



THE STARS AND STRIPES

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in the European Theater of Operations



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RAF Night Raid Leaves Berlin Blazing

U.S. Strikes Vital Bases Near Japan

Marcus Islands Attacked By Task Force From Sea, Air

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—An American sea and air task force has struck at the Marcus Islands, the vital Japanese outpost—760 nautical miles northwest of Wake Island and 990 nautical miles southeast of Yokohama, Japan.

These islands, guarding the approaches to the Japanese mainland both from the east and from the south, give the enemy an ideal observation post out in the Pacific.

The first report of the attack came from Tokyo, which reported waves of American planes had attacked Jap positions on the islands, while warships stood off the coast and pumped shell after shell at their objectives.

No Official Washington Report

A Navy Department spokesman said an "aircraft carrier and task force" raid on the Marcus Islands had been planned for today and that, presumably, this was it, but late tonight no official report has come from the U.S. capital. The task force arrived at the islands as planned but no report has since been received from it and it was presumed that there would be none until the need for radio silence was over.

There is no indication of the American base for the raid, but the nearest base, Midway, is nearly 2,000 miles away, and is only a tiny speck in the Pacific.

Jap Air Strength Forced Back

ALLIED HQ, Southwest Pacific, Sept. 1 (UP)—The Japanese have been forced to move their air from 200 miles farther back in New Guinea as a result of the Allied air attacks on the Wewak area.

This means that the remaining Japanese troops in New Guinea will be seriously endangered by having no air umbrella, or at least not a very efficient one.

The latest communication reveals that the Japs are being forced to withdraw their air forces from the Wewak area back to Hollandia, which is just inside Dutch New Guinea, and some 200 miles away from Wewak.

Removed From Ground Garrisons

The communication said that Japanese air bases were thus dangerously removed from the ground garrisons in New Guinea.

Liberators destroyed between 23 and 25 Japanese planes in the Wewak area in an attack on Monday. Not one Allied plane was lost.

The last raid was the climax to a series of the most punishing air raids the Japanese have yet received in this war. Something like 250 Jap planes have been destroyed in these attacks, a loss which must have devastating effects on the war in New Guinea.

Raids on Tokyo Possible After Supplies Arranged

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (AP)—The problem of supplying the Chinese and Aleutian bases is the only major difficulty to be solved before the U.S. shuttle train bombing of Japan is possible.

Gen. John L. DeWitt said today. Gen. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, said on his return from a visit to the Aleutians, that the United States now has airfields as close to Japan as was the Hornet when the "Shangri-La" bombing raid on Tokyo was launched.

Pleasure Gas Ban Lifted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The pleasure driving ban in the east was lifted today and from now on motorists will be able to use the gas they obtain with their "A" coupons—about one and a half gallons as they see fit.

Four Years of War

How we stand after four years of global warfare is shown in the chart of the war on page 2 of this week's supplement.

With the chart is a commentary recalling highlights of the fighting on the western European front, the African front, in Russia, and in the

The RAF Delivered Them to Berlin



RAF ground crews check over two 500-pound bombs—one of which is inscribed "Say When"—before loading them in Stirlings which attacked Berlin on Tuesday.

Forts Hit Pisa, Smolensk Drive 1,000 Mile Raid

Plant Bombed; Rodney, Nelson Shell Coast

ALLIED HQ, Sept. 1 (AP)—Pursuing the air offensive against Italy with still greater vigor, Flying Fortresses yesterday made a 1,000-mile round trip to Pisa to pound the railway lines, airfield and nearby aircraft factory.

The 16-inch guns of the British battleships Nelson and Rodney heavily bombed enemy coastal batteries in the Reggio area at the same time, knocking out at least one gun and causing fires apparently exploding ammunition. The same ships, with the cruiser Orion and eight destroyers, one of them Polish, also struck mainly at already disrupted railway communications. Targets included Sapri, Cetararo, Consenza and Catanzaro. Night bombers attacked Reggio, Calabria and Salerno.

Leaning Tower Spared

Pisa, almost 200 miles north of Rome, is an important railway junction where the East-West line to Florence splits off from the coast line between Genoa and Rome. Its famous leaning tower and other historic monuments were spared by the great formation of Fortresses which went for the railway yards and tracks and other military objectives.

The railway running through Pisa is electrified and damage to the electrical system was undoubtedly achieved. It is known that yard and tracks were blown up, the railway repair shop hit, and the nearby gasworks also received direct bombs.

The airfield at San Giusto on the outskirts of the city, and the nearby Piaggio airplane factory received heavy loads of bombs. Six enemy fighters were shot down.

(United Press reported more than 200 craters were left between the railway station and the airfield. About 25 fighters came up to intercept the Forts but pilots said they showed little heart for a fight. One Fort was credited with shooting down an unidentified enemy transport plane, probably a Ju52, near Pisa.)

Germans Admit Taking Reserves from Red Front

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1 (AP)—German military circles in Berlin acknowledged for the first time today that they had withdrawn reserve troops from the eastern front because of the Sicilian invasion and Allied threats from other directions, dispatches from neutral correspondents said.

Anglo-American offensive activities compelled the high command to spread

Red Forces Fight Toward Biggest Nazi Base On Whole Front

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UP)—The Russian forces are already in the dense forests between Yelnya and Smolensk, pushing forward for their attack on the biggest German defense bastion of the whole front.

Latest reports from the front say the Germans, driven out of the comparative safety of their formidable fortifications and ten-foot deep trenches at Yelnya, are avoiding contact with the Russians striking through the forests, and are turning to fight only in the large clearings.

The fighting before Smolensk has now taken on the same character as the battle before Bryansk. There, after taking Karachev, the Russians were confronted with the task of penetrating the thick forest, nearly 20 miles deep, before Bryansk. In retreat there the Germans have used every device at their command, including thousands of land mines, felled trees, booby traps and the like. There is little doubt that they will try to carry out the same tactics before Smolensk.

The capture of Yelnya came as a terrific shock to the German troops because the Russians abandoned their usual tactic of striking at the flanks and, instead, smashed at Yelnya from the front.

Fighter Pilot Awarded DSC For Saving Comrade, Civilians

A U.S. fighter pilot, who was wounded as he went to the aid of a comrade in a dogfight, and who later bailed out over the sea to avoid crashing his crippled plane among British civilians, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross yesterday.

The Thunderbolt pilot awarded the DSC, second highest decoration for valor, was 2/Lt. August V. De Genaro, of Hamden, Conn. Born in Italy, Lt. De Genaro attended the University of Connecticut, and was a drill press operator and machinist in civilian life.

Announcement also was made yesterday that the Legion of Merit had been awarded to Capt. Harold B. Wesley, of Van Nuys, Cal., for his skill and ingenuity in devising a gunnery trainer.

The dogfight which won De Genaro the DSC occurred July 14. Disregarding his own safety, the fighter pilot went to the aid of a comrade who was being attacked by a German plane, the citation said, and thereby probably saved his comrade's life.

Report Vast Damage In Second Big Blow; USAAF Sets Records

Eighth Air Force Bombers and Fighters Destroy 631 Enemy Planes, Preparing Groundwork for Allied Invasion

Berlin blazed again yesterday with fires left by the second big armada of RAF night bombers to strike the Reich capital in eight days.

Iron censorship squeezed the neutral borders of the Reich a few minutes after the last RAF bomber turned homeward late Tuesday night, and there were few reports, other than the Air Ministry's official indication of "great damage," by which to assess the RAF's last blow of the war's fourth year.

Meanwhile, the Eighth Air Force summed up one of its biggest months in a recapitulation which showed three new records by the U.S. warplane formations operating in the ETO, and which gave an indication of even heavier blows to come for the Luftwaffe which in August took its worst beating of the war.

USAAF Planes In Record Month

Bombers and fighters of the Eighth Air Force last month set up new high marks for enemy aircraft destroyed, attacked a record number of targets and completed the groundwork for the aerial side of the invasion of Europe, a survey of August operations showed yesterday.

While Flying Fortress squadrons again carried the heavy part of the attack, and in doing so set up a distance record in completing their first shuttle raid to Africa and back, the B26 medium bombers of Eighth Air Support Command came into their own with an average of almost a mission a day straight through the month, virtually every one aimed at the Nazis' air defenses against invasion.

Thunderbolt pilots of Eighth Fighter Command, in addition to shooting down 88 enemy planes for the loss of 16, settled favorably two problems vitally connected with the Allied invasion: Could the P47s go with bomber groups and break up enemy fighter attacks deep in occupied territory, and could Thunderbolt operations take enough pressure away from the bombers to give them clear runs at their targets. The answer in both cases was "Yes."

307 in Single Day

With a single day's high of at least 307, the 50 cal. guns of the Eighth Air Force racked up a score of 631 enemy planes destroyed during the month, the highest yet. The one day's high was a record for any air force, anywhere. It came on the anniversary shuttle raid to Africa and back, via Regensburg and Bordeaux. Fort formations which simultaneously hit Schweinfurt and fought back to Britain accounted for 147; the Africa-bound Forts for 140. P47s got 20 more that day over Germany.

In eight days of operations against 20 targets the Eighth Air Force heavies dropped 3,375 tons of bombs, 3.9 per cent below July's record tonnage accomplished in ten days of raiding.

One hundred Forts were lost in action during August, less than five per cent of the number dispatched, but slightly above (Continued on page 4)

'Great Damage' To Reich Capital

RAF night bombers heaped blast and fire on Berlin Tuesday night, pouring high explosive and incendiaries from hundreds of bomb bays on to the German capital in the second raid within eight days.

Fires sprang up across the city where strained defenses only four days earlier had succeeded in putting out the conflagrations left by the RAF the night of Aug. 23.

The British Air Ministry reported yesterday that early surveys of the raid "indicate that great damage was done." There were virtually no reports from neutral Switzerland and Sweden as the Gestapo censorship cut off news communication from inside Germany.

47 Bombers Missing

Forty-seven bombers—11 less than the record number lost over Berlin the last time—were reported missing after aerial combats that extended all the way along the route to the heart of Hitler's Reich. There was no official report on how many Nazi night fighters were destroyed.

Searchlights and guns were massed along the approaches to the city, but the Luftwaffe obviously was relying on the night fighters for its main defense. Enemy aircraft dropped flares from above the bomber formations, and in the glare the fighters drove in on the bombers.

In pre-war days Berlin had a population of 4,400,000, and it has a huge network of railways which radiate to all parts of Europe. It is a highly industrialized city, 2,000,000 of its inhabitants being employed, directly or indirectly, in war industries. The capital has scores of factories and plants grouped into five distinct areas. The first is in Spandau and Charlottenburg, in the west central part of Berlin. It has the vast electrical equipment and cable works of the Siemens combine at Siemensstadt, a town in itself. In the same district are the electrical apparatus plants of L. Loewe, makers of naval fire-control equipment and range-finders, the B.M.W. aerial engine works, and two power stations.

Industrial Targets

The second area consists of Treptow and Schoeneweide, to the southwest of the city. It has three of the electrical equipment and cable works of the A.E.G., an important accumulator factory, zinc smelting and other metal works, the Henschel aircraft assembly factory, several engineering and chemical works, and the largest power station.

The third area, at Tegel and Reinickendorf, to the north of Berlin, has important engineering and armament works, as well as the Dornier and Heinkel aircraft component works and the Argus engine factory.

The fourth area consists of Mariendorf, Tempelhof and Britz, to the south of the city, the most important factories here being the Daimler-Benz diesel engine and aero engine works, a machine tool factory, and an engineering and chemical works near the big Tempelhof aerodrome. The last of the five areas is Lichtenberg, to the east. It contains the Siemens Planawerke and a number of engineering works.

Spy Suspect on Hunger Strike

DETROIT, Sept. 1—Mrs. Theresa Behrens, 44, one of the six persons seized last week when the Federal Bureau of Investigation broke up an alleged espionage ring, is on a hunger strike and vows she will take no food until the charges



August V. De Genaro

battle he was severely wounded and his plane was badly damaged. He fought

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Elastic Defense

Recently the German people received the first intimation that they had lost Kharkov from a radio announcement which admitted with exquisite tact that "Kharkov has been included within the area of our elastic defense."

After Kharkov came Taganrog, and now Smolensk is being encircled, as city by city enters the peculiar realm of "elastic defense," and as Goebbels resumes his melancholy task of explaining each new victory "lend-lease in reverse."

