

London—New York  
Paris—Rennes  
Thursday, Sept. 7, 1944  
Vol. 4 No. 264, 1 Penny

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

Daily French Lesson  
Je Suis Americain  
Juh Sweez ah-mayreckang  
I am an American

## Army Bares Discharge Plans



Yanks Enter Belgium—First Picture

These Yanks, first to cross Belgian border, enter Macon on their way eastward.

U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

### Parenthood And Service Will Govern

Childless Husbands Get No Preference; Age Also Immaterial

(Complete text of demobilization plan—Page 2)  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The War Department announced today that just four factors will determine the priority in which it will discharge such soldiers as are considered unessential after Germany's defeat:  
1—Service credit, based on total length of service since Sept. 16, 1940, when the draft law was passed.  
2—Overseas credit, based on time served overseas.  
3—Combat credit, based on the number of a soldier's medals, bronze stars and battle participation stars.  
4—Parenthood credit, given for each dependent child under 18 up to a limit of three children.  
Which of these factors will count the most, and how much weight each will carry in relation to the others, was not disclosed. The Department said that the value of point credits for each category would not be announced until after hostilities end in Europe.

#### No Preference to Husbands

Thus married men were given no preference over single men unless they were the fathers of dependent children.  
Age likewise will not be a factor; nor will it matter whether a soldier has a civilian job to return to or not.  
At the same time there were ifs and buts, and plenty of warnings that it might take "many months" to discharge soldiers no longer needed after Germany's defeat—and even stronger warnings that the Pacific war must come first.  
After months of study it was determined, the Department said, "that the fairest method to effect partial demobilization would be through the selection of men as individuals rather than by units" although it would have been simplest to return whole units to this country and discharge all their personnel at once.  
The principles finally adopted were to a large extent dictated by soldiers themselves, it said, explaining that "thousands of soldiers both in this country and overseas were interviewed to learn their views." Ninety per cent of them, it added, favored priority for men overseas and men with dependent children.  
With "thousands of ships required to supply the Pacific theater," only "very few" will be returning to the U.S. from Europe and "it may take many months" to return surplus ETO troops to the states, the department warned.  
"Regardless of a man's priority standing," it added, "certain types of personnel can never become surplus as long as the war against Japan continues." At the

(Continued on page 4)

## Entry Into Germany Official

### Nazis Say Reds Enter Bulgaria

Sofia Tells of Armistice Plea But Moscow Keeps Silent

While Moscow preserved an enigmatic silence over Sofia Radio reports that Bulgaria had asked the USSR for an armistice in their one-day war, Berlin Radio reported last night that the Red Army had begun to march into Bulgaria across the Rumanian border.  
The Russians meanwhile pushed deep into western Rumania and closed within 55 miles of the homeland of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans after capturing the communications town of Craiova, 115 miles beyond Bucharest and only 60 from the Danube's "Iron Gate" gorge near Turnu Severin, on the Yugoslav border.  
Gains in the south meant no slackening in the three-day-old offensive north-

(Continued on page 4)

### Third Army Patrols Cross Border as Forces Build Up

Official word that American patrols have crossed the border into Germany—they withdrew after quick reconnaissance—came yesterday from Third Army headquarters.

Field dispatches from the Third Army stressed that Gen. Patton's forces on the German frontier were still essentially in the building-up stage, and that his patrols were meeting increased resistance as they jabbed out toward the Reich itself.

### Gas Flown In, Division Cheers And Takes Off

By Tom Hoge  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Sept. 6—The men of the 90th Division threw up their helmets and cheered yesterday when a number of C47s landed at an air strip here with thousands of gallons of gasoline.

"That's the prettiest sight I've seen in a long time," said a colonel with a sigh of relief. "Napoleon may have said that an army marches on its stomach, but, brother, it also takes plenty of fuel to move an outfit in this man's war. Now we can push on."

Led by Maj. Daniel F. Elam, of Duncan, Okla., of the Ninth Air Force, each plane in the flight brought in hundreds of gallons of gas.

"We got the order to shoot the fuel to the 90th at lunch time," said Elam, "and in 30 minutes we were ready to move out. Two hours later we were here."

A certain amount of fuel could be brought up from beachhead supply dumps, but not always enough to supply the urgent demands of the vehicles. It was then the C47s were called upon.

"What the hell they wanted green coffee beans for I'll never know," said Elam, "but we delivered them."

In addition to this the planes have carried back thousands of wounded and taken over vast quantities of medical supplies.

"For more than a month after D-Day we hardly brought anything over, their supply stock had been so well planned," said Elam, "but after the breakthrough at Avranches they began to move in high gear and the need for stuff began to mount."

### Army Ordered to Run Struck Graphite Works

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuter)—President Roosevelt today ordered the Army to take over the plants of the Cleveland (Ohio) Graphite Bronze Co., where the output of bearings has been hampered by a six-day strike of 7,000 employees.

The strike began on Thursday morning when the independent unionists walked out in protest against the discharge of an employe for allegedly breaking the lock on his company locker.

### B26s Hit Brest In Twin Attack

Marauders From French Bases Carry Assault To Fourth Day

French-based Ninth Air Force Marauders, in an all-out aerial offensive against the besieged port of Brest, made two attacks yesterday, battering enemy strongpoints and installations in the city at mid-afternoon.

The second attack, which lasted more than an hour, marked the fifth time in the last four days that the B26s had hammered the key port, and the first time that U.S. medium bombers based in France have carried out two missions in one day.

A few hours earlier, 16 waves of Marauders and Havocs, led by the B26s flying from French bases, attacked the fortresses guarding the Atlantic port where Nazi defenders were still holding out.

The disclosure that Marauders now are operating from bases in France—the first Allied bombers to operate from the Continent—was made by Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Ninth Air Force commander. The first France-based mission was flown Aug. 28 by the White Tail B26 group commanded by Col. Wilson R.

#### Bishop Cannon Dead

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (Reuter)—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died today after a week's illness. He was 79. Cannon was a leader of the prohibition movement and took a prominent part in the presidential campaign of 1928 when former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, was defeated.

(Continued on page 4)

### Action at the Marne



U.S. infantrymen run for cover from German sniper fire from other side of Marne River at Rochecourt as camouflaged tank moves into position to protect bridge.

U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

### The War Today

**France**—American patrols crossed German border and returned after quick reconnaissance, Third Army headquarters reveals. . . . Patton's troops across Moselle River, last water barrier before Germany. . . . U.S. First Army reported to have taken 20,000 prisoners in Belgium, and Nazi casualties estimated at more than 15,000 dead and wounded. . . . U.S. First links with British Second in double-edged drive through Belgium. . . . Canadians attack Calais from east and west. . . . German "ghost army" of 50,000, trapped along Channel coast, tries to escape across Scheldt River. . . . Allied Seventh Army chasing German 19th Army north from southern France is 30 miles from Belfort Gap, last escape route into the Reich.

**Russia**—Germans report Red Army has crossed border into Bulgaria. . . . No confirmation in Moscow of Sofia report that Bulgaria has asked armistice in one-day war. . . . Berlin describes new Soviet "offensive" from north bank of Bug River toward southern East Prussia.

**Italy**—Desert Air Force pounds German positions in front of Eighth Army troops attacking at Rimini, on Adriatic front. . . . On west coast Fifth Army thrusts toward Pistoia. . . . Patriots reported rising on Swiss frontier.

**Pacific**—Allied planes sink or damage 13 troopships off the Menado coast in the Celebes. . . . Catalina flying boats sink or damage eight Japanese merchant ships and 13 barges off Halmahera Island.

