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THE STARS AND STRIPES

MEDITERRANEAN

Vol. 1, No. 63, Thursday, August 24, 1944

Printed in Italy

TWO LIR

PARIS IS FREE AGAIN

Marseilles Falls As American Forces Race Ahead 140 Miles North From Coast

Large Naval Base Captured By French; Yanks In Grenoble

By Sgt. DON WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent

ADVANCED ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 23—The great French port of Marseilles fell to French troops today, eight days after Allied forces had first landed on the shores of the French Riviera.

A special communique announcing the fall of France's second largest city said that the port had been taken with a minimum of resistance as its encirclement was completed and the last escape route for defenders severed. French troops reached the shores of the Etang de Berre salt marshes to the west of the city at several points, including the southern shores in the vicinity of Martigues, 20 miles to the west.

Meanwhile, French forces in Toulon met with continued stiff resistance as they fought their way toward the port area. They were last reported within a quarter mile of the naval arsenal.

Marseilles, in contrast to the fierce battle being waged at Toulon, fell with startling rapidity, as Allied forces last were reported three miles from the great Mediterranean seaport.

Capture of the city provides the
(Continued on page 8)

New Russian Drive Aims At Bucharest

LONDON, Aug. 23—Powerful Russian armies drove south in east Rumania today in a great, new two-pronged offensive aimed at the Danube River and Bucharest, the Rumanian capital.

Moscow reports declared that one Russian spearhead had pushed well beyond Jassy, whose capture was announced last night by Marshal Joseph Stalin, while the second army drove south from Benderi, on the lower Dniester River 70 miles northwest of the Black Sea port of Odessa and 15 miles south of the Bessarabian city of Chisinau.

Both armies were driving toward Galatz, 120 miles south of Benderi, for a junction and an all-out assault on the Ploesti oil fields and Bucharest.

In the successful battle for Jassy, which lies 10 miles west of the Pruth River, the Soviets killed 13,000 Germans and Rumanians and took 7,000 prisoners. Moscow reports said the city, which had a prewar population of 100,000 and is the fourth largest in Rumania, was captured so quickly that the Germans had no time to destroy installations.

This new offensive coincided with a Russian announcement that the combined forces of Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky and General Ivan Zakharov had opened a new offensive northeast of Warsaw to loosen German positions all along the Warsaw-Bialystok railroad in Poland.

The drive pushed Warsaw temporarily into the background, creat-
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THE LAST EYEFUL



The last Nazi camera has clicked in front of the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris, too. More than 150,000 Parisians kicked the boot-and-camera-clicking Germans out of their capital yesterday, and soon the Kodaks will be in the hands of Allied tourists in khaki.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Today was the last time the Germans saw Paris.

Callant French Forces of the Interior have retaken their capital.

The Tricolor—and the Cross of Lorraine, symbol of heroic patriotism for a Free France—once more flew from the Eiffel Tower, marking the end of four years and two months of Nazi goose stepping and Gestapoism.

Liberation of the great French city was announced in a special communique issued just after noon by General Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, and now the Allied military governor of Paris.

In struggles which will join the tale of the fall of the Bastille in the history of French battles for freedom, 50,000 soldiers of the FFI, aided by hundreds of thousands of armed and militant citizens, wrested Paris from her Nazi rulers after four days of fighting.

Rumania Requests Peace From Allies

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Bulletin)—BBC reported tonight that King Michael of Rumania has proclaimed that the government of Rumania wishes to sign a peace with the Allies and has decided to accept the peace proposals put forward by the Russian government.

The Rumanian King's declaration, apparently made from Bucharest, capital of Rumania, asserted that a new Rumanian government will be formed and that Rumania will become a cobelligerent with the Allies.

The report was confirmed by the Office of War Information in New York.

The declaration came as Soviet armies drove south in east Rumania in a major two-pronged offensive toward Bucharest.



GENERAL KOENIG

work on the Nazi forces within Paris. Shortly after, posters went up on walls and handbills were distributed with the words "mark down your Boches—there will not be enough to go around."

Armed resistance began as the Parisian irregulars, supported by light artillery, opened fire on German troops camped in the Place de la Concorde and along the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle.

Paris gendarmes, already on strike, seized police headquarters and other municipal administrative offices clustered on the Ile de la Cite on the Seine. Other armed groups of French took over such hotels as the Scribe, the Majestic and the Crillon and many more public buildings which had been used as headquarters and billets of the Gestapo and the Wehrmacht.

In fewer than 100 hours of savage and bitter clashes, the last German had been killed or rounded up, the last Vichyite on the way to Berlin or in jail awaiting trial. Then, from a secret radio transmitter somewhere in the Paris area, General Koenig announced to an expectant world that Paris once more was free.

Nazis Claim New Allied Landing Near Biarritz

LONDON, Aug. 23—The German News Agency as heard in London today reported an American landing was made yesterday at Saint Jean De Luz, which is near Biarritz, close to the Franco-Spanish border on the Bay of Biscay. There was no confirmation from Allied sources.

Patton's Army Now Eyes Berlin Road Partial Demobilization Seen After Nazi Defeat

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 23—The course of Allied victory in northern France was never surer than today as Paris, capital of France and Europe's second largest city, was freed by French Forces of the Interior and the German retreat everywhere began to turn into rout.

Heart of French spirit and culture, the French capital is also the hub of communications in northern Europe. From it radiate railroads and highways to every nook and corner of France, and to the country's entire eastern border from Belgium in the north to Italy in the south.

With Paris out of German hands, the Allies can now head where they want, when they want.

Liberation of the French capital was the day's biggest—but not the only—Allied good news from northern France.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armored forces are now on the road to Berlin.

Sens, 60 miles southeast of Paris—170 miles from the German frontier and on the direct route to the Nazi capital through Troyes and Nancy—has fallen to U. S. 3rd

(Continued on page 8)

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Interest in demobilization, whetted last week by a report that President Roosevelt shortly would begin a study of War Department plans for turning soldiers into civilians, increased today with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's statement that from one million to two million men will be gradually released after Germany is defeated.

Strictly speaking, the statement wasn't news, because Secretary of War Stimson said exactly the same thing a number of weeks ago. But General Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, was more specific. He predicted that men with dependents would be first to be discharged and said he personally favored letting men with the longest service and combat experience out first.

"I'm opposed," he declared, "to letting out men who are nearest home, as we did after the last war, and I also oppose releasing men on the basis of occupation. The man who is entitled to go home first is the man with longest service and with combat experience."

General Hershey, who is making a tour of draft boards in western

Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau and midwestern states, warned that this estimate of the number of men to be released after Germany falls was only "a guess."

He also warned: "If we let out 1,000 men an hour it will still take ten months to get rid of between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 men."

Selective service is now taking between 70,000 and 100,000 men a month, General Hershey disclosed. He indicated that the draft would continue to operate at this rate even after Germany surrenders.

"I think that people shouldn't get too much braced for the day the armistice is signed in Europe," the Selective Service chief declared. "If we stop all induction of men when the European war is over we will be condemning somebody to stay in the Army until the need for men is ended."

"Personally, I would continue taking in the physically qualified men indefinitely. I have long favored military training."

General Hershey recommended "gradual demobilization" even after the defeat of Japan, remarking that the re-absorption of servicemen into the peacetime economy

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Those First Three Days Like 30 To Paratroopers

By Sgt. AL KOHN
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE FIRST AIRBORNE TASK FORCE, Aug. 22 (Delayed)—Now they are fighting in the line as normal infantry, artillery and attached units, but for the airborne troops who landed in France before dawn last Thursday, only the first three days mean anything.

"Those three days seemed like 30," declared Lt. John H. Neiler, Johnstown, Pa., a regimental S-2. It would be conservative to say that those initial hours seemed like an eternity to many of the men.

Some of the units which landed before dawn (H hour was 0800) hit their Dropping Zone "within yards," as early reports indicated. Some others, however, landed miles away and only now are some of the paratroopers breaking through enemy lines and returning to their units to take up the fight.

Planned since last November to such detail that it could hardly fail, the airborne operation was aimed at taking two towns about 20 miles from the beach and holding the road to the coast to prevent the Germans from reinforcing his garrisons at Frejus and Saint Raphael. Last November when the attack was proposed, a general in the United States began to pick his staff from all airborne men everywhere. When the general received another assignment, this choice staff came under Maj. Gen. Robert Fredericks, former commander of the U. S.-Canadian Special Service Force which took Kiska last summer and fought at Anzio. With no jumps to his credit, General Fredericks went through his practice missions in Italy and jumped among the first on D-day.

FAST WORKERS

The combat team which was to hold the road accomplished its mission speedily. Dropping onto a tiny field which lay on a bluff, the troopers soon had their artillery covering the road. When it became evident that the enemy would not try to break through the Yanks' position, the unit moved north to aid their comrades who were running into trouble in a town. In this group were some veterans of three previous combat jumps—in North Africa, Sicily and Italy.

Jumping for the first time, a larger combat team had less luck. These were the men who were scattered for as many as 23 miles from the DZ, yet by forced marches through enemy territory managed to attain their objective by the scheduled time.

In an operation involving thousands of paratroopers, it was essential to have a headquarters established immediately. Within 20 minutes after M-Sgt. William Farmer, Odessa, Texas, unbuckled his leg strap, the task force CP was working—in the same building which had been designated months ago.

Later in the morning, gliders brought in the rest of headquarters company and large quantities of equipment, from typewriters to jeeps.

In the afternoon, more para-

troopers came in to reinforce units already present and a full glider-borne combat team arrived. The glider concentration probably was one of the most successful ever achieved.

After two days of severe fighting (actual locations are still a secret), the airborne men finally made contact with a tank reconnaissance party on D plus 1 and were relieved by the infantry the following day.

"You never saw such hollering and whooping as we did when those tanks came up," Farmer recalled. "It was wonderful to see those big guns when we had had hardly more than rifles in our area."