Matter of fact, all these elastic victories must be causing a fear to develop in the heart of every German that the defense of their armies is getting very elastic indeed. We must realize, however, that the Russian Army on the eastern front has not been able to deliver a decisive blow, for the Germans are using the same tactics now as were used by the Russians two years ago, and those tactics saved the Russian armies from annihilation. To that extent German propaganda is true, for while the German armies have been forced to retreat on four important fronts with heavy losses, each retreat shortened their supply line at the expense of the attacking force.

Winston Churchill in his Quebec address frankly acknowledged the Allied formula for decisive victory when he said we must strike from the west at the first possible moment. That this will be done we need not doubt.

And when Germany is hit hard from the east, the west and the south, the elastic defense will cease to give; it will crumble and fall, even as city by city the industrial might of Germany now crumbles under the avalanche of bombs rained down upon them by Allied airmen who are doing their part to take the stretch out of the Nazi's elastic defense.

Undisciplined Belgians

Doctor Goebbels has on more than one occasion told the world that the German nation has produced more and better philosophers than the rest of the world put together. Nobody denies German achievements of the past, and Goebbels appears to be shadow boxing. His aim, however, is to divert our attention from the fact that Nazi Germany has created an atmosphere in which philosophy has been reduced to complete and ignoble servitude. Nazis are not encouraged to think.

But you can't put a German philosopher completely out of business. In one way or another he will try to generalize, to discover concepts, rules and laws where most people see nothing but a mass of unrelated facts.

One such German has been active for some time now on the Brussels Zeitung, the German newspaper published in Brussels for the benefit of the Nazi administration and its troops. This author recently devoted his philosophical inquiries to the black market. He was not so much interested in how things were as in their why and wherefore. His conclusions after three years' study of the Belgians are clearly indicated in this paragraph from his article: "The Belgians refuse to submit to discipline and always try to evade the law. In Germany everybody submits to discipline, even when the people do not like it."

The Belgians should always be grateful to this German author for his splendid contribution to the study of their particular psychology. Unconsciously, he observed the difference between those who believe in freedom and democracy and herdmen of the Nazi stripe. A dictator always calls freemen undisciplined, because he cannot rule them; whereas in fact they only appear undisciplined for

Hash Marks

Overheard in a restaurant. "Boy, this is a good piece of meat. It's so tender you can cut it with your knife!"

Overheard somewhere else. "The Lord must love second lieutenants—he made so many of them."

Talk about propaganda, an Ohio professor told a classroom full of co-eds: "It's more patriotic to kiss a sailor than



a soldier. The sailors are on the high seas for months at a time and seldom see a girl, while the soldiers—no matter where they are—usually have a chance to meet young ladies." If you wanna sock this prof, the line forms on the right, boys!

There's really a manpower shortage back home. One employment agency put this sign on its bulletin board: "Restaurant owner needs competent waiter. If man is really competent, will consider supplying him with secretary and cigars. Won't have to worry about ration points."

The few gambling houses which are allowed to run back in the States have been having trouble during the blackouts. Cash on the dice tables often gets slightly rearranged when the lights go off. One point, trying to stem the larceny, hung this sign on the wall: "Not responsible for any hands caught on the dice table during blackouts—The Management."

A pilot of a Marauder replacement crew, just arrived in the British Isles, rushed up to the personnel officer who was giving out assignments and breathlessly asked, "Is the 4th group over here?" The officer assured him that it was and, admiring the pilot's apparent lust for combat, told him he would be assigned to that group if he wished. "Hot dog," shouted the gleeful pilot as he dashed away, "now I can collect 180 bucks a so-and-so in that group owes me."

We see by the papers that an animal trainer back home has offered to train trucks for invasion purposes. He claims

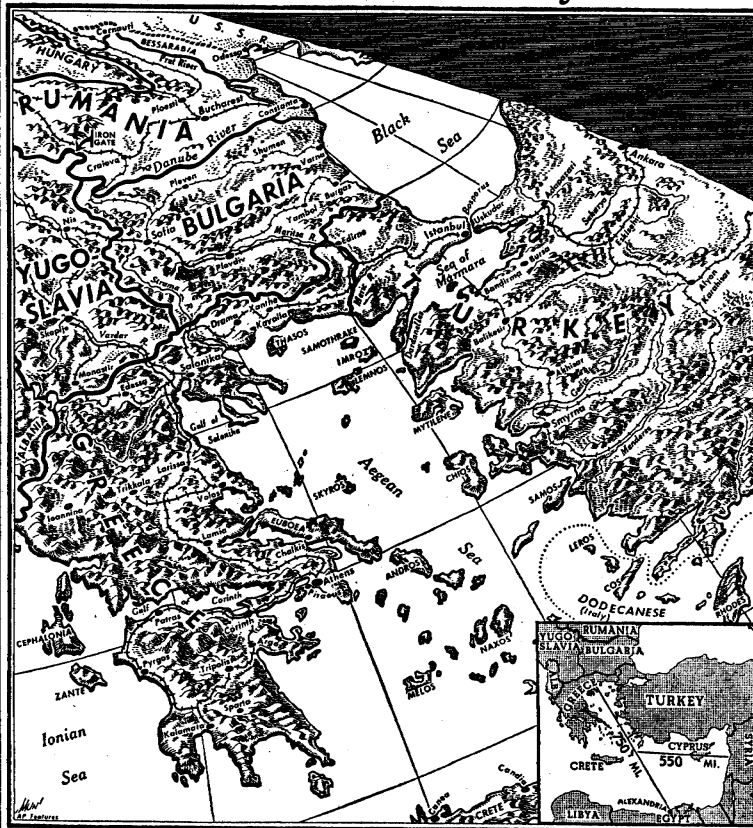


a landing barge full of skunks would soften up any enemy coastal area. Just offhand we'd say Hitler and the rest of the bad boys have been on the scene so long that the striped kitties wouldn't be noticed.

Al Lawrence, of California, decided to keep out of the army by hiding, but rattlesnakes upset his plan. He held out for ten days in the wilds of Yellowstone Park but got tired of his diet of berries and snakes—thought the army would feed him better. From rattlesnakes to spam, ugh!

J. C. W.

Middle East Armies Ready to Move



Mediterranean's East End Astir as Allies Near Offensive

By Lynn Heinzerling

Associated Press War Correspondent

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—The eastern shore of the Mediterranean from Egypt to the Turkish border hums these days with the multiple menacing activities of a great Allied army poised for offensive action and throughout this region of ancient civilization there is a firm conviction that before long tough troops of the United Nations will be swarming across the Mediterranean for an assault on Axis strongholds.

This impression was gained from a two-week tour up the coast with excursions to inland Palestine and Syria and a trip to the British island bastion of Cyprus. The crisp, business-like accents of the Quebec conference convince

Berlin Thinks Russians May Join Allied Attack

MADRID, Sept. 1 (AP)—Berlin dispatches to the Spanish press tonight reported the Germans think it possible that Russian soldiers will participate in the "coming Allied offensive against Italy and the Balkans."

Allied movements in the Mediterranean, said one Spanish correspondent, led Berlin to expect a joint Allied attack against both southern Italy and the Balkans shortly after the Sicilian campaign.

According to Berlin's view, the British and Americans were asked by the Russians to wait until Soviet could join. Gen. Eisenhower, according to the German view, waited, but is now impatient, and may soon launch the attack, "with the participation of Soviet troops," on Italy and the Balkans.

observers in this area that the day of action is approaching.

Many details of the great military establishment created in the Middle East by British armies must of necessity remain secret, but there is no concealing the fact that these powerful British forces and large contingents of the Allied Nations have been coiled along the coast of the eastern Mediterranean for months. There are many indications that these forces, now relieved of their defensive duties, are ready to uncoil and strike.

The Germans apparently are quite aware of this threat and show their apprehension by the establishment recently of an almost clocklike program of flights over the eastern Mediterranean.

There is no unanimity of opinion as to where the blow might fall although a definite objective is mentioned frequently whenever conversation turns that way. One sun-blackened trooper said he confidently expected to be landing in Italy soon and would be glad of it.

The whole strategic picture of this vital region has changed since the Eighth Army smashed through El Alamein and later joined the French and Americans to drive the Axis from Africa. Cyprus, once under a constant alert against German invasion, now is a powerful offensive outpost and troops that were drawn up along the northern border to guard against a German thrust toward the Middle East oil lines now are largely free to join in the assault on Europe.

A network of airbases has been constructed at great expense by the British both to help supply the widely spread troops and to provide the necessary air cover for operations to come.

The impression gained from this tour was that operations from this theater would be carefully coordinated with future

Balkans on Edge Over Invasion, Now More Likely Than Ever

By The Associated Press

THE Balkans are in a dither, victims of an Allied-inspired war of nerves that threatens momentarily to become a war of bullets.

A recent Axis traveler through the Balkans reports, "Everyone is waiting for something to happen."

Will it be THE invasion, one of many invasions on the periphery of Fortress Europe, or a diversionary assault to feint the Axis out of position for the real attack somewhere in Western Europe?

The Allied high command isn't saying, but it is doing everything possible to keep the Axis on edge. There was the incident of closing the Turkish-Syrian frontier ostensibly to screen activity by the British Ninth and Tenth Armies in the Middle East.

There was Churchill's February visit to Turkey for meetings of the Turkish and British general staffs. There was the more recent military conference in Turkey by Admiral Sir John Cunningham, new British commander-in-chief in the Levant, and President Ismet Inonu and his military advisers.

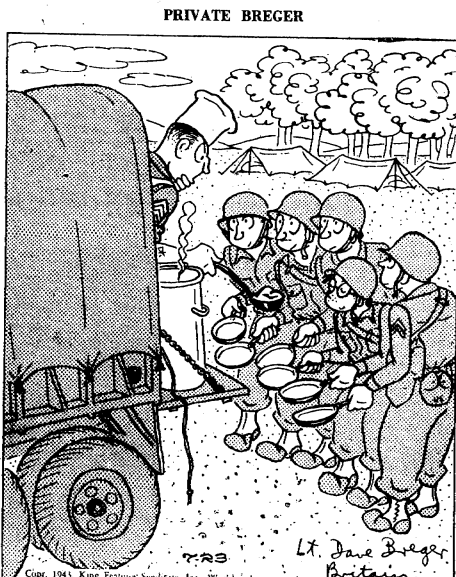
American troops have been reported reinforcing British garrisons on Cyprus, strategic jump-off island for any thrust into the Aegean. The Middle East aerial command has sent its heavy bombers from Cairo regularly to pound Axis fortifications in the Aegean.

On the debit side the Axis Balkan ledger are the unconfirmed reports that Rumania has been inquiring into possible terms of surrender. Rumania has already suffered 500,000 casualties among her troops fighting for the Nazis against Russia and may well be interested in abandoning the Axis and its war.

History may remind Hitler that it was in the Balkans that the Central Powers first started to disintegrate in World War I. Bulgaria was the first to quit in 1918 under pressure of Allied drives up Greece's Vardar and Struma River valleys, traditional eastern European invasion pathways. Now King Boris is dead and anti-Nazi demonstrations are reported in Bulgaria.

Allied control of the western Mediterranean, insuring the shorter lifeline of supplies from England and the United States, makes a Balkan invasion more likely now than ever before in this war. In starving Greece and unconquered Yugoslavia, there are so many well-organized guerrilla movements that these fighting patriots have found time between anti-Axis raids to quarrel among themselves.


In Yugoslavia the Army of Liberation claims 100,000 "men with guns" under General Tito and a general staff. This is in addition to General Draskovich.



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Wartime Production

WENTWORTH, Mo.—America is producing—even farmer Floyd Jones' sow has caught the spirit. In a patriotic gesture, what with meat shortages and rationing, Mrs. Sow presented the nation with 21 pigs. That makes 58 pigs in four litters.



Features

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1943

Steal Judge's Gavel

NEWBURY PORT, Mass.—Despite the presence of court officers, thieves stole two official gavels from the court house.



A wrecked Jap dive-bomber—the result of well-aimed anti-aircraft fire.



It was artillery that saved the New Georgia task force headquarters from annihilation.

Military Axiom Shattered

Artillery, Navy and Planes Took Over Infantry's Job in Jungles to Open Way For Victory in Battle of Munda

By J. Norman Lodge

Associated Press War Correspondent

MUNDA AIRPORT, New Georgia—Old military axioms have it that, whatever precedes a victory, the actual winning of any campaign is gained by dint of infantry action.

Today all military axioms are in the discard. No trite observation can be made. The infantry drill regulation manual of 1916, on which much of our military training has been predicated, is as outmoded as last year's Easter bonnet.

The capture of New Georgia by our troops—the Stars and Stripes was officially unfurled over Munda airport Aug. 5th at 3 PM local time—has knocked into a cocked hat the infantry idea.