**Asia**—Heavy bombers attack Sangkha area in Siam on the Burmese railway. . . . Chinese casualties from the beginning of the war with Japan until June 31 total 2,802,220, Chinese National Military Council announces. . . . Japanese casualties placed at 2,144,000.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Printed at The Times Publishing Company, Ltd., for U.S. Armed Forces, under auspices of The Special Service Division ETOUSA. Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors...

Hash Marks

Our spy in Southern France reports that the men of the Maquis weren't the only ones happy when Flying Fortresses dropped guns and supplies by parachute.

Signs of the Times. San Francisco has added six more policewomen to its traffic force.



Today's verse comes from Capt. Burt Sims—it's called "Via Air Mail."

So, little envelope, Tho' I'm ETO-m'; I wish I was Where you are goin'.

It's a topsy-turvy world. Seabees based in the South Pacific have found something profitable to do in their spare time.

This Week's Funny Broadcast. "In the year 1940 Germany had better weapons," a Berlin announcer said in a broadcast picked up by NBC.

It Happened in Seattle. Two buses halted at an intersection. The driver of one, a man, climbed out and kissed the driver of the other one, a woman.

Incidental Information. If you believe in that slogan, "Home by Christmas," you had better save your ODs and take them with you.

A guest entered a New York hotel and handed the bellhop his suitcase and a quarter tip.

A Big Week



The past week saw major gains made by the Allies driving toward Germany in Northern France, Southern France and on the Red Army's front.

Complete Text Of Army's Plan On Discharges

Here is the text of the War Department statement outlining its plan for demobilization after the defeat of Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The Army has adopted a plan for the readjustment of military personnel after the defeat of Germany and prior to the defeat of Japan calling for partial and orderly demobilization from its present peak strength.

When the war against Germany has ended, the military might of the U.S. will be shifted from the European area to the Pacific area.

To defeat Japan as quickly as possible, and permanently, the U.S. will have to assemble, readjust and streamline its military forces in order to apply maximum power.

Occupation Forces Needed

Military necessity decrees that sufficient men suited to the type of warfare being waged in the Pacific must remain in service as long as they are essential.

Within each element of the Army, thousands of individuals may become surplus to the needs of the theater or major command in which they are serving.

First priority in this readjustment program will be the transfer of elements from theaters no longer active in the Pacific war zone or from the U.S. to the Pacific war zone.

Variable Factors Considered

The readjustment and demobilization plan developed by the War Department after months of study takes into account all of these variable factors.

Briefly, the plan for the return of non-essential soldiers to civilian life will start with the assembly in the U.S. of men declared surplus to the needs of each overseas theater and to major commands in the U.S.

How It Works in ETO

As an example, the commanding general of the European Theater of Operations will be informed by the War Department of the types and numbers of his units which will remain as occupation troops and the types and numbers of his units which are surplus.

The simplest plan of demobilization would have been to return these surplus units to this country and discharge their personnel intact.

If only units in Europe were considered this basis of expediency would work unfairly to units long in the Pacific or at outpost bases in the American theater.

It would release men only recently assigned as replacements to units long in combat and would discriminate against veterans of many campaigns in units not selected for return.

Selection by Individuals

Consequently, it was determined that the fairest method to effect partial demobilization would be through the selection of men as individuals rather than by units.

For standards the War Department went to the soldiers themselves. Experts were sent into the field to obtain a cross-section of the sentiments of enlisted men.

As finally worked out, the plan accepted by the War Department as best meeting the tests of justice and impartiality will allow men who have been overseas and men with dependent children to have priority of separation.

Four Factors in Priority

As part of the plan adopted, an "adjusted service rating card" will be issued to all enlisted personnel after the defeat of Germany.

Salute to the 3rd

AMERICAN GIs from advanced armored units of Gen. Patton's hard-hitting flying columns have won the historic distinction of being the first West Front Allied troops to set foot on German soil since the Fall of France in 1940.

Their crossing of the Reich border presumably in the general vicinity of Metz was made on Sept. 3—the fifth anniversary of the war—it has now been officially revealed.

Coupled with this great news is the word that Gen. Patton's soldiers have fought their way across the Moselle, the last river line before Germany, in the face of heavy artillery.

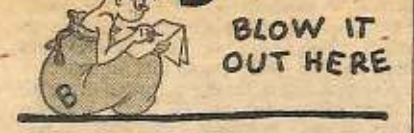
Every American soldier of this war and their fathers and uncles and relatives who fought in World War I joins with the whole American people and those of the United Nations in celebrating this penetration of Germany.

Just how much further the 3rd Army has now fought its way is cloaked in security silence. But the entry has been made, Old Glory has flown defiantly over Hitlerland and the German leaders must now know, if they have not before, that when the Allied armies choose to hit the Siegfried Line with their combined forces Germany must fall under their weight.

Already the concentrated might of the Allied air fleets is striking at this last line of German defense. And today's reports place General Patch's 7th Army just 70 miles from other spearheads of the 3rd Army in Central France, indicating a possible joining has already been made of the forces which entered France over the beaches of Normandy and the Riviera within the past three months.

Stars and Stripes, thrilled like every American at the news of the penetration of Germany, takes this opportunity on behalf of all Americans to salute the 3rd Army, its men and its officers. Their valiant deeds shall live forever in the pages of history.

THE B BAG



He Blames the Pilots

Dear Stars and Stripes, I have a complaint. We have a great Air Force, but why do they continually race and dive their planes over our hospitals?

This is our time to relax and how can they expect us to do so with a bunch of pilots showing off their "wares"? Couldn't you explain this to them? Yet the best of luck to them.—K. S. B., F.A.

Browned off at Pvt. Rooney

Dear Stars and Stripes, We note with great disgust that "regular guy" Pvt. Mickey Rooney is competing heavily for a title well known to Army personnel. The very essence of democracy is willingness of everyone to do his share.

We'd like to have Pvt. Rooney in our outfit for a while. We'd guarantee that no amount of currency would buy his leisure. Do you suppose he realizes the adverse publicity he's getting with thousands of servicemen?—The Boys in Hut 120, Sgt. John E. Canoose, M/Sgt. T. D. Globensky, S/Sgt. Edw. F. Johnston, M/Sgt. Leo Goldfarb, Cpl. George G. Curtis, Pfc Robert J. Wilson, Sgt. Robert A. Palm, Cpl. Howard G. Chennells and Sgt. Michael R. Stewart.

A British Comrade

Dear Stars and Stripes, Please allow me, as one of your British readers, to thank you for the tribute paid in the leading article of the Sept. 4 issue of your paper to the tenacity of purpose of the British people in five years of war.

I hope the spirit of your article will permeate the United States and the British Empire in all walks of life for many years to come, and may we march together in dignity, in peace, with the same comrades as we now do in war.

In conclusion, I say "God bless America" for the help that has been given to make the march towards victory and



back with an additional quarter. "If you handle your own bags," he said, "I will give you a quarter. Here comes a gentleman who always tips me a dollar!"

We like comedian Phil Baker's description of a WAVE—"A Grable-bodied seaman."

HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



Air Force Briefs

COL. William L. Curry, of Raleigh, N.C., commanding officer of a Thunderbolt group now giving air support to the Third Army, carries as many cameras over the target as bombs.

Less than an hour after landing he has a positive record of what his pilots have bombed or strafed. Curry, deputy commander Lt. Col. Hallock P. K. Walmsley, of Montclair, N.J., and Maj. Richard W. LaRoque, of Winston-Salem, N.C., were

recently awarded DFCs for the outstanding work their group has done since D-Day.

