

White

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

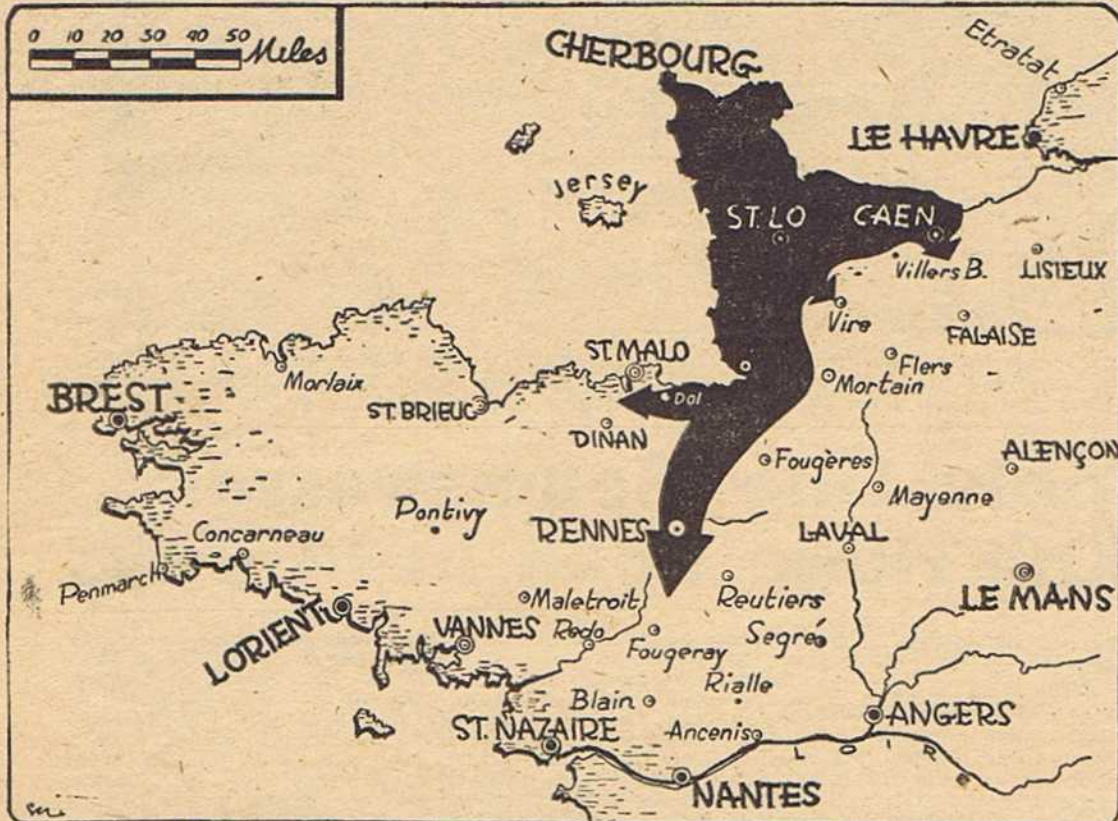
## MEDITERRANEAN

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TWO LIRE

### AMERICANS KNIFE ACROSS BRITTANY



Spearheads of American forces are streaking southward toward the French city of Nantes after liberating Rennes, ancient capital of Brittany. Lt. Gen. Omar K. Bradley yesterday reported that the chief barrier to the Americans now were the collections of destroyed enemy vehicles along the roads.

## Armored Columns Aiming For Nantes

### Tanks Lunging Ahead In Brittany, Leaving Infantry To Mop Up Rennes Remnants

LONDON, Aug. 4—Powerful American tank columns, rolling south from captured Rennes against feeble German resistance, pushed to within 60 miles of the important city of Nantes today in a continuation of their drive which threatened to cut off the entire Brittany Peninsula.

Leaving behind infantry to mop up German remnants in Rennes, armored spearheads smashed forward toward Nantes, capture of which would isolate the peninsula with its great naval bases of Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire.

### 1,000 Sock Reich; Only Seven Lost

LONDON, Aug. 4—For the first time in several weeks a large force of Allied heavy bombers rained destruction on German military installations when 1,000 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force today struck marshalling yards at Saarbrücken, Mulhouse and Strasbourg, an oil storage dump at Merckwiller and additional military targets in France.

Opposition from the vaunted Luftwaffe was practically nil, and so was the anti-aircraft fire over the targets. The 8th Air Force reported one of the smallest losses in the history of large scale attacks—just seven bombers and six fighters were listed as missing. This means the Allies lost less than 0.7 percent of the total bomber strength on this attack. The enemy lost 17 all told.

Other air news came from Washington yesterday where the War Department announced that over 61,000 tons of bombs were dropped on targets in German occupied Europe by the U. S. Strategic Air Force between June 6 and July 30. During this attack on German industry and transportation, coordinated with the landing operations, more than 27,000 sorties were flown by bombing planes. In the week July 16-23 alone more than 8,000 bombers sorties and 5,000 fighters were flown against a wide variety of targets.

### ACC Chief Nominated Temporary Brigadier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Col. William O'Dwyer, chief of the economic section of the Allied Control Commission, was nominated for temporary rank as brigadier general by President Roosevelt today, his promotion going to the Senate for approval. Col. O'Dwyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., is district attorney of King's County, on leave of absence to the Army.

## Nazis Hurl All In Prussia; Southern Florence Reached

### Aerial Battles Raging As Border Defense Grows Desperate

LONDON, Aug. 4—A great battle was reported raging on the East Prussian frontier today as the battered Germans threw in all available reserves of tanks and infantry and called upon the Luftwaffe in a desperate attempt to slow down the Russian advance into German soil. A Reuter's correspondent said great air battles were being fought in the skies above East Prussia as the Luftwaffe put in a long-delayed appearance and that the fighting along the border had reached a new peak of ferocity.

Another threat to East Prussia developed, however, as General Ivan Chernyakovsky, striking the Germans a surprise blow north of Kaunas in Lithuania, sent a large mobile column racing toward the important Shavli-Tilsit highway. This latest thrust placed the Russians 50 miles of the East Prussian cities of Tilsit and Insterburg and only 90 miles from the capital city of Koenigsberg.

These developments coincided with a Moscow announcement that the Russians had established a bridgehead 20 miles wide and 15 miles deep across the Vistula River, southwest of the Polish city of Sandomierz, 115 miles south of Warsaw. This latest drive, the Germans admitted, had outflanked Warsaw and brought the Russian armies within 70 miles of Cracow and only 120 miles from Silesia, heart of Germany's industrial center.

Meanwhile, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's armies entrenched themselves firmly across the Bialystok railway, northeast of Warsaw, and pressed against the eastern outskirts of the Polish capital. Inside the city, Polish patriots were reported to have joined the battle against the German defenders, in the northern, western and southern sections. One report said the Patriots had gained control of Saxon Gardens, the city's largest district.

To add to this black picture for

### Hitler Dismisses Four High Ranking Officers

LONDON, Aug. 4—The German News Agency announced tonight that one field marshal and four generals have been expelled from the German army.