How Japs Were Softened

True, infantry or ground troops, won through to the field, but it was the naval shelling, land-based artillery and high altitude and dive-bombing that softened the Japanese to the point where our ground troops could get through.

Long before the initial landing on Rendova, June 30, our air strikes had pounded the Nips into a state of mental collapse bordering on terror, and had

them panicky so that what ground fighting there was was done in desperation.

Constant air bombing, repeated naval shelling—and of the two the latter is by far the most nerve wracking—plus starvation through the medium of having task forces patrolling the supply routes, brought the best the Japanese had—the Emperor's own 13th regiment—to their knees.

The infantry and heavy weapons companies finished them off. To understand the Munda campaign one must be acquainted with what faced our boys. No one of the army units involved in the New Georgia campaign had combat experience in dense jungle fighting. One unit had had initiatory combat on Guadalcanal, but it was in the late stages of that campaign when the Nipponese were definitely on the run and after the brunt of the jungle fighting had been wiped out.

On New Georgia we faced more trying conditions than we ever experienced on Guadalcanal. I know, for I took part in both campaigns. The jungles of New Georgia, matted, twisted, dense underbrush behind which lurked sudden death, were nerve-racking in both flora and fauna.

Insect life was more predominant. Snakes were an added deterrent we did

not face on Guadalcanal. Pill-boxes, built over long periods of time since Guadalcanal capitulated and practically impregnable, were in front of our troops. Many of them never were discovered until sudden bursts of nambu light machine-gun fire took their toll of advancing troops.

Rain was constant. Trails could not be used because every one was of Japanese origin and booby-trapped, mined and guarded. One yard off any of the trails an enemy could not be seen.

Infantry was useless in such conditions. It was necessary to bring into play the heavies, air strikes, naval shelling and artillery. And with our troops within a hundred or so yards of the enemy at all times, the most meticulous pattern had to be carried out. Planes manned by the most marvellous kids imaginable tore into the Munda plain and dropped bombs 50 yards from our foxholes. Thirty-five yards would have caused us casualties from our own bombs. Yet we suffered not a single casualty from these air strikes.

Rear Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, commander of air activities in the Solomons, and the boys of his command, were largely instrumental in the eventual capitulation of New Georgia.

Shelling of Munda

Amphibious forces, including army, navy and marine units, with all and sundry services of supply, under command of Rear Adm. Richmond Kelly Turner, brought the men to their jumping-off place—Rendova—on June 30. From then on naval craft under Turner repeatedly steamed into enemy waters, laid barrage after barrage on Munda Point and inland areas, brought the supplies and munitions necessary to maintain the units and rescued men from under the very noses of the Nipponese.

Never in war's history have logistics played such an important part. And logistics were Turner's forte. He knew to an ounce the minimum of food, of shells, of bombs, of boats and of equipment his vessels would have to carry to sustain our drive. His ships came through with unbelievably small losses, and whatever losses we did suffer seawise we took out on the Jap craft eight for one.

The ground troops, under command of Lt. Gen. Millard F. Marmon, a mild-mannered, short-statured, soft-spoken individual who looks as much unlike the fictional version of a fighting general as is possible, covered themselves with glory, storming time after time into certain destruction, yet killed a known Japanese dead of 471 with untold other hundreds killed and buried before our men reached their hellholes.

It was the artillery that saved the task force command post from annihilation on the night of July 17, when Japanese units infiltrated through the Munda-Bairoko trail, surrounded the camp in which all ranking officers were dug in, and, with only earshot for guidance poured an encircling barrage around the headquarters throughout the night.

Some of those shells fell within 40 yards of our men. It was remarked by officers afterward that the artillery had done the impossible. But it saved the



Infantry was useless. Rain was constant, and trails impassable.

Stockholm—Listening Post For Both Allies and Axis

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1 (AP)—Stockholm, a pre-war European outpost bypassed by the tides of information, today is one of the key "listening posts" for both the Allies and the Axis.

Enemies dine in the same restaurants and live in the same hotels, but coldly ignore one another as they float propaganda and pry for information filtering into Sweden, whose neutrality gives her people access to all belligerents.

Swedish democratic processes featuring free press and liberal censorship provide a virtually unhampered exchange of news reports—freedom unmatched in other neutral countries like Switzerland, Turkey, Portugal and Spain.

With the easing of the threat of invasion of Sweden in the last year Stockholm has become increasingly important to the Allies as a channel for information from Axis territory.

Sweden, like Switzerland, is hemmed inside the European fortress. Business men of both neutral countries travel across Europe and maintain connections with the Axis and occupied territory. Stockholm papers with Swedish correspondents in Berlin and Rome have special correspondents in other European areas.

Unlike the Swiss, however, the Swedes also have direct air connection with

in direct contact with the United States and South America.

Evaluation of the information obtained from these sources is often a slow and difficult task. Not only are many persons poor observers but often they have unwittingly or otherwise become victims of planted rumors of Axis propaganda.

Nevertheless, much valuable information is sifted from the accounts of travelers and refugees from Germany, Norway and Finland.

Pieced together these scattered reports provide an excellent composite picture and this information not only keeps the public informed of what is going on in Europe but much of it is supplemented by considerable confidential data which helps guide the United Nations' war effort against the Axis.

Foreign agents have been able to operate freely for more than a year so long as they are careful to avoid activities detrimental to Sweden's security. Numerous spies have been arrested since the war started but most of these have been accused of seeking Swedish military secrets or of endangering the maintenance of Swedish neutrality.

Residents of Allied countries working in Sweden select their surroundings carefully for confidential conversations and

Hollywood Asks Experts When Will Nazis Crack?

By Jack Stinnett

Associated Press Feature Writer

WASHINGTON—One of the Hollywood movie producers has grabbed off the title "Appointment in Berlin." The picture may smell to high heaven, or it may be another of those perennial Hollywood "masterpieces" which is here this week, gone to the neighborhoods tomorrow. I wouldn't know.

But I do know that the company's press department was on its promotional toes. They went out and got all the war-time commentators who would answer their query to guess when the Allied Nations would hold their appointment in Berlin.

John Dos Passos called the date, August, 1944; Upton Sinclair picked Washington's Birthday next; Walter Duranty says "the end of this year"; Clark Lee and Lowell Thomas say "before October 31, 1944"; Jesse Stuart thinks the Allied Nations armies will spend Christmas, 1944, in Berlin; Corey Ford agrees with Jesse Stuart.

Hendrik Willem van Loon is the most insistent optimist. He'll take "even money" that the Nazis will be pleading for peace come late autumn. Fannie

ring in the new year when this year is torn off the calendar.

The list is more extensive than that, but the sampling gives you a fair idea.

Noticeably absent from the list are any names that could possibly be identified with Washington, or the armed forces. For any one whose horizon is bounded by the view from the top of the Washington monument, that's easy to understand. A few incautious souls here have made predictions about when the war will end and immediately have been slapped down by political and military commentators.

It's considered a certainty here that any capital predictions about when the war will end will be colored by wishful thinking—and selfish thinking at that.

The truth of the matter is that the Nazis are now getting their backs turned to the wall, but nobody in the government or out really knows just how long they can hold out that way; that Allied Nations' successes are so far ahead of the most optimistic time-tables that we are not prepared to take full advantage of them; and that the conclusive battles of this war must be a pincers movement between the Russian offensive on the eastern front and a decisive continental victory on the

Allies Climbing To Final Victory

By Russell Jones
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

FOUR years ago yesterday Germany marched on Poland; four years ago tomorrow most of the world—the U.S., Japan and Russia excepted—was at war. The chart of ups and downs in the fortunes of war of the United Nations and the Axis through these years shows the Axis is still ahead in points gained, in territory acquired.

At first glance, this picture creates a false, superficial impression in that it does not take into account the growing potential of the Allies and the declining potential of the Axis.

While the Germans and the Japs were gaining vast territories, each day they used to put the eventual victory farther off. If the Germans had conquered

England in 1940, they would have had time to consolidate their gains so that their position would have been unassailable. If the Japs had captured New Caledonia as they planned, they might have been able to do the same thing.

The Axis had to win the war in a hurry and, when it didn't, it became merely a matter of time before it lost.

Most victories shown on the chart are reflected by a drop for the loser and a rise for the winner. Some, however, will show an upswing for both, because the loser made the victory so costly that, in the long run, it was his gain.

In other cases the loser may win a moral victory while losing a military one. Thus, Dunkirk is shown by a rise in both the German and British lines.

The high points of the war are shown by numbers on the chart-line of the side winning the victory, corresponding to numbers in the commentary explaining the situation.

The real war between Adolf Hitler's ideas and the way of thinking that most people thought was right started the day he sat in a prison and began to dictate "Mein Kampf" to Rudolf Hess. He won all the early battles easily because most people didn't know that they were in a fight until it was too late. The mastery of Germany, the rearming of the Reichswehr, the building of the Luftwaffe, the arming of the Rhineland, the absorbing of Austria, the dismembering and subsequent swallowing of Czechoslovakia all came before any one realized that he meant to adhere to the aims he had set forth in his creed.

Even had they realized what he was up to, it wouldn't have made much difference after 1938, for he had built the greatest army and air force in the world and believed that the democracies were so disunited that they never would be able successfully to contest his plans.

Because of this belief, he was not perturbed when the British and French declared war two days after he invaded Poland.

1939

Poland falls, Axis line (1)

He trumped up charges against the Poles and when they had the courage of their convictions and refused to give in, attacked at dawn, Sept. 1, 1939. The world got its first glimpse of the blitzkrieg as the Germans took just 27 days to annihilate the Polish armies, bomb Warsaw to dust and meet the advancing Russians at Brest Litovsk.

1940

Denmark and Norway Fall, Axis line (2)

Hitler had every right to believe his estimation of the democracies was right during the winter of 1939-40, for they spent most of their time assuring each other that the French army was the greatest in the world, the Maginot Line could not be broken and that the British navy soon would starve out the Germans. His next blow was the one night occupation of Denmark and the assault on Norway on April 9, 1940. The Allies tried to help the Norse but were overwhelmed and all serious fighting was done in a few weeks.

France and the Low Countries Fall, Axis line (3)

Fighting still was going on in the north when, on May 10, the Nazis swept over Luxembourg, crossed the borders of Holland and Belgium, and met the British and French armies coming north to meet them. Through the use of paratroops, fifth-columnists and the bombing of Rotterdam they beat down the Dutch in just seven days. On May 28 King Leopold surrendered the Belgian army and the French and British found themselves in danger of being trapped. Remnants of the BEF were evacuated from Dunkirk in a brilliant display of courage and high morale in the first days of June, while the French fought on to the armistice. Marshal Pétain signed with Hitler on June 22.

Jugoslavia and Greece Fall, Axis line (5)
After Prince Paul of Yugoslavia had made a treaty with the Germans, bringing his country into the Axis, a coup d'état took him out of power and brought the Slavs back into the democratic camp. Hitler, needing his flank protected for the forthcoming attack on Russia, invaded Yugoslavia April 6, at the same time going into Greece, which had proved too much for the Italians. The British tried to help the Greeks but the campaign on the mainland was over by May 2.

Ethiopia Recaptured, United Nations in Europe line (4)

While the Nazi star was in the ascendant almost everywhere in Europe, the Italian

mopping up the Italian colonies, attacked Ethiopia and, on May 20, the country that had made Victor Emmanuel an emperor was in the hands of Haile Selassie once more.

Dunkirk and the acquisition of the French Fleet, United Nations in Europe line (1)

So great was the British achievement in withdrawing the bulk of their forces in the face of a furious onslaught by hundreds of tanks, planes and guns, and the weight of the German armies that it must be regarded as a victory for them at the same time that the Germans are being credited with one for forcing the situation. During the latter part of June and the first of July, large parts of the French Fleet came to British ports while another part was immobilized by an attack on the naval base of Oran. These events are shown by an upswing in the United Nations line.

The Battle of Britain, United Nations in Europe line (2)

The air battles over Britain during the month following Dunkirk were Hitler's greatest bid to smash the British. The battle came to a climax with the destruction of 185 German planes for the cost of 30 British on Sept. 15. RAF fighters proved themselves and their planes the best in the world.

Battle of Taranto, United Nations in Europe line (3)

The "stab in the back" entry of Italy into the war on June 10, was offset on Oct. 29 by the entanglement in Greece and had little effect on the war as a whole. Their fleet, however, remained a threat to supply lines and, Nov. 11, the British attacked with torpedo bombers and sank or damaged three battleships and two cruisers.