2,000 PRISONERS

Since many of the details have not been released for publication, it is difficult to do justice to this American and British force which added substantially to our invasion strength. The figures help to indicate what they did—2,000 prisoners captured against losses averaging less than ten percent including paratroopers still hiding in the hills.

Typical of the difficulties some of them faced in reaching their units was the trip across extremely rough terrain taken by Lt. John S. McElroy, an "Army Brat" who sends his mail to Boltin Landing, N. Y., and S-Sgt. Paul Allison, Indiana, Pa. Dropped 20 miles from their objective, the pair was saved several times by French Maquis whom they joined to ambush German convoys.

Joined by other members of their battalion in a small town, they were sent by their CO to seek aid during their third day in France. Waiting until dark to cross a main road—"not even a worm could have crossed in daylight without being spotted"—they would walk 100 yards, then scan the mountains for 15 minutes to keep away from any German patrols. When a Jerry shot at Allison, the lieutenant clipped him with a tracer bullet from his M-1.

Later they came on a ditch where a dozen Germans were stretched out. One moved and McElroy shot him. Out of the corner of his eye, he saw another on his knees so he put two bullets through him. In back of this last man, though, a third German had already pulled the cord on a hand grenade but the M-1 barked again. The Kraut died before he could toss the potato masher. The grenade went off, scratching McElroy in several places and blowing pieces of the dead man's body all over McElroy's jacket.

'MICHELA'

In all, the latter cut six notches on "Michela," his M-1 named for a girl in Rome. "The girl I'm going to marry, though she doesn't know it," the paratrooper grinned. They finally reached other American troops six days after they landed.

Using tactics never taught at parachute school, T-5 James Bryant, Harrington, W. Va., ran towards a house held by a German force with two .45s shooting into the air in best boss-opera style. He kicked aside a grenade thrown at

his feet and so unnerved the Germans that 26 enlisted men, one major, one captain and two lieutenants came out with their hands high.

Just as the infantry brought pets ashore, the airborne men flew their dogs and birds to France from Italy. S-Sgt. Mesado Doye, Honolulu, guarded his anti-tank company's lucky dog, "Peppy," through the long glider trip. That company, incidentally, swooped down on the Riviera exactly one month after it left the 5th Army front.

You can't talk to a single paratrooper without hearing words of praise for the Maquis. In one town, the residents cared for wounded chutists for a day when the Germans were in control and when the Americans came back the men were still in the Maquis hospital. Others aided lost troopers in finding the way back to our lines. Some pointed out bands of Germans for the GIs to round up, according to Sgt. Frank Marks, Baltimore.

One of the happiest men in the entire task force is Chef Cpl. Jean, a former member of the Battalion du Choc, who fought in Corsica and Elba before joining the outfit as a guide. His family lives in Marseilles and the little French lad expects to be home soon.

PINNED DOWN

"He has more guts than I do," they're saying about Lt. Daniel Dickinson, a medical officer from Pittsburgh, Pa., who joined the force the day before it jumped. His combat jump was his first jump and he was pinned down for two hours by snipers as soon as he hit the ground.

Missing contact with their group, three other medics—T-4 Charles Morrison, Glen Falls, N. Y., T-5 Frank Street, Minneapolis, and Pvt. Sherman De Lange, Philadelphia, joined a British outfit and immediately set up their own aid station.

With all the grim aspects of the descent there were lighter moments too. Two hours after he landed, Pvt. Jack Mann was in a barber snop, getting the works.

Jumping is in their blood, but like every other soldier, these paratroopers hope it will all be over soon so they'll never have to "Stand up and hook up" again.

5th Ack-Ack Kayos 463 Enemy Planes

ADVANCED ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 23—Fifth Army anti-aircraft gunners since last September destroyed 463 enemy planes and damaged another 303 so badly that it is extremely doubtful they got back to their bases, Brig. Gen. Aaron Bradshaw, Jr., anti-aircraft officer reported today to Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark.

The 11-month efforts, the report showed, accounted for roughly 16 per cent of the planes used in the Luftwaffe's 635 air attacks. The highwater mark was on the Anzio beachhead where in 120 days American and British gunners destroyed 204 planes and scored 133 probables during 291 attacks.

Losses of as high as 30 per cent compelled the enemy to abandon morning raids at Anzio completely. In night attacks the Germans lost at least one plane every time they sent eight or more into action.

When the German air force practically ceased to exist in Italy, and with the start of the 5th Army offensive on May 11, most ack-ack batteries have been using their 90 millimeters in support of infantry maneuvers and have greatly out-classed their enemy counterpart, the vaunted German 88.

GI Reporting For Sick Call Nabs Four Nazis

WITH THE 7TH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23—One sick American showed he was more than equal to four healthy Germans today.

Pvt. Woodrow K. Clayton, Chattanooga, Tenn., an ammo bearer for a 3rd Division machine gun section, had a bad swelling in his arm so he went to the rear on sick call. He was walking along a country road alone when he noticed a German in a ditch.

The Kraut was immediately made a prisoner and obligingly pointed out three more Germans who were skulking in the ditch a little way ahead. Pvt. Clayton brought his gun to bear, reluctant Teuton hands moved slowly skyward and the Yank started his captives on the march to the PW cage.

ONCE OVER LIGHTLY



"The Main Street tonsorial parlor was never like this," mumbles Cpl. Hewlett T. Johnson, of Halesite, N. Y., as a local signorina gives him the once over lightly. She is just one of the Italian girls turned barber since Johnson's armored division moved into the area on the 5th Army front. (Army Pictorial Service)

Three Infantry Draftees Awarded Coveted DSC

By Sgt. HERBERT MITGANG
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, Aug. 23—Two sergeants and one private first class today were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the 5th Army, who made a personal flying trip in his liaison plane to pin the medals on the proud chests of the three infantry men, all of whom are draftees.

Pfc. Marvin M. Doolin, Danville, Va., received the nation's second highest military award for action near Maronola, Italy, and this is what he did:

With other members of a squad he went down into a draw to wipe out an enemy force; alone he knocked out three machine gun nests before his gun fouled and then covered the Krauts with a jammed carbine until assistance arrived; later he killed two Germans and captured a mortar; then he climbed into his sack and went to sleep.

The next day he went out on another little patrol and killed one Nazi officer and two riflemen. The day after, when his CO was wounded and the company radio

failed to operate, he moved 150 yards under terrific enemy artillery fire to notify an officer of the situation; in the afternoon he killed a German officer and a radio operator and destroyed two radios and a telephone and wiped out a Nazi OP; there weren't any more Krauts around that day—so the Pfc. took the rest of the day off.

Sergeants George L. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del., and Hershel D. Swann, Tuscaloosa, Ala.,—they had a little shooting party, too.

Maxwell killed four Germans, captured three more, knocked out two enemy pillboxes and one dug-out. Swann killed all the defenders of a Hun position, destroyed a machine gun, killed three Germans, captured two more and then gave the business to a sniper.

All this time, in the case of all three draftees, they were under heavy shelling, small and large arms fire and enemy observation. There's a rumor around that General Clark is going to make each of them a separate one-man regiment, but that's not likely. Maybe a battalion.

Flashes From Italian Front

T-SGT. LEONARD F. WHITING, Pine City, Minn., was on patrol near the canal in southern Pisa where Jerry still had a small pocket before it was closed this week. He reported back but omitted one rather important detail: the locality of the cellar where he picked up 40 quarts of kummel, cognac and brandy. He claims that nobody can consider that part of the official business, although he bribed some of the boys into silence by slipping them a quart.

FROM A FORWARD OP in southern Pisa below the Arno River, Yank observers can see lots of civilians running around in the Piazza di Cavalieri. There are also many Germans seen in the same spot which appears to be a large public square with "business as usual." The civilians are always running around with packages under their arms but nobody can figure out what's inside.

A RIVER CROSSING made under enemy shell fire with a precious cargo of cake for front-line infantrymen brought a bonus to 5th Army cook Cpl. Paul Lewis Millot, Alexandria Bay, N. Y. "When we made the crossing," the cook said, "and had distributed the cake, the boys thanked us and swapped 15 German prisoners for the cake."

GERMANS DEFENDING THE TOWN OF ROSIGNANO must have thought the Yanks were using a secret weapon. During a heavy shelling by Nazi guns Boogie Woogie music was heard emanating from the OP of Pvt. Roger P. Fox, St. Louis, Mich. He had found an old piano and couldn't resist the urge to play it, despite the shells. Fox is a pro pianist who has played on the NBC and CBS networks out of his home town and has conducted his own orchestra.

Flashes From South France

FOR ONE VETERAN B-25 MITCHELL BOMB GROUP, the mission over the beaches of southern France on D-day marked the sixth amphibious operation they have supported in the Mediterranean area. They were over the islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Sicily—then flew in support of the Salerno and Anzio landings. The group, stationed in Corsica now, has flown more than 450 combat missions during 18 months of operations.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GERMAN SAILORS, hastily mobilized in the St. Tropez area, were thrown into the line as infantry, POWs have disclosed. Four of the sailors told interrogators that in a frantic effort to halt the advancing army of liberation they had been equipped with 88s, 37 mm. anti-tank guns, 20 mm. anti-tank guns, heavy and light machine guns and immediately ordered into action.

CAPTURED GERMAN TRANSPORT is being swiftly utilized to speed the Allied advance on the Riviera beachhead. In the Vidauban sector, several dozen enemy trucks and autos were captured and within a few hours they were being used by the front-line units to move up troops and facilitate communications.

THE AMERICAN CUSTOM OF WRITING names on every available signpost has been followed by the Russians impressed into the German army, soldiers are finding on the southern France front. After a long string of unreadable Russian names on one sign, Yanks are pleased to find that Ralph B. Burtoyan, Utica, Ky., has upheld the honor of the U. S. Army.

NOTED IN PASSING on the French Riviera: the Villa Jazz.