The Havoc Beer Chasers in the light-bomber group commanded by Lt. Col. Thomas R. Ford, of Lansing, Mich., has completed 80 combat missions without an engine change.

THE Mustang group commanded by Col. William J. Cummings Jr., of Lawrence, Kan., shot down 11 Me109s on its 201st mission recently. In operation less than a year, the group has destroyed 456 enemy planes—more than half of this total in the air—and probably destroyed 27. In addition 320 Nazi craft have been damaged.

An hour before the USO show was to start at an ETO fighter station the leading lady lost a filling and developed a bad toothache. 1/Lt. Irving B. Goldston, dental officer from Revere, Mass., filled the tooth and all was well.

New Harness Tossed From Blimp Rescues Flier Out of Drink

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (ANS)—A new life saving harness thrown from a Navy blimp recently helped in the rescue of a disabled aviator off the Southern California coast, it was disclosed.

The Navy said the device apparently solved one of the principal problems of saving marooned personnel in sea area too far removed for the use of shore-based crash boats or too rough for seaplanes to land.

The device is similar to a parachute harness and is lowered from a hovering blimp. An injured flier who is too weak to strap himself into the harness is

# Warweek

'Atrocities' 'Usually Trick Play  
Heroes of '18 Set Victory Style  
'Lost Battalion' Does It Again

Thursday, Sept. 7, 1944

## Most 'Atrocity Tales' Faked

But Hitler Gang Provided Facts  
In This Systematic Slaughter Era  
Which Was Called "New Order"

By Ed. Wilcox  
Warweek Staff Writer

**D**URING World War I several stories were widely circulated, informing the world of the bestiality of the German enemy. One of these masterpieces of Allied propaganda was the story of Belgian babies whose hands had been cut off by the brutal German soldiers. Lurid posters depicting this "atrocities" shocked civilized peoples around the globe.

The story was a fake. A little later the "Corpse Factory" legend became popular. It told in vague, indefinite terms, the story of a factory which the Germans were said to have established someplace behind their lines for the purpose of extracting fats and grease from the bodies of fallen Allied soldiers. People shuddered at the thought and the Allied armies fought with renewed resolution. That story, like the one about the Belgian babies, served its purpose as a propaganda measure, but was just so much frill and fantasy.

The Nazis in World War II, require no fancy press agent's job to shock the world. Their entire effort to divide and conquer is based on a theory of ruthless extermination of "inferior races," which includes the rest of the world. They have publicized their methods for five years, backing up their statements with actions which make New York's "Murder Incorporated" mob look like a bunch of Boy Scouts.

### Education for Killing

An unemployed paperhanger in Germany, Adolf Hitler, said, "I want to see again in the eyes of youth the gleam of the bird of prey. A youth will grow up before which the world will cower." So then Hitler and Co. began a program of education for death. A school was established in which the major subject in the curriculum was murder, pure and simple. Hitler built an army around a nucleus of extra-special supermen who wore snazzy black uniforms, clicked their heels

"atrocities," products of the practised pen of an expert propagandist in the Pentagon Building in Washington or Whitehall in London. These are facts supplied by the Third Reich, the Nazi gangsters, and some 80,000,000 Germans who chose this form of representation. They are reported by those fortunate enough to have lived through the hell that Hitler called his "New Order."

### Horror at Oradour

The GIs who spearheaded the invasion of the continent will vouch for the truth of this tale of horror, reported to French headquarters in London a few days after D-Day by the Bishop of the town of Limoges.

On D-Day plus four, June 10, while Allied armies surged inward on the Normandy peninsula, several German lorries carrying SS troops entered the French village of Oradour-sur-Glane. Minutes later the town crier ran through the streets ordering everyone to assemble in the fair grounds.

The ill and infirm were pushed roughly into the street. The black-uniformed SS searched the cottages for stragglers. Nazis with tommy guns herded the men, women



An Italian father holds his small boy in his arms after the child had been machine-gunned by German planes near Anzio. This is the treatment the Germans accord their "glorious Allies" once they've served their purpose.

Nazis then placed a large box in the center of the church, locked the doors and left.

Minutes later the village was set afire and as flames blackened the empty cottages the box in the church, which contained a time bomb, exploded. Eight people from the village lived to tell the grim story to the liberators who arrived three days later.

Six days later, after the investigation was complete, Monseigneur Rastouil, Bishop of Limoges, issued a stern indictment of members of Der Fuhrer Regiment, who were responsible for the crime, the like of which was never known in France either in 1914-18 or in the present war.

### 'Made a Mistake'

The Goebbels radio Berlin was quick to acknowledge the mass murder, but expressed regret that they had "made a mistake" and chosen the wrong village. They had intended to ravage Oradour-sur-Vayres, some 15 miles away, where two Gestapo men had been killed by the Maquis.

That's the way they operate—it's there in black and white; not fiction but current history. The German army was fashioned to kill not only soldiers of other nations, but civilians as well.

There is an organization within the Nazi war machine which is called the Secret Field Police. There is a T/O for the SFP and, on the surface, it appears to be just an ordinary unit. But the job the SFP does is unique.

Testimony recorded during the Kharkov trial of four Nazi captives last December before the Military Tribunal of the 4th

Ukrainian Front, provided full information on the SFP.

The SFP, according to the testimony of the captured Krauts, eager to confess

One of the first things the Nazis did when they moved into a smaller nation in their insatiable quest for "lebensraum" was to destroy the culture, burn the good literature and exterminate the educated classes who were apt to prove troublesome.

A prime example of this method was the conquest of Poland. When the Wehrmacht took over, one of their first official moves was the killing of 127 professors from many of the most famous universities of Poland. Educators the world over, shocked at the news of these needless executions, sent a storm of protest to the Third Reich.

Goebbels, the scrawny mouthpiece for the Hitler gang, answered critics in the following statement, which sums up the Nazi attitude on all things that Allied nations have worked for in their civilizations:

"Every time I hear the word culture, I instinctively reach for my revolver."

in an attempt to save their skins, was an organization set up to govern occupied territories. The job was really to systematically exterminate the "inferior Slav peoples."

The Nazi leaders realized that their only hope to make the conquests of Western Russia and the Ukraine stick was to eliminate enough civilians that they would never be able to rise against the invaders.

A regular quota was killed in every village occupied and the true story of the methods used came out during these trials when Nazi officers and men explained tearfully that they had killed the thousands of victims only because they had been ordered to do so by higher authority. They all professed to be nice, clean-cut young Aryans, just overflowing with love and sweetness for everyone. The presiding judge, Justice Myasnikov, and the State Prosecutor, Dunayev, shared the feelings of the Soviets who had lived under the Nazi heel. All were convicted and sentenced to die by hanging.

### The Art of Murder

All of this is part of a master plan, the strategy of terror, by which the leaders of the Third Reich expected to conquer the universe. They had it all figured out, Joe—all except a few small details. Murder became an art with them. They worked at it, striving always for more perfect, easier methods of mass homicide.

Their methods reached an all-time high when they established the Lublin "vernichtungslager," or death factory, as smooth a mechanism for killing helpless civilians as was ever invented.

German documents and records found in the Lublin camp when the Red Army retook this section of Poland recently

Continued on page 4



Charred ruins in Oradour are mute evidence to Nazi brutality. More than 800 French women and children were burned to death on June 10.

a little louder than most, and who had PhDs in brutality and ruthlessness. He called them the "SS" or "elite guard." Their job was to serve as trigger men for the Hitler gang. They were the Jew-baiters, the hyper, heel-happy Nazis, the blond young giants who took such delight in beating old women and small children.