The announcement said the Army had requested Adolf Hitler to carry out his purge of elements at odds with the German leader and that a court of honor, empowered to inquire into the attitude of German military leaders, had fired the marshal and quartet of general officers as its first official act.

Names of the dismissed officers were omitted in the agency announcement.

### New Finn Regime Seeking Way Out

LONDON, Aug. 4—Field Marshal Baron Carol von Mannerheim, in his first official act when he assumes presidency of Finland, will repudiate the Ryti Government's pact with Germany prohibiting Finland from making a separate peace, BBC reported today.

Such an act, observers said, would clear the way for immediate Finnish-Russo peace negotiations which, according to late reports from Stockholm, have not yet begun.

A Reuter's dispatch from Stockholm said the formation of a new Finnish cabinet had not yet been completed and hinted at possible surprises in the choice of a new premier to succeed pro-German Edward Linkomies.

Neutral sources admitted surprise that the Germans had taken no counter measures to forestall Finnish peace talks with Russia, although it was becoming increasingly clear that the chances of a successful Nazi coup are diminishing hourly.

### Foe Ruthlessly Blows Bridges Over Arno; 5th Sector Quiet

ADVANCE ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS, Aug. 4—Sweeping through the last German defense line, 8th Army troops of a South African division gained the southern part of Florence, historic art center of Europe, a special communique announced this evening.

Recon patrols rushing forward to gain contact with the enemy found five out of the six bridges over the Arno River within the city of Florence already destroyed. The sixth, the Ponte Vecchio, was found intact but houses had been demolished on either side to cause road blocks to the approaches.

The wanton destruction of the fine architectural bridges was cited as another example of Field Marshal Kesselring's order to his troops

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## Army Ends Philly Transport Tieup

Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4—The Army seized Philadelphia's entire transportation system on authorization of President Roosevelt today to end a three-day walkout that curtailed production in the nation's second largest war producing center.

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, Commandant of the 3rd Service Command, was designated by the War Department "to see that trolleys, buses, subways and elevated lines resume normal operations at their regular starting time beginning tomorrow."

General Hayes said he was counting on 6,000 idle employees "to do their duty to their country by reporting for work." Aside from Army officers in the transportation company's main office, car barns and stations, no troops had arrived in the city tonight.

In Washington, Secretary of War

Henry L. Stimson who announced the Army was taking over, said "those who have created this stoppage in Philadelphia have a great responsibility."

"I am sure," he stated, "that as loyal Americans they will immediately put their shoulders to the wheel and return to work. Inability of Philadelphia workers to get to their jobs is cutting off the flow of essential war materiel for the Army and Navy at a time when our troops need the maximum support to drive home their advantage over the enemy."

General Hayes said the walkout had cut production of heavy artillery, incendiary bombs, flame throwers and many other critical items.

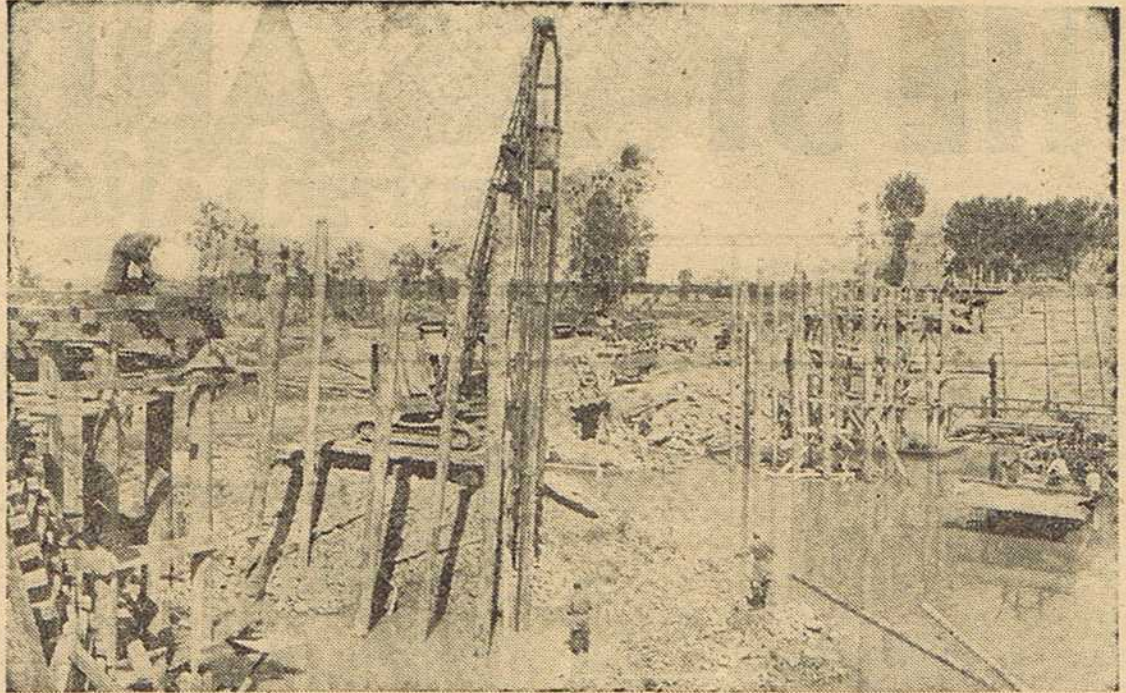
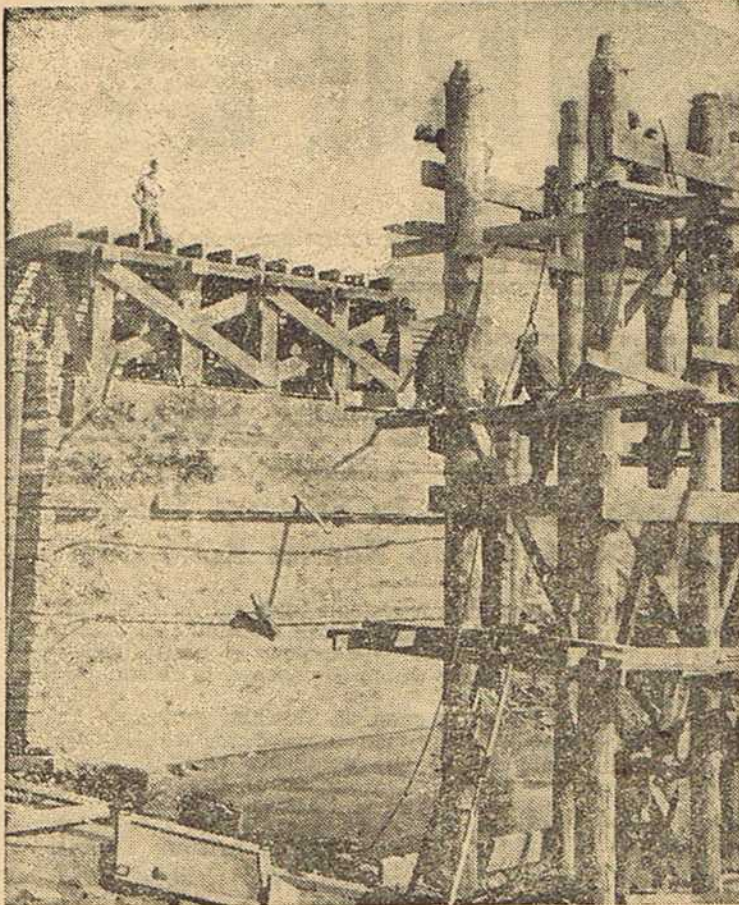
Raising in grade of eight Negro employees precipitated the wildcat city-wide walkout July 30, Philadelphia Transportation Co. officials said.