FLOATING AROUND IN THE Mediterranean before D-day didn't prevent members of one division from keeping up with the news. Staff members of the division newspaper went to work on the ship's mimeograph and brought out a four-page paper. Lt. Sumner Wilson, New Rochelle, N. Y., supervised the staff, which included Pfc. A. S. Amoscatto, Jersey City; Pvt. Robert Sieger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pvt. John A. Hyman, New York City; S-Sgt. Max Shaffer, Des Moines, Iowa and T-4 John Naclerio.

FDR Signs Measure Relaxing News Ban

By Army News Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—President Roosevelt yesterday signed Soldier Vote Law amendments relaxing restrictions on the dissemination of political news and opinion among members of the armed services, the Associated Press reported.

Sponsors said the effect of the amendments would be to open the way for the sale and distribution through Army post exchanges and Navy stores of any newspapers, magazines and books in general circulation among civilians within the limits of available transportation.

In the case of radio broadcasts the only limitation applied is that if political speeches are rebroadcast to troops over government-operated stations equal time shall be allowed to any political party having a Presidential candidate in six or more states.

Motion pictures generally available to the public may be shown without restriction but shall be selected in an "impartial and non-partisan" manner.

If transportation space problems require a selection of books and other publications the new bill directs that choices shall be made in some impartial manner prescribed by the Army and Navy, such as a preference poll among troops or recommendations of expert committees.

Left in the anti-propaganda section of the act is the ban against propaganda material paid for by government funds. It applies to any government financed printed matter, film or radio presentation which "when considered in its entirety contains political propaganda obviously designed to affect the result" of Presidential or Congressional elections.

The Associated Press said the War Department had interpreted the language of the original act to prohibit distribution at government expense or through Army stores of numerous magazines and books and some newspapers containing political opinion.

The amendments were drafted by Sen. Theodore F. Green (D., R. I.) in collaboration with Sen. Robert Taft (R., Ohio) and Army and Navy representatives. While supporting the amendments Taft contended that the War Department had placed nonsensical interpretations on the original act and that this led to widespread misunderstanding and criticism of it.

Anti-4th-Term Threat Ended In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 23. (ANS)—An anti-fourth-term threat by Mississippi's Democratic Presidential electors apparently had vanished yesterday, the Associated Press reported, and a pro-Roosevelt group announced the abandonment of plans to name a rival set of electors.

Governor Thomas L. Bailey, announcing he had contacted electors by telephone, said "I am convinced Mississippi's nine electors will vote the Democratic ticket in the electoral college."

Rumor On Nelson Untrue, FDR Says

By Army News Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—President Roosevelt today assailed as "entirely unfounded" suggestions that Donald M. Nelson's mission to China implies a change in war production policy and said that those who claim Nelson was "kicked in the teeth" have rendered a disservice to the WPB director and the nation, the United Press reported.

The President said in a formal statement issued by the White House that Nelson was selected to accompany Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley to China on a "most important and pressing mission which necessarily is confidential."

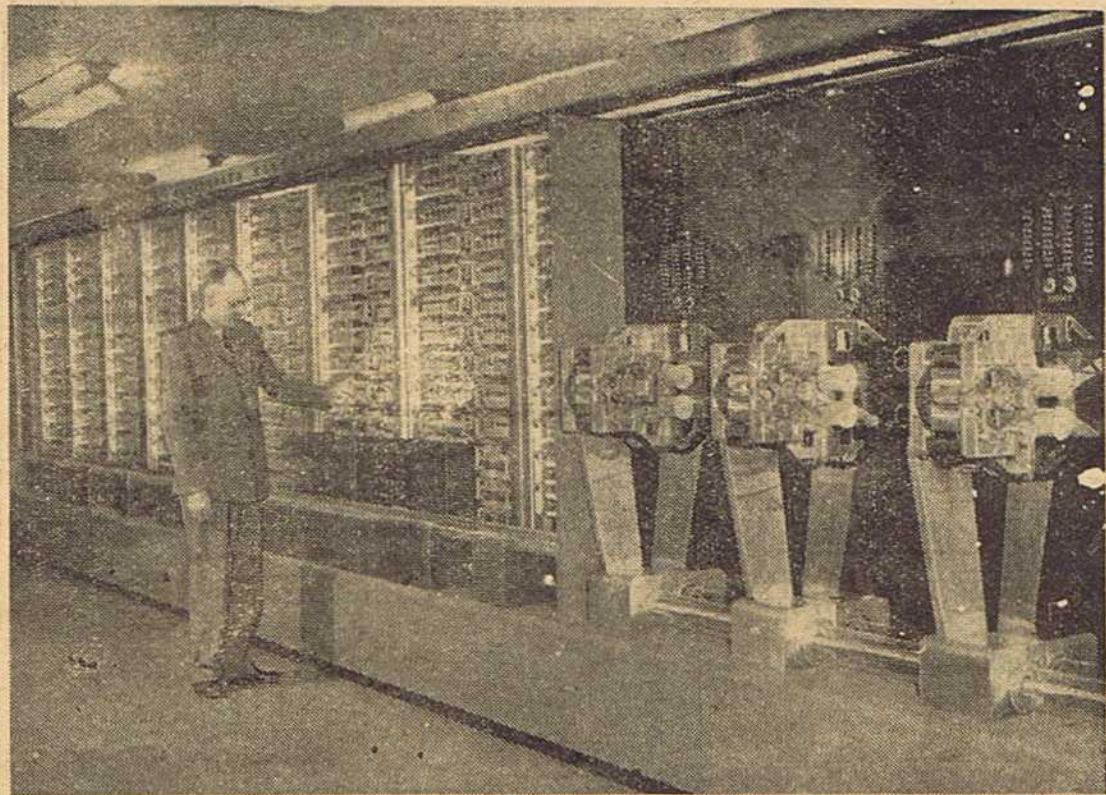
"I regret that more about the work assigned to him cannot be said at this time," President Roosevelt said. "Any impression that Mr. Nelson's temporary mission to China indicates a change of policy in the War Production Board is entirely unfounded. When it is possible to tell the whole story those who charge he is being kicked in the teeth will realize how wrong and unjust they have been, what disservice they have rendered their country and Mr. Nelson personally."

Nelson's assignment was announced Saturday by Mr. Roosevelt who said the WPB boss would be absent from Washington for several months. There was immediate widespread speculation over the possible effect that Nelson's absence would have on his program for partial reconversion to civilian production. Some reports had suggested that Nelson was being sent to China so that during his absence the program might be carried out in a manner more suitable to military officials who objected to the reconversion method and time schedule.

Some observers, the United Press pointed out, said that the China assignment had the effect of temporarily removing Nelson, stoutest exponent of an early and gradual changeover to peacetime output, from the domestic production picture and automatically would give number one position to his top aide, Charles E. Wilson, who has opposed some of Nelson's reconversion plans.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement that Nelson's economic mission was temporary and would bring no change in the war production policy in his absence prompted Nelson to crop any plans he may have had to resign in protest, the Associated Press said, quoting a WPB spokesman.

WORLD'S GREATEST MATHEMATICAL CALCULATOR



Here is a view of the "super-brain," a revolutionary new electrical device which will explore vast fields in pure mathematics and related sciences and is capable of solving practically any known problem in the mathematical field. In the picture is Cmdr. Howard H. Aiken, USNR, the inventor, who spent eight years perfecting the device. The calculator, recently presented to Harvard University, weighs 35 tons, stands eight feet high and is 51 feet long. (Acme)

Marriage Cost Her Weight, Lana Says

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23 (ANS)—The cinema's number one Sweater Girl, Lana Turner, obtained a divorce in five minutes from broker Stephen Crane in Judge Stanley Mosk's court here today.

In monosyllabic answers to questions by her lawyer Lana told the judge her marriage was a mistake, that she became extremely unhappy, nervous, irritable, lost weight, caught colds and that work on one of her films had to be stopped because of her illness.

Blonde Lana said Crane yelled at her, berated her and quarreled because she was not at home when he arrived. She said her work caused irregular hours.

Crane and Miss Turner were married for the second time in Tijuana, Mexico, March 14, 1943, after a short separation that followed the annulment of their Las Vegas, Nev., marriage of July 17, 1942. Lana obtained that annulment on grounds that Crane's divorce from Carol Kuntz Crane of Indianapolis had not become final. Lana's first husband was bandleader Artie Shaw, whom she divorced in 1940 after a marriage of seven months.

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 23 (ANS)—Screen actress Myrna Loy Monday filed a divorce suit in Cuernavaca, Mexico, against John Hertz, New York advertising executive.

Super-Brain Calculator Solves Any Math Problem

Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A 35-ton electrical calculating machine capable of doing simple addition or dynamic equations of the solar system has been presented to Harvard University by the International Business Machines Corporation.

The calculator or super-brain, took Cmdr. Howard Aiken, U. S. N. R., eight years to develop, cost 250,000 dollars to build, and will be used solely by the Navy for the duration of the war. It was assembled last February and set up as a project of the Navy's Bureau of Ships in May.

UNLIMITED BENEFITS

The benefits to the general public, directly or indirectly, are expected to be unlimited. For example, the "brain" will delve into the enormous fields in pure mathematics and in sciences previously imprisoned by intricate and time-consuming calculations and will produce automatically, rapidly and accurately answers to braintwisters which have hitherto defied solution.

According to Cmdr. Aiken, the machine already has exposed 11 mistakes in one mathematical formula which has been standard for certain calculations for years and which originally took several years to work out. He said this formula will be corrected after the war

within four days by the machine. If you fancy yourself a whiz with figures just listen to a few things the "I. B. S. Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator" gets away with:

It can multiply a row of 23 numbers by a row of 23 other numbers in about 5.3 seconds. The machine adds or subtracts in three-tenths of a second and divides in 14.7 seconds to an accuracy of 23 figures. It calculates logarithms in 59 seconds and works out trigonometric functions in 88 seconds.

The calculator, which contains error-checking devices, is not designed for a specific purpose, but is a generalized machine that will do virtually any mathematical problem. When a problem is fed into the calculator in coded tape form, it will carry out solutions accurately to 23 significant figures, consulting logarithmic and other functional tables which are built into the machine or are coded on tapes.

