

## DOUGHBOYS APPROACH ST. LO AS ENEMY LINES YIELD SLOWLY

### Germans Lose 124 Tanks In Furious Normandy Battles; British Holding In Caen Area

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 13.—Violent new American assaults on the west end of the Normandy front forced the Germans into fresh withdrawals down the Cherbourg peninsula Wednesday after ferocious counter-attacks along the whole battle line had cost the Nazi 124 of their precious tanks.

Lessening enemy artillery fire south of La Haye Du Puits indicated the Germans were in retreat before the American onslaught, which had pushed to within three miles of Lessay, enemy coastal anchor, and the whole Nazi flank at Periers was threatened from the east and the south.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's offensive around Caen made little progress and lost ground in some places in fierce fighting.

The Supreme Command's communique No. 73 announced 28 German tanks had been destroyed and 16 more damaged by air attacks near St. Lo, Hottot and Vimont. Vimont is south of Troarn, which is east of Caen. Field dispatches disclosed 80 Nazi tanks had been destroyed around Caen in 72 hours.

Heavy Counter Attacks. Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's blazing counter attacks struck everywhere except south of La Haye Du Puits, but the heaviest came at Collobelles, along the River Orne in the Caen sector, which the British had captured the day before.

Here the Germans pushed in both tanks and infantry and Wednesday the exact position of British lines, which at one time reached the outskirts of Faurbourg De Vaucelles, remained obscure.

The next heaviest fighting was going on around St. Lo, where the American had pushed south to within two miles of that Nazi fortress town. Crack German troops attacked violently and bitter battles resulted. The American push had endangered the whole German western flank from St. Lo to the sea.

Planes Destroy Armor. The doughboys made their largest gain in a three-quarters of a mile south of La Meauffe along the Vire River four miles north of St. Lo. It was south of St. Lo that American Thunderbolts caught a German panzer column on the open road and destroyed or damaged 31 armored vehicles.

RAF rocket-firing aircraft accounted for 16 others in heavy fighting around Hottot and Vimont.

British troops forced their way forward for limited gains in the fighting around Hottot, south of Tilly-Sur-Seuilles, and the Germans reacted violently.

Only limited gains were made by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces west of the Vire River and south of Carantan, but the threat in these two sectors forced the Germans to withdraw south of La Haye Du Puits toward Lessay.

Nearer Lessay. Advanced American units were within three miles of Lessay on the outskirts of Angoville-Sur-Aye, which is three miles south of La Haye Du Puits.

Bad weather again hampering the Allied air forces, the 1,700 sorties flown by the tactical air forces almost all were from airfields in France.

St. Lo was the pivotal point in the American sector. Late dispatches from the front reported one of the heaviest tank battles of the war was being fought outside this communications center.

The American drive on St. Lo had big possibilities. If the old hill city fell to Bradley's troops the Germans likely would have to back up some 15 miles southwestward from St. Lo and southward from the Lessay sector to Coutances, near the base of the Cherbourg peninsula.

### FERTILIZER

A farmer may use as many pounds of fertilizer per acre as is recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Station in the year beginning July 1, announced the WPA. Crops will not be divided into A and B classes.

### SWAPPING LABOR

Canadian dwelling outfits will have harvest a crop on the Western Great Plains, while American mechanics and men will later move on to the Prairie Provinces, reports the USDA.

## Thousands of Japs Perish In U. S. Victory at Saipan

### Americans Take 1,000 Prisoners — Forrester Estimates Over 20,000 Japs Slain

Pearl Harbor, July 12.—The American victory on Saipan—scene of the bloodiest fighting in the Pacific war since Tarawa—was accomplished at a cost of one United States soldier lost to every five Japanese killed, it was disclosed today, coincident with an announcement that the Marianas campaign had netted 1,000 enemy prisoners.

American losses on Saipan through Monday were disclosed in Washington by Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal, who listed 15,053 casualties, including 2,359 killed, 11,481 wounded and 1,213 missing. Japanese dead through the same date totaled 11,948, he said, with a considerable number of enemy killed not yet buried.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique detailing mop-up operations on the Marianas island that the total bag of prisoners had reached 1,000—the greatest number of the enemy to be seized in any single campaign of the Pacific war to date.