The tenseness stemming from work stoppage caused hospitalization of 13 persons. Yesterday's rain downpour also contributed to the transport snarl that kept 140,000 of the area's 800,000 war workers from their jobs, the War Manpower Commission reported. Retail trade spokesmen estimated it also caused a business decline of one million dollars daily.

Extra trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Reading Company lines could carry only a fraction of the 1,500,000 persons who daily ride the PTC trolleys, buses and subway trains, while an oil industry spokesman said that motorists granted extra gasoline in the emergency were draining the region's tanks.

Late appeals to the strikers were made by Mayor Bernard Samuel, who said the work stoppage was

(Continued on page 8)



General scene during construction of huge high-water wooden bridge which 5th Army engineers completed in 14 days. LEFT—Capt. A. G. McKain, Jasper, Texas, examines the concrete piers and offers a comparison for the bridge's size. (APS Photos by Berman)

## Supply Line 'Seamstresses' Knit Huge Span In 14 Days

By Sgt. AL KOHN  
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Infantrymen don't think much about bridges, because they're usually way up ahead of them, but comes November and the Italian rainy season, front-line GIs will be glad that the engineers constructed over one river the longest bridge ever built by one company.

Traffic moving north on Highway 1 once detoured over an ordinary bypass neither better nor worse than a hundred others like it, and passengers were not likely to remember the trickling river as they crossed. But when the rains start, and later when the mountain snows melt, the river becomes a roaring 26-foot-high wall of water which would sweep away anything in its path and prevent the passage of rations and supplies to the men who are fighting the war.

Allowed only 14 days by 5th Army headquarters, this Company C of a famous engineer regiment worked from 0430 to 2230 hours daily to complete the span. "But we knew we could do it," said 1st Lt. R. S. Altman, Johnsville, S. C., company commander.

Most of the damage to this bridge was done by our own planes. What bombs didn't destroy, the Germans did when they pulled back late last month. The bombs added to the engineering problems, since they dug great craters in the river bed

into which the pieces of the bridge fell.

Driving piles for the high-water wooden bridge presented something of a problem since there wasn't a pile driver in Italy which could reach high enough. So Lt. Carroll E. Talbutt, Augusta, Me., designed a two-story Bailey Bridge on which the pile driver operated under the direction of T-Sgt. Christian Kirk, a trade-union volunteer from San Francisco.

Every man working on the bridge was an experienced engineer who was picked from a replacement center or who volunteered for this regiment, 1st Sgt. Wilfred E. Johnson, Manistique, Mich., explained. No headquarters topkick, Sgt. John-

son spends most of his time on the bridge job, giving tips to such workers as Pfc. Frank R. Romero, Truchas, N. M.; Pfc. Woodrow W. Jeffers, Branchland, W. Va., and T-5 Harold Ruth, Lucasville, Ohio.

The piles, stout timbers cut in southern Italy, are tipped with steel and are driven one-half inch through solid rock with every blow of the 1,900-pound hammer operated by Pfc. Joseph E. Lloyd, Heber City, Utah. T-5 Eugene Damer, Maxwell, W. Va., hangs on to the rigging and Sgt. Kirk says he is as good a monkey as he's ever seen.

A bridge of this length made of concrete in the states would require five months to build, according to S-Sgt. Milton Johnson, Beverley Hills, Calif., who was construction boss on the job. But here three platoons worked in overlapping eight-hour shifts. Sgt. Johnson, a veteran of nearly every big bridge job on the Pacific coast, is fond of quoting the remark of a paesano who was impressed by these engineers who have followed the 5th Army since they landed at Paestum below Salerno on D plus 12.

The things which took Mussolini two years to build, the Italian said, were destroyed by the Germans in five minutes and rebuilt by the Americans in two days.

Through the thunderous noise of the piledrivers, air hammers and cats like that driven by Pfc. William Thomas, El Paso, Texas, Foreman Johnson liked to shout the merits of his men. For each he had a good word and for S-Sgt. James Boyer, a Kentucky boy, he went into superlatives. But then, Sgt. Boyer also has won praise from Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers for his work as supervisor of pier construction.

When Company C drove in the last nail on the new bridge, the men hoped to be able to get their second day off since the Allied offensive began May 11. They only hoped, because plenty of other blown bridges make Highway 1 a driver's nightmare and these engineers like to ease the supply route for the guys up front.

### Five Hours Required To Rescue Three Yanks

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Some idea of the labors performed by front-line litter-bearers can be obtained from this brief report coming out of the densely wooded hills below Florence.

It recently took 16 34th Division litter-bearers, led by Sgt. James M. McQuiston, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, five hours to carry three wounded doughboys a distance of 500 yards, from a valley half-way up a mountain to a forward aid station.

## GI Fire Fighter's Life Race With Flame, Shell

By Sgt. BOB FLEISHER  
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Maybe Junior wouldn't be so eager to be a fireman if he knew the toils and troubles of an army fire brigade overseas. One particular platoon has been eating smoke and dodging shrapnel all the way from Tunisia to Leghorn and any one who thinks they're "rear echelon" need only look at their list of eight Purple Hearts, two Bronze Stars and a Soldier's Medal.

The fire-fighting platoons with the 5th Army joined the men at Anzio and for them the beachhead was "hot" in more ways than one. "Our platoon alone fought 297 fires on the beachhead," recalled Lt. Walter McFadden, Astoria, N. Y. "Heavy German shelling and bombing against our beachhead positions started conflagrations as fast as we could put them out."

"Once we had eight fires in one morning," said platoon sergeant Stanley J. Greshel, Herkimer, N. Y., a fireman in civilian life. To top that off we were pinned down by artillery fire for an hour and a half."

One of Jerry's favorite tricks when he starts a fire by bombing is to come back and strafe the fire and, incidentally, the fire fighters.

Everybody agrees that ammo dump fires are by far the worst type. When stuff begins to explode, everyone in the area can dive for cover. But not the smoke eaters. They have to stay there and take it.

"The worst ammo fire we ever tackled," said Sgt. William J. Bryan, Parsonburg, Md., "was when we were with the 7th Army near Mateur. That blaze covered acres, shells were exploding all around us and the smoke was so thick we could hardly breathe." The whole platoon received a commendation from General Patton for that job.

Sgt. Bryan, who has 11 years experience fighting fires as chief of his hometown's fire department, laughs a little ruefully at some of the training they received in the States.

"There was really nothing the matter with it as far as it went," he said, "but the thing we weren't trained for was burning ammunition. We've had to develop our own technique on that."

Another tough job is putting out a grass fire in a mine field. Sgt. Ralph Little, McCook, Neb., said: "We have to go in more or less

blind with nothing but a prayer and a hose. So far we've been lucky as far as mines are concerned, but several times we've seen a civilian get a leg blown off walking through a field we had just left."