PLENTY FAST

Cmdr. Aiken estimates that it is from 15 to 50 times faster than the average desk calculating machine and says it contains, among other parts, 500 miles of wire and 3,000,000 wire connections.

This mechanical quiz kid is not the kind of gadget the average person would install in his home to work out his income tax, nor is it very handy for smuggling into a classroom as a cribbing device for a mid-term exam.

The machine, of course, can't multiply two times two any faster than the average person can do it in his head. But in higher mathematics, where calculations may take years, the machine can arrive at solutions speedily.

Many mathematical functions useful in physics, chemistry, engineering and pure mathematics await tabulation, and this new apparatus, it is said, will solve quickly statistical problems in which the manual labor has been enormous.

The code book, which is essential to the operation of the machine, covers every known type of mathematical problem and has been compiled by Cmdr. Aiken, assisted by Ensign Robert V. D. Campbell.

Observers agree that it is eerie to watch the machine in action in the realization that a push of a button will start this algebraic Einstein toward the solution of problems which man has not had time to solve in the past.

Shotgun Packin'

HAYNES FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 23 (ANS)—Thomas E. Coughlin, 60-year-old hotel handyman, fired a shotgun blast into a crowd of people waiting for a bus today, wounding four of them, including Joseph (Slow Joe) Doyle, 60, former New York Giant baseball pitcher. Police were unable to explain Coughlin's action.

They're Planning Victory Shindig In U. S.

By Sgt. JACK FOISIE Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—A survey of the home front reveals that when Hitler is beaten, everyone is going to celebrate—with reservations. The chief gremlin is that the war is still not won until Japan also is defeated.

If that factor will dampen the all-out celebration remains to be seen. And upon the people depends whether various localities will declare an official holiday of thanksgiving or not, say business leaders and municipal officials.

There already has been a great deal of talk about "protection of property" by police officials. There has also been some hope of "production as usual." Government agencies haven't declared one way or the other—since that would be official optimism, but everybody is telling the other guy unofficially that the day is going to be celebrated regardless of what you and I can do to stop them.

"Every plant here expects its employees to bring out the bottle and have a good time—and they're resigned to it," a representative of a large Cleveland firm told the Wall Street Journal.

All the not-so-old people remember Armistice day ending the last

war. There was a flu epidemic in many sections of the country then and no one was supposed to venture outside his or her home without a gauze mask on. But when the victory bells began to ring, the flu was forgotten.

The New York Stock Exchange, which generally sets the customs for the financial world, has adopted a wait-and-see policy; their decision on closing will depend upon when news of the German surrender is received, and on the state of the market. Trading was suspended at 2:30 on the day of the false armistice last time and all day on November 11.

Bank closings are regulated by state laws and regulations would have to be proclaimed in advance for V-day Closing of government departments rests with their respective directors, and the recent lengthening of the governmental day and week of those directly concerned with war work—and who isn't—would indicate that staying-on-the-job will be the order of the day.

Along with the celebration at the end of a destructive war would come a civilian urge to be destructive, and department stores throughout the country have already made extensive plans for the protection of

their merchandise from damage and vandalism. All the large cities except Detroit will see big stores close down upon the first receipt of the news. Staffs are being trained for their V-day duties just as they were once trained to aid the shopping crowds to basement shelters in case of an air raid.

All escalators will be switched to down-going status. Elevators would too, except that "what goes down must go up," explained one store official.

Kansas City merchants have constructed wooden barricades to protect their windows. Chicago storekeepers are going to display the American flags in their windows as a restraining influence. Philadelphians will draw the shades of their windows and remove all valuable merchandise.

Only Boston has not done any definite planning on the matter. With typical Yankee reserve a Retail Store Association spokesman announced that "an announcement now might have an adverse psychological effect."

The greatest debate is on whether or not liquor stores and bars should stay open. The Los Angeles Liquor Trade Association has agreed to close retail stores and bars. Others

are going to ration their drinks; a few hardy gentlemen, however, have promised the first round will be on the house.

The New York Hotel Association made news by coming out in favor of closing down their swanky saloons; promptly the Boston Hotel Association promised to stay wet throughout the legal hours.

Even though the majority of the liquor dispensers should decide to close down, thereby saving their stock and their property as well, there appears to be little danger that the nation will be dry on V-day.

On the other hand, the churches will be filled with those for whom the cessation of hostilities means a burden of worry lifted from their shoulders.

Only a few civic celebrations have been scheduled so far. Cleveland and Philadelphia have plans under consideration, and Cleveland's radio station WJAR is planning to record reaction.

San Francisco has turned down any thought of an official celebration. For them, there will be a festival only when their nearest foe—the Japanese—are defeated, and then it'll be a big one. They've been planning it since March, 1943.

PARIS---LIFE BEGINS ANEW

It's 'April In Paris' After Four Years

It was on June 14, 1940, that the onrushing Nazis seized Paris, symbol of western art and culture. A day later, Adolf Hitler came in and gazed with thought not hard to imagine on the tomb of Napoleon. Yesterday, the French Forces of the Interior rose up in Paris and ended four years of chamber-maiding to Adolf's goose-steppers.

Thus ended the first hostile occupation of the French capital since the Franco-German war of 1870-71 and the ninth recorded invasion of a city which was a prosperous community when Christ was born and which is today fifth greatest city in the world.

No stranger to war and bloodshed, Paris managed to escape lightly in World War II when all France fell to the Germans after the "phony war" of early

1940 was blasted to an end by a six-weeks blitzkrieg. The capital was prepared for defense. Machine guns were mounted and street barricades were made out of garbage trucks, but when the first German guns were heard, the government fled, the capital was declared an open city and the enemy strutted in to a bloodless triumph of immense psychological proportions.

During the German occupation Allied planes repeatedly attacked the great industrial plants and airfields outside the city, but Paris proper escaped major damage. Nor did the occupation troops mar the city to any extent. Hitler's early dream was to pacify the French and eventually win them as Allies, and so he quartered his Wehrmacht outside the city and allowed them in only as tourists. When he had bombed Paris earlier, it had been with only 200 planes and the attack was confined to the outskirts.

HITLER'S TOURISTS

But after a while the Nazis took over all the hotels in Paris and until June, 1941, the city was jammed with picture-snapping Hitlerites. Then, as the Russians surprised the High Command, the city began to empty. The tourists had to fight in Russia then.

Life in the French capital became grim. Rationing was strict—one egg every three months. In the biggest wine-producing country in the world, one quart per person per week was allowed. The Germans plundered the shops with inflated currency, requisitioned the Parisians' charcoal-burners to take Sunday afternoon rides in the Bois de Boulogne.

When the Nazis began to force war labor on the Parisians, the patriot activity which reached its grand climax yesterday began in earnest. Long ago the Nazis had to barricade every one of their requisitioned hotels against the patriots.

The barricades are coming down today. Parisians may soon be taking their own rides in the Bois de Boulogne. The cafes will open. The races may begin again. Paris will slowly but surely regain again the aura of gaiety and culture which made it the one of the most-loved cities in the world.

American soldiers will be in Paris again for the first time in 25 years. The last time they came to stop over on the way to deal the knockout blow against the Kaiser's hordes. A few shells from the Germans' Big Bertha cannon landed in the city and once reinforcements had to be rushed to the Marne River in Paris taxicabs to save the capital, but mostly Paris was to 1917-18 Yanks the place where they spent delightful leaves.

Their sons may spend them there soon.

SEINE RIVER

Paris lies around the Seine River in rings. The Seine cuts through the city like a railroad and flows eight miles before reaching the country and a juncture with the Marne to the north. The banks of the Seine are protected by broad quays where river steamers dock and where the alluring atmosphere of a port is added to Paris' many other charms.

Almost 4,000,000 Parisians enjoyed their capital before the Germans came and staked out grim-faced guards along its 30 square miles. Most of the sights are on the right bank of the Seine. Here are the leading hotels, restaurants, clubs,

shops, fashionable residential quarters—probably ragged at the edges today. Here too are the Louvre with its art treasures, the Tuilleries gardens, the opera, the Avenue des Champs Elysees, the Church of the Madeleine, the Place de la Concorde—in brief, most of those sights remembered by all.

WHAT TO SEE

The Yank tourist in Rome has been pretty cocky up to now, but the GIs who visit Paris won't begrudge him his fun any more.

Here are a few of the sights to be seen:

The Louvre—most important public building in Paris, one of the largest, most magnificent palaces in the world—so many artistic wonders in it that before the war the city swarmed with would-be Da Vincis who lived in the Montmartre, side by side with plumbers and street cleaners.