Nimitz, who also revealed that aircraft of a fast carrier task group on Monday attacked Guam and Rota islands, south of Saipan, for the seventh successive day, said that 9,000 Japanese civilians had been interned.

Although the capture of Saipan was completed Saturday with the end of all organized resistance, Nimitz reported that 711 Japanese were killed by one Marine regiment alone on Monday, indicating that the remnants of the original Saipan garrison, estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000, were fighting bitterly to the end. The record number of prisoners indicated, too, that the Japanese were ceasing to fight with the suicidal fury which they had displayed in previous Pacific battles.

Forrester estimated that probably 95 per cent of the original garrison of Saipan, "somehow in excess of 20,000 had perished in defense of the island, which he described as "a prize of the first magnitude."

Pointing out that he did not "mean to minimize our casualties," the secretary said that the proportion was greatly in our favor, although "it points up the severity of fighting we face as we head farther west."

Bombers and rocket-firing planes carried out the latest attack on Guam, blasting military installations at Agana, Unatac, and Agat, towns on the western shore of the enemy-held former U. S. Possession, and striking at buildings near Groto Point.

Mrs. Sadie Moore and Ray Holloman, of Kingston, and Mrs. J. T. Whitley, of Wilson, are spending the week end with Mrs. Mary Russell.

## Farmville Again Goes Over The Top In War Bond Drive

### General Quota Oversubscribed, With E Bond Sales Still A Few Thousand Short

Farmville has for the 5th successive time called wholeheartedly and unhesitatingly on Uncle Sam and the early winning of the war by exceeding its general War Bond quota, with total cash value sales to date of over \$260,980.00.

The success of this drive is due to the united effort of all our citizens under the direction of Township Chairman George W. Davis, Rural Chairman Curtis H. Flanagan, Jack W. Munson, Chairman of the Mechanics and Salespeople's Group, and E. E. Watson, Vice Chairman of Pitt County. Mr. Watson, Cashier of the Bank of Farmville, and one of the best War Bond Salesmen in the county has been on the job day and night in each of the drives, and along with others is to be congratulated for his leading efforts.

The quota of E Bonds here, as in most other sections of the country, is still a few thousand short of the goal, but with the time built on the drive brought vigorous protests from

## Beloved Citizen Laid To Rest

### Final Rites For Mrs. C. E. Moore Held Friday Afternoon

On Friday afternoon, July 7, there was laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery, beneath a large and handsome floral tribute, one of this community's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens, Mrs. Fannie Lang Moore, 80, widow of the late Dr. Charles E. Moore, of Wilson.

Sorrowing friends filled to overflowing Emmanuel Episcopal Church, of which she had been a faithful member for 50 years, and paid tribute and honor with their presence to this gentlewoman, whose kindness to others and public spirit had endeared her to hundreds and had, particularly, in late years, served as an inspiration to everyone with whom she came in contact. Her innate dignity of manner, personal charm and sincere sympathy for those in need endeared her to people in every walk of life.

Funeral arrangements, as outlined in a note, written by her own hand in 1941, were carried out to the letter.

Final rites were conducted by the Rev. J. R. Rountree, rector of Emmanuel Church, assisted by a former rector, the Rev. J. Q. Beckwith, of St. Timothy's Church, Wilson, and the Rev. C. B. Mashburn, pastor of the Farmville Christian Church.

The church choir, augmented by the voices of Mrs. Alton W. Bobbitt and Albert C. Holmes sang her favorite hymns, Jesus, Lover of My Soul, A Sleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep, and Come, Ye Disciples and My Faith Looks Up To Thee.

Chosen by her as "flower girls" were Mrs. Henrietta M. Williamson, Mrs. R. O. Lang, Mrs. John D. Dixon, Mrs. Paul E. Jones, Mrs. James R. Lang, Mrs. T. Eli Joyner, Mrs. Ted L. Albright, Miss Tabitha DeVilbi, Mrs. G. Alex Rouse and Mrs. R. C. Copenhagen. Among those given the privilege to serve in this manner were niece and former Sunday School pupils and daughters of girlhood friends.

