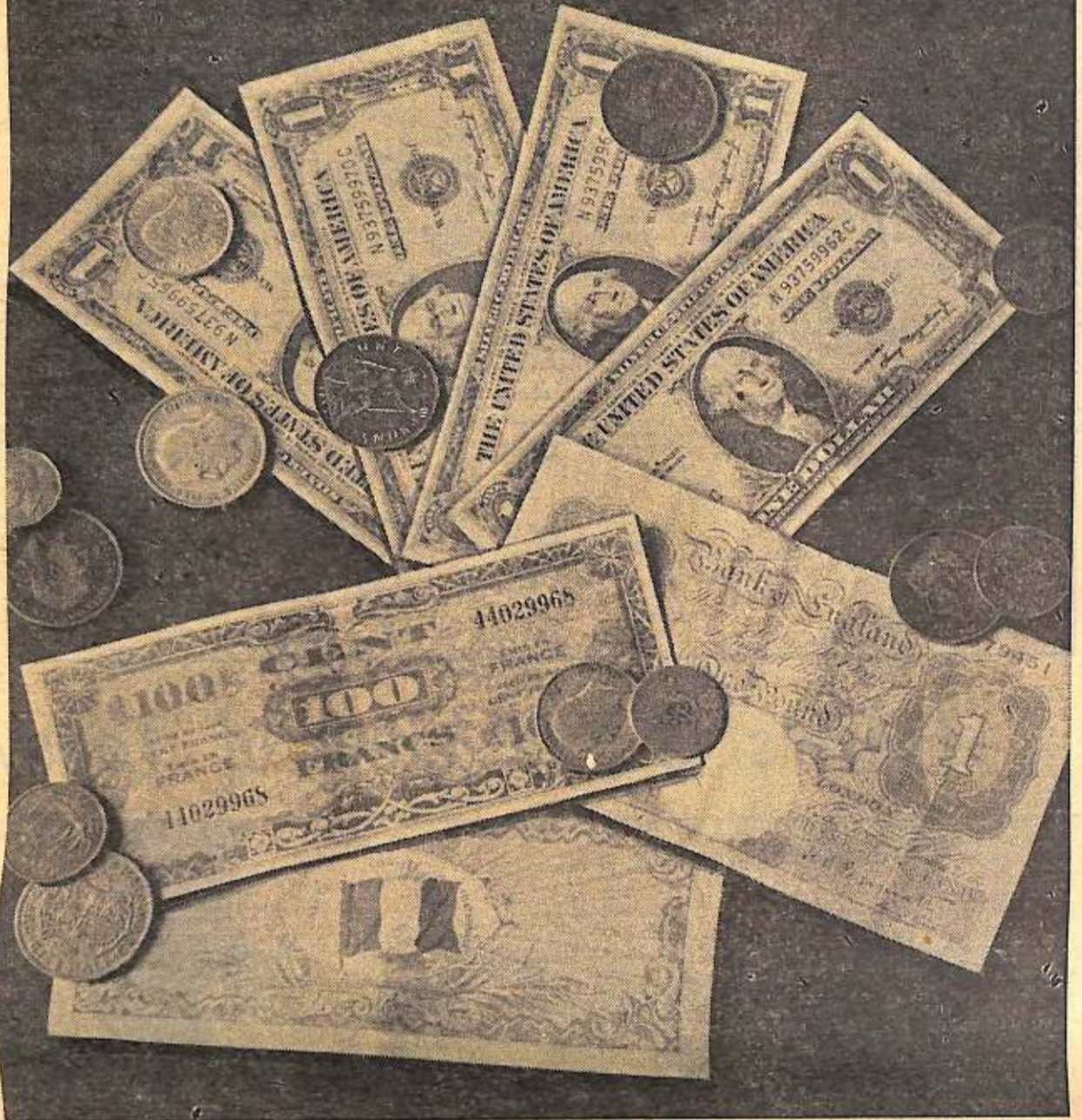
The notes are in eight denominations, from two francs to 5,000 francs. Before they were issued, the French

Committee of National Liberation was consulted on the matter of battle francs, their use, their exchange value and the design of the bills themselves. In fact the committee selected the rate of exchange.

The bills were printed in the United States and shipped to England, where they were kept in guarded vaults until shortly before D-Day. As soon as the internal situation in France permits it—and that means when the Germans are out and a stable French government is running the country—a plan will be worked out by which no one who holds these francs will be cheated and the interests of all will be protected.

During his discussion of the combat currency, the Chief Executive was asked whether it was true that the

..Tomorrow's Pay Day, Boys!



Signal Corps Photo by Lynch

Army caused prices to rise when it arrived in an area.

The answer was that the Army is taking every measure to reduce soldiers' expenditures in liberated

areas and to encourage the men to send as much money home as possible. In addition the Army Exchange Service is widening the stock

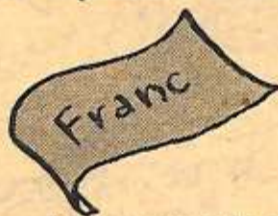
carried by PXs so as to remove soldier-customers from the civilian market as much as possible. Army figures reveal, incidentally, that during the campaigns in North Africa and Italy, officers and men spent only 16.3 per cent of their pay in liberated areas. The rest they either sent home or used to purchase bonds with.

In England, where conditions are much more nearly normal, expenditures by Army personnel averaged 25 per cent over a six months' period but, at the present, are declining to almost 20 per cent.

When men start spending the new francs they will find that, at the fixed

rate of exchange, prices will not seem low in France. This will serve as a discouraging factor to heavy soldier spending.

British and Canadian authorities, working in harmony with the Americans, likewise are seeking to reduce the personal expenditures of British and Canadian troops in France.

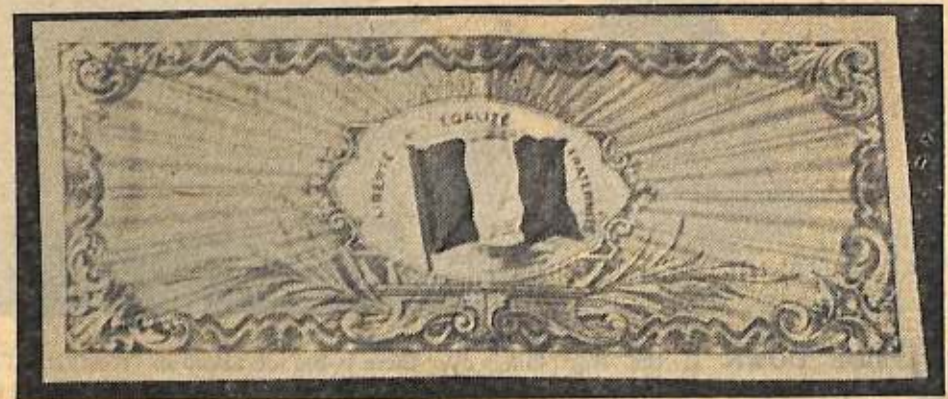


areas and to encourage the men to send as much money home as possible. In addition the Army Exchange Service is widening the stock



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photos

BATTLE money interests Normandy villagers when shown by Navy observer, Ensign J. P. Waghi, Bethel, Conn.



CINQUANTE is French for "fifty" and here's 50-Franc note, front and back.

Hitler Turned Europe Upside Down

So Map-Happy Warweek Takes New Attitude Toward Latitude

USING the mailed fist of the Wehrmacht, Hitler and his Nazi mob have smashed just about everything in Europe. Old, peace-time values have melted away. Boundaries have vanished. Pre-war maps are outmoded.

Warweek realized that what was needed was a new angle on this business of drawing maps. Bird's-eye views are old stuff. Trick projections in which the earth's surface is flattened out, distorted or made to roll away from the eye of the observer have all been used.

Staff Artist Anatol Kovarsky was assigned to figure out a new way of telling an old story: what a piece of the earth's surface looks like.

He reasoned that very few men are anchored in one position—facing due north—all the time. Yet almost all maps are drawn that way, looking from north to south. That's one reason that conventional maps are sometimes hard to understand. In order to make sense out of them, the observer must re-orientate himself in terms of compass directions. But compass directions, except to a trained navigator, are pretty artificial things. For most men, what they see is what is in front of them—and they don't have eyes in the back of their heads, nor are they squinting through a sighting compass.