Those are facts, not fiction. The criminal record of the Nazis is unparalleled in modern history. They aren't

and children of Oradour, 800 people, into the open field. There the men were hastily separated from the women and children and were marched to a nearby barn where they were machine-gunned in groups of 20.

The women and children were then taken to the village church, where several small children were preparing for their first communion. They were ordered to file into the church, the SS men helping the women with babies in arms. The



When Nazis leave, they leave destruction, death, and horror. Hardly recognizable as human are charred bodies (left) of French men, women, and children who died when Nazis destroyed Oradour-sur-Glane. Ukrainian peasants (right) search among dead for relatives and friends killed by S.S.



THE SS DID IT ...  
(Photos by Keystone)



# Three 1918 Soldiers S

# PATTERN FO

**Pfc. Alvin York** — the kid from Tennessee — turned his '03 and a sharp eye on the Germans. He began popping away at the machine-gunners. It was rapid fire, and every time his rifle coughed a Kraut died. York accounted for 15 dead ones.

**F**IGHTING Krauts the smart way includes a whole slew of things—you can't name them all—which you won't find in the book listed under paragraphs A, B and C. That's because the book can't teach common sense, improvisation and batting 'an ersatz superman over the head with everything from a cracked up steering wheel to beheaded coke bottles.

The book will tell you basic stuff, then you're on your own. Americans have always been top-notchers at adding doo-dads to basic rules and regulations, and a clever Yank—when he's got his best foot forward—has the Kraut rolling snake-eyes every time.

### Win in the War

They hand you a rifle nowadays—and say win the war. You look up sort of goggle-eyed while they relate stories about Yank heroes of the last show—such as Woodfill, York and a bunch of others. They'll tell you that these Joes slammed their way to the glory books by means of nothing more than a rifle—and a whale of a lot of confidence in it. You answer "Fooyey!" And even if they did do great and mighty things with a rifle in the other war you say the opposing weapons of this show far outrank those of the last

—weapons against which a rifle seems more like a bean-shooter.

But don't forget, just as other weapons were improved upon, so was the rifle.

Now listen to the guy in the upper bunk—or in the adjacent foxhole. "Rifles, hell!" Gimme a machine-gun or a tommy gun—and I'll make any rifleman look sick. Don't kid me, soldier!"

We're not kidding.

### Package of Poison

A man armed with a rifle, who knows how to use it, is positively the worst package of poison you'll find on any battlefield. He is the very guy who wins wars—or loses them.

Get a load of this. It'll kill the Kraut.

There was a gent named Woodfill—Sam Woodfill—who was a lieutenant in the last war. Woodfill came out of the States onto French soil armed with one weapon—a terror in itself—the love for a rifle. He knew what a rifle could do—in the hands of a man who knew how to use it. He had confidence in his rifle. You couldn't have parted Woodfill and his rifle if you were a battalion. He kept it clean, and sort of fell in love with it—a throwback to the old days when he knocked off

Cupid dolls and trophies at shooting matches.

Well, when Sam Woodfill landed outside of the Argonne with the Fifth Division, he was just as green as anybody. He had plenty of chills, no doubt, as he waited for orders to advance. The orders came, and Woodfill advanced.

### Knocked Out Three

Before the clock ticked off the first day Woodfill had knocked out three Jerry machine-gun nests, killed more than 12 men and brought back three live ones.

How did he do it? He began with a rifle, used the creep and crawl and some head work. When the Krauts moved, they moved for the last time on earth. Then Woodfill ran out of rifle ammo. He switched to his .45 automatic—and finally to a pick-axe. If there hadn't been a pick-axe he might've used a tripod leg or a Jerry helmet.

In any event he didn't use a P47 airplane or a Mark IV tank. He had (1) a rifle and (2) some common sense about fighting—about approaching the Krauts. Armed with those weapons, Sam Woodfill lay back and knocked over the Kaiser's fighting men as fast as they could say Mein Beer. Those Krauts sat behind heavy Maxim machine-guns—and threw veritable torrents of lead—and yet they were kicked out of this world by one lone soldier and a single .03 rifle.

### The Lead Role

That's because he had faith in the rifle, and knew its performance. He realized fully well that a machine-gun kicked up a lot of dirt and made loud barking noises—besides throwing bullets at a terrific rate. But he also knew that his rifle was by far the better weapon in a forest duel—where accuracy played the lead role.

Now Sam Woodfill wasn't any hocus-pocus medicine man or a vaudeville card-trick expert. He did not perform a feat that couldn't be equalled by other Doughboys. Not at all. Lots of them filled out Congressional Medal forms by doing similar Kraut-killing jobs, with nothing more than an issued rifle and Yankee brains.

There was a Pfc Alvin York—later jumped to a sergeant—who did another fancy piece of work on the Hun. And don't let anybody kid you lads without stripes—York did his stuff as a private first class. Then after Hollywood and some fiction writers got through with his "biography," it became a fairly tough job finding out just what York did accomplish in the Argonne.

Here's what he did—to the inch.

York's division, the 82nd, was scrapping it out in the Meuse-Argonne drive. They were trying to work across a valley, behind a "Hill 223," and his own regiment was stymied by some rugged machine-gun fire, which was blamming away from a slope.

The problem? To get the guns. This kid from Tennessee—Pfc A. York—was part of a patrol of 17 men

that set out to put the skids on the machine-gunners.

They had lots of luck—at first. The patrol encountered a large group of Germans with a battalion commander—in a small clearing. The Doughboys attacked and the Germans hoisted their hands toward the sky. As the surrender act was progressing well, some more Krauts—armed with rifles and machine-guns, and well hidden in the shrubbery—opened up with a bang. Nine of the patrol were put out of action.

Private York—who was nearest the firing—took over.

Meanwhile, the other Yanks occupied themselves very handily by keeping the Germans covered—the ones who were about to give up when the fireworks started.

### Popping Away

York began some rapid fire—alone. He began popping away at the machine-gunners, and every time his rifle coughed a Kraut died. The kid from Tennessee accounted for more than 15 of them, and the rest filed out in surrender.

When they started counting they ran up to 132 Kraut prisoners, including five officers. York's patrol marched them back, with three American wounded. The 132 Germans were out

of action, their machine-guns were out of action, and a citation from Pfc

York's Congressional Medal of Honour will tell you that because of his coolness and skill with firearms, his regiment was able to advance.

Sure, it took a team of men. It took the others of his patrol to make the coup a success. Still in all, the actual firing was done by one man—with one rifle, and, as the story goes, he even used a pistol when his ammunition gave out—just as did Woodfill.