Active pallbearers were; James R. Lang, J. Y. Monk, Jr., J. W. Frank and Edward Joyner and Ronald McWhorter.

Honorary pallbearers; Frank M. Davis, Sr., R. O. Lang, A. C. Monk, Dr. D. S. Morrill, B. O. Turnage, T. Eli Joyner, John B. Lewis, B. S. Smith, Dr. P. E. Jones, John T. Thorne, T. W. Lang, Dr. Woodard, of Wilson, and Dr. R. T. Williams.

Mrs. Moore was twice married. Her first husband was the late Jacob Fullmore Joyner. She married the late Dr. Charles E. Moore, of Wilson, the second time and resided in that city for twenty-five years. Returning to Farmville in 1941, she again became active in religious, civic and social circles here and will be greatly missed. She retained her faculties and remarkable energy and zeal for worthy undertakings of the community until stricken three weeks prior to her passing.

Her death, which was not unexpected, occurred in a Wilson hospital, at midnight, Wednesday, July 6.

Mrs. Moore was a daughter of the late William Gray and Annie P. Moyo Lang, pioneer citizens of Farmville. Her father was a foremost merchant and planter and was actively identified with the progress of this community.

She is survived by a son, Charles Hubert Joyner, three grandchildren, Mary Frances and Jimmie Joyner, of Farmville, and Pvt. William Lyman Joyner, Jr., of Chantula Field, Ill., a great grandson, William Lyman Joyner, III, of Wilson, and several nieces and nephews.

### TOBACCO MEETING

Columbia, S. C., July 12.—Governor Olin D. Johnston today changed the date for a conference here of four tobacco-growing state governors to Saturday, July 15.

The meeting of governors, originally set for July 27, will discuss proposals against proposed curtailment of sales tax on the states 1944 tobacco markets which open in South Carolina August 1. Governors, or their representatives, from Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Georgia will attend.

Johnston said the date for the meeting was changed at the suggestion of tobacco men and Agricultural Commissioners Tom Linde of Georgia, who will represent Governor Ellis Arnall.

Linder pointed out that the Georgia market would open July 24 and suggested that the conference be broadened to include a discussion of a market holiday if prices were unfavorable.

Linder said that reports that the Office of Tobacco Administration planned to cut the current price of flue-cured tobacco from \$41 cents per hundred pounds to \$34 cents brought vigorous protests from growers.

## Carillon Bells Dedicated Sunday

### Given To The Farmville Methodist Church By Mrs. J. W. Parker In Honor of Her Daughter Alice Harper Parker

In an impressive and inspiring service at the Methodist Church on Sunday morning, July 9th, the Carillon Bells, gift of Mrs. J. W. Parker, prominent Churchwoman, in honor of her daughter, Miss Alice Harper Parker, the first person dedicated in Holy Baptism in the present Church building, were presented for dedication.

The service opened with an appropriate hymn, the closing lines of which are, "O come, and by Thy presence, Lord, make these bells Thine Own."

A message on Bells was brought by the pastor, Rev. Marvin Y. Self, who said, "from available literature it is impossible to trace bells to their origin. They were commonly known in the earliest ages and are referred to by the most ancient writers. Doubtless bells, so called, were at first little more than concave pieces of metal. Their origin may be said to date from the discovery of the sonorous quality of metals. An old painting of King David represents him as playing with a hammer upon a number of bells hung up before him."

"Bells appear to have been almost universally as well as anciently known. Rude tribes inhabiting the remotest islands of the sea have been found in possession of bells. The trading canoes of Indians brought small bells to Columbus, showing that bells were known in America before discovery of America by Europeans. Possibly the oldest bells in the world, of which there is any information, may be some Assyrian bells found in the palace of Nimrod.