Every man in the ETO is headed for Continental Europe, directly or indirectly. At the bottom of this page is Kovarsky's map. It shows Europe as it would seem to a man in Southern England who was facing across the Channel, toward Hitler's dented "Festung Europa."

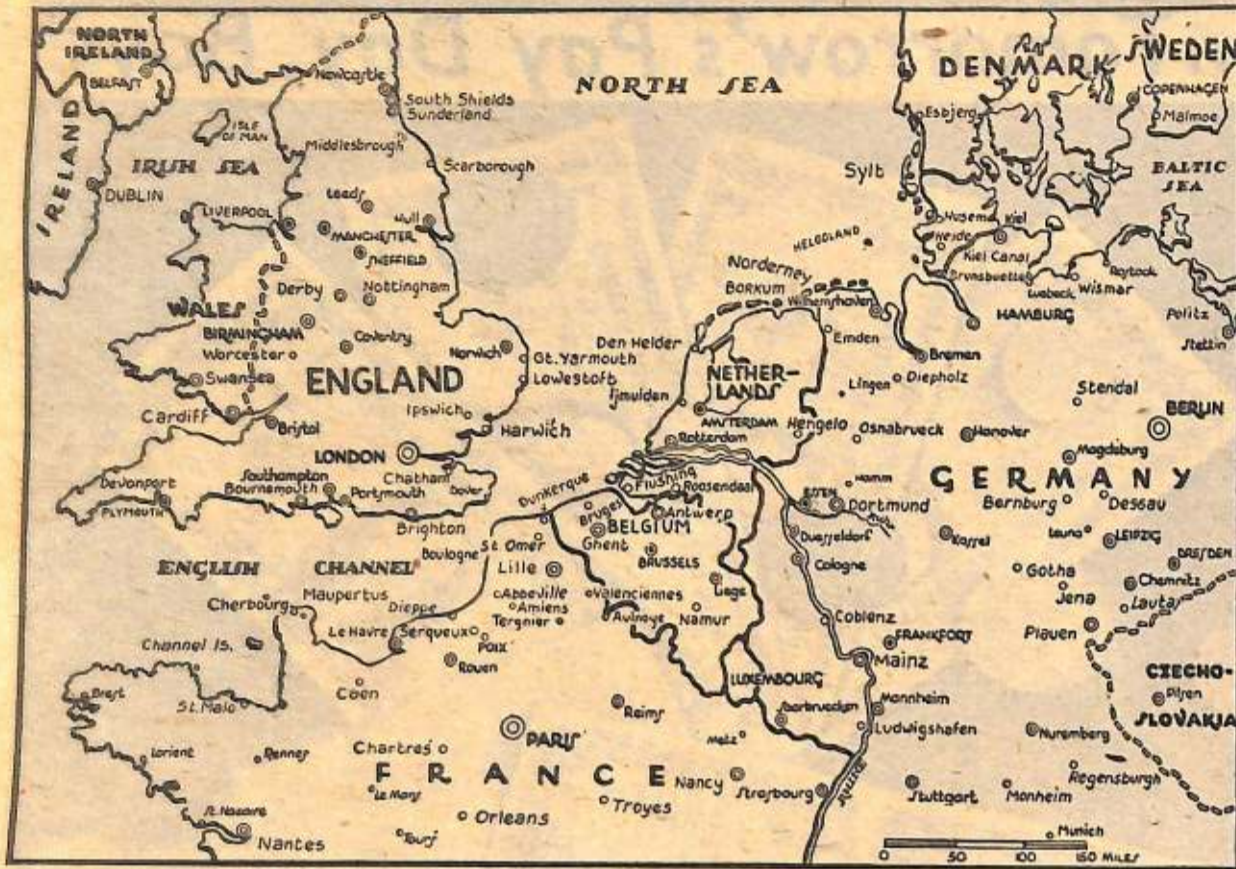
These upside-down maps have been used before, occasionally, but most men in this theater probably never saw one. A map, drawn in the conventional manner, is reproduced for comparison.

Looked at, as this G-Eye View shows it, Europe seems entirely different from the usual school geography presentation.

The map reveals, for instance, that the capture of Paris won't mean that the war is over—or even near it. As a matter of fact it isn't the capture of cities but the destruction of armies which brings victory in war. Rome, strangely enough, turns up straight ahead from London—while Berlin is far off to the left. The extreme upper left-hand corner of the area shown takes in a segment of the Russian Front.

Towns shown there, in Italy and on the Cherbourg peninsula, are in our hands or those of our Allies. The map shows where the daggers are pointed straight for the heart of Germany.

This, then, is what lies ahead of men now in the ETO. This is the battleground. Take a good look at this map—those place names are going to mean a lot to you some day, soon.



Here's G-Eye View of Topsy-Turvy Continent



Distances by Air	
	(Miles)
Bayeux-Caen	17
Cherbourg-Caen	65
Cherbourg-Paris	185
London-Paris	215
Paris-Berlin	540
London-Berlin	575
Rome-Berlin	730
Rome-Florence	140
Florence-Milan	155
Rome-Lyons	465
London-Lyons	465
Channel, narrowest point	20

UPSIDE DOWN is the way Europe looks in this Warweek G-Eye view. That's the way Europe is these days, and righting things over there is the job ahead of us all. What Hitler did to Europe he planned to do to Britain and the United States. We have his own word for that. There are a lot of guys in Cherbourg today who have different ideas for the future. They know Schickelgruber is through—along with the rest of his mob. Out in the Pacific other Joes are brewing the same medicine for Tojo. The world is still tilted in a few places, but she's beginning to move—she's beginning to move. Now the job is to keep her moving, and in the right direction—all the time.

Geopolitics

The Racket 'Science'

'Army Talks' Issue Debunks Same Old Land Grab Program Of German Leaders

IN Germany geography isn't just something you study in school—it's a plan for battle. The swastika boys don't call it geography, either. They talk about "geopolitics," which is a very fancy double-barreled word formed by telescoping geography and politics.

When translated into simple English the idea behind geopolitics, Nazi style, turns out to be the biggest swindle anybody ever tried to promote anywhere. In fact, it is one of the main things that got us into this war.

Originally geopolitics was a very sober science—all about land masses, oceans and why people who lived in various places acted as they did. An Englishman named Sir Halford Mackinder spent a lot of time figuring it out.

Then a German, Major General Karl Haushofer by name, picked up Mackinder's writings and twisted them into an excuse for Nazi land-grabbing. In fact, Mackinder's theories on geopolitics formed a very nice blueprint for conquest for Hitler and his gang.

A GI Fable

The following little GI fable will give you an idea of what the Germans did:



You and your pals live in a barracks or Nissen hut. It's cramped and uncomfortable and you're in each other's way. So what do you do? You make the best of it.

But all of a sudden Joe Jerk in the bed next to yours decides he wants more living space. In fact, he wants to take one whole end of the barracks and run it the way he pleases. Sure, he'll let a few other men live in it, too, but they'll work for him, and he'll divvy up their living space according to his own lights.

It's Been Done Before

He'll say who cleans up. He'll tell the boys when they can go to chow and to the latrines, and exactly which chow lines and latrines they can go to. And to make it final, he'll pretty well tell everyone in the barracks exactly where he gets off, including the sergeant.

What would you do to Joe Jerk if he pulled that kind of stuff on you? Don't answer all at once—and don't be sure

you know the answer. Because that kind of stuff has been pulled before—and Joe got away with it. Only it wasn't Joe Jerk. It was Joe Germany. And it wasn't your own little barracks—it was the whole world.

Maybe you'll say it's a completely different case—that if Hitler had got on his hind feet and sounded off the way Joe Jerk did, you'd have gone over on the next boat and personally crowned him. The truth is that living space—"Lebensraum" as the Krauts call it—is something the Germans have been yammering about for a long time. The Germans, in fact, have made geopolitics a special science that deals with the living room idea; it "proves" that Germany is entitled to all the room she can grab.