Things are fairly quiet now for the smoke eaters. They are just averaging a couple of fires a day. "Nothing serious," said Sgt. Greshel, "just the kind that get you all dirty and sweaty and make you mad."

Watch those cigarette butts, boys.

## Pigeons Used To Give Nazis 'Bird'

By a Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—The little sign at the entrance to the cart path leading off a winding road a few miles short of the Arno River front read "Pigeon Loft."

T-Sgt. William Zitek, Fox River Grove, Ill., sat on the grass in a little clearing about 100 yards up the path, watching a couple of canaries flitting around in a cage hanging from a tree. Nearby stood a one-ton trailer carrying a small peaked house with a trap entrance at one end and a chicken wire netting at the other. Inside, a number of homing pigeons, looking sleek enough to make fine frying, were strutting around or perching in the little coops that lined the walls.

### MOBILE LOFT

Sgt. Zitek, a tavern keeper by vocation and a pigeon fancier by hobby, identified the little house as one of the mobile pigeon lofts designed and made by the Army's signal pigeon company personnel so that the feathered messengers could be given proper care while on detached service in the field.

At the signal company headquarters some miles to the rear, M-Sgt. Robert E. Steinhaus, Milwaukee, and Sgts. Gordon Hayes, Los Angeles, Elroy E. Rausch, Milwaukee, and E. E. Richter, Baltimore, said that more than 15,000 messages had been carried in more than 10,000 flights in the Mediterranean Theater since last October 1. They

reported that as many as 40 lofts, manned by soldiers who were civilian fanciers, have been in the field at one time.

At Cassino, for example, a trio of birds "flown" by Pvt. Francis J. McGrath, Washington, D. C., were taken to Hangman's Hill by three British officers carrying plans for the relief of a company of Gurkhas, trapped for nine days on the rocky slopes.

### PINNED DOWN

Messages were brought back by two of the birds saying that the bearers had gotten through and that the plans were understood. The bird brought back the message that his carrier had been pinned down by enemy fire. The plans called for a lane of artillery fire to be laid down through which the Gurkhas could withdraw. The strategy worked and the trapped troops were evacuated successfully.

"Black Magic," flown by Sgt. Frank Budio, Worcester, Mass., was the first bird in this theater to carry an official message over the sea, and despite a hole in its chest, brought the message through.

The lives of innumerable British troops were saved by the flight of "GI Joe" from Clave Vecchia. Unaware that the British had taken the town, American bombers were ready to take off to blast the objective when the prize bird, trained by Sgt. Steinhaus, flying 25 miles in 25 minutes, delivered the message just in time.

Baby birds normally are ready

for training about four weeks after birth and undergo a "basic" course of message carrying, "bobbing" through the trap entrance and handling by the trainer and pigeoners.

Each pigeon, it was explained, must be treated as an individual and each has characteristics which enable an experienced handler to distinguish one from another. The pigeons are fed twice daily on a mixture of hard grains, are exercised regularly when not on missions and given close medical attention. They are subject, among other ills, to throat infections, malaria and paratyphoid.

### COMBAT BOXES

The pigeons are taken into the field in so-called combat boxes—wooden containers about the size of an overnight bag—holding four birds, singly in baskets or beneath the coat of the carrier. On occasions, the combat boxes have been dropped by parachute.

The same message usually is sent by two birds to ensure delivery. Innumerable instances have been recorded where the birds have returned to their lofts severely wounded but with the message safely contained in the little cartridge attached to a leg band.

The signal pigeon company is proud if its field record which shows that countless Allied lives have been saved by the birds who return to their lofts 98 percent of the time, excepting those shot down or wounded while in flight.

### Can't Equal Record

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Perhaps there are fewer Germans, and they're harder to get, but the First Armored Division hasn't been able to equal its African prisoner of war total. On the Anzio beachhead, the division captured 500 prisoners, and in the drive to Rome, 2,808 prisoners but neither figure can compare with the 5,000 Krauts who surrendered before the end of the Tunisian campaign.





# Things Are Fine Back Home Despite War-Time Rationing

## Yanks Need Not Worry, Home Folk Not Naked Nor Going Hungry

"How was it back home?" is the question invariably asked of all those returning to Italy after a stay in the United States. Generally speaking, you can say that home is swell; that it is not much different from the way most of us left it months ago. America is so rich and powerful that she's been able to produce practically all the goods of war demanded of her and still has managed to keep substantially the same standard of living.

In some details, however, the country has changed and here is an attempt by one recently returned to answer a few of the more frequent questions:

1. **FOOD.** In case any serviceman overseas is worrying about whether his family back home is getting enough to eat, forget it right now. The home folks have plenty. Nobody who has money to buy food is going hungry, and from all appearances practically everybody has money to burn these days.

### Land of Plenty . . .

The only rationed foods include a few canned goods, roast beef, beef steak, butter and some kinds of cheese. The allowance in each item is very generous. Sugar rationing is still in force in principle, but the amounts allowed are so ample that virtually no one ever thinks of it being rationed. Lamb, pork, ham, chicken, milk, eggs can be bought freely. As of the early summer, ice cream was plentiful. There was plenty of coffee, tea and chocolate. The markets never looked better, with their full array of practically every type of fruit and vegetable. Bananas were scarce, but on the other hand fresh pineapple could be bought freely. It was true that prices on fresh fruits and vegetables, largely unregulated by the ceiling price system of the OPA, were very high. For example, a pound of tomatoes came to 30 cents in early July in New York. People often talked about the black market, but I met no one who bought black market foods. Black markets really flourish when food is scarce.

Beer is plentiful. For the harder stuff, rum is now substituted in many places where rye or bourbon was formerly drunk. Most liquor shops will reserve their supplies of Scotch only for old customers. Bottled rye can be bought only a quart at a time, if at all,



... Rare Pair of Nylons . . .

but there is apparently no limit to over-the-bar sales.

2. **CLOTHING.** Shoes are rationed to three pair a year per person but practically every other article of clothing can be bought freely. Only fast-growing children are in dire need of more than three pairs of shoes a year and there the OPA shows understanding. If parents go to the OPA and explain that their youngsters are growing out of their shoes so fast that they have to go barefooted, the OPA will not hesitate to divvy up more coupons.

The girls have difficulty buying silk and nylon stockings, and there does seem to be some kind of a black market in nylon stockings. Black market prices here were quoted at from seven to eight dollars a pair.

There seems no doubt that clothing for civilians has a much poorer quality than it had three or four years ago. Even a soldier buying a uniform from a civilian store will find that the uniform isn't nearly as well made as those at PXs. Alterations now take days. Anyone having a suit tailored especially for him will find that he may have to wait months.

3. **TRAVEL.** Everybody seems to be going everywhere in America these days. The railroads, buses, taxis, street cars, subways and air lines are jammed continually. A normal day at a normal hour at Grand Central Station or Pennsylvania Station in New York or the Union Station in Washington looks now like prewar holiday traffic.