"Bells of small size were first in use. They are referred to by Moses as attached to the vestment of the High Priest in the sanctuary, and by the prophet Zachariah as hung on the necks of horses. It is generally understood that large bells were first made by the Christians. Certainly it was by Christian architecture and the introduction of turret, or tower church bells, were nearly contemporaneous events, and that it was solely for the support of bells that church towers were first erected. Indeed, from an early time, bells were regarded as a necessary adjunct to every church edifice. This fact is clearly recognized in a Canon of the Church of England which specially directs that parishes must furnish bells and bell ropes.

"In the Middle Ages bells had attained a very prominent position in the services of the church and community. An old writer describes the general use as follows: "To call the fold to church in time, We chime. When joy and mirth are on the wing, We ring. When we lament a departure, We toll."

"We are familiar with the Angelus Bell which rang three times each day—the call to prayer. The Pealing bell was so named from being tolled when any one was passing out of life, that those who heard it might pray for the soul that was leaving this world. From this custom, no doubt, sprang the tolling of bells at funerals. The Curfew Bell was first rung as a signal for the inhabitants, who lived in wooden houses, to put out their fires and retire for the night, and so, for ages, its only use has been to "toll the knell of parting day."

"It can be truly said of bells that ever since their introduction they have been highly regarded by all nations. The Turks, alone, excepted. Certainly there is nothing of simple human contrivance for which the community has stronger regard, or with which associations are more deeply mingled. There is a feeling connected with bells which has caused them to be considered, by the people of nearly every nation, as an appropriate tribute to loved ones.

"We learn from the Holy Scriptures that devout men set apart temples for the worship of God, and used musical instruments therein for His praise and adoration. We therefore assemble here for the purpose of dedicating these Carillon Bells for service in the worship of Almighty God."

At the request of the donor, Mrs. Marvin Y. Self formally presented the bells—the gift of Mrs. Parker to the Farmville Methodist Church. These bells are given for the glory of God and as a loving tribute to Allen Harper Parker. May they be some day used in the world as their notes of cheer, comfort, consolation and courage are motivated long human lives for daily tasks and noble service.

The congregation joined in appropriate dedicatory services, based on the ritual of the Methodist Church with prayer by the pastor and special music by the choir. The following were present: Mrs. J. W. Parker, who presented the bells; Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Parker.

At the close of the service, Mrs. Harwood Smith, organist and Carillonist, played "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Just As I Am," and "God Be With You All We Meet Again" on the Organ bells, repeating them on the Tower Bells, after the benediction.

The bells, which have a tone of twenty-five carillon tones, were played each Sunday evening at 8:00 o'clock, and one evening in the week also.

Part of the above service, the gift of Marian Anne West, small daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. M. West, was dedicated to the memory of Curtis in a hospital ceremony, which Mrs. Betty Jones sang the words of dedication.

## Turkey May Join The Allies This Summer

### Conversations With Representatives Of Britain and Russia Reported Now In Progress

Ankara, July 11.—Conversations are afoot here which may lead to Turkish participation in the war before the end of the summer.

The talks are between representatives of Turkey, Russia and Britain. These conferences of the Soviet and British ambassadors and Turkish leaders, principally Premier Sulku Saracoglu, have been taken up at the point where the Cairo conference last year left Turkey's position with the United Nations undecided.

They must first surmount the bitterness created by Allied charges that Turkey failed to keep her word and the Turkish counter that the Allies failed completely to equip Turkey for war as had been promised. Actual military talks can begin there.

The United States has been fully informed of the successive steps in the conversation, which got underway about 10 days ago. Simultaneous consultations are taking place in Moscow and London and probably in Washington.

The Turks are said to feel that it would be beneath their national dignity to participate in the war by merely giving bases to the Allies.

Before everything else the Turks want assurance on these two points: 1. Assurance of Turkey's post-war political and territorial integrity accompanied by a clear-cut statement of Allied post-war aims.

2. A satisfactory explanation of how and when and to what extent Turkey will be armed if she should enter the conflict, plus a definite idea of precisely what would be expected of her.

The Cairo conference and the winter military talks here, by Turkey's estimation, left those points unanswered.

The Turks are convinced that failure to participate in the war would be against the nation's long-term interests, but they also feel that failure to get satisfaction at least upon the first of the two points mentioned might result in even greater future ill.