Maybe you never heard of it, but nearly everybody in Germany who's graduated from kindergarten has. The man who put geopolitics on a pay-dirt basis for Hitler was Haushofer. And the angel who pays Haushofer's bills is Adolf Hitler.

While we were reading the jokes, German kids were reading maps. While we were interested in how the Dodgers were doing, Germans were dividing the world up into neat little packages all done up in red, white and black string, with a swastika knot. While we were figuring out how to hit the boss for a raise, the Germans were working out a master plan that puts down in ABC order what countries should be conquered and how.

There are only about half a dozen books and publications in the English language that discuss geopolitics. A recent list of German books contains 3,000 titles under the heading "Geopolitik." And there have been dozens of magazines published in Germany that deal with nothing else but this theme.

Probably the one man to whom Haushofer has the greatest meaning of all is Adolf Hitler. Hitler and Haushofer got together back in 1923, while Hitler was sitting in the pokey writing "Mein Kampf." Practically all those parts of "Mein Kampf" that deal with Germany's complaint that it doesn't have enough room to live in, and Germany's determination to get what it wants, are a double play from Haushofer to Hitler.

List Started It

Haushofer didn't invent geopolitics. This special German science goes back to the year 1825, to a man Alexander List. List went to New York and made friends in high places. In one way or another he became a U.S. consul and went back to Germany, where he took a leading part in the building of the German Customs Union—one of the big factors in unifying Germany.

He committed suicide in 1846, but before he died he had planted the seed of the "Lebensraum" idea. How? By selling the Germans the idea of copying America's Monroe Doctrine!

To List, the Monroe Doctrine was really big business. He pointed out that while Germans were still haggling over little hunks of land and trying to fit them together into one country, piker-style, the Americans saw things in terms of whole continents. He pointed out that if Germany wanted to be a really big shot in the world it had to spread itself out over all of Europe.

They didn't figure out that the Monroe Doctrine was simply a "hands-off" sign to European tyrants—and that America's only interest was to give the newly born states in the Western hemisphere a



chance to get on their feet without being gobbled up by greedy European tyrants. To them it was pictured as a big Yankee land-grab.

A Guy Named Ratzel

The next German to come along with an itch for more living space was an ex-soldier and geographer with a name that's easy to remember: Ratzel.

Everything Ratzel said boiled down to the one word, *Lebensraum*.

Ratzel's ideas in the last war are the Nazis' ideas today. In fact today's Nazis are nothing more or less than little Ratzels. Here is how it happened:

Haushofer, who had been a general in the last war, tried to figure out the



reason for the German defeat in 1918. His answer was: "Because the German people has never possessed the *Lebensraum* idea inwardly, as a people, or cherished it as a spiritual treasure."

Haushofer began to see his mission in life. That mission was to open the eyes of the German people to the full meaning of space.

From an Englishman named Sir Halford Mackinder Haushofer stole the idea which he twisted into the shape he and Hitler wanted. Mackinder, a patriotic Englishman and a serious student of geography, was deeply concerned with England's position in the future world.

He had tossed aside all fixed ideas of geography and the boundary lines of different countries. He saw the world divided into vast land masses and vast areas of ocean. He noticed that the greatest land mass in the world was a "Heartland" formed by a combination of Europe and a part of Asia—land cut off from the sea and inhabited by land-locked peoples.

Fringing this "Heartland," as he called it, were border lands inhabited by sea-

faring people. Mackinder asked: "Is not the pivot of world politics that vast region of Europe and Asia cut off from the sea, but which today is about to be covered by a network of railways?"

Mackinder realized that in this region lay the seeds of tremendous military and economic power. In this broad region were Russia and Germany. If Germany and Russia were joined and took over the border lands of Europe and Asia which faced the oceans, then the vast resources of the greatest land mass in the world would be available for building great fleets. The empire of the world would then be in sight.

Mackinder Sees Danger

Mackinder, writing for the English, pointed to the danger of a German-Russian alliance joining the pivot peoples of the "Heartland." He wanted an Anglo-Russian understanding. He got his wish. After nearly 100 years of bad feeling between them, Russia and England got together again in 1907.

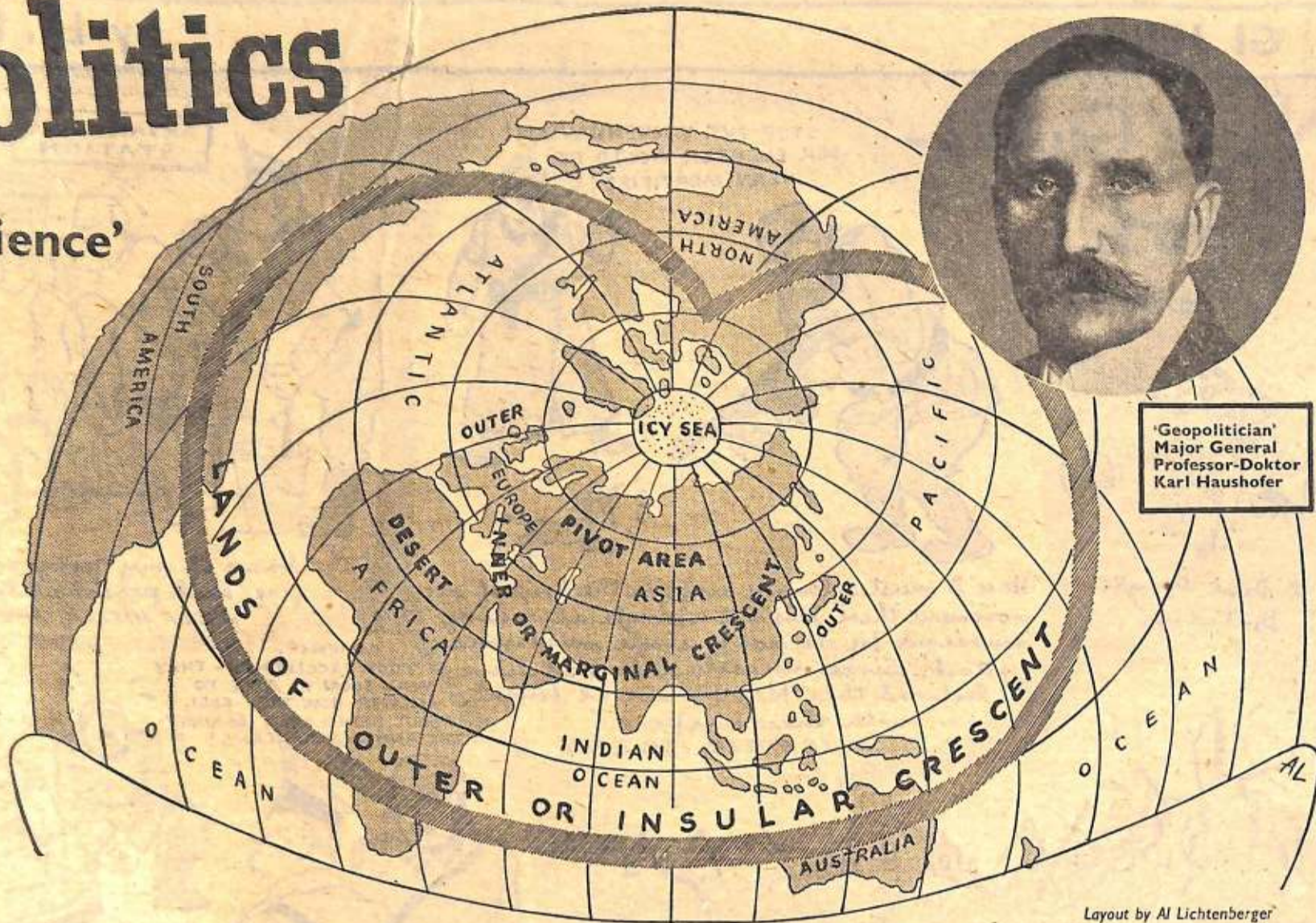
Mackinder knew that command of the



Heartland spelled world rule. "Who rules Eastern Europe," he said, "commands the Heartland; who rules the Heartland commands the world island; who commands the world island rules the world."

Haushofer picked up the ball and ran with it. All Germany had to do, he saw, was to rule Eastern Europe. Then the rest of the world would fall into Germany's lap.