In traveling from New York to California, a civilian must buy his ticket and make his reservations

anywhere from two to six weeks in advance. Most civilians have given up traveling by air unless they can get a priority. Too many people have been taken off at stops enroute to make way for essential military traffic and have been stranded for days at out-of-way airports.

Fourth of July traffic out of New York was the greatest in history despite every attempt by the government and by the railroads to persuade people to stay home. The railroads have carried on an extensive advertising program to try to reduce civilian travel, but apparently without much effect. Half the Pullman cars are now devoted to military traffic and they have recently added to their load hospital trains. Not only are people traveling more now than in peace time, but unlike other times no one has the necessary gas to make long car trips. The highways are the least crowded part of America.

4. **HOUSING.** Practically every city in America seems overcrowded these days. This is hard to understand until you remember that for the last three years there has been little building. In a place like New York, which is probably less crowded than many of the other big war production cities, people hang on to their old apartments and consider themselves lucky to be able to renew their leases.

Generally speaking there has been very little repair work on homes and apartments, the annual painting job of houses is now skipped. Electric refrigerators are fixed up rather than new units bought. After the war, when materials are again released, the whole building trades should experience a real boom.

5. **MOOD.** America is confident of winning the war, but it is also without false optimism over the length of time it will take or the cost of the struggle. The country follows the war news closely, but it's difficult for everybody back home to picture adequately or even understand the trials that men in the field undergo.

### Postwar Plans . . .

America is discussing intensely right now plans for the reconversion of industry, plans for jobs for returning veterans and plans for a postwar America and a postwar world.

Recently there has been a lively controversy over what should be done with Germany. Two prominent groups have come out on opposite sides of this question. One organization called The Society for the Prevention of World War III stands for a harsh peace with Germany and in general believes that the German people and not merely the Nazis are responsible for the last two big European conflicts. This organization believes that the German people are diseased mentally and need a good long cure.

On the other side is a group called the Council for a Democratic Germany. This group believes that a repetition of Versailles or an imposition of a harsh peace on Germany will merely pave the way for a third World War 25 or 30 years hence. They believe that democracy in Germany should be nurtured and helped and that there should be a minimum of recommitments. Both groups are, of course, in favor of complete elimination of the Nazis from power.

6. **PACIFIC WAR.** The war against Japan is a far bitterer affair than the war against Germany, although Germany is certainly a more powerful opponent than Japan. Prisoner of war figures tell the story. We have captured only a few hundred Japs as against tens of thousands we have killed. The Jap garrisons at every island we have assaulted and captured have been literally wiped out. A German garrison defending Saipan, for instance, would doubtless have surrendered sometime before the end. Not so the Japs.

The question arises of whether we will have to kill all of the 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 of the Jap Army and Navy before Japan is defeated. In other words, will the Japanese ever formally surrender or must we simply wipe them out? America may argue over a hard or soft peace for Germany, but it's doubtful if any such debate will take place over Japan. The treachery of Pearl Harbor will not be soon forgotten. However long the war in Asia takes, America will fight it with confidence and enthusiasm.

—R. N.



One of the finest things about Janis Carter, according to her press agent at Columbia Pictures, is her ability to dance, or, as they say in the trade, hoof. Her next film concerns a private, a gal (Janis) and a second lieutenant. She finally marries a sailor.

## Writers Present Overall Picture of Dewey's Plan

Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—With Gov. Thomas E. Dewey now one month into his Presidential campaign as Republican nominee, various political commentators have analyzed his actions, announcements and appointments with a view to ascertaining his overall plan.

Roscoe Drummond, chief political writer for the Christian Science Monitor, thought Dewey was conducting an "unusual and unorthodox campaign — one which while appearing casual shows signs of being very carefully calculated in advance."

Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune, which is a Republican paper, said the GOP strategy will concentrate on "smoking the President out and compelling him to doff his nonexistent uniform of Commander in Chief for the ordinary business suit of a practicing politician that every President must become when he bids for votes."

Andrews outlined the Roosevelt strategy as well. He said Democrats taking their cue from the President will attempt to make this "the most unusual Presidential campaign in American history" by having the President confine himself to "two or three lofty Commander in Chief speeches from within or without continental United States."

Andrews predicts, however, that Dewey barbs based on "specific charges at specific Democrats" will draw the President out into the open before election time.

Drummond approaching the subject from more impartial lines gives a careful picture of the Dewey campaign to date, seeking to show how a seemingly casual approach is really a keenly thought out plan in which Dewey regarded flair for organization is evident.

Drummond believes Dewey is aiming to keep clear of controversial headlines until the issues on which the campaign is to be based become more definite. "The trend of the war, is bound to be a factor in shaping the character of his campaign and Dewey doesn't intend to key his appeal prematurely."

One definite stand Dewey has made was the announcement of his opposition to the re-election of Republican Representative Hamilton Fish, who was running in the 29th New York Congressional District.

Drummond sums up Dewey's pre-campaign objectives thusly: One, he is seeking to create the impression of a calm, unhurried, purposeful political leader keenly aware of the great problems which confront the nation and determined to master his own proposed solutions before he speaks.

Two, he intends to refrain from defining his own stand so sharply as to cut off potential support or foreclosure on the widest possible area of agreement among his potential supporters.

Three, he is seeking to develop a maximum party unity before he actually begins his public campaign.

## Dilemma Of Mayor Alsop

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Mayor John Alsop picked up the phone, listened and fidgeted.

"No, madam," he slipped in edgewise, "you have been misinformed. My order does not apply to all you good women who are downtown shopping or going to a show. It just applies to those of . . . ahem . . . questionable repute . . . who are loitering around places where service men congregate."

The phone kept going buzz buzz. It's been buzzing ever since the mayor recently ordered police to arrest unescorted women loitering around the center of town, as part of a venereal disease control drive requested by the Navy. Someone misquoted the mayor and the good ladies of Jacksonville have been on his ear.

Buzz buzz buzz goes the mayor's phone. When they find out the facts, they're mollified. Mayor Alsop has ordered police not to bother anyone they are not absolutely sure is "er . . . a client or customer, as you might say."

The mayor's police, charged with a most delicate job, have done well so far. Every one of the 12 women picked up the first night was convicted.

The mayor's job is delicate, too, but at least he is miles away from the good women's wrath when the phone rings yet once again and Mayor Alsop wearily swipes at his bald spot with his handkerchief while he begins . . .

"No, madam, you have been misinformed . . ."

## CIO, AFL Chiefs Plan Visit To War Theater

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — Six American labor leaders will visit the European war theater to get a first hand picture of problems on the fighting fronts and watch the performance of equipment turned out by workers in the United States.