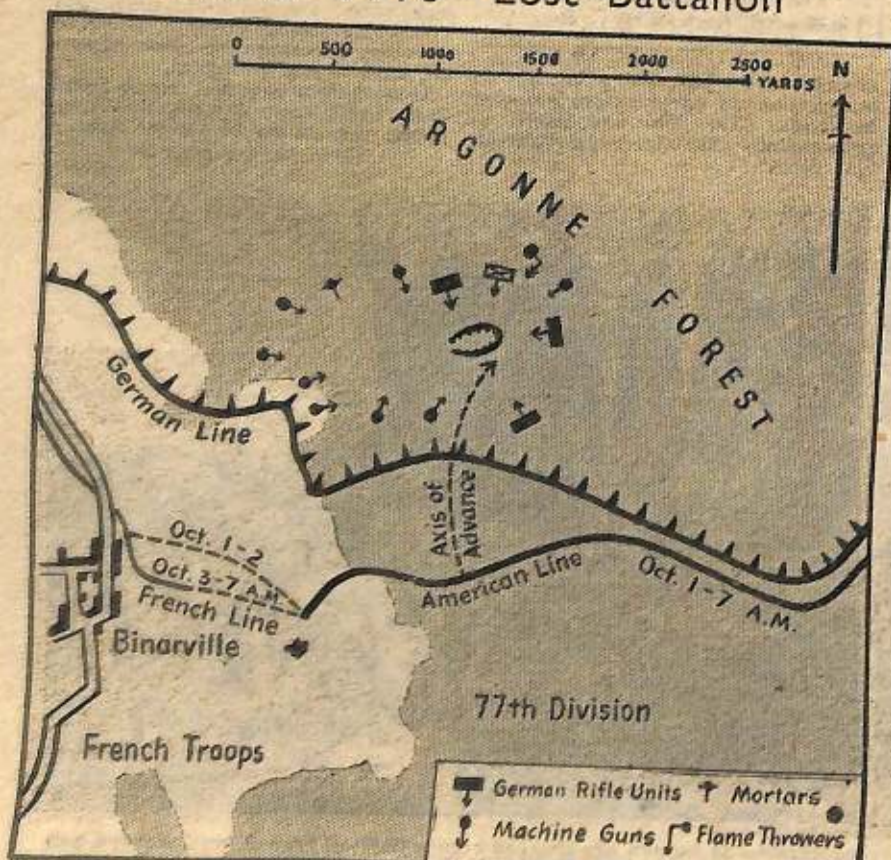
### Woodfill-York Blitzes

Are these exceptional cases—the Woodfill-York blitzes? Sure, and it's because every Doughboy doesn't get that same chance. Your rifle will do it as easily as Woodfill's or York's—if the occasion presents itself.

Then, too, it wouldn't be smart to say that rifles alone will win a war—though they can be, and are, a deciding instrument. It's the old story: Common sense, coolness and brains. It calls for figuring out situations—for figuring out the enemy—for figuring out the best blueprint plan for action.


In fact, there's another little yarn—a true one—that shows you how a bunch of Yanks took the Hun for a Sunday stroll and dumped him cold. Remember the

Scene of 1918 'Lost Battalion'



Lieutenant Woodfill landed smack on top of the Germans. His rifle and... With this "weapon" he finished off the last of...

# FOR VICTORY

Woodfill, York, and Whittlesey Had Ideas On Combining Rifles, Guts and Brains. It Paid Off in France in 1918, Proving You Too Can Be The Death of The  Party

By France Herron

Warweek Staff Writer

the stories you heard about the Lost Battalion?

Actually, it wasn't a battalion—and it wasn't lost!

Here's the inside stuff on the Lost Battalion. The 77th Division was being northward in the Argonne—where they made little progress except in the zone occupied by the 308th Infantry Regiment. Six companies of the 308th—and two companies from the 306th Machine Gun battalion—made their way through the enemy lines by following a small ravine into a valley, east of a place called Charleval Mill.

These eight companies—six from the 308th and two from the 306th—suddenly found themselves isolated—or "lost." Because after they had penetrated the enemy lines and advanced into the ravine the Krauts closed in—and cemented their lines. The so-called battalion was cut off from the 77th.

The CO was Maj. Charles W. Whittlesey, who immediately organized his units for all-around defense, and made attempts to get word through to troops of the 77th. No luck.

They sent two companies out—at different times—to try a breakthrough in the German

defenses, but both companies were beaten back. The battalion was stuck. Completely surrounded by Krauts, with only enough food to last four companies for one day, with few medical supplies and no medical officer present—it looked like curtains. Added to that, the kind-hearted Krauts made every attempt to slaughter Whittlesey's men—knowing full well the spot they were in.

### Protected From Artillery

But here's what happened. First off, Whittlesey picked a spot for his battalion which was at the base of a slope—well protected from Hun artillery fire—which was behind them. This bit of thinking alone saved them from annihilation in a matter of hours by the Hun's big guns.

Next off he had all the men dig rifle pits—foxholes—from which they could fire with some degree of safety. Then he placed his machine-gun companies on his flanks—and told the Germans to come and get him.

The Germans did come—they came in swarms. They used flame-throwers, riflemen, machine-guns and mortars. They turned on the heat with everything they had, and Whittlesey's men commenced sweating it out.

Two or three days passed, and they tightened up their belts. Many of them died and were dying. Still there was no breakthrough either by battalion units or units of the 77th. Whittlesey sent out homing pigeons, giving his exact coordinates. They

knew where he was, but they couldn't do anything about it. Small aircraft tried to reach them with food and supplies, but Kraut gunners kept them out.

On the fifth day—feeling that the Americans must have had enough—the Germans sent in a captured Yank, with a stern warning to Whittlesey to surrender. To back up this warning, the German commander decided to launch an attack, supported by five flame-throwers and some trench mortars.

As far as the surrender warning was concerned, Whittlesey told them to go jump in a lake—and then he launched an attack of his own. His men came out of the woods, out of the rifle pits and they stormed the German attackers—killing the flame-throwing operators and knocking out the attack.

That evening, troops of the 77th broke through. The remnants of the battalion were saved. Of the original 600 men who walked into the ravine only 194 walked out.

### Spurned Surrender

Though trapped for five days, by overwhelming forces, the Yanks spurned the thought of surrender. And the Germans themselves openly praised their courage in official communiqués.

Sure it was courage—or outright guts—and some damn good thought given toward smart warfare. To begin with they picked a spot from which they could fight off attackers—and at the same time foil any attempt by the Germans to use artillery on them. To top that, Whittlesey pulled the supreme rabbit-out-of-the-cap trick by springing attacks in strength just when the Krauts figured they were washed up.

That sort of thing—brains and courage and a hell-with-you-attitude—not only saved part of the battalion but knocked out a sizable chunk of the German Army as well.

Today's Joes wear different helmets, and the old choke-collar uniform is out of style. They watch endless streams of giant bombers pound their targets, huge tanks clatter up the roads toward battle and massive guns hurl thundering shells.

But underneath it all is the same old story, the same old plot. It's the little guy—you, you and you—working with the big boys—the big stuff.

This little guy can't pilot a bomber or drive a tank, but he takes up where the bombers and the tanks stop. He goes in as another element of the team and roots out the sticky part. He is supplying the headlines of today and long pages of history to be—in the same chapters with his pals in the last show—Woodfill, York, Whittlesey, &c., because he fights Krauts the smart way. He knows what his rifle will do—and so do the Krauts.



Whittlesey told the Krauts to go jump in a lake with their surrender message.

## Kraut Death Trap

Foiled by Heroes of Lost Battalion; Here's how:

Commanders of today's armies send paratroopers plummeting behind enemy lines, or send tanks crashing over open country to establish fighting zones in enemy-held territory.

These daring stabs—which are some of the toughest operations of the war—are called spearheads. Spearheads are designed to disorganize, crumble and break up enemy resistance—which usually results in mass retreat and, ultimately, defeat.

But spearheading is not new. The so-called Lost Battalion's thrust of 1918—which moved it inside the Argonne behind German lines—was a spearhead, and one which reads more like fiction than an excerpt from American military history.

The units that contributed to this battalion belonged to the 77th Division, which launched an attack on Oct. 2 in the Meuse-Argonne sector. The attack proved unsuccessful, except at one point where 600 men—roughly a battalion—broke through and worked its way behind the German lines.

They entered a flat, wooded valley, by means of a narrow ravine, and established a toe-hold on the side of a sharp slope.

