

THE WAR THIS WEEK

Allied Bomber Fleets Resume Pounding Of German War Targets

LONDON—()—West bound formations of American bombers, shepherded by darting swarms of fighters, returned from across the Channel Friday, apparently from their first raid since the mammoth air battle over Germany on Tuesday.

The Allies at the same time resumed their big air offensive against the Germans' mystery targets on the northern French coast. All day delays of medium bombers and fighters streaked across the sun-lit Strait, returning after short intervals.

The Air Ministry also announced that RAF Typhoons and fighters had shot down eight enemy planes in the course of offensive patrols over northern France. One Typhoon was lost in these forays. Fresh details meanwhile, continued to trickle in on Tuesday's great American daylight raid on Germany.

An official announcement increased enemy fighter losses from 100 in a tabulation "not yet complete," crediting bomber gunners with 123 and fighters with 27, and gave new details of damage to plants that appear in great proportion of Nazi warplanes.

The actual number of enemy fighters that fell before the blazing guns of the 700 American bombers and 500 escorting planes, however, may never be known. "These figures," the Eighth Air Force announcement said, "do not include enemy fighters that undoubtedly were shot down by United States bombers which fought to the last in the thickest of battles and of which the total loss now is known to be 63."

This added another to the 55 bombers already listed as missing and officially established the total cost of the decisive blow as 80 bombers and five fighters — the heaviest loss in any U. S. air operation of the war.

The official statement also disclosed that the Americans had dispatched bomber detachments against two other objectives in ad-

dition to the three aircraft centers west of Berlin that constituted the major targets.

These were a railway component manufacturing center at Bielefeld, 55 miles northwest of Dortmund and 200 miles west of Berlin, and armament installations at Mappen, on the Dortmund-Ems Canal, 50 miles south of Erden.

Of the enemy warplane factories, that at Osnabruegen, said to be the most important producer of Focke-Wulf 190's, apparently was given the worst drubbing by the Junkers plant at Halberstadt and the Messerschmitt — 110 production center at Brunswick also were hit hard.

As was disclosed officially that American fighters included 14 of the new U. S. P-51B Mustang, long-range single-engine fighter plane in the world. An improved version of the P-51, which has been in action for months in the Mediterranean and Pacific, the new plane is expected to pace any land invasion of the continent.

German propaganda outlets confirmed an impression of the American fliers that the weight of the blow most of their available strength into the defense.

A German military spokesman also told Swedish correspondents that a new type of high-climbing Nazi fighter plane equipped with a "gliding bomb" was used for the first time.

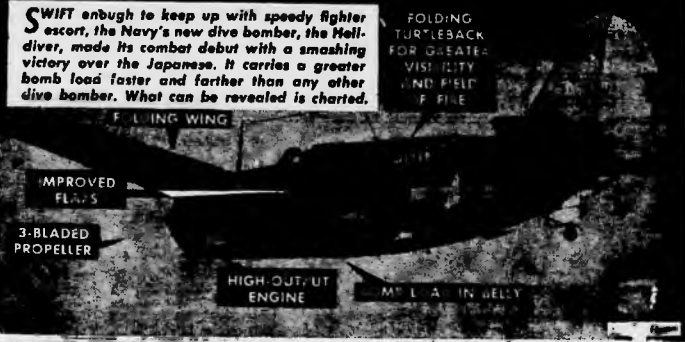
More Jap Troop Barges Sunk By Allied Forces

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea. Allied planes and light naval craft, further undermining the Japanese position in northeastern New Guinea, have taken a toll of 13 more enemy barges and hampered the supply lines and troop concentrations of the Japanese forces at Aitenuan with 100 tons of bombs.

The naval craft, probably speedy PT patrol boats, sunk three barges carrying around 80 troops off Red Point and got two more while the enemy was loading them at Suo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command.

Both Suo and Red Point are in the vicinity of Kapugara River, where Australians are forcing the enemy from steep cliffs on the north bank. The Aussies have been overcoming stiff enemy rear guard opposition as they move toward the American invasion forces at Saldor, about 55 miles northwest. The movement of loaded barges in this coastal area has made it evident that the enemy is attempting to evade destruction in the closing jaws of the Australian-American trap by evacuating the

MEET THE HELLDIVER



Russo-Polish Border Dispute May End In Blow At Prussians

It begins to look as though the Russo-Polish territorial dispute, may in the long run help the Allies solve one of their most difficult problems—that of wiping out the arrogant, swaggering, bullying Prussian militarism.

Russia has offered to negotiate on the basis of the so-called Curzon Line, which roughly is the frontier adopted by the Red Army when it occupied eastern Poland in 1939. The Soviet intends to keep most of this territory but is willing to discuss some adjustments of the border.

In addition—and this is where the fate of Prussian militarism is involved — the Russians offer Poland German territory which presumably would include East Prussia and part of Prussia proper, a dominant state of the Reich. Moscow's willingness to see Poland make these adjustments coincides with a claim already made by the Polish Government.

Leopold Antonin Karol Popiel, Polish Minister of State, made a statement to A. I. Goldberg, an Associated Press correspondent in London: "All the United Nations agree post-war occupation of Germany is necessary. It is obvious that the Poles, knowing the Germans better than anyone else, will take part in the obligation of serving as occupation authorities. This will not

affect the eventualty of Poland displaces the Slavonic peoples who have to bring part of certain formerly inhabited it must be German territories within her cupled and its German inhabitants re-educated (this area comprises the River Elbe, the area Germany cultivated for years at the home East Prussia must be exterminated of the Herrenvolk after trying to ed it must be part of Poland."