The Allied representatives admit both points are difficult because of the uncertainty about the post-war world and the hesitancy of Allied military leaders to reveal their military plans to a neutral whose capital still is overrun with enemy representatives.

### WAR IN BRIEF

Americans mile and a half from St. Lo; begin shelling city as outflanking column drives around it to east.

Red Army launches new offensive toward Latvia, breaking German lines to depth of 22 miles on 93-mile front; drive to within 25 miles of pre-war East Prussia border.

Mostly U. S. force of bombers ever sent against a single target; blintz Munich area; Italian-based bombers hit southern France.

U. S. Navy Secretary Forrester disclosed total American casualties in Saipan invasion were 15,053, while Japs lost probably 95 per cent of 20,000 troops. Adm. Chester Nimitz reports carrier-based planes rained Guam and Rota islands rounding nearly a week of sustained action against them.

Chinese clear 300 miles of Ledo supply road; British lunge within eight miles of Mogung.

Chinese hurl back savage new Jap attacks in Bengyang area; Japs reported using gas again.

Americans capture Castiglione and advance beyond it toward Livorno, 10 miles away.

### CLOTHING

The OPA has announced dollar and cent prices for several low cost clothing items for men and women. These items must meet specifications of the War Production Board.

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## RUSSIANS SMASH NEW HOLES IN SAGGING GERMAN LINES

### SOFTBALL LEAGUE

(By Arthur Joyner, Jr.)

On Thursday, July 6th, the Baptist defeated the Methodist by the score of 13 to 7. This was the third straight victory for the winners.

The Methodist scored five runs in the first inning and appeared to be well on their way to a long awaited victory, but in the fifth inning the Baptist went on a scoring rampage to not eleven runs, enough to win the game.

Holloman and Joyner got three hits apiece to lead the hitting for the victors, while Wailston and Carr got three hits apiece to pace the losers. The Methodist made 10 hits, 7 runs, and 6 errors, while the Baptist made 16 hits, 13 runs, and 10 errors. Rex Hodges severely hurt his knee in the game and will be greatly missed by his team-mates. Let's wish him a speedy recovery.

On Monday, July 10th, the Baptist stretched their wins to four straight by downing the league-leading Christians to the tune of 11 to 4. The winners started off with a "bang" and before the smoke had settled, the Baptist had scored seven runs in the first inning. This was just an "off day" for the league leaders and an "on day" for the Baptist; the Christians making 3 hits, 4 runs, and 11 errors, whereas the Baptist made 9 hits, 11 runs and no errors.

Rev. Ed. Chambliss got 2 hits for 3 to lead the Baptist, while Ivey, Pickett, and Allen got one apiece to lead the hitting for the Christians.

Schedule For Week of July 17  
Monday—Baptist vs. Pres. Eps.  
Wednesday, 4:15 — Pres. Eps. vs. Methodist. Baptist vs. Christians.  
Thursday: Methodist vs. Christians.

Standings Through July 12

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Christians	8	5	.615
Pres. Eps.	7	5	.583
Baptist	7	6	.538
Methodist	3	9	.250

### IN ITALY

Rome, July 12.—Allied troops were fighting tonight within eight miles of Livorno, big Italian west coast port, and from the same distance were hurling shells into the shipping center of Ancona on the Adriatic Sea, at the opposite end of the 150-mile battle line.

American light armored units blazed forward two miles against strong German resistance and captured the enemy stronghold of Castiglione, eight air-line miles down the coast from Livorno, while Polish troops who distinguished themselves in the bloody Cassino fighting closed in to accurate artillery range of Ancona's fortifications.

Possession of the two ports would enormously assist the Allied armies in their impending assault upon the Nazis' "Gothic Line" defenses—supposedly the last strong natural barrier left to the enemy short of the Po River line near the top of the Italian boot.

(A dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, Wednesday quoted a diplomatic source as saying that "everything indicates" that the Germans "invigorate an early and total retreat from Italy.")