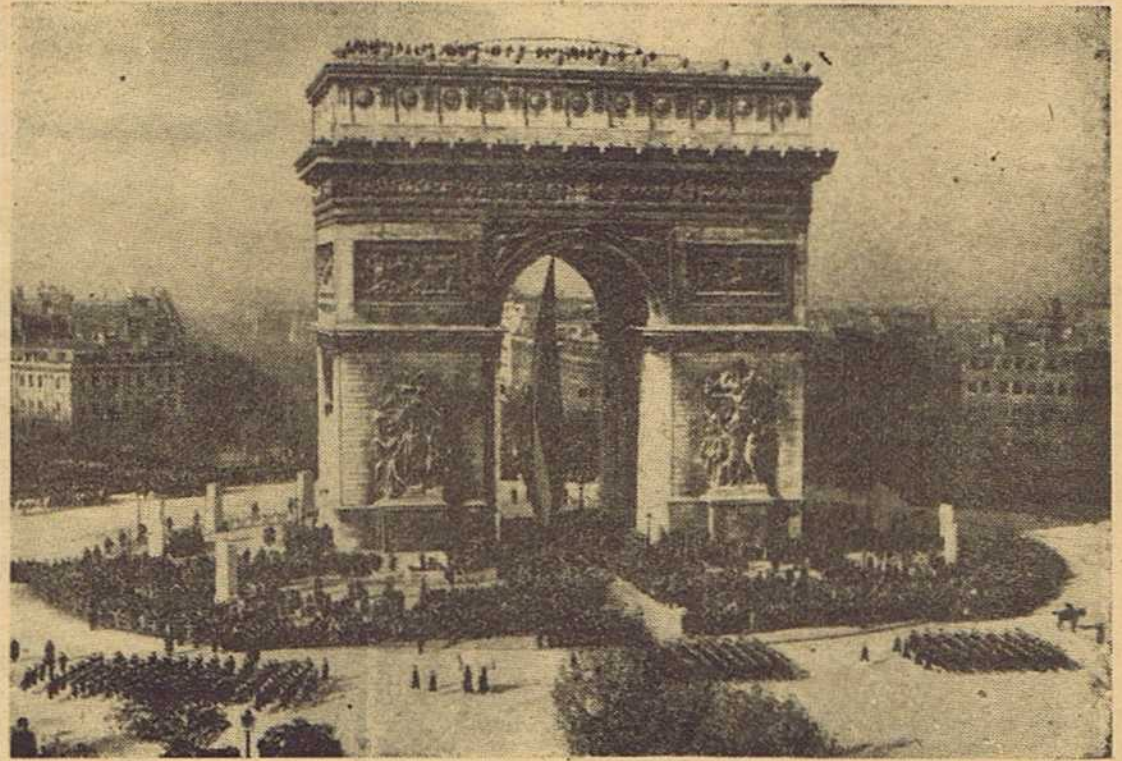
The Arc de Triomphe—largest triumphal arch in the world, under which rests France's Unknown Soldier.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame—great Gothic cathedral built in the 12-14th centuries.

The Latin Quarter, the Bois de Boulogne, the Place de la Concorde, the Eiffel Tower, the Luxembourg Palace, the Bastille, the Champs Elysee, the Tuilleries—the list, redolent with historic meanings, goes on and on.

PARIS OF '17

But what the doughboys of this war will want to see mostly is what their fathers wanted to see in 1917—the invisible but ever-present spirit of gaiety which filled prewar Paris. Americans who have never seen its cafes and boulevards have always wondered why those who have speak of it as a city out of this world. "Gay Paris," "April in Paris," "Paris in the Spring"—GI Joe is very interested. He thinks Americans must have that Paris spirit too, for world-travelers all have said, speaking of the German occupation, that the idea of a wooden robot walking in a garden of roses.



The last Nazi has passed under Paris' historic Arc de Triomphe. Four years of German oppression ended yesterday as French Forces of the Interior drove the Nazis out of Paris. At the base of the Arc is France's memorial to her Unknown Soldier of the first World War. In this photo, Parisians of prewar days gather to honor him on Armistice Day.

Gen. Pershing Hails Paris Liberation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—John J. Pershing, General of the United States Armies and commander of the AEF of the last war, and other American leaders said today that the liberation of Paris is a great triumph for the cause of freedom, not only in French history, but in world history.

General Pershing declared that his "sorrow was beyond words" when the Germans took Paris over four years ago, since Paris was and is to him the heart of France. The city has been freed, the general added, by the sons of those Americans who fought to preserve the freedom of Paris in 1918.

Liberation of Paris, General Pershing said, was a great forward step along the road to Berlin. He praised the American soldiers of 1944 for their cooperation with their British, Canadian and French Allies and said that the dough-foot of today had upheld the highest traditions of the U. S. Army.

Sen. Lister Hill, former Alabama Military Affairs Committee member, said that Allied occupation of the "city of light" symbolizes to the whole world "the triumph of what is best in the human spirit over the systematized brutality of German kultur."



The road into Paris is today "The Road Back" to the Reich for Hitler's hordes who seized the city four years and two months ago, only to lose it to thousands of revolting Parisians.



Paris has seen many parades in its history. The French capital has been captured seven times and uniforms of many armies have marched down its boulevards. But never has Paris seen a parade like the one which is surely in progress there today, one day after it has been liberated from the Nazis by civilian-dressed members of the French Forces of the Interior. In this photo, a group of the FFI strides proudly down the main square of Rennes a few hours after helping U. S. troops free the town.

THESE GIRLS LIKE TO PLAY



Carolyn Morris of Phoenix, Ariz., (left) hurled a no-hit, no-run game in the All-American Girls Baseball League as Rockford, Ill., beat Milwaukee, 1-0. The husky gal in the center (what's in a name?) is set for either a game of tennis or baseball, while lovely, blonde Adeline Potter of Chicago floats gracefully through the air while doing a half twist. (Acme Photos)

Browns Lose Again To Senators, 3-0

By Army News Service

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The Senators made it three out of four with a 3-0 victory over the league-leading Browns Tuesday night by scoring all their runs in a big seventh-inning rally of a game which was also featured by a free-for-all fight. The loss however, didn't affect the Brownies' four and a half game margin over Boston as the Red Sox lost to the Indians, 5-3.

Nelson Potter had given three hits until the seventh to the Nats when rookie Freddie Vaughan opened with a safe bunt and moved to second on Gil Torres' sacrifice and on to third on Rick Ferrell's single. Johnny Sullivan scored Vaughan with a single and Johnny Niggeling pushed across Ferrell with a single, Niggeling moving to third on Al Zarilla's bad throw trying to catch Sullivan at the plate.

FIGHT STARTS

George Case attempted to squeeze Niggeling home and when his bunt went foul down the first base line he and Potter had words which suddenly burst out with punches being traded. Both teams joined in, but as usual, there was no damage. The result was the banishment of Case, Potter and the Senators' utility infielder, Eddie Butka. George Caster came in for Potter and stopped the Nats cold the rest of the way.

The Red Sox lost an opportunity to gain a full game on the faltering Browns when Cronin's club lost to the Indians, 5-3. Jeff Heath's pinch-hit single in the seventh with manager Lou Boudreau on base dissolved a 3-3 tie and the Indians went on to win.

The Yankees gained an even split in their series with Detroit, edging the Tigers, 9-7, and spoiling Lefty Hal Newhouser's bid for victory No. 21. The Yanks had a rash of extra-base hits with Oscar Grimes belting a homer and two triples to knock four runs across and score two more, and Snuffy Stirrweiss chipping in with a triple and Hershel Martin a double.

SIX IN THE 5TH

McCarthy's men chased Newhouser with six runs in the fifth inning, including three on Grimes' homer. Mel Queen started for the champs, but weakened in the seventh inning, dissipating the Yanks' nine-run lead. He allowed three markers in the seventh and three more in the eighth when Dick Wakefield and catcher Paul Richards hit homers. Ernie Bonham, Johnny Johnson and Jim Turner were called to halt the rallying Tigers with Turner getting the decision. New York got 13 hits off Newhouser and Boom Boom Beck while the Bengals collected 12.

At Shibe Park, the Athletics made it three out four over the White Sox with Russ Christopher pitching six-hit ball to breeze to his seventh straight victory, 5-1.

In the National League, the Giants downed the Cubs, 9-3, to grab their final series at Chicago, three games to one. Joe Medwick, Ernie Lombardi and Billy Jurges knocked in two runs each for the Giants and the Cubs contributed to the winners' score with two errors apiece by Stan Hack and Don Johnson.

Ewald Pyle was routed in the eighth when the Bruins scored four runs and Bill Voiselle relieved him.

Young Dodger Hurler Set To Leave For Navy Duty

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 23 (ANS)—Calvin Coolidge McLish, the Dodgers' 18-year-old right hander here on a visit with his family before leaving for the Navy next week, said coming home from Brooklyn is "almost like returning from a foreign country."

"They treated me wonderful in Brooklyn," he said, "but it was so hard to understand them, they talk so fast."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23 (ANS)—Dixie Walker, Dodger outfielder and the National League's leading batter, has left the club to undergo treatment with Dr. Robert Hyland, the club physician. Further X-rays showed that Walker has bone blisters, in addition to a chip in his right ankle and Dr. Hyland said unless it was taken care of it can become serious.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (ANS)—Luman Harris, 29-year-old right-hander who's won ten games for the Athletics this season, has been inducted into the Navy. He's married and the father of two children.

Clark Runs GI Sports

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (ANS)—Lt. Col. Henry (Esky) Clark, former Harvard football star and athletic director at Lafayette College, has been appointed head of the Army Special Service Division's new athletic branch which will encourage more athletic competition among soldiers and will stage championship tournaments in both team and individual sports in all theaters.

Although the entire program will be for Army men, civilian sports experts from professional, college and amateur fields have consulted with Army officers for the purpose of facilitating more widespread competition. Col. Clark, just returned from a tour of combat areas said the most popular sports now are boxing, volleyball, softball and horseshoe pitching.

"But don't worry," Clark said, "that doesn't mean we'll have a nation of volleyball fields after the war. They'll go back to major sports as soon as equipment is made available to them."

Col. Clark said one very important aspect of the new athletic program will be officiating and every effort will be made to get topflight officials to every theater.

All American Golf Meet Rolls Along In Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (ANS)—The gigantic All-American golf tournament rolls along with women's amateur fields competing today and professional qualifying rounds scheduled to start tomorrow. Of 385 amateurs, 26 still survive and 25 of the 49 women entrants are still in the tourney.

Nobody came close to the brilliant 67 fired by Ed Furgol, Birmingham, Mich., yesterday. Only two persons could crack 75 in today's amateur round to break into the qualifying field out of 119 who played in dawn to dusk eliminations. Lou Esposito and George Kinsman, both Chicagoans, joined the 24 who qualified yesterday. Esposito shot 74 and Kinsman 75.

Luckman Gets Leave To Play All-Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (ANS)—Sid Luckman, Chicago Bears' star quarterback and the National Football League's Valuable Player last year, will play for the Bears against the College All-Stars Aug. 30 at Dyche Stadium, Evanston, Ill., it was announced today.

Luckman, now an ensign in the maritime service, has a ten-day leave and is on his way to Collegeville, Ind., to join the Bears in training. He will report back to his base at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., after the game.