Geopolitics was the master plan of conquest they needed.



'Geopolitician' Major General Professor-Doktor Karl Haushofer

Layout by Al Lichtenberger



New York Times Photo

GEOPOLITICS (Nazi style) is fancy swindle scheme, complete with parades, pomp and fanfare.



Keystone Photo

HAUSHOFER'S BRAINSTORM called for German expansion into Russia so Nazis could control 'Heartland.' This dead German, lying by blazing tank shows how far they got.



Associated Press Photo

RULE OF THE WORLD was ultimate aim of German Geopoliticians. A few years ago they thought they would succeed, but Boche in France are now on final road to ruin.

GI JERRY

by Lt. Dave Breger

Nazi Guide-Book Part V



Lt. Dave Breger Britain

STOP, PVT. KÖCKENHÄUSEN! DER FÜEHRER WOULD BE VERY MORTIFIED!

"Here I must solemnly aver: on the trail of our movement there lies not a single adversary murdered by us, not a single murderous attack. Since our earliest days we have declined this. Never have we fought with these weapons."
ADOLF HITLER, FEB. 2, 1936

ARYANIZING STATION

NEXT MAN!

"The bases of my program are blood, fire and personality."
ADOLF HITLER, APRIL 10, 1938

AH, LUDWIG—SO QUIET! SO TRANQUIL!

"That I love peace is shown by my work."
ADOLF HITLER, MAY 1, 1939

PATIENCE, YOUR EXCELLENCY—THEY WILL SOON BE ABLE TO ANSWER HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT BEING SENT AGAINST THE ANGLO-AMERICANS!

"They were enraptured by the feeling of being allowed to look upon the beloved face of Adolf Hitler... Rarely only could they answer his questions, because tears trickling from their eyes suffocated their voices."
DR. GOEBBELS, APRIL 19, 1938

One Day of Battle—The Story of Company 'L'

This is the story of a First Division Infantry Regiment which, on D-Day, "turned threatened catastrophe into a glorious victory for the American Army," winning for itself a citation for the War Department Distinguished Unit Citation.

Though the citation covered only one regiment, it vividly describes the determination and valor, the blood and sweat of every soldier who took part in the mightiest feat in military history. The record printed here could have been the story of your outfit—or your buddy's.

This is the citation: "ON the morning of 6 June, 1944, the —th Infantry Regiment, under the most adverse conditions, assaulted the coast of France . . . against a long prepared, determined and powerfully equipped enemy. While moving inshore in assault craft violent seas swamped the regiment's supporting weapons and hurled men and boats into the intricate and almost impenetrable barriers of mine-capped underwater obstacles.

"From commanding and numerous reinforced concrete pillboxes, machine-gun emplacements and snipers' nests imbedded in cliffs impregnable to the violent air and naval bombardments preceding the assault came a withering hail of artillery and small arms fire that struck down hundreds as they struggled through shoulder-deep water toward the beach.

"Within a few hours almost a third of the assault strength were casualties. Men dragged themselves shoreward leaderless and scattered by the loss of key personnel. Blocked from advancing by minefields, pinned down by annihilating fire, wave after wave piled up on a seven-yard beach-head until thousands of men lay huddled on the fire-swept shore.

"In the face of an apparently hopeless situation the —th infantry began its reorganization. Officers and men gathered the remnants of their units together and slowly, with groups being cut down almost as soon as formed, began to develop from a confused, hurt mass into a cohesive, determined fighting force.

"Innumerable acts of gallantry were performed in the face of the superior enemy fire. Men lay in the flat, mine-strewn meadows in plain view of the enemy and returned the direct fire of protected enemy artillery and machine-guns with rifle and rocket launcher fire.

"Leaderless men attached themselves to the forming groups. A breach was blown in the wire and the regiment advanced. Human mine markers lay in the mine fields guiding the passage of the battling troops.

"With grim determination, suffering terrible casualties, the regiment forced its way forward in a frontal assault on five principal enemy strong points. They

engaged the enemy and, in a magnificent display of courage and will to win, destroyed them.

"The breach opened up by the —th Infantry Regiment was the main personnel exit for the —Corps for 48 hours. Battered to a terrible degree, the regiment continued in its advance toward its initial objective. It drove back a fanatically resisting enemy and repulsed five separate counter-attacks by numerically superior forces until the beachhead was secured.

"With complete devotion to duty, and recognition of an obligation to its tradition, the —th Infantry Regiment added a glowing page to military annals. Individually and collectively the members of the —th Infantry Regiment turned threatened catastrophe into a glorious victory for the American Army."

Behind this dramatic citation lay scores of incidents of individual heroism. To give the picture, Warweek Combat Correspondent Arthur Goodwin filed the following play-by-play log of Company L:

Company L landed on the coast of France at 0700 hours, D-Day. H-Hour was scheduled for 0630, but heavy seas and poor visibility caused assault waves to land 30 minutes late.

All naval shelling had ceased and there was no supporting fire when the company landed. Supporting tanks were also late, landing several minutes after assault waves touched down.

The company consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th assault sections and a company headquarters section. The 4th assault section's craft had capsized in heavy seas shortly after debarking from the transport.

Start Pushing Inland

The assault craft touched-down just short of several rows of underwater obstacles, and personnel waded ashore before crossing 200 yards of open beach under intense enemy fire. This brought the company into comparative shelter of a vertical cliff where section leaders quickly reorganized their sections.

Losses at this stage were very high. The entire 4th assault section was missing. This 1st section's landing craft had been hit by artillery, and 19 men were missing. Five men of the 2nd section were wounded, ten from 3rd section, four from Company headquarters. Total losses reduced company's strength from 187 to 123 men.

On the beach three aid men—T/5 Louis Iorio, Pfc John L. Ryan and Pfc John C. Williford—distinguished themselves by their cool, effective treatment of wounded while under fire.

Assault on beach strongpoints was begun immediately and the company began to push inland from the beach

around west edge of cliff. The CO was seriously wounded when he repeatedly exposed himself to direct tank fire in support of his company's advance. Lt. Cutler, executive officer, assumed command.

The 2nd assault section, under Lt. Jimmie Monteith, was ordered to push up a small draw and engage pillboxes on the left strongpoint. The 3rd section was to advance on the right of this section with the 5th following it.

The 1st section passed around the right flank and made contact with elements of the —th Infantry and assaulted the right strongpoint. This was Company L's original mission, but it could not be accomplished immediately as landing had been made several hundred yards too far east. In this action the 1st section was out of contact with the remainder of the company.

The 1st, under Lt. Klenk, had been reduced to 12 men before it got to shore. Lt. Klenk and S/Sgt. V. M. McKinney reorganized remnants of the section under fire. Lt. Klenk contacted two lost assault sections of the —th Infantry and combined them with his section, building a firing line at the edge of the dune line which supported the advance of Companies L and K.

Grenade Battle

Their fire was masked by smoke from a crossfire. Shortly thereafter the sections moved back down the beach to assault the left strongpoint, elements of which were still in action.

A scout patrol of five men, led by Pfc J. Likovich of L Company, was sent out to clear mine fields and barbed wire obstacles. They pushed forward steadily until they became embroiled in a hand grenade exchange with enemy on their left flank.

S/Sgt. Paul Mansfield came to the patrol's assistance with Pfc Michael H. Rilko and Pvts. Thomas E. Oates and James H. Jordan. This group was joined by Lts. Godwin and Kemp and held its ground until a tank and 60mm fire could be brought on enemy positions. Fifteen prisoners were taken, 16 wounded and several killed.

At this point the first section was joined by elements of K company under Lt. Hallisey. A defense was set up to hold ground the sections had just taken and to protect the left flank of the beach area. Later in the day the defenses were strengthened by the arrival of men from other outfits.

The other three sections of Company L and company headquarters pushed forward as planned. Sgt. Monroe emplaced his LMG squad to cover the advance and Lt. Monteith enlisted and directed the support of two tanks. Under cover of this fire and that of other sections Sgt. Wilk took his squad forward and

led them through two mine fields and three bands of wire.

At the head of the draw the section took up hasty defensive position and covered the advance of the 5th section and company headquarters. Two open emplacements were silenced by BAR and rifle fire during the advance up the draw.