At this point it was discovered that they were isolated—or lost—because the Germans had fought off attacks made by the 77th, and had cemented the hole through which this battalion had come.

The CO of the battalion, Maj. Charles Whittlesey, sent out two companies—at different times—to force a way back to their main elements, but all attempts were beaten back. Meanwhile, units of the 77th, realizing the predicament of the battalion, attempted to reach them, but these two were forced back by the enemy.

Then Whittlesey prepared for a stand—a stand which made history. It was smart thinking on Whittlesey's part—the same sort of thinking some of you sergeants, corporals or privates might have to resort to if a similar spearhead suddenly leaves you high, dry and handsome behind enemy lines.

What to do in such a case? There are several "outs," no doubt, but here's what Whittlesey did.

He organized his positions in the shape of an elongated oval, a little better than 350 yards long, and an average width of about 75 yards. Knowing full well that his flanks were the soft links of his defense chain, Whittlesey placed his machine-gun companies there. The machine-guns had the job of beating off any German rushes toward the flanks.

As for the riflemen, they dug pits at the oval's edge—with their muzzles pointing out, forming a ring of fire—while headquarters activities were carried out in the center.

The slope itself provided protection, for it made it impossible for the Germans to pour artillery into the small area occupied by the battalion, inasmuch as the enemy's big guns were to the rear of the slope.

With what the Germans had to pour fire at the group, it is obvious that any errors on Whittlesey's part would have wiped out his spearhead in a matter of hours.

Here is what the enemy had—and how they set up their positions. In one complete circle of fire, starting from the western end of the oval, and working counter-clockwise, the Germans had trench mortars, four machine-gun posts, two rifle units, then another machine-gun post, another rifle unit, more machine-guns, a flame-thrower unit, a shock section, more mortars, another rifle unit, mortars again and, ending up on the west, another machine-gun post. (See map at left.)

The total was three mortar groups, seven machine-gun posts, four rifle units, a shock section and a flame-thrower unit.

By all rules of logic Whittlesey's outfit should have been wiped out before the night of the first 24 hours ended. The battalion operated without medical supplies and medical officer, plus the fact that the food supply amounted to enough to feed four companies. This food was gone by noon of the second day.

From then on it was a matter of holding on—waiting and fighting it out.

The Germans attacked time and time again, but each one was beaten off by the slope defenders. The highlight of the historic stand came on the fifth and last day, when the Germans asked the Yanks to surrender. When this was laughed at, the Germans attacked in force, but Whittlesey's men—what were left—sprang out of their positions and counter-attacked, thereby beating off the Germans.

At the end of the fifth day help came. Units of the 77th broke through and the remainder of the battalion—194 out of an original 600—walked out of the trap and into the history books.



...empty, so he switched to a pick-axe. ... machine-guns.

# GI JERRY

by Lt. Dave Breger

## Nazi Guide-Book

### Part XIII



Lt. Dave Breger  
Britain



GERMAN SOLDIERS!  
YOUR FUHRER COMMANDS  
YOU TO FIGHT TO THE  
LAST BULLET AND LAY  
DOWN YOUR LIFE FOR  
THE GLORY OF ADOLF  
HITLER!  
HEIL HITLER!

"I do not need a war with millions of victims, to be esteemed and respected by my people. This I am without war. I need not conduct millions of our nation to the shambles in order to make, perhaps, other millions believe in me."  
ADOLF HITLER, "MEIN KAMPF"



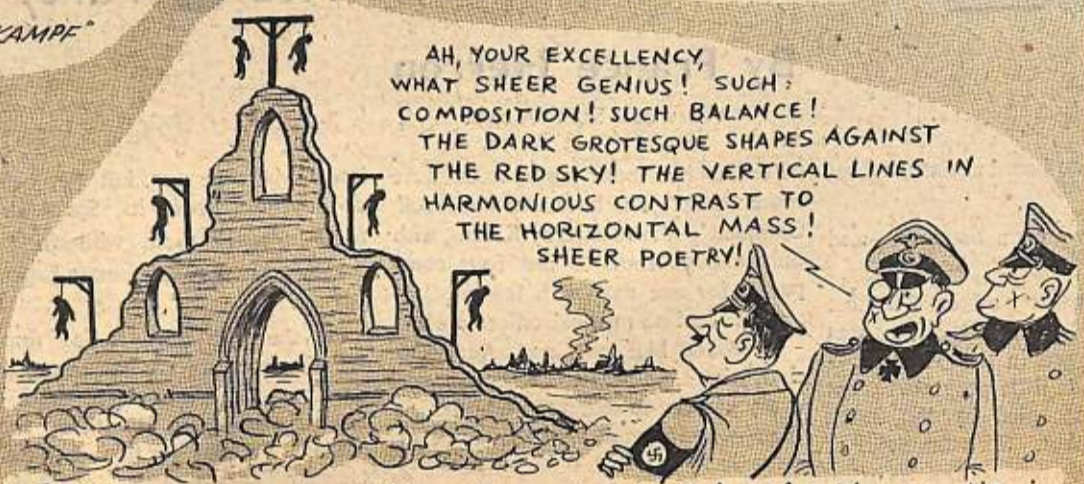
YOUR EXCELLENCY, IT SEEMS THE AMERICAN ARMY PAPER IS A LITTLE DOUBTFUL OF YOUR RELIABILITY!

"I have never written a single line or made a single speech in which I have expressed an attitude contrary to my actions." ADOLF HITLER, APR. 28, 1939



LUDWIG, I'M BEGINNING TO FEEL MAYBE I'D PREFER THE DESTRUCTION OF PEACE!

"Man has become great in perpetual struggle. In perpetual peace he will go to destruction."  
ADOLF HITLER, "MEIN KAMPF"



AH, YOUR EXCELLENCY, WHAT SHEER GENIUS! SUCH COMPOSITION! SUCH BALANCE! THE DARK GROTESQUE SHAPES AGAINST THE RED SKY! THE VERTICAL LINES IN HARMONIOUS CONTRAST TO THE HORIZONTAL MASS! SHEER POETRY!

"The Chancellor is of artistic nature, inspired by the Muses. He is determined to transfer the laws of art to his politics. Hitler, the man of State, is the soldierly and artistically developed man."  
DR. GOEBBELS, APR. 19, 1933

## This War's Lost Battalion

### Held Enemy for Six Days Against Constant Attacks

It was no miracle that saved Major Whittlesey's "Lost Battalion" from a German death trap in 1918. It was basic soldiering. That's why it can be—and was—done again.

The fighting in France—the 1944 fighting—produced a similar situation; the same old German trap and the same fighting Joes.

Here's the story—the modern version: When the Germans made one final attempt to beat back the Allies in Normandy by counter-attacking at Avranches, one of our outfits was in the thick of things around the Mortain sector. A certain battalion—still on the security list—took advantage of a quick German evacuation and captured a hill site. This was on Aug. 6. When the battalion had the position firmly in its hands the commander immediately established headquarters, set up road blocks and put anti-tank guns in place. They were ready to hold fast to their new gains.

But then the Krauts came back—came back sooner than had been expected. Kraut tanks surrounded the hill, and the battalion was isolated. Meanwhile the Germans made a desperate tank-infantry bid to smash the American armies below, and it grew into a full size onslaught. And the battalion on the hill was in the middle of it.

### Destroyed Road Blocks

During the night the Germans destroyed the battalion's road blocks—and the GIs continued to rebuild them. All the time shooting was going on.