1941

Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary Join Axis, Axis line (4)

With the entry of Rumania and Hungary into the Axis line on Nov. 21 and 25, the Germans were in possession of almost all the resources they needed and had a protective ring around the satellites around the occupied countries and Bulgaria joined on March 1, 1941, and the picture was complete. Germany dominated every nation on the continent except Russia. In the light of later events, this policy of domination was obviously the build-up for the attack on Russia.

Sinking of the Hood and Bismarck, Axis line (5)

While the British were engaged in the evacuation of Greece and Crete, the Germans made their bid for sea power by sending out the super-battleship Bismarck. She sank several merchant ships, then was spotted by the cruiser Norfolk. The Hood and the Prince of Wales engaged her west of Iceland and the Hood was sunk on May 23 and her companion damaged. The Bismarck took advantage of darkness to break away and head for home. She was picked up by a coastal Command plane which brought her to the Fleet on her trail. Torpedo-bombers had already hit her once and, after she had been found, more hits were scored. The hits slowed her down and the Rodney and King George V caught her and battered her until she was a floating hulk. Another torpedo finally sank her, on May 27, and the greatest battleship in the world was gone.

Crete Falls, Axis line (7)

While the Hood and the Bismarck were being sunk in the North Atlantic, the Germans were showing the world the first completely air-borne invasion in the capture of Crete. British sea power destroyed almost every German transport which attempted to sail for the island but the Nazis rained down by glider, air transport and parachute and overwhelmed the British and Greek defenders. The island was theirs by June 1.

Russian Attack, Axis line (8) United Nations in Europe line (6)

The occupation of Crete completed the circle of defense around Germany proper and, on June 22, the Nazis felt themselves ready for the Russian attack. The first drive was just as successful as any of the other German invasions had been and they went hundreds of miles into the vast country, pushing the Russians in front of them. By November they were at the gates of Moscow and Leningrad was cut off.

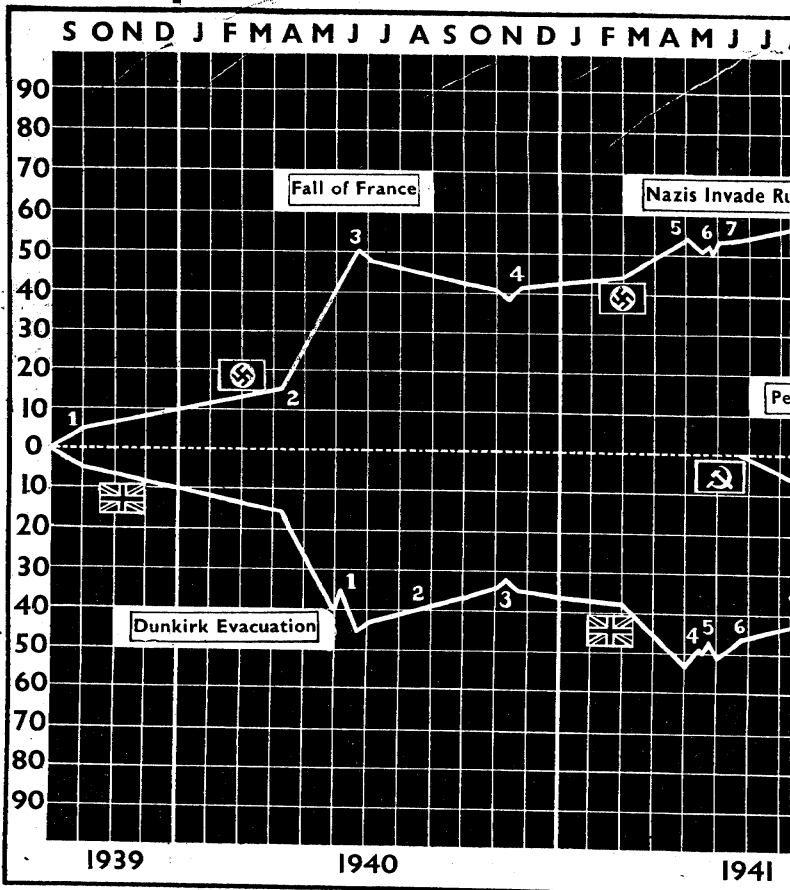
British stock, as well as German, went up with the invasion of Russia because of the relief the attack afforded the fronts on which the British were fighting.

Atlantic charter, Russian line (7) United Nations in Europe line (7)

The Atlantic charter, signed on Aug. 14, 1941, though not a military victory, strengthened the Allies because it meant that the United States was definitely committed to aid them.

Russian counter-attack, Russian line (7)

Graph Tells the Story



mans, however, were unable to destroy the Red armies, and, on Nov. 28, the Reds started their first winter offensive, driving the Nazis back all along the front and killing and capturing thousands. It was the first time the Germans had met an opponent strong enough to seriously threaten their ground forces.

Attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese line (1)

With Russia so occupied with the counter-attack on the Germans that she couldn't protest any moves in the Far East; with most of Britain's land and naval strength tied up in the same war, and with the United States unprepared, the Japs decided that the time had come to build their empire. They struck Dec. 7, 1941, with simultaneous blows at every major base of the Dutch, the British and the Americans. The heaviest and most effective blow was at the American Navy lying at the base of Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands. Eighty-six ships were sunk or severely damaged, including five battleships. Three days later they sunk the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and the entire balance of naval power in the Pacific had been upset in their favor. Land and naval forces were assaulting Hong-Kong, Malaya, Wake Island and many other points.

Hong-Kong and Wake Island Fall, Japanese line (2)

Hong-Kong and Wake Island were the first major points to fall, surrendering Dec. 25 and Dec. 24 respectively.

1942

Americans Arrive in ETO, United Nations in Europe line (8)

While the Russians were still attacking the Germans and the Japs were

sweeping everything before them in the Pacific, the first contingent of Americans arrived in Northern Ireland on Jan. 26, 1942. Although not a victory of arms, it was the first indication that the Americans were a factor to be reckoned with in the European war.

Singapore falls, Japanese line (3)

Singapore, the "Gibraltar of the Pacific," fell on Feb. 15, after the Japs had crossed up the British by coming through the jungles of the Malayan peninsula instead of sailing under the big coastal guns. Fifth columnists, radical infiltration methods and complete command of the air all contributed to the victory, which ended with the capture of more than 70,000 men.

St. Nazaire Raid, United Nations in Europe line (9)

While their Far East forces were being badly beaten, the British struck a sharp blow at the Germans on March 28 by running the explosive-laden destroyer Campbellton into the huge dry dock at St. Nazaire. The explosion wrecked the dry dock and most of the port's facilities.

Bombing of Tokyo, United Nations in Far East line (1)

The American bombing of Tokyo on April 18 was an even more daring blow than the British raid on St. Nazaire. Flying from a carrier which had crept near the coast of Japan, flyers in B25 Mitchells struck at Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama and other large cities. So incensed were the Japanese that they later executed eight of the flyers who had made forced landings.

Burma Road Closed and Corregidor Falls, Japanese line (4)

The Jap victories in closing the Burma Road on April 30 and capturing the remaining American forces in Corregidor on

May 6 were their last big victories. From then on they met with ever-increasing resistance.

Battle of Coral Sea, United Nations in Far East line (2)

The Japs were on their way to more conquests on May 9 when the American Navy caught a convoy in the Coral Sea and sank 15 warships and downed 100 planes for the cost of three U.S. ships.

First 1,000 Bomber Raid, United Nations in Europe line (10)

The RAF marked the beginning of a era of all-out air offensive on May 2 with the first 1,000-bomber raid on Cologne. The raid came on the 1,001 day of the war and the number of bombers involved was twice as great as the largest force the Germans had ever used and the 3,000 tons of bombs four times the weight dropped on England.

Sevastopol falls and Rommel reaches Egypt, Axis line (9)

Axis power was nearing its flood tide on July 1, 1942, with the Japanese still on the offensive, Sevastopol taken and Rommel at the gates of Alexandria, after almost destroying the Eighth Army.

Switch to offensive in the Pacific, United Nations in Far East line (3)

The United Nations started on the road back on Aug. 7, 1942, when U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal and Australian and Americans landed on New Guinea. Since then, they haven't lost the initiative in the Far East.

Battle of Stalingrad, Axis line (10)

Although the United Nations had started on the offensive in the Pacific, in Europe and Africa they were still on the defensive. The high point of the German assault was

France Signs Armistice



Pearl Harbor

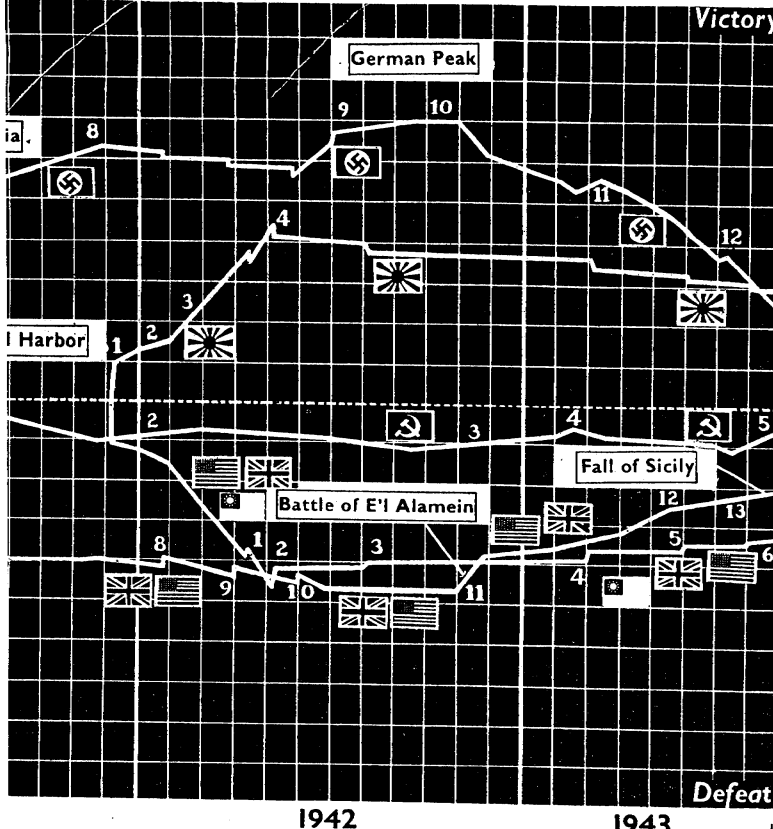


History of World War II

Exciting Story in Medical History

The Yellow Magic Called Penicillin

S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A



(Here is news of pioneer work with a drug that may prove to be one of the great discoveries of medical science. Unfortunately penicillin is not yet available to the general public. The supply is still so small that even the armed services can't get enough. There will be none for civilians for a long time and they have been urged not to ask their doctors or any sources mentioned in this article for it.)

J. D. Ratcliff

ONE of the most exciting stories in all medical history is the development of a new drug—penicillin—and as the result of it thousands of soldiers' lives which might otherwise be lost will be saved. A year ago penicillin was a laboratory curiosity, known only to a few research men. Today, scientists are convinced that in penicillin they have the most potent weapon ever found against a number of diseases among the blood poisoning, pneumonia and gonorrhea. It is as effective as sulfa drugs in fighting streptococcus infections; it is in a class by itself in combating staphylococci. These bacteria, the wound and infection killers, are among the chief destroyers of human life in peace as well as in war.

Dr. Alexander Fleming, working in his University of London laboratory, discovered penicillin in 1929. He detected a mold in a low form of vegetable life, a primitive plant. The one that caused mayhem on the culture plate was penicillium notatum, a relative of the green mold in Roquefort cheese, and a substance secreted by this mold was the microbe destroyer.

The great mold was grown in earthenware flasks and when the mold had grown into a hard, rubbery mat the chemists took over. Discarding chemical components of the mold that had no anti-bacterial effect they turned up with the minutest part of a yellow-brown powdery stuff.

Penicillin didn't drive fever down drastically like the sulfa drugs, but patients quickly recovered. People who couldn't tolerate sulfa, however, took it with no unpleasant reactions whatsoever; it had no

toxic effect on body cells and bacteria were apparently unable to build resistance to it.

The one serious drawback was that penicillin was difficult to produce. The molds often simply refused to secrete any of their magic juice and even when they did it came in pitifully small amounts. Supplies were so short Dr. Florey had to recover penicillin from the urine of patients.

Large-scale manufacture was needed and with Britain hard pressed on all fronts, Dr. Florey turned to America. He convinced the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the National Research Council and Department of Agriculture and a mobilization of talent followed. Researchers found that corn-steep liquor coaxed the mold into increased production. They found newer mold strains which produced a greater yield of drug. Three large pharmaceutical houses set to work growing the mold and extracting the difficult drug.