COLLEGEVILLE, Ind., Aug. 23 (ANS)—George (Zeke) Wilson, veteran right end and former Northwestern star, has been named team captain of the Chicago Bears succeeding guard George Musso. Wilson's been with the Bears seven years and Musso 12.

MANHATTAN, Kans. Aug. 23—Kansas State College competed its coaching staff today with the appointment of Fritz Knorr as assistant football and head basketball mentor.

Seek Games

A Service Squadron baseball team is anxious to book games with teams in this area. They have their own field and boast a winning streak of 19 straight. For further information call Granite 13.

Baseball Sage

It's too bad for the baseball addicts that Dan Daniel, of the New York World-Telegram, is too old and paunchy to be overseas. He knows more baseball than Abner Doubleday, the guy who allegedly invented the national pastime. Dan gets several hundred letters each week. Two or three of them always ask if anybody ever hit a fair ball out of Yankee Stadium. The answer, of course, is that nobody ever performed that feat, fair or foul. One Hercules missed by about three feet.

Oh, yeah, concerning the previous questions in this column: We figure a horse's legs grow a bit; Jess Willard was white; Deep Purple has us baffled; for catfish we refer you to Concertino Constiato, author of Catfish Eyeball Stew; Wilson's weight was about 145, and golf drives are absolute puzzles. Not much good, are we?

Young Heavyweight Wins 25th Straight Pro Bout

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (ANS)—Freddie Schott, 18-year-old heavyweight from Akron, Ohio, won his 25th straight professional fight last night, outpointing Bill Grant of Orange, N. J., in the eight-round main event at the Queensboro Arena. The fight was even in the early rounds, but Schott's two-handed body attack late in the bout brought him the decision. Schott weighed 207, Grant 175.

Lend Me Your Ears

By JIM BURCHARD

The good old yelp of "Mail Call" is welcome to everybody except the sports editor. He knows the postman is bringing him a large bundle of headaches — questions from sports-minded GIs which couldn't be answered without the Congressional Records, New York Public Library and 40-year back files of a large metropolitan newspaper.

For instance, here are a few from today's batch. Take the corner of our crying towel and hang on:

"Does a horse's legs grow after they are born. That is, in length? Pfc. Rex L. McCarty."

"Was Jess Willard white or colored? S-Sgt. R. J. Conway."

"Was Deep Purple at one time a classic of some sort or even a symphony? Cpl. Richard Roth."

"What is the largest blue channel catfish caught on record? Pvt. G. V. D."

"Do you know the weight of Bobby Wilson, SMU, the year he was picked All-American? T-Sgt. Johnny Sessions."

"What is the longest drive made in golf? Sgt. Frigum."

OK, chums, we surrender. We do have a few books on baseball, tennis, boxing and the 1936 Frank G. Menke volume. We also have the World Almanac for 1944, plus a rather tricky memory. But at least 25 percent of the queries leave us absolutely flat-footed.

The Phantom Play

The questions most frequently asked concern baseball and the problem of the phantom force play.

With a runner on first, the batter grounds to the first baseman, who steps on the bag and throws to second. The question—does the fielder at second have to tag the runner? He does, of course, since the out at first removes the force play.

Second in popularity is the question asking if a run counts when the batter hits into a double play if the runner crosses the plate before the third out. The answer is that no run can be scored if the final out is a force-out, regardless of whether it crosses the plate before the out is made.

Tom Meany, New York sports columnist, tells of a letter he received from a Sardinia bomb group which will haunt him to his dying day. The boys had a big problem, and there is one thousand bucks involved.

With the score tied in the last half of the ninth, two out and a man on third, the latter popped behind the plate. The catcher got

BASEBALL STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	36	29	.748	St. Louis	69	51	.575
Pittsburgh	33	46	.600	Boston	64	55	.538
Cincinnati	35	49	.570	New York	62	55	.529
Chicago	51	60	.459	Detroit	61	56	.521
New York	43	55	.449	Chicago	56	63	.471
Philadelphia	45	67	.402	Cleveland	57	65	.467
Boston	46	70	.397	Philadelphia	57	65	.467
Brooklyn	45	74	.378	Washington	51	68	.429

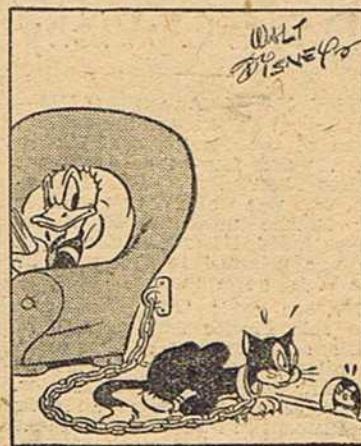
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION				PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	35	41	.675	Los Angeles	75	57	.568
Toledo	77	49	.611	Hollywood	69	63	.522
Louisville	78	49	.608	Portland	67	64	.511
Columbus	70	57	.551	San Francisco	66	65	.506
St. Paul	65	56	.537	Oakland	65	67	.493
Minneapolis	46	80	.365	Seattle	63	70	.476
Indianapolis	44	79	.358	Sacramento	62	70	.473
Kansas City	35	87	.287	San Diego	61	73	.461

Tuesday's Scores			
New York 9, Chicago 5.	Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3.	Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 1.	St. Louis 7, Boston 4.

Tuesday's Scores			
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 1.	New York 9, Detroit 7.	Cleveland 5, Boston 3.	Washington 3, St. Louis 0.

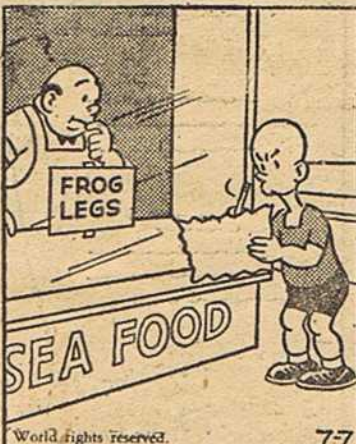
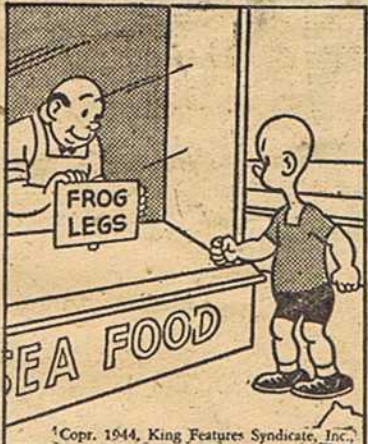
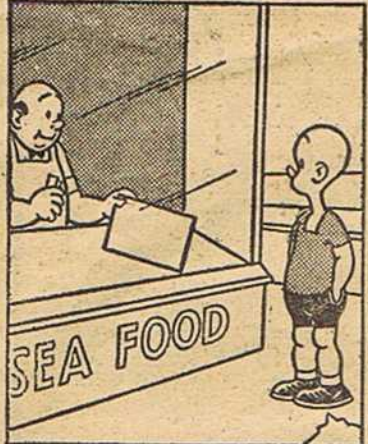
DONALD DUCK

(Courtesy of King Features)



HENRY

(Courtesy of King Features)



THE FLOP FAMILY

(Courtesy of King Features)



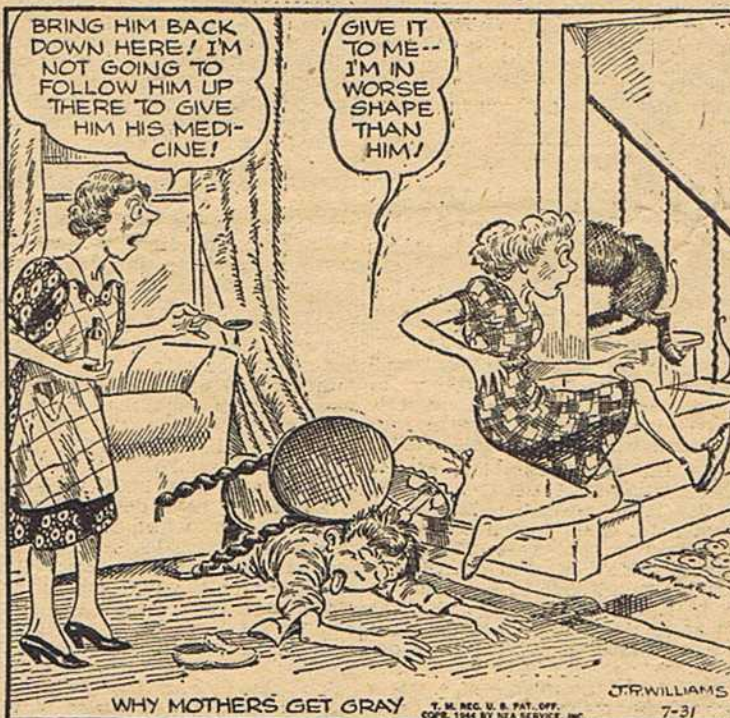
MAJOR HOOPLE

(Courtesy of NEA)



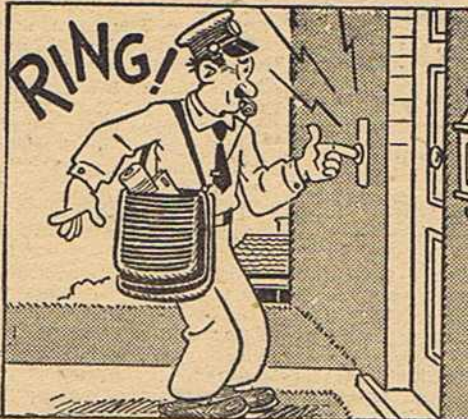
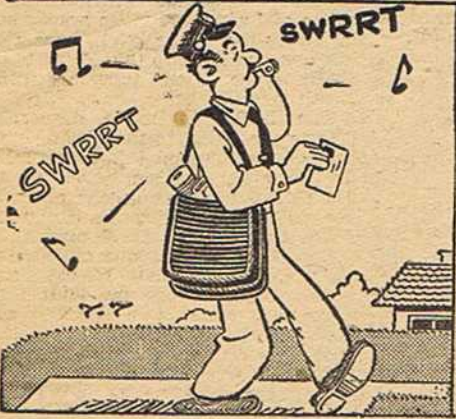
OUT OUR WAY

(Courtesy of NEA) By WILLIAMS



BLONDIE

(Courtesy of King Features)



By WALT DISNEY

Lost and Found

Will the officer to whom Lt. Col. R. Lee, ADC to General Eisenhower, gave his Alsatian dog "Beau" communicate with Lt. Col. Lee, at SHAEF. The Colonel had to leave North Africa hurriedly and has mislaid the name of the officer concerned. He is very anxious to hear whether "Beau" is well and "earning his keep." Recently, an American soldier dined at a restaurant operated by the family of Miss Audemia Tonelli. The GI asked the young lady to let him use her accordion. She did. However, when the soldier left, he took the musical instrument with him, leaving a dollar in its place. The accordion is a Fratini, made in Mondolfo, and has 48 bases. Such an instrument costs approximately \$80 dollars. If he returns the instrument, the GI can have his dollar back.