Advance Through Mines

Meanwhile, the 3rd assault section was moving up the right slope of the draw and led by Lt. Williams advanced through an anti-personnel mine field, clearing a path for the following sections. Lt. Williams and S/Sgt. Rulong showed a fine aggressive spirit in moving through the mined areas, and Sgt. Cama, who blew the lanes in the wire, also did excellent work.

The section was receiving scattered small arms fire from enemy snipers and machine guns which harassed it but did not slow down its progress.

Having reached first high ground, Lt. Williams had his section take up a hasty defensive position and made contact by runner with the 2nd section on the left. The two sections advanced together, crossed a heavily mined road and again took up the defensive to await orders of the company commander.

In this action the 5th worked forward through mine fields and wire obstacles along with the 2nd. Gaps were blown by Pfc John Griffen and Pvt. Joe Vass, and the sections made steady progress until they came under machine gun fire from the left flank. Pfc Griffen worked around to the flank and effectively silenced the MG with his BAR.

The 5th then moved into position on right of the 2nd and set up a hasty defense.

The Score at 0900

Company headquarters moved from the beach to the first defensive positions behind the 2nd and 5th sections. The first CP was set up 600 yards inland. Contact was made with battalion and company situation reported. Time: 0900.

Under the CO's direction a perimeter defense was set up on initial high ground. The 5th section was assigned to the mission of securing right flank and patrolling to —. The 3rd section covered the left flank, patrolling to — and cutting the main lateral road between — and —. The 2nd section, in reserve, protected the company rear.

A heavy MG squad under Lt. K. Booth and two light MG squads under Sgt. Lopakosky and Sgt. Monroe arrived at this time and were placed in position. They were constantly fired on. Time: 0930.

A patrol from the 5th section was sent to —, but it failed to return. It consisted of Pfc Milander and Pvts. Butt and O'Dell. (Later it was learned they had been surrounded by 52 of the enemy,

but Pfc Milander talked the Germans into surrendering and took them prisoner.)

A patrol from the 3rd section under Sgt. Burton Davis was sent to cut the main road between — and — preparatory to the company attacking its first objective. The patrol encountered enemy resistance. In the fire fight which ensued one German was killed but the patrol was forced to withdraw.

Capt. Richmond joined the company at this time and commenced reorganization of the battalion.

Sgt. Davis was again sent out on patrol to reconnoiter a route to —.

At about 1300 a small enemy counter-attack of about one platoon, supported by light mortars and MGs, developed against the left flank and rear. This threat was met by heavy fire from 2nd platoon, company headquarters and Lt. Stumbaugh's section.

Two Men Killed

Two men were killed four wounded from our own forces. Lt. Monteith, who in a large measure was responsible for our effective defense, was killed while exposing himself to direct effective fire against the counter-attacking forces.

On the return of Sgt. Davis with his second patrol, Capt. Richmond decided to send a strong combat patrol to — and followed it up with the remainder of his combined force, which totalled 104 men—79 from company L and the remainder from I, K and M.

Lt. Williams volunteered to take this patrol and succeeded in entering the town with his entire section. He set up a strong defense in the outskirts and put outposts into town.

A German scout car approached the town and was halted. One man taken prisoner, another killed while attempting to escape.

German Cars Captured

Two German staff cars and another scout car approached. They were taken under fire by Pfc Hodge with a light machine-gun. One prisoner was taken, but two others escaped.

Company L moved into — at about 1600 hours. At 2100 it took up defense position in orchards 600 yards southwest of — with the mission of protecting right flank.

During the night enemy infiltrating parties were encountered and driven off. At dawn next day (D-plus-1) small enemy groups were mopped up behind our positions by the 5th section. The 5th took one officer and four men prisoner and killed or wounded eight or ten more.

Section 2 wiped out a three-man recon patrol. Snipers were active, but were cleaned out.

On D-plus-1 the 1st section and replacements under command of Lt. Kerekes rejoined the company.

Sports SIDELIGHTS

Sammy Byrd's magic putter was the secret of success in his Philadelphia golf triumph. The usual allotment of putts for 54 holes is 108. Sammy used only 88. He three-putted only two greens and used only one on 22.

Latest batting averages fail to show one Yankee in the first ten in the American League, while the Giants and Dodgers hold four of the first five positions in the National.

Red Rolfe, the former Yankee star third baseman now a coach at Yale, is planning a college World Series. He says he has the backing of the major league clubs, and since the series will be played in June after graduation it wouldn't conflict with the big teams or studies. Red has in mind a short sectional elimination series with the two survivors meeting in a major league ball park for the world title.



RED ROLFE

The Football Coaches Association turned all its surplus funds into war bonds. Bill Ford, grandson of Henry, the Flivver King, was a member of Michigan's Big Ten champ tennis team this year.

Glenn Cunningham is back in the old running togs again as a member of the Great Lakes mile relay quartet. Glenn isn't getting that expensive money he used to command, though.

The Yankee collapse this year has been due to a weakness at shortstop. Milo Milosevitch and Oscar Grimes can't fill the bill. It recalls the last Yankee collapse when in 1925 they fell from the first division to seventh because Deacon Scott suddenly collapsed, and they couldn't get a suitable replacement. Finally, late in the year, when the damage was already done, Miller Huggins got Mark Koenig and Tony Lazzeri from the American Association and Western League respectively. Nothing like that could happen to McCarthy this year.

In the recent NCAA track meet Ross and Bob Hume, the Michigan distance twins, linked arms and finished in a dead heat for the ninth time this year.

Sgt. Lee Anthony of the Beaumont Hospital nine recently pitched the first no-hit, no-run game in the history of the Southwestern semi-pro baseball tournament, turning back Pecos Air Base, 11-0. He fanned 19 and rapped two doubles for himself.

Jimmy Wilson's son Bobby was a victim of one of those typical orderly room errors when he got in the Army. Because of a mixup in names, the son of the former Cub manager didn't get paid for three months though he signed the payroll every time and was at the same place each occasion. One of the Chicago papers cracked, "His old man could probably give him a few pointers in getting on and off payrolls."

Mound Averages Show Hillmen Ahead of Hitters

NEW YORK, June 28—Proof that this definitely is a pitchers' year comes from a perusal of current averages, which show that for the first time in five years eight pitchers appear headed for 20 or more victories.

And not since Dizzy Dean did it ten years ago has a major league hurler been hell bent for 30 triumphs with the speed Bucky Walters is showing now.

Taken at the current pace in regard to the number of games played by their respective teams, Walters should just reach 30. Bill Voiselle of the Giants, George Munger of the Cards, Rip Sewell of the Pirates, Hank Borowy of the Yankees, Tex Hughson of the Red Sox, Hal Newhouser of the Tigers, and Bill Dietrich of the White Sox, should get inside the elite circle of 20.

Sewell is the only one of the eight who made 20 last year, although both Walters and Hughson have done it in the past. Voiselle, the lone rookie in the group, may become the first Giant freshman to win 20 since Cliff Melton in 1937.

The last time the majors were able to muster eight, 20-game winners was '39, when Walters, Paul Derringer, Luke Hamlin and Curt Davis accomplished the feat in the National League and Bobby Feller, Red Ruffing, Dutch Leonard and Bobo Newsom followed suit in the Junior circuit.

At present Walters leads the pack with 12 conquests; Munger, Voiselle, Borowy, Newhouser and Hughson each have ten, while Sewell and Dietrich have nine each. Only incredibly poor fielding by the Giants has kept Voiselle from coasting far ahead of the others. Outrages perpetrated by his mates include two and three errors per inning, failure to hit, etc.

The Giants attained giddy and dubious heights in Brooklyn one night when Voiselle was just about to pocket his victory, but two of his outfielders bumped skulls under a pop fly, allowing two runs to score and giving the Dodgers the win.

All-round pitching excellence is evident from the 44 shutouts twirled thus far in the National League, with two no-hitters over the full distance and another which lasted five innings. Jim Tobin is the most prolific producer of low hit games, having one full no-hitter and that abbreviated job.