There was another problem. Penicillin could save the lives of gravely wounded soldiers but military surgeons had to know how to use it.

For a year now trials have been under way and hundreds of patients treated. In staph blood poisoning two out of three lives of hopeless cases were saved with the drug. The treatment of osteomyelitis was even better. Hereford was a surgeon's job, scraping bone and inserting draining tubes. Now a shot of the yellow magic had killed off bone-eating microbes and patients were out of the hospital in a few weeks, whereas they were previously turned out as hopeless cripples after months in a hospital.

At the Mayo Clinic penicillin was used on three gonorrhea cases and 17 hours later all three were negative.

Penicillin is of no value against bacterial endocarditis—where bacteria invade the heart—tuberculosis and arthritis, and there is little likelihood it will work against infantile paralysis or yellow fever. It hasn't been tried yet on typhoid, typhus or syphilis.

It has, however, been a great success in curing a few cases of pneumonia which resisted sulfa drugs and has promise as a weapon against meningitis. It is powerful against boils, carbuncles, eye infections, mastoid cavity and will probably work against gas gangrene, the soldier killer. It was, in fact, used with good results in suppressing infections that follow burns, such as some of the victims of Boston's tragic Coconut Grove fire.

The army has already asked for many times as much penicillin as is being produced. Sixteen pharmaceutical houses in all are planning to fill this demand.

It is already clear that penicillin is an ultimate weapon against death and will ultimately rank as one of the greatest accomplishments ever made by medical research.

reached during the latter days of October, when they were close to capturing Stalingrad. Rommel was still sitting on the doorstep of Egypt waiting to make a drive to link with the Axis armies coming from the Caucasus.

El Alamein and North African Landings. United Nations in Europe line. (11) Prospects for victory for the Allies suddenly became brighter in November, 1942. Montgomery smashed the Afrika Korps at El Alamein on the sixth; Americans and British landed in French North Africa on the eighth; the Russians started a counter-offensive, and the French fleet was scuttled to keep it out of the hands of the Germans who occupied the rest of France.

1943

Russian Winter Offensive. Stalingrad and Kharkov. Russian line. (4) The German armies were so stretched by the needs of Africa and Russia that they were unable to satisfy either front properly. The Russians smashed through German defenses and trapped the whole German Sixth Army in and around Stalingrad. The Germans fought bravely, but on Jan. 31 the last battered remnants surrendered. On Feb. 17 the key bastion of Kharkov also fell.

Battle of Bismarck Sea. United Nations in Far East. (4)

While the Allies were meeting with great success in the European theater, Americans in the Far East scored one of the biggest single victories of the war when planes caught a convoy of 27 Jap ships on March 2 and completely destroyed them and the

15,000 men aboard. American losses were very light, but not a ship escaped. Germans Re-take Kharkov. Axis line. (11)

Just at the point when the Germans seemed to be routed almost everywhere, they suddenly stopped the Russians cold, re-took Kharkov on March 17, and stabilized their whole line on that front.

Tunisia falls. United Nations in Europe line. (12)

The German attempt to gain time by holding on to Tunisia came to an abrupt end on May 15 when their armies suddenly collapsed before the combined weight of the American Second Corps and the British First and Eighth Armies. With this victory the Allies had gained their first base for the attack on Europe.

Attu Falls. United Nations in Far East line. (5)

Americans knocked the Japs out of one of their two bases that were to be stepping stones to an invasion of the U.S. when they captured the Aleutian island of Attu on May 30. Like all battles in the East, the fighting here was an inch-by-inch advance with both sides refusing to surrender or retreat.

Kursk Offensive. Axis line. (12)

The Nazis made an attempt to start their usual summer offensive with a drive based on the line between Kursk and Byelgorod. With huge forces of planes, tanks and men, they made some progress.

Russian Offensive. Russian line. (5)

The Russians held, however, and as soon as the fury of the Nazi assault had died down counter-attacked with such force that they captured Kursk, Byelgorod, Orel, Kharkov, and threatened the great base of Smolensk. In the south they closed the Caucasus to the Axis by re-taking Taganrog.

Sicily Falls. Ruhr Offensive. United Nations in Europe line. (13)

Tunisia mopped up, the Allies immediately turned their attention toward Europe proper by devastating German industrial towns in the Ruhr, smashing Hamburg and Milan, bombing the Ploesti oil fields and hitting German plane factories.

The first land blow at the Fortress of Europe was struck on July 10, when Americans, British and Canadians landed on Sicily. The Germans fought desperately, but the Italians surrendered in droves and the battle was over on Aug. 18. When Mussolini fell the surrender of Italy seemed only a matter of time, and with that the Allies would have their first foothold for the final attack.

Kiska and Munda Fall. United Nations in Far East line. (6)

The war in the Far East also was turning in the Allies' favor as Americans captured Munda, in New Georgia, on Aug. 6 and then took the last Jap base in the Aleutians by getting Kiska.

The fourth anniversary of the war is the first in which the Allies can look back on a year of almost unbroken gains. The first three years of the war went definitely against them as the Axis powers used the great stores they had built up during the years of peace. When the British staved off the Germans in 1940-41 and the Russians refused to give in when a large part of their country was captured, they were winning the battle of time, giving the United States an opportunity to bring its great industrial resources to bear. Each new victory of the Allies is more important than the last because, like a snowball rolling down hill, they have a cumulative effect. The fifth year of the war starts with victory for the United Nations almost a certainty.

How War Criminals May Be Punished

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—It was "Hang the Kaiser" in the last war, the Kaiser was eventually died of old age in Doorn, Holland.

Now it's "Try Hitler For His War Crimes," and the Czechoslovaks no doubt ask for passage taken on the same line. It is likely that Lidice, tragically destroyed by the Nazis.

At any rate, leaders of the United Nations are determined this time that the war criminals—Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo, and their gangs—do not die of old age without suffering a just punishment.

But how is that punishment to be assessed and carried out?

A United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes is accumulating evidence in London and compiling a list of the wanted persons of Germany, Italy and Japan. The United States commissioner, Herbert C. Pell, former Minister to Portugal and Hungary, is going to London to study the matter.

President Roosevelt has announced the Allied intention to punish "all of the Axis powers who have perpetrated atrocious crimes against their innocent victims." The Soviet Union, too, has announced that the inhabitants of Lidice and the deliberate razing of the town in retaliation for the killing of Hitler's Gestapo policeman Heinrich Heydrich. Many other atrocities have been charged against the Germans, particularly by the Russians.

The Japanese have been accused of brutalities and apparently there are charges against the Fascists of Mussolini for the Americans, the British and the Russians have asked the neutral countries to refuse them all refuge.

After the first World War, the Allies called for the trial of more than 800 Germans accused of war crimes. This time, President Roosevelt has said, "the number of persons eventually found guilty will undoubtedly be extremely small compared to the total enemy populations."

"It is our intention," he explained, "that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith."

Here are some of the problems: Where will the trials take place? President Roosevelt said the culprits shall have to stand in courts of law in

the very countries in which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts."

Some countries will want Hitler—Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France, Norway, Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands; Ethiopia or Albania may want for Mussolini. China and the Philippines are likely to want Tojo for what the Japanese have done there, although we may prefer to try the Japanese in this country. When are they to be tried?

And as to the end to hostilities, but whether peace means soon after the armistice or after the peace treaties are signed is a pending question.

Who shall try the criminals, civil or military courts?

That is another question which cannot yet be answered. In fact, one of the greatest problems is that of procedure—who shall be the judges, the juries, the prosecutors, the defense attorneys?

That is likely to vary according to the size and circumstances of the trial, but some agreement among the United Nations may be necessary. Anglo-Saxon prudence, as practiced in the United States and Britain, differs greatly from that of Soviet Russia, which may want to apply the practices of the Stalinist purge trials. The Chinese also have their own rules, that differ from those of the western world. The question may be one that only lawyers conversant with the law of the United Nations Commission is composed of lawyers.

The penalty? Some of the victimized peoples may demand that arch-criminals be put to death. A Jewish organization, the National Council of Young Israel, on the other hand, has advocated that the Nazi and Fascist leaders be exiled on "some island where only human parasites are fit to live."

Before the culprits can be brought to trial they must, of course, be caught. Germany, after World War I, refused to surrender those demanded by the Allies. Many had escaped to Switzerland, which sheltered them. Holland refused to extradite Kaiser Wilhelm II, although his surrender for trial was called for in the Versailles Treaty.

No assurances have yet been received from the neutrals that they will prevent the landing of fugitives from international justice in their territory, or that they will surrender any who may drop within their borders by airplane or sneak across the frontiers.

Germany Attacks Russia



A Short Story Complete on This Page

Message to Cuba

No One But Ricardo Knew The Drama Behind Those 30 Minutes on the Radio

Reprinted from New York Herald Tribune

TEN minutes until air time. Ten minutes before the group of Spanish-speaking actors would gather around the microphone and send a dramatic radio show out of New York and down to Latin America.

Ten minutes for Ricardo Torres to become even more nervous than he was already.

Strange business—Ricardo nervous at the prospect of a radio broadcast. Been working on propaganda shows out of New York for a couple of months now. Even having the lead in tonight's drama wasn't in itself enough to bother him. But what that lead role was by a different matter. By doing it, Ricardo ran the risk of being returned to Cuba to stand trial for murder.

The director in the control room snapped on the talk-back and said, "Cinco minutos, everybody. Five minutes."

Business of people turning to look at the clock over the control room window. Sound effects man testing out his traffic-noises record. Actors chattering in Spanish.

Ricardo went into the control room. The director glanced at the clock: "Three minutes, kid. What's up?"

"Pardon me, sir, this first scene a la Universidad. Was all right in rehearsal?"

"Perfect."

"I get the feeling, the emotion? I give you what you want?"

"Relax, chico. You'll do a good job."

"Ojala, I hope so. Thank you, sir."

Ricardo paused a moment in the tiny corridor before going back into the studio itself. Less than three minutes. What would the director say when he learned the truth about what Ricardo was doing tonight? What would Alicia, in Havana, think of him?

Thinking of Alicia, he felt discouraged. His loneliness ever since leaving Havana over a year ago had been more acute than usual today. He was thinking of Alicia that night when he had promised to phone her the next morning—only to slip away a few hours later and board a freighter for Mexico. Hard to go through a parting of that sort—especially when you are innocent. Ricardo took a deep breath, went back to the studio. Less than a minute to go. Everyone was quiet now. The announcer raised his arm. "El Radioteatro de America."

Orchestra in full, with theme. Then the director's left arm, ordering the music down. "The Radio Theater of America is pleased to present another in this series of dramas. . . . Smooth, concise Spanish. Introduction for a show which would go short wave to Latin America, and be rebroadcast long wave for listeners in a score of other cities throughout the hemisphere. . . . Once again, the director's arm fell, and Ricardo came in with the opening lines of the show itself.

University scene. Discussion of a speech which Ricardo, as a young Cuban student, was to make that night. Twenty minutes hence near the end of the show, Ricardo would be making that speech. A dynamic thing, beautifully written, on the sheer logic of democracy as a form of government as opposed to the tyranny practiced by the Axis nations. A speech so tremendous that the director had felt instinctively that Ricardo was the perfect person to play the part.

It had been an incredibly apt choice. For Ricardo had told no one since his arrival in New York that he had been a student leader back in Havana—forced to flee Cuba as the indirect result of just such a speech as tonight's script would call for.

That had been back before Pearl Harbor; when neither Cuba nor the United States had any but the vaguest thoughts of actual combat. But there had been a group of students at Havana University who had realized the inevitability of the blow-off. Even more, they realized the danger for Cuba in the presence of certain influential German residents.

There had been speeches, Ricardo always taking the lead. Hard-hitting speeches, which pulled no punches in warning the Cubans of this potential danger from within. Speeches such as the one Ricardo had made one night to a packed house in Havana, in which he told the people of a threat he had received from a powerful German merchant.

A magnificent speech—even the patriotic Cubans of German descent had applauded it, demanding that the authorities take action after Ricardo finished speaking the problem had been solved. The accused German had been found dead.

Ricardo had tried to forget that night. The shock of the news. The realization that his position was hopeless; that after the speech he had made he would be powerless against the pressure which could be brought against him by his dead man's friends. The hasty escape by freighter to Mexico. The countless times he had wanted to write Alicia and his family since then—and the countless times he had decided against it because, by doing so he would betray his whereabouts. Long, lonely months of knowing that even though Cuba was now at war with Germany, the charge against him

scene of the radio play and sat down. He smiled, remembering the director's bewilderment when he had hesitated to accept this part. The man had expected him to be delighted with his first lead role.