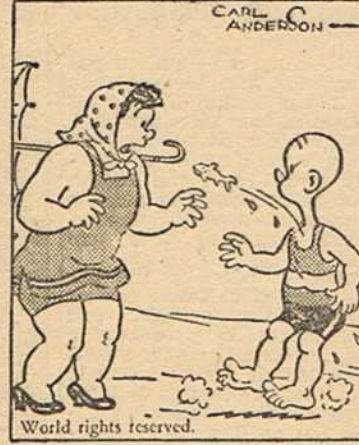
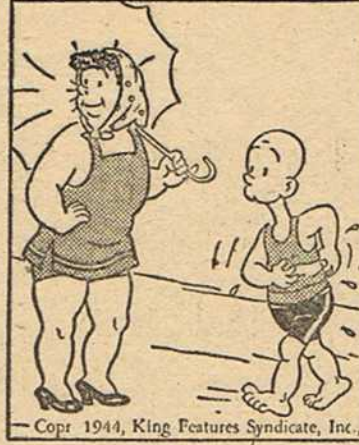
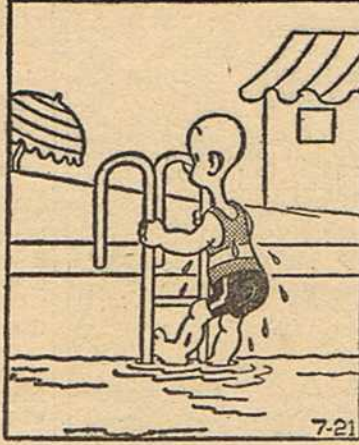
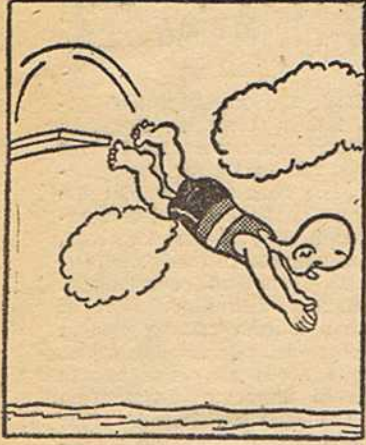
Selected for the War Department approved trip were CIO representatives: R. J. Thomas, United Auto Workers; Sherman H. Dalrymple, United Rubber Workers, and Daniel J. McDonald, United Steel Workers. AFL delegates are Frank J. Fenton, director of the organization; Al Wegener, International Brotherhood and Electrical Workers, and Eric Peterson.



HENRY

(Courtesy of King Features)

By CARL ANDERSON



GI SHOPTALK

Wives of soldiers aboard are beginning to wonder how long their men will have to serve in the army of occupation. They're besieging the War Department with queries about whether they can go over to join them. The department isn't ready to talk, says the queries are premature. But in 1919 wives were allowed to join their husbands, had expenses paid as they would for change of station in the United States.

The Fifth Army used 64,750,000 pounds of heavy artillery ammo during one month of battle to crack the Cassino line. The figure applies only to heavy guns of 155 mm and above.

Free-issue candy is now promised GI's in combat and other areas where there are no PX's. Only it won't be the soft gooey kind—it will be hard stuff, half of it peppermint flavored, the rest cherry, orange, clove, lemon and lime. A pound a week will be the ration—if you want it.

Teams of GI gardeners, who can transform a small tomato seed into big, ripe tomatoes in 75 days regardless of temperature, soil conditions or rainfall are showing off on the barren atolls and islands of the Atlantic and Pacific for the benefit of isolated air corps units. The vegetables are grown by hydroponics—by which the vegetables are grown in a solution of water and chemicals. Such chemical gardens will be set up in Ascension Island in the Atlantic; Canton Island, Espiritu Santo and Port Moresby in the Pacific and at Karachi, India.

A turkey dinner for all American POWs in Germany on Christmas and New Year's Eve is the goal of the Army and the Red Cross. Turkeys, packed in 12-ounce packages, will be shipped to Switzerland in a special overseas package.

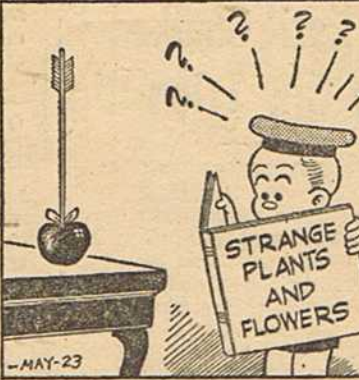
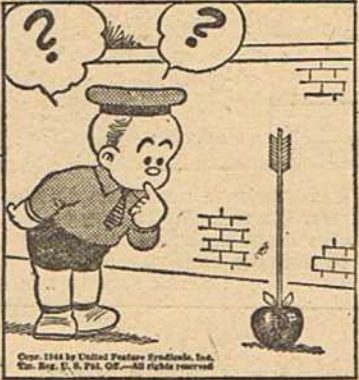
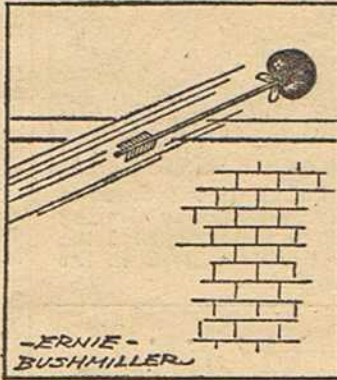
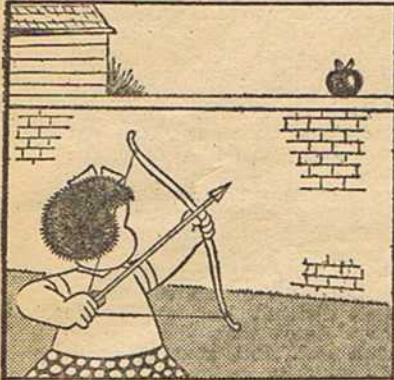
To the office of every US general in SHAEF last week came a bundle from Washington, containing an elegant calfskin belt with pistol holster and a big shiny buckle embossed with the U. S. seal. One two-star general snorted—"Hell of a thing for the field—a sniper could pick out the buckle at 1,000 yards." Maybe it's for the marching through Berlin.

Hope-Dampener: the War Department warns GIs overseas that if they want to get their Christmas packages in time for the holidays, they should write the folks, reminding them that Oct. 15 is the latest date that packages can be mailed from the States for delivery to the battlefronts in time for Christmas.

NANCY

(Courtesy of United Features)

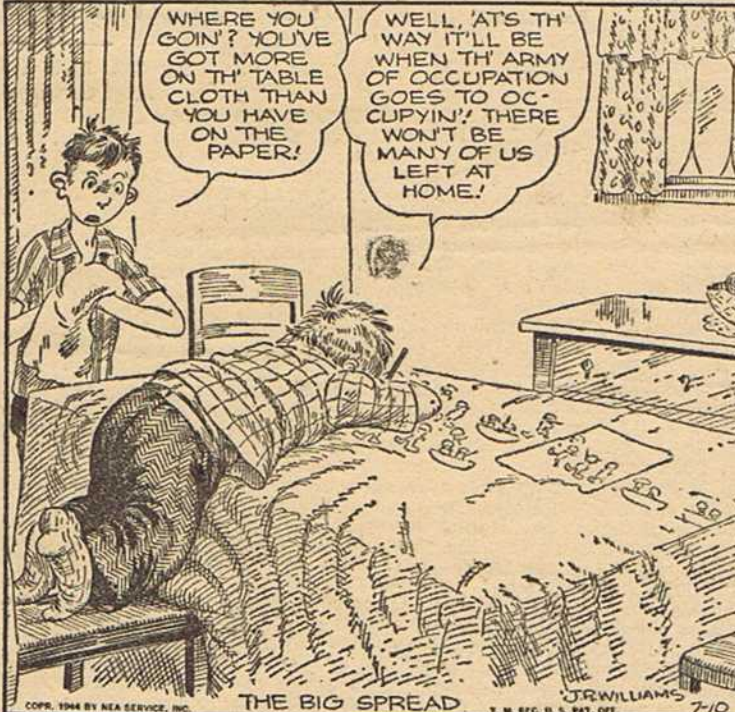
By BUSHMILLER



MAJOR HOOPLE

(Courtesy of NEA)