Only 32 shutouts have been fashioned in the American League, exactly the same number as a year ago. The Athletics, with seven whitewash triumphs, head the American League, while the Reds and Cards, with ten, and the Braves, with nine, are tops in the Senior loop.

Despite fancy chucking by the regular starters, however, the unsung heroes still go out to the bull pen every day to wait for the starters to get brained. Gordon Maltzberger of the Chisox and Mike Ryba of the Red Sox, with respective marks of 7-1 and 7-2, lead the relievers.

Ryba, Maltzberger and Ed Klieman of the Indians each have appeared in 23 games, but Klieman has been less effective than the others. Ace Adams, since returning to the bull pen after a brief trial as a starter, has answered Giant Manager Mel Ott 24 times. Adams' current restful record is far short of the new mark he established last year by working in 70 tilts.

Lefty Gomez paid a glowing tribute to relief pitchers several years ago when, upon being asked what kind of season he expected, he replied: "That depends on how good Johnny Murphy's arm feels."

The '44 Murphys are bearing out El Goofy's testimonial.

Reliefers Still Await Call

Republican Pays Off

BOSTON, June 28—Regardless of political beliefs, the best bet for horse players at Suffolk Downs yesterday was Republican in the second race. The three-year-old stepped six furlongs in 1:14.2 and rewarded his backers with \$11 for \$2.

Novel Starting Gun Suggested Remedy For False Starts

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Lawson Robertson, veteran Olympic coach and Pennsylvania University track mentor, has suggested a remedy for false starts, such as those which resulted in the disqualification of the entire field in the 100-meter dash in the National AAU finals.

Robbie's device is an electric starting gun which he says is "foolproof." The gun, which he saw operated at Copenhagen in 1936, is attached by underground cables to metal plates on the starting line and unless each runner's fingertips are touching the plates, the gun won't fire, no matter how hard the starter squeezes the trigger.

Segura Climbs In College Play

EVANSTON, Ill., June 28—Ecuadorian Pancho Segura, representing Miami University, climbed another step nearer to successful defense of his National Collegiate tennis crown yesterday when he trounced Dale Lewis, of Utah State, 6-1, 6-0.

Georgia Tech continued its surprise assault for the team title when its two entrants, Howard McCall and Joe Willett, won easily. Charlie Samson, meanwhile, won his match with Bob Lewis, of Utah, 6-4, 6-2, to keep Notre Dame in the running.

New Eagle Back Due To Cause Headaches

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Lino-type operators prepared for a busy season today when the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League announced they had signed a fullback from Western Michigan—Arthur Maciosczyk.

Among five other contracts received by the Eagles were those from Charlie Gauer, former Colgate back, and Al Sherman, ex-Brooklyn College back. Gauer and Sherman were on the Eagle squad last year.

Human Howitzer By Pap



Carl Audey of Southern California. He won the National A.A.U. Shot Put Title last summer. This time he'll go all out. A native of Rhode Island, he won the National Prep School Championship in 1940.

Mudhens Slap Dodgers, 10-6

NEW YORK, June 28—Yesterday's major league holiday was anything but a vacation for several teams who ventured off the reservation to fulfill exhibition obligations against minor league or service clubs.

Lippy Durocher's Dodgers bowed to the Toledo Mudhens, 10-6, last night at Toledo, the exhibition contest coming off before the Mudhens played their regularly scheduled American Association game with the Kansas City Blues. Bob Boken, Mayo Smith and Joe Martin homered for the Mudhens and Frenchy Bordagaray cracked one for the Bums as Sylvester Goedde outpitched Clyde King.

The Red Sox won two seven-inning tussles at Davisville, R.I., stopping the Camp Thomas Seabees, 3-1, then tripping the Camp Endicott Seabees, 5-2. In the opener the Sox used a kid battery of Johnny Dineen, of Springfield, Mass., and Joe Murphy, of Boston. Dineen yielded only four hits, walked two and fanned two. Emmett O'Neill twirled the second game for the major leagues.

The Bluejackets of Great Lakes won their 21st straight by whipping the Cubs, 3-2, getting to Paul Erickson for all of their runs in the ninth. Virgil Trucks and Bob Klinger shared the pitching chores for the sailors.

Scoring six runs in the eighth inning, the Athletics thumped the Lancaster Red Roses of the Inter-State League, 11-5, last night at Lancaster, Pa. Woody Wheaton, who managed Lancaster last year, hurled the distance for the A's, yielding eight hits, while the Mackmen collected 12 off five Red Roses hillmen.

Merchant Navy Drops Sinkwich

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 28—Frankie Sinkwich, former All-American back at Georgia and later with the Detroit Lions, has been honorably discharged from the Maritime Service because of high blood pressure, bad feet and a heart murmur.

The triple-threat star played with the Lions last fall after being honorably discharged from the Marines. After the season ended, Sinkwich passed his Army physical but received permission to join the Merchant Marine.

Back home to await his Army call, Frankie expressed doubt that he will play pro football this fall, regardless of what eventually happens in his tour of the services.

HOW THEY STAND.

American League			
No games scheduled Tuesday.			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	27	.585
Chicago	30	27	.526
New York	31	29	.517
Boston	33	31	.516
Philadelphia	30	33	.476
Detroit	29	34	.460
Cleveland	29	35	.453

National League			
No games scheduled Tuesday.			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	41	16	.719
Pittsburgh	31	25	.554
New York	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	33	30	.524
Cincinnati	31	30	.508
Boston	27	36	.429
Philadelphia	22	35	.386
Chicago	19	35	.352

Leading Hitters					
American League					
	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Tucker, Chicago	42	168	31	62	.369
Hockett, Cleveland	53	203	21	69	.340
Doerr, Boston	64	243	47	79	.325
Fox, Boston	42	169	27	55	.325
Hostetler, Detroit	51	160	24	51	.319

National League					
	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Walker, Brooklyn	64	252	40	95	.377
Musial, St. Louis	60	230	49	86	.374
Weintraub, New York	57	194	38	65	.335
Galan, Brooklyn	64	237	41	79	.334
Melwink, New York	50	190	32	61	.321

Home Run Hitters			
American League—Cullenbine, Cleveland, and Hayes, Philadelphia, 8; Metheny, New York, Stephens, St. Louis, Spence, Washington, and York, Detroit, 7.			
National League—Ott, New York, 18; Nicholson, Chicago, 12; Kuroski, St. Louis, and Weintraub, New York, 11.			
Runs Batted In			
American League—Stephens, St. Louis, 44; Spence, Washington, 41; Hayes, Philadelphia, 40.			
National League—Weintraub, New York, 48; Schultz, Brooklyn, 47; Kuroski, St. Louis, and Walker, Brooklyn, 44.			

Laabs to Play Full Time

ST. LOUIS, June 28—Outfielder Chet Laabs, who has been playing weekends and nights with the Browns, has quit his war job and will head eastward to join the St. Louis team for full-time duty.

Bill Dickey, Still a Yankee, Derides Browns' Flag Hopes

NEW YORK, June 28—Although he was introduced at Monday night's War Bond game along with a group of baseball's ancients, you couldn't call Bill Dickey an old timer. It's true that he is getting a little gray around the temples, but he is only 37 years old and still weighs about 190, his best playing weight.

Jimmy Walker, former mayor of New York, introduced Dickey as "Lt. Cmdr. Bill Dickey." The former Yankee perennial expressed his deep appreciation to Walker for promoting him, but reminded him that he is still Lt. Dickey (USNR) and reports today for indoctrination at Fort Schuyler, N.Y.

When Dickey was introduced, a great ovation went up. The fans apparently still remember his homer which won the last World Series at St. Louis.

"I guess that homer was my greatest thrill," Bill reminisced. "I'll always remember it because it probably was my last."

Dickey said he missed baseball this year, but he realizes he is finished. "I was slipping last year and at my age a fellow doesn't bounce back after a long layoff," he said. "I felt great while working out with Little Rock before getting my Navy call, but I'm not kidding myself. I'm through."

Like all ball players, Dickey entertains hopes of managing a big league club after the war. And although absent in person for the first time in 16 years, he's still very much with the Yanks in spirit. He still refers to the New York team as "we."

As for the Brownies winning the American League pennant this year, Dickey dismisses them thusly: "We could always lick the Browns through the years and we can do it again."