But there were things the director couldn't know. For example, that while Ricardo hadn't hesitated to take small parts, he would be running a terrific risk with this one. There were no credit lines on these programs, and in bit parts no one back home would spot him. But this show was different. He would be carrying the lead for thirty minutes. And he would be doing a role so similar to what had actually happened that anyone listening in Cuba would be sure to recognize him.

The script was a strong, anti-Axis message that was bound to strike home; the kind of message that Ricardo himself had tried to put across before he had left Cuba.

The broadcast swept along. The action progressed with mounting force. Scene on the steps of Havana University. Reaction of crowd. Then Ricardo on mike, reading his speech with passionate intensity; sure he would be recognized, but feeling good about it. Regardless of what happened later, here was something tremendous, heard all the way down to the tip of South America. He approached his climax—hit it. The orchestra crashed in behind him with the closing music. The play was over. . . .

Inside the control room, the director and supervisor were beaming. The other actors gathered around Ricardo, patting him on the back, telling him it was the best job that had ever gone out over short wave.

He took it all quietly. Now that it was over, he knew what he had done. But

he wasn't sorry. Just vaguely curious, wondering when the blow would fall.

The studio door opened and a page came in. Ricardo saw him speak to the director, saw the director point to him. "Long-distance phone call for you, Mr. Torres. At the desk."

He followed the page. How could the blow have come so fast? He picked up the phone, hesitated, said, "Hello."

"Ricardo?"

His throat tightened. He answered, chokingly, "Si, Alicia. This is Ricardo."

Alicia's voice broke. He tried to calm her down, telling her not to cry any more. Soon she stopped crying, began to beg him to come back to Cuba.

"Momento, Alicia. Un momento, querida. You know why I haven't come home. I suppose now I will be compelled to, but—"

"No, Ricardo, no! I don't know why you haven't come back!"

He took a deep breath. "It isn't easy to face a prison sentence you don't deserve."

"Prison? Dios mio, Ricardo! I knew that was it. I kept waiting, hoping you would let me know where you were. Querido, there's no prison. There's nothing!"

"No prison? But the charges against me?"

"Pobrecito! Why didn't you write? Certainly there were charges when you first left. But it was cleared up six months ago. The guilty man confessed. You're clear, Ricardo."

But suddenly she paused. "You didn't realize that! You didn't know that when you went on the air tonight!" Slowly, trying to grasp it: "You must have thought that you were bound to be arrested and brought back to Cuba. But you did it anyway, because you couldn't stop fighting—"

Ricardo didn't answer. He was too choked with happiness. He could go home now. His family, his friends. Alicia. Cuba itself. "No," he said at last. "I couldn't stop fighting. Perhaps that's why I've won."

AIR FORCE HONOR ROLL

No. 5

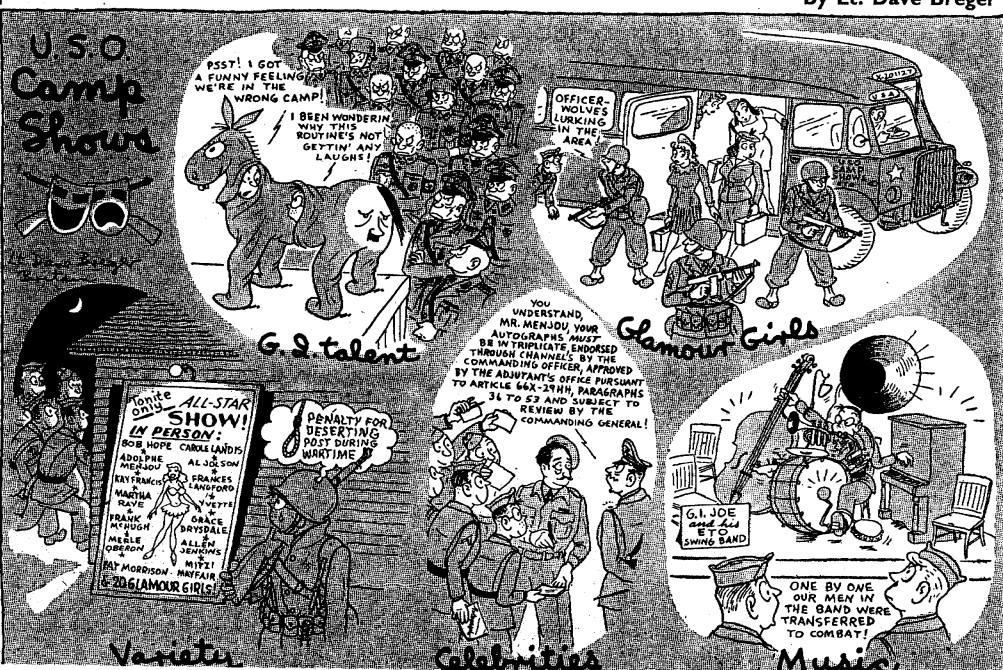


Distinguished Flying Cross

Air Medal with Three Oak Leaf Clusters

"... for 25 missions over enemy territory this pilot has always been an example of fine leadership and excellent flying technique. Never once has he faltered, always taking his ship to the target, dropping his bombs and returning safely to his home base. He is one of the most popular officers on the field with both the enlisted men and his brother officers. . . ."

GI JOE



Logger Pulls Home Wrecks With 'Martha'

By Bryce W. Burke

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

A U.S. ARMY SALVAGE DEPOT, England, Sept. 1.—When "Martha," the big ten-ton wrecker driven by T/4 Bartow Whitcomb, of Morvin, Ala., heads out of camp here, everyone knows that Whitcomb will come back dragging the remains of some careless GI driver's truck, sedan, jeep, tank, bicycle or what have you.

Size means little to the former Alabama logger and distance nothing at all. He'll pull in a wreck from a mile down the road or, if necessary, he'll go the opposite end of the British Isles to gather up a wreck for the fendsish group of scavengers who delight in dismembering the bodies after he brings them in like a proud father bird carrying a fat worm to a nest full of fledglings.

Before enlisting in the Army on Sept. 17, 1940, Bartow spent most of his time helping his father load logs and haul them to the river where they were floated or pulled by tugs to Mobile. At other times, he drove bulldozers, did construction work, operated a steam shovel, was a truck inspector and even did the same job he now does for the Army.

Bartow doesn't always confine his trips to one victim either. He has been known to go out for an individual wreck and come back with "Martha" loaded down with the original victim on the hoist, another loaded in the wrecker and something else packed into the vehicle being towed.

In between scavenger hunts Bartow spends his time keeping 32,500-pound Martha in trim, and there isn't a vehicle in the place that gets better care than his pride and joy. Until recently the wrecker was named "Bama Bound," but he has deserted his home state for "Martha."

A Chow Line Communique

A U.S. BOMBER STATION, England, Sept. 1.—Soldiers passing through the mess hall of S/Sgt. Fred Brown, of Plainfield, N.J., receive a little mimeographed mess communique entitled "Bread."

"Soldier, you can't win the war and get back to mom's table by wasting food."

"When you go through the chow line today, tomorrow and in all the days to come, remember this:

"There is plenty of bread for you, but not one crumb for the swill man's pigs."

"There is a little kid—lots of kids—hungry and crying for that bit of crust you are throwing away."

"When we run short of food—and we do—the stuff you have tossed in the garbage can would help a lot."

"In these times it is not only a sin to waste food, it is stupidity and treason. When you approach the garbage can, look yourself squarely in the face. . . ."

"How about it, soldier?"

"A tip: We are dishing it out sparingly. If you want more, come back with an empty meat can. There's plenty for you, but for the swill man's pigs—phooey!"

Old Injun Trick Traps Stukas

USING an old Indian trick, an American anti-aircraft battery ambushed and wiped out a strong force of Stuka dive-bombers in Tunisia, Sgt. Albert F. Ford, just back from Africa, revealed in an interview.

Ford said the regularity of German reconnaissance flights over an American camp site made the trick possible. One night the outfit moved out and left a group of brightly burning fires behind them. They set up a battery of anti-aircraft guns at the far side of the trap from which the Germans were expected.

The reconnaissance planes came over and noted the fires. A few minutes later a group of Stukas roared down on the supposed bivouac. The Americans waited until the planes dropped their bombs and started to pull out of their dives. The artillery then picked them off one by one. Ford said few escaped.

By Lt. Dave Breger

SPORTS BACKING By Servicemen Kept It Rolling

Without Their Approval,
Scribe Says, Games
Would've Folded

By Grantland Rice
New York Sun Sports Writer

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—About a year ago, as September, 1942, rolled in, the sports future was about as blue as indigo—doubled and redoubled. College and pro football had only a brief season left before the waning talent would play before smaller crowds. There was little chance that any bowl games would be carried through. Baseball, boxing, golf and the rest seemed doomed because the big timers were in uniform.

It was pretty gloomy, but while we were sending ten million men into the air, below and along the sea and earth, sports enjoyed one of its greatest years. Now another September rolls around. What will happen this time? September, 1943? For one thing, baseball will have one of the most interesting world series it has ever known.

Be At Your Own Risk

In spite of the long list of colleges that have given up football, there will be more than enough left to keep the game going at full speed—and you can look for a hot season, both with the colleges and the pros. And if you care to know what's happening around the race tracks, try to jam in a bet at the \$5 or \$5.50 mutual windows without having a rib cracked.

Those for and against the sports boom are divided into two odd camps. Most of those who feel that sports should be eliminated, or at least cut down, are out of the services. Most of those who favor as good a program as possible are in the services.

I have talked to a good many men in the services and have yet to find a single entry who doesn't want sports to keep going largely for his own interest in baseball, boxing, football, etc. It is the attitude of some ten million servicemen that has kept sports rolling along.

If these men didn't believe in it and didn't want it, you can gamble all you have left that there wouldn't be any sport today.

10-Bout Card At Salisbury

SALISBURY, Sept. 1.—A ten-bout boxing show has been lined up for the first of the semi-monthly SSBs fall and winter indoor programs to be held at the Red Cross Club here Sept. 4, under the sponsorship of the Special Services and the ARC.

Cpl. Bill Eek, ETO middleweight champ from Allentown, Pa., is matched with Pvt. Clarence Bell, of Rocky River, Ohio, in a scrap that should provide the number one attraction of the evening. Others who will appear on the card are: Welterweight Willie Mariner, Monticello, N.Y.; Fly Dick Kirk, former WNYC Golden Glove, a light heavyweight; Pvt. Glenn Carpenter, clever Indianapolis from Hoopa, Cal.; Pvt. John Robinson, Kansas City, Kan., and Pvt. Walter Adams, of Detroit.

The bouts will be carried on the Army Forces network from 8:25 to 9 P.M., with belts awarded to the winners.

Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

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

APOs Wanted

GEORGE Loomis, New York; Lt. Jack Evans, N.Y.; Lt. Charles O. Neirynck, St. Louis; Mr. Phil Williams, Detroit; Donora, Pa.; Lt. Antonio, N.Y.; Lt. Leo Le Case, Manchester, N.H.; Capt. Irvine Hoffman, Webster Groves, Miss.; Pvt. Thomas McClure, Bellefonte, Pa.; Sgt. Walter M. Ward, Miss.; Mr. Frank Adams, Jr., Jersey Shore, S.I.; Paul Bertwick, Sgt. Sidney Cotari, Lt. Clarence S. McIlroy, Ft. Kenneth, Malone, T.I.; Sgt. Colter, Lt. Ruth Louden, Capt. Walter Labbe, Sgt. Ralph Hancock, Sgt. Pat Kerns, Harold Bando, R. Reshovsky.

Lost

WALLET, tan plaid, with pictures and money. Pictures are the only ones I have of my baby daughter whom I have never seen. Finder can keep the wallet and money if he will return the pictures and personal papers to me. c/o Help Wanted, Sgt. Lester H. Chapman.

TRENCH COAT, made by Burberry, containing plaid gloves and other articles. Was accidently exchanged on Aug. 26 either at Scouts Restaurant, London, or on 26 PM. Paddington train to Reading, for a Dunlop trench coat containing gloves, pipe, comb and tobacco. "Re-exchange" via Help Wanted, Lt. W. H. Petre.