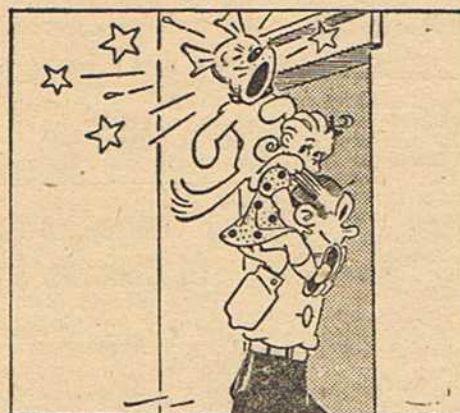
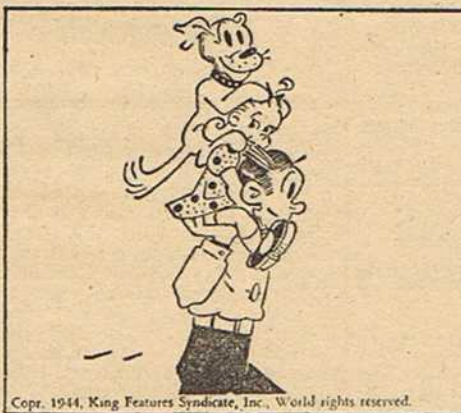
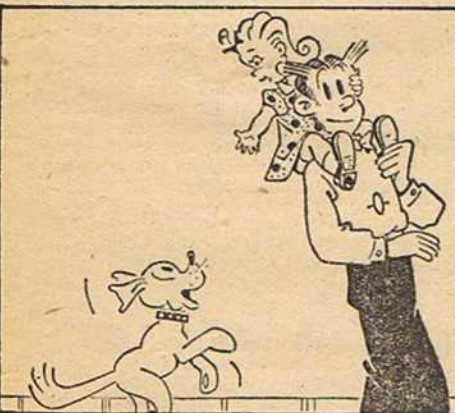
OUT OUR WAY (Courtesy of NEA) By WILLIAMS



BLONDIE

(Courtesy of King Features)

By CHIC YOUNG



MALE CALL

By MILT CANIFF



### Truman Gives Up Senate War Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — Sen. Harry S. Truman (D., Mo.) gave up his chairmanship of the Senate War Investigating Committee today in order to free himself for a vigorous campaign as President Roosevelt's running mate.

Sen. James M. Mead (D., N. Y.) was expected to be elected his successor tomorrow. The chairmanship was offered to Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.) but he declined because of his heavy duties as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Democrats and Republicans alike sought to persuade Truman to continue as head of the committee over which he has presided for three a half years, but he told them "it would be unfair."

He explained: "Anything I might do or say as a member of the committee might be construed as political. It is best for me to leave it entirely."

His formal resignation from the committee was addressed to Vice President Henry A. Wallace. He asserted in it that his act was "one of the regrets of my lifetime."

He added: "As Vice Presidential candidate it is my obligation to present to the people the accomplishments of the Democratic party and reasons why it should continue to be entrusted with the administration of the government in this great national emergency."

"I don't want even the shadow of suspicion that the committee's activities are in any way determined or influenced by political considerations."

### Polish Premier, Stalin Hold Talk In Kremlin

LONDON, Aug. 4—Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin and Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczuk of the Polish government-in-exile conferred in Moscow for two and one-half hours yesterday, a Reuter's correspondent reported, but no official announcement was made of the subjects covered in their talks.

At the end of the conference, the correspondent said, the Polish premier and his foreign minister, Tadeusz Rommer, left the Kremlin in jovial spirits and Mikolajczuk told correspondents he had no statement to make immediately but might issue one Saturday.

The Polish officials were luncheon guests of W. Averill Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, and held individual discussions with both American and British envoys regarding their mission to Russia.

The historic conference took place as Moscow announced that Polish civil administrators and municipal governments are to be set up in the province of Lublin and other liberated Polish territories between the Bug and Vistula

### North Italy Patriots Cause Foe Headaches

LONDON, Aug. 4 — Italian patriots battled the Germans so fiercely in one sector of occupied Italy this week that the enemy had to throw into the fray more than 100 tanks, according to a communique today from the Italian forces of resistance. The patriots were supported by Allied aircraft for whose assistance they had asked.

Increasing activity by the patriots is reported in Swiss neutral newspapers. One account told about the capture by patriots of a large supply of wheat on the north-west coast loaded for shipment to Germany. Another related that on July 31 a patriot detachment attacked a jail at Bezzolo in Lombardy and released 80 political prisoners.

### 9th Nazi Chalked In Six Trips Up

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 4—Lt. Harry A. Parker, Milford, N. H., as hot a pilot as any flying hearabouts, bagged his ninth enemy plane in six operational days yesterday during a dogfight with approximately 50 enemy planes over southern Germany. The victory was one of 18 scored by Allied gunners during the day which cost the Allies 15 aircraft.

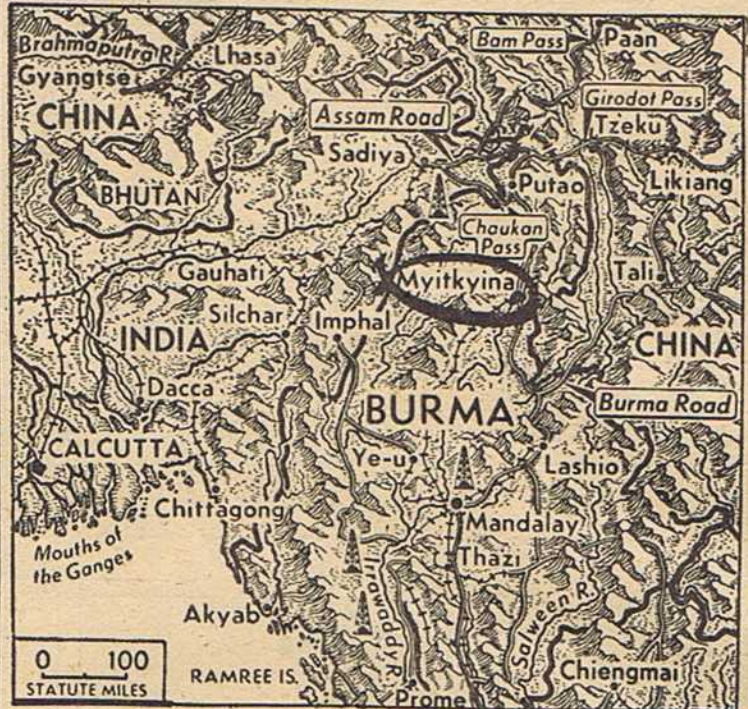
Lt. Parker was accompanying American heavies against targets in the Friedrichshafen area, where bombing results ranged from fair to good.