The battalion's CO sent out small patrols, but none of them could reach main units. They were stuck, and the Germans knew it. Food was low, and on the second day they pooled their K rations and served them out in small portions.

As for water, there was none. The GIs crept into nearby fields and got a few vegetables, including cabbage.

And all the time the Germans kept slashing away. They sent up platoons and patrols—and at one time eight tanks were sent up. But bazookas knocked out four of them, and the other four beat a retreat.

On the fourth day Allied aircraft attempted to drop food and supplies by means of parachutes—but more than half of them fell into enemy hands. When the Joes went out to retrieve them they killed a lot of Krauts, but didn't get the

stuff. The following day more Allied planes came and more supplies were dropped—this time, all of it went to the Germans.

The Americans restricted their radio communications to artillery spotting, so that the fading batteries might hold out. They received some sulfa and bandages—due to some quick thinking by artillerymen below who shot it up to them in shell cases.

They stopped many German attacks because they had good target reports, and their artillery made its shots count. Another trick was to have the men get behind boulders, at the hill's edge, where they tossed grenades down on the heads of the Germans.

### Flag of Truce

Toward the end a German officer approached under a flag of truce. He demanded surrender, and they told him to go to hell. The German reminded them that their position was hopeless, that the jig was up—and their reply was the same.

The wounded also pleaded for their CO to continue the fight. They wanted no part of a surrender pact with the Krauts. The CO held out, and the Krauts came back with more attacks.

They slashed again and again at the stranded Battalion, thinking that each thrust would bring home the bacon. Casualties ran high—on both sides.

But the Yanks held out. Not only did they hold out, but they fought back—and hard.

It is easy to assume that some of those Joes thought of the other "Lost Battalion"—back when Whittlesey and his men staved off the Germans.

And now they—the 1944 heroes—were doing it again. They were upholding a tradition—a tradition of the sort that the Krauts don't understand. They didn't know what "give up" meant—not while they had bullets and breath.

It reaped dividends, too. For after six days out on that hill, help came. American units smashed back the Germans, and the "Lost Battalion" members treated themselves to a rest and a dish of C rations.

The "Lost Battalion" of 1944, as in Whittlesey's case, proved this:

Even though a unit may be cut off from its main force, it can operate as a small army—a small fighting group—and stay alive. It can be completely surrounded and exposed to constant attack, but if the CO and his men will use their heads and guns, and a few common-sense tricks, they'll live to fight another day.

## MORE ON ATROCITIES

Continued from page 1

told the grisley story. Hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of Europe were brought to Lublin and there erased.

At Lublin the Nazis used every imaginable means of killing. A victim might die in any number of ways. Some were starved, some machine-gunned, some clubbed to death, some drowned, others electrocuted, but the supermen were impatient and the high command said that the victims weren't being killed at a fast enough clip. So the gas chamber came into being.

### Nazis Gassed Victims

There were two types in use at Lublin: the mobile van type, in which the victims got a one-way ride into the countryside to attend their own funerals, and the stationary gas chamber in the camp which could accommodate several hundred at the same time.

The bodies of the victims who died at Lublin were cremated in one of several huge furnaces as burial was considered too cumbersome a method of disposal. One method of killing prisoners was by clubbing them to death as they stooped to enter a low doorway. Two SS men clubbed the victim, who was then shoved onto a conveyor which took the bodies to the furnace. There were instances where the victims regained consciousness on the conveyor apparatus carrying them into the furnace. The conveyor never stopped; those unpleasant situations would come up.

One group exterminated at Lublin provided a lot of fun for the sadistic SS men who were cadre at the camp. These particular victims were brought from Buchenwald in Germany. It was more fun beating and kicking them because they were blind—the result of six months in an underground factory making flying bombs for the Nazis. They had outlived their usefulness to the Herrenvolk and were condemned.

### 'Practical Jokes'

These men of the Hitler army never heard of the USO or Red Cross Clubs. They get their fun in other ways. They enjoy what they call "practical jokes."

One of the popular pastimes of the supermen at the Lublin murder plant was to approach a prisoner and tell him that he had broken a camp rule and was to be shot. The victim would be made to face the wall, one Nazi would hold a revolver to the prisoner's head, and, when the prisoner closed his eyes thinking he was to die, the Nazi would fire into the air. At the same time, a second superman, approaching from the rear,

would club the hapless victim over the head. When he regained consciousness, the Nazis would taunt him saying, "See, there are Germans even in the next world. You can't escape us." Then when everyone had a good laugh at this very unfunny joke, the prisoner would be shot.

It's not a pretty picture, Joe. It is grim and sordid and at times it seems almost fantastic that such things could have occurred in our time. Unfortunately, these things have occurred. These incidents represent only a very small portion of the hundreds of examples of the Nazi "New Order" in operation in Europe during the past five years. Dossiers are being compiled, checked, and re-checked for accuracy. Together, all of the Lidices, Warsaws, Kharkovs; Lublins, Televaags, and Oradours, will make up an indictment.

Who is to blame? It is more than

Hitler and his cohorts. It is more than the entire SS or German Army. The nation—every man, woman and child—stands behind that record.

A generation of Germans has been reared to kill and conquer. When their armies are defeated on the battlefield, it still remains to defeat them in their purpose and ideas.

### Average Superman

The average superman in the Wilhelmstrasse, Jerry Q. Public, is as responsible for these crimes as the sniper who fires at you from a ruined building in a French village.

Extermination of civilians and wholesale murder is not in our line and it is not the solution. But if we forget for a moment that their intentions were exactly that, then we are forgetting what we came 3,000 miles to do.

The record speaks for them. Unless we remember the facts, then our sons will receive a letter in the mail in another 20 years which reads, "Greetings; you have been selected by a board of your neighbors. . . ."

## THE OLD SERGEANT'S CORNER



The Old Sergeant's got some stuff this time that was picked up by a Warweek reporter who quizzed some Hun PW's.

It's interesting to know what the other guy thinks about us—and this is it. It's the Kraut's opinion—not mine.

Here's What They Say About Our Air Force:

An EM from a supply unit:

"We are most afraid of your fighter-bomber. It goes everywhere. We must remain in foxholes at day, and move by night—and we get no sleep. The big bombers don't bother us, except the new soldier who hasn't seen much of it. We just dig in and hope. No, they don't hit our gun positions unless they bomb a whole area. Yes, the men feel the bombings. They're bad on us. But the fighter-bomber, some of us think, is the worst."

Captain, infantry:

"Our air superiority during the Polish and French campaigns was nothing to what your air power is over here. When a plane can waste a single bomb or strafe a single soldier walking along a road, then it's time to quit."

Sergeant:

"It is not like the old days when we had the Luftwaffe. Now whenever we hear a plane overhead we know it's yours—without even looking up. So we take for cover. You ask where the Luftwaffe is now—and I can't answer that question. I don't know. Only the Fuehrer knows where the Luftwaffe is."

Lieutenant, parachute division:  
"Our word for your air bombardment is *Bomben Teppich* (carpet of bombs). It covers every inch of the ground, leaving hardly no escape from it. Your pilots have eyes like an eagle, for they know if it is a civilian on the road or us."

What They Say About Our Tanks:  
Sergeant:

"You should camouflage your tanks better. Your Shermans come along the roadways shiny and bright. We Germans use mottled paint like dirt."

About Our Paratroopers.  
Sergeant, infantry division:

"Your paratroopers are magnificent, but they fail to organize in large enough groups. They were no more effective than snipers were in ordinary combat."