Bill Dickey

Minor League Results

International League			
Jersey City 10, Rochester 3 (first game)			
Jersey City 5, Rochester 1 (second game)			
Baltimore 9, Montreal 3			
Toronto 6, Syracuse 1 (first game)			
Syracuse 6, Toronto 4 (second game)			
Newark 9, Buffalo 1			
	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	36	25	.590
Jersey City	36	28	.563
Montreal	33	27	.550
Newark	33	30	.524
Rochester	32	34	.485
Toronto	30	36	.455
Syracuse	25	34	.424
Buffalo	26	37	.415

Eastern League			
Elmira 1, Scranton 0 (first game)			
Scranton 9, Elmira 7 (second game)			
Binghamton 5, Albany 2 (first game)			
Albany 9, Binghamton 4 (second game)			
Williamsport 8, Wilkes-Barre 7 (first game)			
Williamsport 5, Wilkes-Barre 2 (second game)			
Hartford 6, Utica 0			
	W	L	Pct.
Hartford	38	16	.704
Albany	35	19	.648
Williamsport	29	24	.547
Scranton	28	31	.475
Binghamton	25	29	.463
Utica	25	30	.455
Wilkes-Barre	20	31	.392
Elmira	19	39	.328

Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, Stars and Stripes, 37, Upper Brook St., London, W.1, or APO 887, U.S. Army. Telephone, ET0USA. Ext. 2131.

APOs Wanted

(When requesting an APO be sure to include last known unit, APO, ASN and home town of the person you want as well as your own.)

L. J. Gilmore KINNEY; Lt. Jonas J. WENTLING; Charles Norwood SCOTT, East Lexington, Va.; Charles BYERS Jr., Dayton, Va.; Leonard RHINES and Frank TANNER, Condemna, N.Y.; T/Sgt. Earl MUCKLOW, Franklin, Neb.; Pfc. Robert KREUSER and Pfc. Philip Pyles GOODLAND, Kan.; Francis DEFORT and Francis ZAGUCZKI, South Amboy, N.J.; Glen PERANOWICZ, Perth Amboy, N.J.; Glen DARNELL and Pfc. Daniel HAWTHORNE, Detroit; T/5 Bruce L. MORRIS and Arthur N. SMITH, Fresno, Cal.; Sgt. George W. LITTLE, Atlanta, Ga.; M/Sgt. Louis J. HEATH, La.

Wanted
RADIO and typewriter.—T/Sgt. J. M. Fisher, 32631893.
STENOTYPE machine and reading texts (elementary)—Lt. Geo. A. Field, 0854162.

Camera Exchange —etc. Kodak

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Allies Capture Inland, Coastal Bastions in Italy

Town Blocking the Drive On Leghorn Falls to Fifth Army Push

Fall of the coastal town of San Vincenzo, German bastion blocking the road to Leghorn, and the inland fortress of Chiusdino, only 17 miles southwest of Siena, were announced by Allied headquarters yesterday.

In central Italy, in the face of stiffening Nazi resistance, Eighth Army units drove to the outskirts of Castiglione, ten miles northeast of captured Chiusi.

San Vincenzo, Tyrrhenian port only 32 miles from Leghorn, was wrested from the enemy by the Fifth Army after a fierce night battle.

Developing the Allied advance toward the communications center of Siena, gateway to Florence and the north, American infantry and Italian partisans joined forces to surround and capture the town of Sassetta, 16 miles north of Piombino.

With the occupation of Sassetta came the first official announcement that Italian anti-Fascists are operating with Fifth Army units.

East and west of Lake Trasimeno Germans continued to throw in strong reinforcements, but the Eighth Army made limited advances and on the western shore pushed toward Castiglione.

Pilots of Unarmed Cubs Now Heroes Of Aerial Warfare

By Bud Hutton

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

CHERBOURG, June 26 (delayed)—For two years, all the stories of combat heroism in the air have been coming out of the bomber and fighter bases. Now it's the turn of the pilots of the washing machine air force, the men who fly unarmed Cubs over enemy lines to spot fire for the artillery.

The first such story turned up today. 1/Lt. Glenn C. Adams, of Bangor, Me., and 2/Lt. James W. Allen, of Champaign, Ill., were over the lines observing artillery fire when two Me109s jumped them at 2,000 feet. Allen in the pilot's spot forward tossed the Cub into a vertical dive and got away from the first pass but in doing so ran dead into the line of fire of German flak and small arms.

A burst of "88" under the left wing tore fabric and metal struts from every yard of the plane, chewed into Allen's left shoulder and leg, hit Adams in the head, back and legs and tipped a fist-sized hole in the gas tank just in front of the pilot under the instrument panel.

Left arm helpless, Allen used his right arm to jam his left fist into the hole in the gas tank then grabbed the stick with his right. He was unable to use his legs on the rudder pedals so Adams worked the auxiliary rudder pedals from the rear seat and worked the second throttle level at his left. Shouting signals at each other they came in on the deck and crashed.

The pair turned in their combat report to Capt. James B. Gregorie Jr., of Savannah, Ga., skipper of the section, and then went to the hospital.

Pneumonia Sends Nelson, WPB Chief, to Hospital

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Reuter)—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, is in a hospital with pneumonia, it was learned today.

Officials reported that Nelson spent a good night last night and was resting comfortably today.

Radio Highlights

AFN—In the United Kingdom—1000 hours—2300 hours

On Your Dial
1375 kc. 1402 kc. 1411 kc. 1420 kc. 1447 kc.
218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207.3m.

Thursday, June 29

- 1005—Victory Parade with Ted Flo Rito.*
- 1015—Personal Album with Nora Martin.*
- 1100—Morning After (Mail Call).
- 1130—Duffie Bag.*
- 1140—Sports Time.
- 1215—The Male Man.*
- 1400—Visiting Hour—Front Line Theater.
- 1530—On the Record.
- 1630—Music We Love.
- 1700—Downbeat—Freddie Martin Orchestra.*
- 1730—Music America Loves.
- 1755—American Sports Roundup.*
- 1805—GI Supper Club.
- 1905—Bing Crosby.*
- 1935—Flibber McGee and Molly.*
- 1955—Home News from the U.S.A.*
- 2005—Comedy Caravan—Jimmy Durante and Gary Moore.*
- 2030—Burns and Allen.
- 2145—Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians.*
- 2200—Ten O'Clock Special.

AEF—On the Continent—0555 hours—2300 hours

- 0600—Rise and Shine.
- 0915—American Bandwagon—Stan Kenton Orchestra.
- 1215—Jack Payne's Orchestra.
- 1330—Carnegie Army Dance Band.
- 1430—AFN Playhouse—"Miracle in the Rain" with Helen Hayes.
- 1730—BBC Symphony.
- 2030—Sitting on the Fence—Revue Orchestra.
- 2115—Gerald's Orchestra.*
- 2200—Fanny Brice as Baby Snooks with "Daddy" Hanley Stafford.
- 2230—Paul Whiteman Presents.

* Indicates programs heard on both networks.

Dewey's Bandwagon Hauled a Full Load



While delegates to the Republican National Convention gathered at Chicago Stadium, supporters of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York set up headquarters at the Stevens Hotel. In this picture, cabled to The Stars and Stripes, Dewey followers cheer in the hotel lobby.

Dewey, Bricker GOP Nominees

(Continued from page 1)

rebuffed Willkie by adopting, over his vigorous objection, a foreign-policy plank pledging the party to international co-operation for peace but barring membership in any "world state."

The former "rocket-buster's" virtually unanimous selection followed the definite withdrawal of a vice-presidential possibility of Gov. Earl Warren of California. Warren announced to his home state delegation Tuesday night that he intended to stay as governor as a "matter of conscience" and would not accept second place if offered. That cleared the way for Bricker to receive the vice-presidential nomination.

Griswold Lauds Dewey

Griswold, extolling Dewey, said that with him as a candidate the Republicans could offer the nation "youth instead of decadence, vigor instead of complacency, integrity instead of double-dealing, seriousness of purpose instead of flippancy."