Siege Guns Shell Nazi

MOSCOW—Soviet siege guns pounded the outflanked defenses of Moezy and Kozhinovsk. Important rail centers on the northern edge of the Pripiet Marshes, as Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's White Russian Army gained momentum Friday in its drive toward Pinsk, 140 miles to the west on the Moscow-Warsaw railway.

On the lower side of the frozen Pripiet marshlands 160 miles to the southwest, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's first Ukrainian Army took the rail station at Tutovichi, 11 miles west of Sarny (in Old Poland) on the Kiev-Warsaw railway. His troops also captured Korets, 20 miles west of Novograd Volynski, and Brykiv, nine miles further west.

Vatutin's center also penetrated another important area of Nazi communications as pressure was increased on Rovno, 50 miles south of Sarny; Luck, 65 miles to the southwest, and Kovel, 80 miles to the east.

Lwow In Danger Loss of this area or deep penetrations such as are being effected would all but isolate the key city of Lwow by rail from the north and would make a tremendous bottleneck of that junction, already burdened by the heavy traffic moving through it on the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway. Lwow is 65 miles southwest of Luck.

West of Sarny, Vatutin's lightning units were roaring out of the Pripiet Marshes and beating down the railway in the direction of Kovel, 75 miles away.

These units were only about 80 miles east of the "Curzon Line"—the demarcation line between Poland and Russia which was proposed by an Allied commission at the end of the first World War and the line which the Soviet Government has indicated it is willing to accept as a basis for negotiation now.

Fight Along Rivers The Germans were availing themselves of the numerous rivers in this area to make a stand but Red Star dispatches said the Red Infantrymen were throwing them out of one position after another.

On the extreme southern sector of the long front Vatutin's left wing smashed repeated savage counter-attacks east of Vinntas as the enemy fought desperately to halt the Soviet advance on the Ukrainian Bug River and the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway, principal supply artery for German forces in the lower Dnieper Bend.

Other units of Vatutin's left wing continued their advance in the Berdichev sector while further east Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army improved the positions east and northwest of Kirovograd.

outskirts of Moezy and Kozhinovsk junction of the Moscow Pinsk-Warsaw and Leningrad-Odessa railways, five miles to the north, Thursday, a Russian communique reported. Friday the two centers were outflanked and all but surrounded. More than 1,500 Germans were killed and many prisoners the communique added. More than were taken in this sharp advance, 40 towns were captured, including Zimovishche Moseyevka.

Protection against low velocity flak and air cannon fragments in the shape of two steel-plated helmets are being issued to soldiers in world-wide combat zones. The War Department announced this week. The helmets are in two pieces, the larger M-3 made for the average crewman, while those in crowded gun combat zones with the smaller M-4 headgear. A canvas cover encloses the helmets, which in turn are worn over the leather flying helmet.

Helmets Protect Combat Crews

AAF Transports Ferry Wounded In his regular report to the American people, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the AAF, disclosed the efficiency of the medical evacuation transporters under the direction of the Air Surgeon, Bruce Pearl Harbor, 15,000 ill and wounded have been removed from combat zones with negligible loss of life. Air evacuation is chiefly accomplished by cargo planes on their return trips to the states, boosting the morale of the combat troops and eliminating unproductiveness from action areas. A prime example of this success was also demonstrated in the Berlin campaign. In an operation on Dec. 2, 1943, 20,000 wounded and sick were evacuated.

FDR Cuts Down News Audiences

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt, largely because of extensive foreign travel and occasional illnesses, apparently has discarded his schedule of twice-a-week news conferences.

In 1943 he set a new low of 59, averaging a little more than one a week. Presidential news conferences used to be held almost without fail every Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock and Friday morning at 10:30. The schedule was followed in peacetime even when Mr. Roosevelt was traveling or was visiting his homes at Hyde Park, N. Y., and Warm Springs, Ga. Reports accompany him on every trip and conferences were held even on trains, ships or by the side of a road.

Only on rare occasions, since Pearl Harbor, have the newsmen assigned to the White House been allowed to travel with the Chief Executive, although he has gone on such historically important journeys as those to Casablanca, Cairo and Tehran.

Compared with the 59 news conferences last year, Mr. Roosevelt held 96 in 1943; 51 in 1941; 65 in 1940 and 53 in 1939 when he spent 120 months in the White House. The total schedule was followed on March 4, 1933 is 63.

Since Nov. 8, two days before he left for the war councils at Cairo and Tehran, the President had met with press and radio reporters just three times. He was gone from the country for five weeks. He held one conference on Dec. 17, the day he got back to Washington, another on Dec. 28, and a third on Dec. 29.

Morning Report

EL DAVID CUYVER
AWARDED MEDAL OF HONOR FOR STOPPING ENEMY TANK SINGLE HANDED WITH FIRE FROM TOMMY GUN!

NIGHT OF JUNE 17—SEARCHING FOR ISOLATED BANNER UNIT IN SICKLY, L.T. NUMBER 3'S JEEPS BEING TRAPPED BETWEEN BLOWN OUT BRIDGE AND AN ENEMY TANKS.

REMAINING 5 TANKS OVERESTIMATING STRENGTH OF PATROL WERE ABANDONED AND FOUND INTACT NEXT MORNING—