FOUND

Black leather wallet, with photos and papers. Property of Trooper H. Margolis, South African forces. Photo folder, with identification cards. William W. Supplee, 3d.

LOST

Brown leather zipper brief case, containing cigarettes, souvenirs, other odds and ends. S-Sgt. Bruce Braden. Brown leather wallet, with 20 dollars in lire, AGO card, personal pictures. Lt. Francis P. Callahan. Dark blue wallet, containing 75 dollars, money order, receipts, driver's card, identification card. 1st Sgt. Albert J. Jura. Brown wallet on Highway 1, containing typical GI cards and some money. Pvt. E. Daly. Black wallet, containing AGO cards, pictures, pay data cards and a sum of money at the officer's beach. Osta. Col. C. M. Parkin. Business cards, identification cards, birth certificate in a black leather wallet. Robert M. Walsh. Wallet left in a jeep which had given Pvt. Frank J. Marinelli a lift. Brown leather billfold containing two money orders for five dollars each, approximately 35 dollars in cash, plus papers and necessary cards. Pvt. I. A. Zaner. At the Asso Bar, on Via Cavour, a package of souvenirs. Name and address on package. James L. Vogan. FRIENDS AND RELATIVES (The name of the person being paged is printed in capitals). Pvt. Peter Caras, T-5 RED BECKER; Pvt. Burhl V. Hill, TIMOTHY H. IRONS; S-Sgt. James Payne, SGT. JULIUS SIMON; Lt. Irene Miller, Capt. CAESAR STRAVINSKI; Pfc. Olen Schutz, Pfc. CHARLES F. TAYLOR; Cpl. Nick Zaccas, boys of the 835th Engineers; M-Sgt. Bob Woodworth and S-Sgt. R. D. Smith, their old company outfit, the 108th Infantry, N Y NG.

RADIO PROGRAM

A. E. S. ROME

- 6:30-8:15-Reveille Roundup
8:15-Morning Varieties
10:00-Gay 90's Revue
10:30-California Melodies
11:00-Roman Holiday
11:30-Show Time
11:45-Personal Album
12:00-At Ease
12:30-News
12:45-Ted Steele
1:00-Benny Goodman Orch.
1:30-Harry Horlick
2:00-Yarns For Yanks
2:15-GI Jive
2:30-Dick Leibert
2:45-Melody Roundup
3:00-BBC News
3:15-Tschaikowsky-Nutcracker Suite
4:00-Radio Newsreel
4:15-Harry James
4:30-Cass Daley
5:00-Melody Matinee
6:15-Fred Waring
5:30-John Charles Thomas
6:00-News
6:30-Brice-Morgan
7:00-Great Music
7:15-Spotlight Bands
7:30-Guy Lombardo
8:00-BBC News
8:15-Barracks Bag (Requests)
9:00-Music Hall-Bing Crosby
9:30-Front Line Theater
10:00-Comedy Caravan
10:30-News
10:45-One Night Stand
11:15-Slumber Music
11:30-Sign Off

Patton's Army Now Eyes Berlin Road

(Continued from page 1)
Army tanks, which were last reported well beyond the town.

Behind the American armored spearhead pointed at the Reich, the towns of Etampes, 20 miles south of Paris, and Pithiviers, 25 miles northeast of Orleans, have also been captured.

Other sensational reports came from west of the Seine. As the German high command was telling its country that the "gravity of our situation cannot be disguised," the Falaise pocket was finally cleaned up. Nothing longer remained except corpses and prisoners and the former far outnumbered the latter. Allied spokesman said that the Falaise pocket proved as disastrous for the Germans as the Tunisian debacle.

Curving around toward the Channel from Nantes and Dreux, other forces of the fast-moving U. S. 3rd Army have started an offensive to pinch off German remnants still along the Seine. These U. S. troops have already made considerable progress north and west of Dreux and have overrun a number of German-held towns and villages.

At the Channel end of the Allied clean-up pincers, Belgian and Dutch forces have taken over Caubourg, Houlogate and Trouville on the sea. In the center, between the sea and the Americans, Canadians have captured Lisieux, sparing its world-famous basilica, plus several other villages along their route to the Seine.

Grenoble Entered By Forward Troops

(Continued from page 1)
Allies with a major base for operations in southern France and a magnificent harbor capable of accommodating the largest merchant and naval vessels. The salt marshes to the west of the city long have been one of Europe's great seaplane bases and occupation of the city gives control of the Rhone River leading to the industrial city of Lyons 230 miles to the north.

Capture of Marseilles nearly dwarfed in interest the sensational drive of Yank forces in the Dauphine Alps to the east of the Rhone northward to Grenoble, 140 miles inland and 55 miles southeast of Lyons. The Yank advance had brought Allied troops in southern France within 240 miles of Allied forces operating in northern France and last reported at Sens, east of Tours.

FIGHTING VIOLENT

To the east of Toulon the Germans' well organized defenses had the support of heavy caliber artillery from the port areas, coastal batteries and anti-aircraft guns. Here the fighting was particularly violent.

Hyerres, ancient Riviera resort town ten miles to the east of Toulon was captured and French forces moved six miles along the coast to the vicinity of Le Pradet. Positions were consolidated on the principal highway from Toulon to tighten the ring around the naval base.

Nineteen miles northwest of Aix, other Allied units had occupied Salon, about ten miles north of the Etang de Berre. Lauris, ten miles to the west of Pertuis, was reached in an American push westward along the north side of the Durance River Valley.

YANK SPEARHEAD

The drive to Grenoble, a strong-point of the French Resistance movement, was spearheaded by American armored and motorized elements aided by the FFI. Six towns taken by the American forces in their thrust to the north were Digne, Sisteron, Aspres, Gap, St. Bonnet and Largentiers lying on a north and south line paralleling the Rhone Valley. It was at Digne that Maj. Gen. Hans Schubert, a corps commander whose capture was announced on Monday, was taken.

A Naval communique this morning reported that the task of landing reinforcements and stores for the advancing armies was progressing satisfactorily.

Naval aircraft operating from the carrier forces continued to give valuable service. It was announced that the carrier-bases planes, in addition to acting as observers for the gunfire of the naval force bombarding Toulon on Tuesday, successfully attacked locomotives and motor transport.

Liberated Paris Doom Of Vichy

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (ANS)—The fall of Paris spells the definite doom of the Petain-Laval French state, weird four-year experiment in Neo-Fascism, wrote Ralph Heinzen, who was United Press director for France until United States forces invaded North Africa, when he was interned in Germany by the Vichy government.

Heinzen said: "No government can rule France from outside of Paris once the capital has been liberated. Whether the 88-year-old marshal and his political mentor, Pierre Laval, try to set up their government in Nancy or some other French city beyond reach of Gen. George S. Patton's army, it cannot claim to rule or represent France."

"Paris always has ruled France, and Vichy was a stop-gap capital only for the duration of the German occupation. With Paris free again, Paris will rule France."

"With absolutely no backing except force of German arms and no legal standing whatsoever for the Fascist state which he has forged by a 'coup de force' from the powers invested in him by parliament to write a new constitution, Petain finds himself a ruler without a country as Paris falls."

"The Army," Time asserted, "is probably as well prepared now as it ever will be with plans."

The new regime in the French capital will be headed by General Joseph Pierre Koenig, who has been appointed military governor of Paris by General Charles de Gaulle, head of the Provisional Committee. General Koenig had been in command of the French Forces of the Interior and was closely connected with Allied liberation of Cherbourg. His selection as military governor of Paris followed a conference between General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander, General de Gaulle and other French authorities.

Last notes in the Vichy swan song came from the German news agency, which announced that "most members of the French government" at Vichy have moved to a "locality in eastern France." The Nazi news source said that there was no official comment on the whereabouts of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, who had been reported by the Swiss radio to have been arrested by the Germans and removed to an unknown destination. Other Swiss reports said that Marshal Petain had refused to leave his Vichy capital but had been forcibly removed by the Nazis. Dispatches from Basle added that the Germans forced their way into Petain's bedroom, demanding that he go to Belfort, on the Franco-German frontier, immediately under German conduct, to join Laval and other Vichy government members.

New Program Seen On Demobilization

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would be "one of the big problems." He asserted: "It is cheaper to keep men in the Army than it is to set up an agency to take care of them when they're released."