Anticipating the renomination of President Roosevelt and Democratic campaign warnings against changing horses in the middle of a stream, he said that for times like these "and in a stream like this, transportation by horse is not good enough. When the American people want to go places, trust them to get off a horse and take a speedboat."

Final adoption of the platform, though it constituted a sharp snub of Wendell Willkie, the party's standard-bearer four years ago, caused hardly a ripple on the convention floor.

The platform committee's draft, as reported by Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, was adopted without debate and without an audible dissent.

Reject Governors' Plea

By its acceptance of the foreign-policy plank calling for "peace forces" to prevent or repel military aggression, the convention rejected Willkie's protest and those of 15 governors led by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, who contended the language was not sufficiently plain.

Willkie objected to "peace forces" and said the plank's insistence on achieving peace aims "through international co-operation and not by joining a world state" might be interpreted as precluding American participation in any effective world organization.

Both Taft and Sen. Warren Austin, of Vermont, a member of the platform committee, announced, however, that the plank meant that "military forces" should be used to halt aggression.

The final draft, besides containing a statement that peace agreements would be submitted to the Senate to be ratified by a two-thirds vote, as in the case of treaties, also pledged the party to "the widest consultation" with members of the armed forces in foreign-policy matters.

France - - -

(Continued from page 1)

into open country meant that Rommel must either block this Allied thrust or see a large part of two armies encircled. Four panzer divisions are known to be in the area, and on the outcome of the violent tank battle may depend the fate of the two German armies.

A staff officer at the British front said that Allied troops were firmly established along the Caen-Villers Bocage road, south of Granville-sur-Odon, Colleville and Mouen. He said that the latter two towns had been captured and that Allied forces were "pretty well in control" of Granville.

Tourville Captured

Tourville, 6 1/2 miles just slightly southwest of Caen, has fallen, SHAEF announced last night, and the front south of that point is steadily widening. Rauray and Onchy, two German strongpoints south of Tilly, which is about 16 miles directly west of Caen, have also been captured.

Heavy rains sweeping the battlefields handicapped the Allied attack. Bad weather in the last few days also has given the Germans time to make temporary repairs on smashed roads and bridges.

An Allied blow to the southwest from east of the Orne to link up with the new offensive launched from Tilly in a south-eastern direction was forecast by German News Agency, which said that British forces on the eastern bank of the Orne were "very active."

Gen. Montgomery's strategy seemed to be to take Caen from the south, said Ludwig Sertorius, German military commentator, and another German correspondent declared that "the gigantic Allied forces in Normandy" were maneuvering into position for a new offensive.

Allies Push In At Myitkyina

With Mogaung captured, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell opened an all-out assault against the Myitkyina communications center to the northeast, dispatches from Burma reported yesterday, and his troops occupied three-fourths of the town.

Chinese forces pushing out from Mogaung took Nanti, six miles northeast, and Loilaw, south of Mogaung.

In China itself, Japanese forces surrounded Hengyang, air base and railroad center in Hunan Province. Chungking reported fierce fighting for Hengyang but said that the city still was held.

Grandma Gets Diploma

CHICAGO, June 28—Mrs. Chanie Durham received her high-school diploma this week. She is 65, the mother of eight children, and a grandmother to boot. She now plans to go to college.

U.S. Reaction Pleases FDR

WASHINGTON, June 28—President Roosevelt said yesterday that the Administration's plan to unite the peace-loving nations of the world in an organization to put down future wars by force, if necessary, had met a generally favorable public reaction.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference that the plan he outlined ten days ago had inspired lots of letters, all favorable so far.

The post-war program outlined by Mr. Roosevelt would include a "world council" composed of four major powers and a "suitable number" of other nations, and an international court.

Air - - - - -

(Continued from page 1)

force undisclosed size were lost on the mission's first leg.

Thundering out from Britain yesterday, an armada of at least 750 B17s and B24s, escorted by P47s, P38s and P51s, hit the rail center of Saarbrücken, in Germany, French airfields at Couvron, Athies and Juvincourt, all in the vicinity of Laon, 70 miles northeast of Paris, as well as other unspecified military targets in the Paris and Laon region.

The American assault came shortly after escorted RAF Halifaxes attacked without loss a target described only as a military installation in northern France. Presumably a base for pilotless planes, which continued to fall in southern England yesterday, was bombed.

During the night, well over 1,000 aircraft of RAF Bomber Command dropped 4,000 tons of explosives on flying-bomb sites, other "constructional works" and key rail points in northern France. Only four of the tremendous force of Lancasters, Halifaxes and Mosquitoes were lost.

Preceding the heavy RAF blow was a raid Tuesday evening by about 250 B17s and B24s on winged-bomb installations in the Pas de Calais area and other targets north of Paris. Five bombers were lost.

In addition to escorting the heavies, Eighth Air Force P47s, P38s and P51s swept inland to Paris to blast railroad marshalling yards, bridges, airdromes and factories. Four planes were lost.

Besides shooting down 16 German aircraft and destroying one on the ground, the fighters destroyed or damaged 66 locomotives, 371 freight, box and oil cars, a roundhouse, five ammunition cars, two troop trains, an ammunition train and five bridges.

Ninth Air Force P47 fighter-bombers hammered German rail lines from Paris to the southwest via Orleans.

The P47s also struck at the rail lines near Tournay, Ardenay and Augerville, in the Orleans area.

NEWS FROM HOME U.S. Calls Home Ambassador in The Argentine

Discussions are Planned on Dealings With New Buenos Aires Regime

WASHINGTON, June 28—The State Department yesterday announced the recall of Norman Armour, U.S. Ambassador to Buenos Aires, "for consultation" in connection with its discussion with other American governments of the whole course of Argentine relations.

The U.S. and all but three other American republics—Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay—have withheld recognition of the regime of Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell since it gained control through a revolution last Feb. 25.

Armour had remained in the Argentine despite the fact the U.S. did not enter into official diplomatic relations with the Farrell organization. He presumably stayed in hope that Farrell would take moves toward bringing his country into line with the general policy of hemispheric defense.

A State Department spokesman said that former expressions of American republics' disapproval of the Argentine government "may be imminent."

Veterans' Aid Setup Shaped

WASHINGTON, June 28—Machinery is being perfected to administer the privileges granted to discharged servicemen under the recently signed "GI Bill of Rights," Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administration chief, announced. Benefits will be made available through regional Veterans Administration offices in co-operation with Army, Navy and state officials, Hines said.

Sleepy Time Boy

NEW YORK, June 28—Jesse Soulie Trompeter, wife of David Dewey Trompeter, who piled up a \$3,000,000 fortune by inventing gadgets, charged yesterday in New York Supreme Court that her husband didn't spend his nights "inventing," but instead was a one-man audience to opera singer Lisa Roman's bed-time lullabies. Mrs. Trompeter is awaiting final judgment on an interlocutory decree of divorce.

Thieves Loot Automats

NEW YORK, June 28—Patrons are stealing about \$17,000 worth of tableware a month from Horn and Hardart automats, the firm reported. Before the war the monthly average loss averaged around \$3,000.

Merchant Seaman Shortage

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28—Five merchant ships loaded with war cargo were unable to make their convoy rendezvous this week because of a critical shortage of licensed officers and able seamen. The War Shipping Administration is appealing for volunteers.

Jap Tank Attack KO'd on Saipan

The battle on the Marianas island of Saipan grew in intensity yesterday as the Japs threw in large numbers of tanks. The Americans knocked out 26, captured 40 and held their ground.

Meanwhile, Liberators of the Far Eastern Air Force, the group just formed for the specific task of smashing Japan's outer island defense belt, made their first series of raids. Their targets were the Noemfoor airfields, northwest of Biak Island, off New Guinea, and the airdrome on Yap Island, southwest of the Marianas. The Wewak area of New Guinea also was bombed.

She Complains to Sheriff Of Dive-Bombing Robins

SPOKANE, Wash., June 28—Robins have perfected a dive-bombing technique that literally gets into the hair of Mrs. R. Z. Taylor. She is seeking fighter protection.

Mrs. Taylor told the sheriff's office that one robin dropped a worm in her hair and that robin squadrons strafed her when she hung out her washing.

Officers were sympathetic but sorry. Robins are protected by the law.

Terry and the Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