Top Softball Squads in ETO Vie for Title Here Next Week

By Ray Lee
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The best softball teams in the ETO will be seen in action here for four days when 16 teams, including two from Iceland, will compete in the ETO softball tournament to be held Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The first round of the preliminaries, to be held in Regent's Park, will begin with a twin bill at 4 PM Tuesday. Three games will be played simultaneously at 9 PM and 10 AM Wednesday, followed by the afternoon games at 2 PM and 3:30 PM Thursday at White City Stadium, with the third place and championship games there Friday at 2 PM and 3:30 PM.

Largest representation will be from the Eighth Air Force, which is sending its squads, one from each command, and one from the Headquarters Squadron. Credit for the longest trip goes to the Iceland teams. Each base section is sending one representative, while Headquarters SOS, Northern Ireland, and the field forces represented by three squads.

The tourney will be under the supervision of Maj. Donald Martin, Special Service athletic officer, with the ARC athletic department cooperating. The first four teams will be presented with a cup and medals for the players on the winning team. Teams will be billeted at the ARC Liberty Club.

Devils Capture Circus Softball Crown, 4-3

LIBERATOR BASE, Sept. 1.—The Red Devils Squadron softball team, in an extra-inning game, emerged the champs of the Traveling Circus station by a 4-3 victory over the Service Squadron.

Pvt. Cruz "Poncho" Barajas, of Del Rosa, Cal., facing the bombers for the second time in three days, got a three-run lead in the fifth frame, but the Bombers scored one run in the fifth and in the sixth, with a man on third, Cpl. Chalmers Spiller, of Burkessville, Ohio, rapped out a homer to tie it up.

In the eighth, Sgt. John Petro, of Chicago, slammed out a triple and scored with the winning run on a hit by Sgt. Charles Egeland, of Fish Creek, Wis., who had a perfect day at bat. S/Sgt. Yeoman Scott, of Dewey, Okla., was the winning pitcher.

Hermanski Leaving Flock; Former Coast Guardsman

BROOKLYN, Sept. 1.—After a sensational major league career following his discharge by the Coast Guard, Gene Hermanski, 22-year-old Dodger outfielder, will report soon to Colgate University for the first phase of his Naval Preflight Training.

Hermanski, qualified for Naval aviation and the Coast Guard discharged him this summer. During the time between his discharge and Navy call, he went to the Durham, N.C., Dodger farm. The Flock called him up and he batted in 11 runs in his first ten games. After his first 18 games his batting average was an even .300.

Dixie, Harry Walker Shift Loop Standings

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The two Walker brothers from Alabama combined on two Pennsylvania ball fields last night to change the standings in the National League.

At Philadelphia, Dixie Walker batted in the winning run to move the Brooklyn Dodgers into third place. Meanwhile, at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, his brother Harry, of the Cardinals, drove in the marker that beat the Pirates and dropped them to fourth. Both games ended in 4-2 scores.

All-Stars Cop 5-Game Series

Victors in Four Contests
With Bomber Wing Squads

By Sid Schapiro
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BOMBARDMENT WING HQ, Sept. 1.—With one week of play remaining in their 30-day ETO tour, the Eighth Air Force professional baseball All-Stars have just completed a week of competition against USAAF bomber station of this command, winning four straight—three via the shutout route—and losing their final encounter.

In a double-header, the All-Stars shedded the Pirates 14-0, and eked out a 1-0 win over the Tigers. Cpl. Gene Thompson, of Needles, Cal., tossed a one-hit opener, while Lt. L. V. Tabor, of Greenville, S.C., got by with a two-hitter in the nightcap.

Sgt. Joe Kalb, of Chicago, and Sgt. J. Jones, of Los Angeles, were the losing pitchers, giving up 14 and five hits respectively.

The third whitewash was recorded against the Irregulars, a 10-0 affair. Sgt. Joe Remundus, of Belleville, Kan., turned in a two-hit mound performance. His opponent, Pvt. Aaron Wisenbrag, of Washington, was reached for 11 safeties.

The All-Stars trounced the Moles, 11-5. Sgt. Joe Starnes, of St. Louis, allowed six singles, while his team mates collected eight off losing pitcher Sgt. "Red" Craddock, of Norfolk, Va.

In a five-inning thriller, the All-Stars met defeat at the hands of the Alcorn Falcons, 1-0. Sgt. Tony DaVilla, of Key West, Fla., bested Sgt. Ross Grimley, of Los Angeles, Kan., on the hill.

The winner gave two base knocks, the loser one. Sgt. Clyde Martin, of St. Louis, walked, stole second and third, and home with the lone tally on a double steal in the last of the third.

Brownies Send Newsom to Nats

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Louis Norman "Bobo" Newsom hit the road again yesterday. He was sold by the St. Louis Browns to the Washington Senators. Traded by the Brooklyn Dodgers to the Browns in July, Newsom started in ten games for the Brownies and finished none. Since changing uniforms, he has won one and lost six.

The Browns sold Newsom to Washington for \$40,000 in 1935. After an enforced tour of Boston, St. Louis and Detroit, he wound up back in Washington last year, where he had been sent for an unannounced sum. The Browns bought him in August last year, and he was Brooklyn's leading pitcher until the clubhouse rebellion, which resulted in his sale to the Browns again.

Bobo's best year was 1940, when he won 21 and lost five for Detroit and pitched two victories against Cincinnati in the World Series.

Travel was not the only thing on Bobo's mind last night. A St. Louis circuit court issued a garnishment order on Bobo's salary in connection with a \$935 grocery bill owed in his hometown of Hartsville, S.C.

Renegades Rap Wing Team — BOMBARDMENT GROUP STATION

LOCHESSTER, N.Y., again displayed his hurling artistry last night by holding the Bombs Wing softball outfit to three scattered hits as the Bombardment Group Renegades pounded out a 10-2 win in the opening game of the Wing softball tournament. Cupik struck out 13 opposing hitters.

Service Sqdn. Stays Unbeaten — BOMBER STATION, Sept. 1

Former station softball champs at AAB, Tallahassee, Fla., the still unbeaten Service Squadron, last night downed the Bomb Squadron, 4-1, in the opener of a possible three-game series. Cpl. Paul Toleno, of Cleveland, was the winning pitcher. M/Sgt. Clem Gross, of Jackson Center, Ohio, was charged with his first loss.

Bums Move Up As Phils Drop Seventh in Row

Harry Walker's Homer
Gives Cards 4-2
Victory

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Philadelphia Phillies, who have been looking like the tail-enders of old in the last month, dropped their seventh contest in a row, 4-2, to the Brooklyn Dodgers at Shibe Park last night. The triumph moved the Flatbush Marvins into third place in the National League.

The Brooks put across their winning run in the third inning on Louis Olmo's triple and a single by Dixie Walker. The Bums scored two in the first inning on two walks, a sacrifice and a single. Babe Dahlgren's homer in the seventh with Dec Moore on first gave the Phillies their only counters. Kirby Higbe went all the way for the Flock, allowing six hits for his ninth decision, while Jack Kraus, who started for the Quakers, lasted seven frames in dropping his 12th game.

Mungo Falls

Up at Boston, Van Lingle Mungo failed to repeat last Saturday's two-hitter as he and the rest of the New York Giants blew a 6-0 decision to the Braves. Nate Andrews pitched four-hit ball for the winners, benefiting by Butch Nieman's single, triple and homer, the latter accounting for three runs. Andrews, in chalking up his 11th career triumph, allowed one Giant—Sid Gordon—to reach second. Gordon was stranded on an unassisted double play by Whitely Wietelmann on Charley Mead's 11th hit.

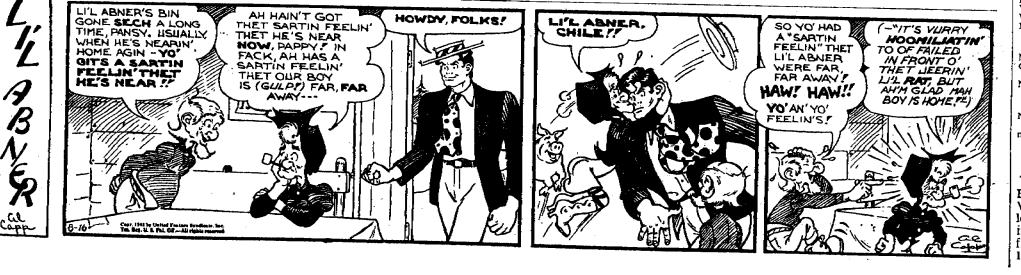
Mungo gave up all the Boston runs before giving way to Harry Feldman in the sixth.

Harry Walker's two-run inside-the-park homer in the ninth inning broke a 2-2 tie at Pittsburgh to give the St. Louis Cardinals a 4-2 win over the Pirates in a night game. With one away in the ninth, Al Rubelling booted George Munger's grounder, then Walker followed with his four-master. The Bucs had tied the score in the eighth on Tommy O'Brien's single, a sacrifice and Bob Munger's grounder, then Walker followed with his four-master. The Bucs had tied the score in the eighth on Tommy O'Brien's single, a sacrifice and Bob Munger's grounder, then Walker followed with his four-master. The Bucs had tied the score in the eighth on Tommy O'Brien's single, a sacrifice and Bob Munger's grounder, then Walker followed with his four-master.

In the only other game in the majors—none were played in the American League—Bucky Walters hung up his 12th decision of the season as the Reds tripped the Chicago Cubs, 3-2, at Cincinnati. Bucky came across with his own winning run in the fifth, tripping to left field, then scoring on Lonnie Frey's fly. Although outlived, nine to five, the Reds kept the scoring down with two key plays. Frey, after accepting 212 consecutive fumbles in 34 games without an error, chanced Peanut Lowrey's grounder in the eighth. Paul Derringer was the loser, his 14th setback.

HOW THEY STAND.

American League				
Tuesday's Games				
No games played.	W	L	Pct.	
New York	69	52	.568	1st
Washington	69	54	.562	2nd
St. Louis	67	51	.568	3rd
Detroit	63	54	.537	4th
Yesterday's Schedule				
No games scheduled.				
National League				
Tuesday's Games				
No games scheduled.	W	L	Pct.	
Brooklyn	64	48	.571	1st
Philadelphia	63	47	.571	2nd
Cincinnati	63	47	.571	3rd
St. Louis	60	45	.571	4th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	5th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	6th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	7th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	8th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	9th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	10th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	11th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	12th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	13th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	14th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	15th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	16th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	17th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	18th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	19th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	20th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	21st
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	22nd
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	23rd
St. Louis	60	45	.571	24th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	25th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	26th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	27th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	28th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	29th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	30th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	31st
St. Louis	60	45	.571	32nd
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	33rd
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	34th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	35th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	36th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	37th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	38th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	39th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	40th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	41st
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	42nd
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	43rd
St. Louis	60	45	.571	44th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	45th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	46th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	47th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	48th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	49th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	50th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	51st
St. Louis	60	45	.571	52nd
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	53rd
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	54th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	55th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	56th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	57th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	58th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	59th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	60th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	61st
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	62nd
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	63rd
St. Louis	60	45	.571	64th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	65th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	66th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	67th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	68th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	69th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	70th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	71st
St. Louis	60	45	.571	72nd
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	73rd
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	74th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	75th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	76th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	77th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	78th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	79th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	80th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	81st
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	82nd
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	83rd
St. Louis	60	45	.571	84th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	85th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	86th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	87th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	88th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	89th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	90th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	91st
St. Louis	60	45	.571	92nd
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	93rd
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	94th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	95th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	96th
Brooklyn	60	45	.571	97th
Philadelphia	60	45	.571	98th
Cincinnati	60	45	.571	99th
St. Louis	60	45	.571	100th



ARC Set to Go, Chairman Says After ETOTour

Field Directors to Move With Army, Followed By Clubmobiles

By Arthur White
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The American Red Cross in the ETO is ready and eager to follow the army into any battle area to which it may be ordered, Norman H. Davis, ARC chairman, said yesterday in London. He has just completed a short tour of ARC facilities here, and has conferred with U.S. military leaders, including Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, ETO commander, "with regard to our future plans when we move to other areas." He plans to go on to North Africa soon.

ARC field directors—they are assigned to all sizable units of U.S. troops—will move when the army moves, he said, probably followed by hospital workers and clubmobiles. Establishment of clubs and the part the ARC will play in civilian relief in countries now occupied by the Germans will depend upon the military authorities.

In Sicily, Mr. Davis said, about 100 field directors were in with the troops, and apart from other work, gave valuable assistance to the U.S. medical authorities. One was killed.

\$1,000,000 Spent Monthly

More than \$1,000,000 is spent monthly in Britain by the ARC, he explained, taking into account properties made available under reverse lend-lease by the British, "with whom the ARC never has worked more satisfactorily." The budget for the current year is \$1,450,000.