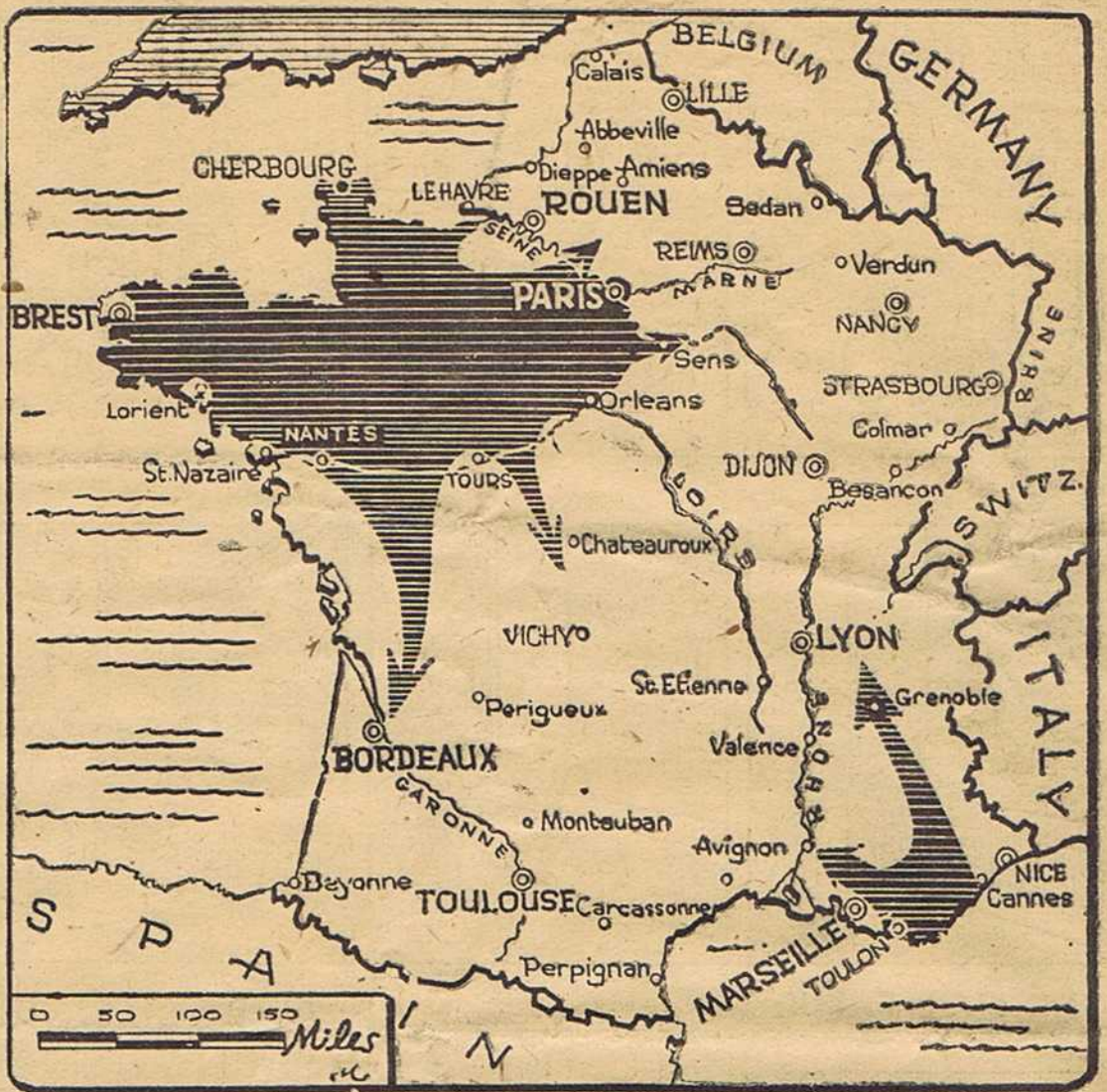
On the general problem of demobilization after the German defeat, Time magazine last week quoted Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army Service Forces Chief, as saying: "We'll have to put the car in reverse without even coming to a halt. Simultaneously we'll have to start final stages of our plans for the laborious process of demobilization. In this we will find ourselves in the middle of a storm that will make everything else we've gone through seem like a summer zephyr."

"Every family in America will want its sons and daughters turned loose first. We will have to steel ourselves against the distraction of whooping and hollering of many souls who think that the war is over."

On its own hook Time made this prediction: "Only a lucky few will be turned loose after the defeat of Germany. It will be the War Department's policy not to hold a man a moment longer than military necessity demands. But officials in position to estimate say it will take almost a year to muster out all of the men not needed after Germany's collapse."

The officer directly in charge of demobilization, Time said, is Brig. Gen. William F. Tompkins, 51, a Virginian with 29 years in the Army and three sons in the service.

ALLIED ARMIES DRAW CLOSER



GI Joe Will Now Strut On Down La Canebiere

Mauldin's Willie will now add La Canebiere to the list of main stems which began with Rue Michelet and later took in Via Roma and Corse Umberto. La Canebiere is the Via Roma of Marseilles, and it's a picturesque drag to go with a picturesque city.

Marseilles is the second biggest city in France and the biggest seaport. It had a prewar population of a half-million.

Some cynics say the French really didn't have to go all the way to Algiers to take pictures of the Casbah, when they had such a reasonable facsimile off either side of La Canebiere. Although the street itself, running north from the port, is broad, tree-lined and handsome, there are enough dark alleys and labyrinthine ways wriggling off from it to make "Off Limit" signs quite excusable.

Ships docking from all over the world have made this port area colorful to the extreme, the extreme being black-and-blue quite often. However, most of this old part of the city is said to have been wiped out by the Nazis. In 1943, the Nazis forced 40,000 of its inhabitants to evacuate, then demolished the alleyways with dynamite. But they say you can't kill the La Canebiere spirit.

Americans who have tried the "Cane Beer" have described it as 'bludgeon beer,' which gives a rough idea of the Marseilles Bowery. They also talk about the 'bagarre.' This is a fight in the port area which starts out being a riot and ends up being what the French consider a riot—in America, a civil war. The fighting spreads through the port principally because the potency of the beer and the dizziness of the alleyways promote extensive travel.

The aristocratic part of Marseilles is on a long ridge which sticks out

into the harbor on the southwest. Besides the best houses, the ridge also has a fort and the famous Notre Dame de Garde church, built in 1863 with a 40-foot statue of the Virgin on its steeple.

The ridge-dwellers may have the best houses, but anyone along La Canebiere will tell you the weather is not worth the refined atmosphere. The ridge gets first play from the mistral, a cold wet wind which commutes from the Alps. The sirocco is the mistral's strange bed-fellow, and what with the chill and the heat, Marseillans are stimulated continually. The birth rate there is very high.

Out in the harbor is a place everybody will want to take the Red Cross ferry to see. The ARC tourmen haven't had a chance to run a ferry so far over here, so they as well as the GIs will be happy about the fact that the Count of Monte Cristo spent some of his prison term on the Chateau D'If.

It's a big jail on a rocky islet, a 40-minute ferry-ride from shore. The Count, remember, was Alexander Dumas' hero, also known as Edmund Dante John Gilbert, Douglas Fairbanks and Robert Donat. The count dug his way out with a spoon and swam to shore. Other notables who whiled hours away at the chateau were the Dauphin, son of King Louis XVII, hero of Dumas' "The Man In The Iron Mask," and Napoleon's head postman.

The Marseillaise, France's great national anthem, was not written in Marseilles. It was turned out at Strasbourg by Rouget de l'Isle in 1792, but it was the Marseillans who sang it so lustily when attacking the Tuileries that they copyrighted it.

There aren't many Greek or Roman ruins in this city which was founded as a Greek colony 25 centuries ago. The town, however, did offer bouillabaisse, brandied codfish, pickled eels and red wines. Bouillabaisse, made famous when Thackeray wrote a poem about it, is soup made of fish boiled in oil, flavored with laurel leaves, onions, garlic and tomatoes colored with saffron.

There's probably none to be had temporarily. But Mario will find you some, if you really want it. Mario is the name for a Marseillais type. He is a saller like Popeye, an athlete like Superman, a lover like Errol Flynn and a liar like Goebbels. If anything happens in Marseilles, the citizens say Mario did it. If anything happens outside Marseilles, the citizens say Mario could have done it better. —R. R.

Nazi Rear Action Slows Italy Drive

ADVANCED ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 23—Strong enemy rear guard resistance to Polish and Italian troops advancing along the Adriatic sector was the highlight of today's reports from otherwise comparatively quiet 5th and 8th Army fronts.

Today patrols had reached the south bank of the Metauro River in many places up to 12 miles from the sea despite heavy enemy artillery fire coming from the other side of the river.

Considerable German troop movement was noted in today's reports. Some 400 were spotted moving northwestward toward the Mt. Pisano mass. There were other withdrawals from positions above Anghiari also, and increased evidence of enemy sensitivity as to what the Allied forces had up their sleeves along the entire front.

Vienna Area Targets Hammered By 15th

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 23—Medium forces of 15th AAF heavy bombers hammered military installations in the Vienna area today in the second attack in two days against the heavily defended Austrian capital.

Both Mustangs and Lightnings provided continuous protective cover for the Italy based bombers across the Alps. Early reports indicated that a considerable number of enemy fighters had been encountered, especially over the Markersdorf airbase, 35 miles west of Vienna.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force flew a record distance into southern France to strike a railbridge on the southeastern outskirts of Lyons, 190 miles northwest of Marseilles. The flight was the longest chalked up by B-25 Mitchells since their transfer from North African bases.

The Luftwaffe made desperate efforts yesterday to save its dwindling oil supply and lost 57 aircraft in the attempt. But between the 200 German planes in the air and the intense anti-aircraft fire, the Allies themselves lost 45 planes.

Lobau, seven miles southeast of Vienna, where the Nazis have underground storage facilities near a refinery which was knocked out last month, proved the real hot spot yesterday. Lightnings and Liberators were hit from both sides by enemy echelons of up to 30 planes, all firing 20 millimeter shells.

RED ARMY

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ing as it does, a broad threat to German positions in the old Polish corridor. The Nazis were reported switching reserves from behind Warsaw to the northern bank of the Bug River, over which the Russians must establish a bridgehead and which has become as important to the security of northern Germany as the Vistula is to central Germany.

A Soviet communique said German counterattacks on the Baltic sector around Tukum in Latvia had been repulsed.