## Eisenhower Wins Race Over McArthur Team

### Over \$192,000 Dollars Worth of War Bonds Sold by Merchants and Salespeople's Division In Recent Drive

The Eisenhower and MacArthur teams of the Merchants and Salespeople's Division of Farmville brought their contest in the 5th War Loan Drive to a close Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock with the Eisenhower out in front by twenty thousand dollars.

The contest, under the general supervision of Chairman John W. Munson, has been one of great interest, as one team and then the other registered in top position in sales, with only a slight difference up until the last round-up Saturday. However, the Eisenhower group, under the leadership of Miss Mary Elizabeth Barrett, was fortunate in securing several large sales and finished up way out in front, some over \$5,000 worth of bonds each, and on the last day of the contest.

W. H. Duke and his MacArthur team sold a total of \$86,000.00. Both teams were to be congratulated on the splendid work.

## May Reach German Soil Within A Week; Air Force Cutting German Communications

Moscow, July 13.—The Red Army, knocking large new holes in the already sagging German lines, surged westward Wednesday from a point less than 49 miles east of the East Prussian border at a pace which it continued, would carry the fighting to German soil by the end of a week.

Gen. Ivan Chernikovsky's cavalry and tanks drove the spearhead toward East Prussia in a 20-mile advance where the split of the province known as the Swalki Triangle sticks out north of Grodno.

General advances along the entire 350-mile front between Latvia and the Pripyat marshes swept through more than 400 places Tuesday, killing at least 4,000 German soldiers and bringing about the capture of hundreds more.

The new forward sweeps placed the Red Army actually within striking distances of Kaunas, 45 miles away; Grodno, 56; Bialystok, 51; and Dargaville, less than 16 miles. Military observers in Moscow saw a direct threat to Bialystok and Grodno in the strong central blow.

Distances Vanish. Pinsk, at the edge of the Pripyat marshes to the south, already was lost tactically to the Nazis, though resistance continued there.

(As the Russians sped onward, the German radio commentator, Kurt Dittmar, Tuesday night gravely warned the German people that "the supreme test" now has come, since "the distance between us and the battlefield has almost vanished."

(The Office of War Information quoted the Stockholm newspaper Afton Tidningen as reporting the "highest state of alarm" in East Prussia.

(Afton Tidningen said the Germans had closed the frontiers and mined all approaches, adding that "the people fear Russian parachutists would land before the actual attack on East Prussia.")

Fear Rear Stabs. (The article declared further that 300,000 foreign workers in East Prussian factories have been shifted to the interior of Germany because of fears they might "attack the German troops in the back.")

Bright hot and clear weather gave the Russian Stormoviks, Boston bombers and the new Soviet medium bombers a chance to get out in tremendous numbers against the retreating German columns. An observer just back from the front said the Stormoviks have been chopping German communications to shreds.

This observer, an Allied officer, said the terrain in White Russia, in which the Soviets now are operating, is excellent for air attack since it is covered with deep forests, lakes and swamps, forcing an army to use easily seen lines of communications.

Hang Over Lines. "The Stormoviks just hang over these lines like bees over honey," he declared, "and let go at anything they see—whether it is a line of trucks, a column of men, a bridge or a squad of tanks."

Red Army troops streaming toward Kaunas astride the railway west of Vilno engulfed more than 100 communications, including Wewonow.

The nearest approach to the East Prussian border came in the Lidz area to the south.

### NAZI OIL LOW

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, July 12.—A senior U. S. air officer said tonight that the American air offensive had increased the strength of the German air force in France and had succeeded in curtailing German oil production to the point of having an important effect on the mobility of the German ground forces.

The Allied objective of getting at the German ground forces through their oil supply has been "achieved" in recent attacks on 64 oil installations, the officer said, while the German air force, a second great target for the Allied airman, has lost more planes than the Germans could produce every month since January.

In the six months since the Americans began their two-pronged attacks on Axis targets deep in Europe, 21 oil refineries and 15 synthetic plants and 95 strategic factories have been bombed.

The American force has destroyed 6,150 German planes in the air and 1,540 on the ground since January, with the loss of 9,120. The losses included 2,575 four-engine bombers and 1,163 fighters.

The American force now is estimated to have 3,000 planes and is expected to have 4,000 by the end of the year.