"The American Red Cross never has had such a complex problem as the one which it faces today," the chairman declared. "Thousands of American boys are over here with no homes to go to, and we cannot do too much for them. From what I have seen and been told, by the commanding general who is out of private, I know we are doing a good job. There have been no complaints."

The chairman, who also has conferred with Sir Philip Chetwode, chairman of the executive committee of the British Red Cross and St. John War Organization, gave some interesting facts about clubmobiles which take American coffee, doughnuts and other comforts to out-of-the-way locations. They can be quickly cleared and used, if necessary, as ambulances to take ten stretcher cases or 20 ambulatory cases from the front to hospitals. Thirty-six now are in operation here. Credit for their use, he said, belonged to Harvey D. Gibson, ARC Commissioner to Britain, who was the first one adapted from buses about a year ago.

Blood Plasma Supplied

This year, Davis said, the Army and Navy asked the ARC to provide a million and a half pints of blood plasma. Plasma helped to reduce the mortality rate among American casualties in Africa and Sicily from 15 per cent to 24 per cent.

Other figures given were: 80 ARC service clubs now are operating with 70 more "in varying degrees of preparation"; 35 arc clubs and camp clubs are operating for USAAF personnel; 13,000 American and British personnel, half of them volunteers, are working for the ARC in Britain; 2,000,000 doughnuts, 12,000,000 cups of coffee, and 5,000,000 Coca colas have been served since the first ARC club was opened.

Infantile Paralysis Spreads

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The "usual incidence" of infantile paralysis "has just noted this summer in several southwestern states has moved into the eastern and northern states and the number of cases reported for the entire country from Jan. 1 to Aug. 21 was the highest since 1934, it was announced yesterday.

Club Fights on AFN

A blow-by-blow description of three fights on a Red Cross club boxing card will be broadcast Saturday night between 8:25 and 9 PM over the American Forces Network. Cpl. John Vrontos, of East Dubuque, Iowa, Stars and Stripes radio reporter, will give the ringside commentary, assisted by Cpl. Karl Hoffenberg, of Detroit.

American Forces Network

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

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

(All times listed are PM)

Thursday, Sept. 2
5:45—Spotlight—Richard Lumber.
6:00—World News (BBC).
6:10—Personal Album—Cliff Edwards.
6:25—GI Super Club—Request Program.
7:00—Sports News—Stars and Stripes Radio Reporter.
7:05—The Adrien Family.
7:30—Jubilee with Louis Armstrong, Ernie Whitman and Rochester.
8:00—News from Home—Stars and Stripes Roundup.
8:10—The Fred Waring Show.
8:25—Training Time—Five minutes of interest to the American Forces.
8:30—Crosby Music Hall with Bing Crosby and John Scott Trotter and his Orchestra.
9:00—World News (BBC).
9:10—Moods in Music.
9:25—Mail Call.
9:55—Weekend Leave—Suggestions for that leave that's coming up.
10:00—Final Edition—Stars and Stripes News.
10:10—Show Field and his Orchestra.
10:30—Sign off until Sept. 3—at 3:45 PM.

It's Okay, That's a Unicycle



Those ingenious Eighth Air Force mechanics are at work again. T/Sgt. George Grose, of Lebanon, Pa., goes for a spin on his unicycle down a runway at a USAAF bomber station while Sgt. Billy Harting, of Dallas, Tex., resting on a regular bike casts a look of bewilderment at the device built by Grose in his spare time.

Stars and Stripes Photo

Red Tape Snag Fighter Revue In Flier's Initials Going on Tour

The gals who pound the typewriters and make out the official forms at the USAAF recruiting office in London where Americans in the RAF and RCAF make arrangements to change their blue uniforms for OD ran into a new snag yesterday.

"First, middle and last names please," they asked last, 24-year-old J.C. Allen, of Arcata, Cal., transferring with 20 other Americans, including pilots, wireless-ops, gunners and ground staff. Allen—the snag—hitched up his pants and muttered "Here we go again." He explained:

"When he was born his folks picked out two-classy initials to go in front of the family name, but they couldn't make up their mind what to turn them into. They waited and waited—and they never got around to it."

So all his life he's been just plain "J.C." and he says after all the trouble he's had explaining these last 20 years he's damned if he's going to change now. "J.C." went down on all the forms.

Other transferees were: Sgt. William James McGinnis, 23, Newark, N.J.; Robert Eugene Fisher, 25, San Diego, Cal.; Selby James Day, 21, South Orange, N.J.; and Sheldon Crain Byrnes, 27, Delavan, Wis. T/Sgt. Richard Miller Seago, 20, Battle Creek, Mich.; and Robert Henry McClure, 24, Dallas, Tex. Donald Gustavus Dakin, 34, Fair, N.D.; Frederic E. Day, 25, Iowa; Leonard Arnold Foster, 21, Dayton, Ohio; Leonard Arnold Foster, 21, Fairfield, Conn.; Michael Bayes, 25, Gillespie, Ill.; Kenneth Almy Malvern, 25, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Richard Taylor Young, 25, Columbus, Ga.; and Robert Elton Bannister, 24, New York. S/Sgt. Joseph Albert McColvin, 24, Richmond, Va.; Philip H. Mudgett, 21, Milwaukie, Wis.; Capt. Frank Forester Fox, 20, Windsor, Ontario; and Donald Jacob, 23, Detroit. Pfc. George Rex Fitzpatrick, 20, Detroit.

AirBaseInauguratesSeries OfDinnerMusicPrograms

AN EIGHTH AIR SUPPORT COMMAND FIELD, England, Sept. 1—A series of weekly dinner music programs was inaugurated at this post by Cpl. George Doff, of Chicago. The program, "Dust on the Moon," was written by Pfc. William "Conn" Babylon, L.I.; L/Cpl. Don Stoppa and Capt. Joseph Shulman, West New York, N.J.

Entertainers were: Cpl. Doff, Pfc. Arthur Tilsen, Eagle River, Wis.; Pfc. Morris Stockton, Detroit; L/Cpl. Stoppa and Pfc. Max Arthur, Parent, Iowa; Sgt. Sidney Baruch, of Chicago, was master of ceremonies.

Terry and the Pirates



Nazis Paint Fighters To Look Like P47s

A USAAF BOMBER STATION, England, Sept. 1 (AP)—Fliers who participated in the Schweinfurt raid on Aug. 17 disclosed today the Germans painted their planes like Thunderbolts to deceive American bomber crews.

Robert D. Metcalf, of Sacramento, Cal., leading bombardier from the raid, said the German fighters which came at them were painted like U.S. Thunderbolt fighters.

"Our Thunderbolts have white noses and white tails," Metcalf said. "These planes were treated that way, too. They had red and white bars on their tails and white stars painted on their wings. Their fuselages were painted to resemble Thunderbolts."

Nazi Bullets 'Quiet' Danes

11 More Vessels Sneak Through Blockade To Sweden

Nazi bullets, ruthlessly enforcing the military dictatorship of Gen. Hanneken, Sweden, "order" to Denmark yesterday as word reached Stockholm of a daring new escape of 11 Danish warships from the German occupation forces.

Calm, at least on the surface, returned to Copenhagen after three days of resistance and bloodshed, and the German-controlled Copenhagen radio said some services were resumed.

Refugees who reached Sweden after daring escapes through German patrols, told of brutal Nazi treatment of the Danes. Enforcing Gen. Hanneken's ban on gatherings of more than five persons, Nazi tank troops cold-bloodedly fired volleys of machine-gun bullets into groups of Danes waiting for street cars, the refugees asserted.

One story, told by persons who claimed to have been eye-witnesses, said three Danes who laughed at a joke as German soldiers marched by were shot dead.

The escape of the 11 Danish warships was described in reports from Malmo, Sweden, which said the vessels passed undetected through the narrow Øresund channel between Denmark and Sweden to an unidentified Swedish port under the Nazi patroling German warships, aircraft and shore batteries.

Stockholm heard that one Danish submarine in Copenhagen harbor escaped the Germans Sunday by submerging and fleeing the harbor after dark.

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was unable to land the crippled plane.

"With the full knowledge that in his wounded condition he would be unable to use his dinghy to save himself from drowning," the citation said, "Lt. De Genaro baled out over the sea to avoid the risk of the aircraft crashing on the thickly populated coast." A fisherman rescued him.

Capt. Wesley received the Legion of Merit for devising and putting into use a gunnery trainer that would simulate actual combat conditions during heavy bombardment missions.

"By his skill and ingenuity, Capt. Wesley has made a contribution of conspicuous value to the combat efficiency of this air force," the citation said.

Private on Anti-Tank Gun Gets Praise From British War Chief

A U.S. INFANTRY HQ, England, Sept. 1—Pvt. Joe Kaminski, of McKeesport, Pa., has British War Secretary Sir James Grigg's word that he is a "remarkably good shot" with a 37mm anti-tank gun, and this whole infantry outfit has the secretary's approval.

Kaminski is a gunner with a cavalry reconnaissance troop which put on a demonstration for Grigg during a two-day inspection tour of American infantry.

The recon troop bounced over the hill-

side in jeeps, scout cars and weapon carriers, and opened fire on targets 500 to 1,400 yards away. Kaminski got the range on his first shot and Grigg complimented him personally.

The demonstration was explained to the secretary by Capt. Waldo Schmitt, of Washington. Grigg also watched a practice landing operation, looked in on a radio class conducted by Lt. William Besen, of Lexington, Ky., and visited a medical clearing station commanded by Capt. Isadore Kaplan, of Baltimore.

FDR Disclaims Charge of U.S. Anti-Red Bias

Pearson Says Italian Peace Drawn Up Without Consulting Soviet

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—President Roosevelt yesterday entered the controversy between Washington columnist Drew Pearson and Secretary of State Cordell Hull by labelling Pearson's charge that Hull was anti-Russian a "diabolical falsehood."

Although not mentioning Pearson by name, the President recalled Hull's own answer to Pearson's allegation that Hull "wanted to see Russia bleed white." The President called the columnist a chronic liar.

Pearson charged that Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian ships detained by the United States when those nations were occupied by Russia were still being held in American ports. He also alleged that America and Britain had drawn up Italian armistice terms without consulting the Soviet.

Launch Destroyer in 92 Days

BOSTON, Sept. 1 (UP)—U.S.S. Harmon, destroyer built by the Bethlehem Steel Company of Boston, has been delivered to the Navy only 92 days after the keel was laid. The previous record for building a destroyer was 115 days, the Navy said.

Wounded Flown 1,000 Miles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Four Navy flight surgeons writing in the "U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin" reported that Guadalcanal patients with almost all types of injuries and diseases were flown a thousand miles for treatment, disproving the theory that air travel is dangerous for men treated with sulfa drugs or with head injuries.

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the four per cent figure for July. Fifty-nine planes were lost on the Schweinfurt-Regensburg operations.

On Aug. 15 the heavy bombers dropped their first fragmentation bombs, on the airfield at Amiens-Glisly.

Ninety-six U.S. airmen were saved by the RAF Air-Sea Rescue Service, including 40 in the Mediterranean after the Regensburg mission.

The Forts alone accounted for 541 enemy planes during August, with 146 probably destroyed and 314 damaged.

The heaviest blow at enemy fighter strength, however, was in the bomb blast across the Messerschmitt factory at Regensburg, where a third of German day-fighter production was smashed.

The report for the Marauders of Eighth Air Force Support included all the operations since July 16, when the mediums were moved from Bomber Command.

Fifty-nine missions were launched in 47 days by the command, the report showed. Nine hundred tons of bombs were dropped on Nazi targets by the B24s in August, two enemy planes were shot down, 11 probably destroyed and seven damaged. Four Marauders were lost.

Most of the attacks were aimed at neutralizing Luftwaffe airfields in the occupied countries, with occasional forays against specific targets such as chemical works, power stations and transportation.

Eighth Air Force headquarters officially described August operations of Fighter Command thus:

"Vindication of the use of P47 Thunderbolt in escorting Fortresses on raids over Europe is seen in the report of the Eighth Fighter Command. Two questions in particular had to be answered by actual experience. First was the question of whether the accompanying fighters could so break up the attacks by enemy fighters as to substantially cut down losses suffered by bombing squadrons. Secondly, whether fighter activity would take enough pressure off the bombers to allow them time to destroy their objectives."

"These questions were emphatically answered by the bomber crews, who reported that many German fighters left without firing a shot when they saw the accompanying fighters. In addition many were unable to form for a timed and planned attack and, consequently, were less effective. Not only were bomber losses cut, but bombardiers found it possible to make better runs over the targets."

By Milton Caniff