Bombing honors for the day went to Tactical's medium and fighter bombers which spent their second straight day over southern France, an area which was attacked last night by RAF heavies and Wellingtons.

For the second straight day Thunderbolts, Spitfires, Mustangs and Kittyhawks took over targets in northern Italy except for a viaduct and rail bridges at Ora and St. Michele, that the heavy bombers carried out. The Thunderbolts worked around Mantua, Cremona and Milan; the others pounded communications, bridges, barracks, gun positions and transport around Florence, Pistoia, Bologna, Lucca and Cesena, with generally good results.

Although bomber gunners scored seven of the day's victories and ten other fighter pilots got bull's eyes, the spotlight was on Lt. Parker. The 25-year-old flier started clobbering Jerries on July 25 when he got a double over Austria. After a day off he got two on successive days, one over Bucharest, the other at Ploesti. His biggest day was July 31 when he clobbered four at Bucharest, on the same day his Group's total passed the 400 mark.

### NORTHERN BURMA CLEARED



Jap invaders have now been driven out of all the key towns of northern Burma, the taking of Myitkyina yesterday clearing the Nips from their last stronghold. The victory opened the way to a drive southwards, and swept aside a block on the Burma supply route to China.

### Key Burma Bastion Of Myitkyina Falls

KANDY, Ceylon, Aug. 4—Myitkyina, largest town in northern Burma and a strategic focal point for road, rail and river communications, has been captured by the Allied armies that have been pressing upon it for the past 12 weeks, it was announced in today's South-east Asia Command communique.

The taking of Myitkyina, hub of the north Burma railway system and a port on the Irrawaddy River, gives the Allies all three of the triangle of important bases from which the Japs had hoped to bar an approach to central and southern Burma from the north, and block the passage of supplies from India and Burma into China. The other two bases were Mogaung and Kamlang.

Scene of some of the bitterest fighting of the Burma campaign, Myitkyina itself has been in Jap hands for more than two years, but today's communique stated that not one Jap was left alive in the town.

It was on May 17 that American and Chinese troops under Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill captured the Myitkyina airfield. These men, known as "Merrill's Raiders" made a daring 20-day secret march through difficult hill and jungle country. Since then the struggle for the town has gone on with bloody intensity.

Chinese troops have also been fighting towards the town, and it was reported from Chungking today that Chinese forces had entered the city of Tengchung, one of the main obstacles blocking their advance.

### Krauts Nervous, Waiting Next Move By Americans

By Sgt. DON WILLIAMS Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 5TH ARMY BELOW PISA, Aug. 4—Nazi forces of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, holding the north bank of the Arno River, displayed increased signs of jitters this week as they waited in vain for an indication as to when the northward push of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American 5th Army would be resumed.

That the Nazis looked for an early break in the battle lull which was ending its second week was evident from the concentration of German troops and tanks along the banks of the winding Arno in the western sector of the Italian front. Hundreds of flares were thrown over the river during the hours of darkness to thwart any Allied attempt at a surprise crossing of the barrier to the Gothic Line some 15 miles to the north. Smoke screens were used to mask daylight activity east of Pisa.

German positions reached with increased resistance and sensitivity to American patrol activity and on several occasions Nazi patrols attempted unsuccessfully to infiltrate American positions south of the Arno. Two enemy attempts to throw patrols across the river on the left flank were broken up before the crossing was achieved and on a third occasion a number of prisoners were captured and the remaining troops forced to retire after a patrol crossing had been effected.

Artillery and small arms duels featured the week's activity. Allied-held Leghorn was shelled by German big guns early in the week

### Army Takes Over Philly Transport

(Continued from page 1)

"sabotage of our country's war effort," and James J. Fitzsimon, TWU international vice president, who asserted, "a small group of self-seeking disgruntled employees were trying to regain power over the dead bodies of American soldiers."

At least a dozen draft boards announced they were reclassifying into 1-A a total of more than 500 idle workers who previously had occupational deferments.

Taprooms and liquor stores remained closed to prevent any disorder. For the first time since 1924 Philadelphia police carried night sticks. Police reported the arrest of 300 persons, mostly Negroes between the ages of 14 and 18.

From James McMenamin, strike leader, came a defiant statement that stoppage would retain support of the majority of the strikers even in case of government seizure. He said government operation without the suspension of the upgraded operators "would cause worse conditions."

McMenamin is a high-speed operator on the Broad Street line and member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, but the majority of the strikers are members of the Transportation Workers Union. However, strikers said there was no union organization involved in the walkout.

McMenamin said the strikers would be satisfied to arbitrate the issue. He said the strikers had voted to accept a seven-day work week instead of six if necessary to avert the use of Negro workers.

### SOUTHERN FLORENCE REACHED

(Continued from page 1)

to carry out demolitions with sadistic imagination.

It was pointed out that the Germans callously took advantage of the situation knowing well that our undisputed air power would not be used to destroy the bridges in Florence. It now remains to be seen whether the Nazis will carry the vandalism to the extent of destroying the Ponte Vecchio, a priceless example of bridge architecture.

The fact that the Allies can now shell the Arno River crossings west of Florence, and hold the highest of the peaks east of Highway 2, may yet cause the Germans to change their present tactics to slow withdrawal which are proving extremely costly. In the last month of the 8th Army drive, covering an insignificant distance in mileage, more than 5,000 prisoners have been taken, only 2,000 fewer than the number taken between Cassino and Arezzo.

As matters stood today 8th Army troops, without great difficulty, had advanced two miles northeast from La Romola and San Michele, once terrific hot-spots, and had passed Giogoli, four miles from Florence, East of Highway 2, South African units using American Sherman tanks, moved up more than 2,000 yards, toppling rubble Impruneta, the last sizeable town south of Florence, and were more than a mile north of Strada in Chianti.

The Krauts also abandoned Incisa on Highway 69, and tank supported reconnaissance patrols on both sides of the Arno in that region reached points more than a mile above Incisa.

It may be pointed out that while

### Manchuria, Korea Goal Of Chinese, Says Kung

(Continued from page 1)

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice Premier of China, said here tonight in a broadcast that China will ask for the return of Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores islands as a provision for final peace with Japan.

"Japan must disgorge all her territorial conquests and she must restore independence to Korea," said Dr. Kung.

### RED ARMY

(Continued from page 1)

The Nazis, the Russians drew tighter their ring around the estimated 350,000 Germans trapped in the Baltic. That the Nazi situation here was desperate was proved in a supplement to the Russian communique which quoted an order of the day by Col. Gen. Scherner, recently appointed commander of the northern German armies. The order said Hitler had promised to punish every man who avoided battle and directed them "to take root in the earth."

The Russian supplement said Germans caught in the Baltic pocket by the swift Russian drive to the sea are "deserting and refusing to fight" and it added that the Baltics "are becoming an enormous cemetery for the Germans."

### L'IL ABNER

(Courtesy of United Features)

By AL CAPP