About Our Medics.  
Sergeant, medical corps:

"Normally our wounded are treated as well as yours. We lack the variety of food you have, but our sick get pretty good food. Your evacuation service is better than ours. That is because your air force and artillery have destroyed so many of our vehicles. Our soldiers carry a bandage in compress, that is all."



# Reach Accord On U.S. Output After Nazis Fall

## Quick Switch to Civilian Goods Planned; Bomber Turnout Tops Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The Army, Navy and major war agencies have unanimously agreed to a program calling for virtually unlimited civilian production after Germany's defeat, the War Production Board announced today.

A. J. Krug, acting chairman of the WPB, said each group promised to provide the utmost stimulus to reconversion while at the same time protecting the production necessary for the Japanese war.

The WPB estimated that the output of war goods would drop about 50 per cent within three months after the fall of Germany, thus freeing more than 4,000,000 workers for other jobs.

Meantime, the WPB also announced that U.S. factories have turned out 1,500 heavy bombers monthly since June—500 ahead of schedule. Production of B29 Super-Forts at present constitutes an ever-increasing proportion of the aircraft, the WPB said.

During the first eight months of 1944, upwards of 11,000 four-engined bombers were manufactured.

The board added the stepped-up pace would make possible the abandoning of most of the official control of U.S. civil aircraft output as soon as the German war ends.

At the same time the WPB disclosed a 40 per cent reduction in primary magazine production from the current rate of 23,000,000 pounds to a level of approximately 14,000,000 pounds. The reduction is to take effect over a period of time.

A change in military requirements and a rapidly growing stockpile were cited as reasons for the reduction.

# Nazis Say Reds Enter Bulgaria

(Continued from page 1)

east of Warsaw, and German Overseas News Agency reported that the Red Army had begun hitting out from the northern bank of the Bug River toward southern East Prussia. The report said the Russians were "continuously hurling fresh reserves into battle here."

Capture of Ostroleka, a rail and highway center on the front northeast of Warsaw, 22 miles south of the East Prussian border, was announced by Marshal Stalin last night in an order of the day.

There was no news in Moscow of the reported Bulgarian armistice but Rumanian armistice delegates were understood in Bucharest to have begun meetings in the Soviet capital with U.S., British and USSR diplomats, and a Finnish peace mission was scheduled to leave Helsinki for Moscow last night, led by the Finns' new Prime Minister, Antti Hackzell.

Bulgaria's request for an armistice, little more than 5 1/2 hours after Russia declared war, was made, according to Sofia Radio, by Foreign Minister Savarov calling at the Soviet Legation in the Bulgarian capital. The Balkan station also asserted that German troops had attacked Bulgarian army units attempting to disarm Nazi troops crossing into the country. In one case, it said, the Germans made prisoners of a Bulgarian division's staff.

# RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

AFN in the United Kingdom—0800 hours—2300 hours  
On Your Dial  
1375 kc. 1402 kc. 1541 kc. 1420 kc. 1447 kc.  
218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207.3m.

Thursday, Sept. 7  
0800—Sign On—News.  
0830—Music in the Modern Manner.  
1000—Headlines—Victory, Parade with Frankie Masters.  
1015—Charles Hemp.  
1100—Headlines—...stains After (Fred Allen).  
1130—Duffie Bag—Cpl. Johnny Kerr's Musical Hit Kit.  
1315—Male Man.  
1330—All-Time Hit Parade.  
1400—Headlines—Visiting Hour.  
1545—On the Record.  
1630—Music We Love—Richard Crooks, Tenor.  
1700—Headlines—Dunninger the Mental Marvel.  
1730—Raymond Scott Orchestra.  
1755—American Sports Roundup—Cpl. John Vrotos.  
1805—GI Supper Club.  
1905—Croxy Music Hall.  
1930—Chamber Music Society of Lower Regent Street.  
2005—Conducted by Faith—Percy Faith Orchestra.  
2115—Duffy's Tavern.  
2200—Headlines—Ten O'Clock Special—Cpl. Ben Hooverman.

AEF on the Continent—0555 hours—2300 hours  
On Your Dial  
583 kc. 514m.  
0600—Headlines—Rise and Shine.  
0830—Melody Mixture.  
0900—News, Program Summary at Dictation Speed.  
1100—Headlines—Morning After (British Band of the AEF).  
1215—Male Man.  
1230—All-Time Hit Parade.  
1400—Headlines—Songs from the Shows.  
1430—Radio Playhouse.  
2030—American Band of the AEF—Maj. Glenn Miller.  
2230—Night Cap.  
\* Indicates programs heard on both networks.

# The Stars and Stripes Ripples Again in Paris



# ALLIES REACH HOLLAND



Finns Quit—Accept Red Peace Bid  
7th Army Link-up With 3rd—Only 90 Mi. Off in France  
Antwerp and Brussels Freed—100,000 Nazis Are Pinned on Coast

Quarter of a century after the final issue of the last war's Stars and Stripes (upper inset) went to press, first edition of this war's Stars and Stripes (lower) was published in Paris Tuesday. Staff distributes it from jeep on Champs Elysees.

# Patch Closes In On Belfort Gap

Gen. Patch's Seventh Army men chasing the routed German 19th Army north from southern France—American units in pursuit had not contacted any Germans for 24 hours, a Reuter dispatch said—closed in yesterday toward the Belfort Gap, last escape road into the Reich.

French and other Allied forces were fighting at Baume les Dames, about 30 miles southwest of the Belfort Gap, after occupying Besancon, according to a report reaching New York from the French frontier.

An unconfirmed CBS report said that units of the Third and Seventh Armies had already joined in an undisclosed area of central France, although the last official word—from Gen. Patton's headquarters—had placed the armies 70 miles apart.

# Numerous Beaches Still Minefields, British Warn

The British warned yesterday that many beaches are still dangerous minefields and that the military authorities do not know where all the mines are.

The fields, which are being cleared, were laid rapidly over four years ago under the imminent threat of invasion, and although records were kept they were not 100 per cent perfect. In the last six months, the warning said, 19 officers and men have been killed by hidden mines.

# Believe U.S. Sub Killed 6 Jap Admirals at Tokyo

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Six Japanese admirals were killed by "enemy action" while on duty at the Yokosuka Naval base which guards the entrance to the Harbor of Tokyo, Tokyo radio reported today.

Indications were that the deaths may have been caused by shellfire from a U.S. submarine, since Tokyo earlier had reported U.S. subs were operating off the Jap coast. No Allied bombing attacks in the area have been reported since Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's raiders struck in 1942.

# Air - - - -

(Continued from page 1)

Wood, of Chico, Tex., against the Querrieu ammunition dump, near Dieppe.

Continuing their strafing in Holland and western Germany, Eighth Thunderbolts and Lightning's attacked rail and road targets and airdromes.

The fighters shot up motor transport in the area of Rotterdam, Utrecht, Aachen and Coblenz.

Although there was no enemy opposition over Brest, the Marauders encountered slight flak. All the mediums returned safely, but one Havoc is missing—the first Ninth bomber to be lost in close to 1,000 sorties against the port since Sep. 1, when the concentrated bombing was ordered by Gen. Eisenhower.

While there were no reports of activity by British-based heavies yesterday, an Associated Press report from Rome said an estimated 750 U.S. heavy bombers attacked a German troop concentration moving northward from below the Danube and the Nazi retreat routes in the Balkans.

One large formation of Liberators caught a concentration of enemy troops, tanks and vehicles jammed up in the small town of Ofeneskovac, 150 miles southeast of Belgrade, while Fortresses, escorted by a Negro fighter group, bombed railway yards at Oradea, 125 miles southeast of Budapest.

In Tuesday's operation, Eighth fighter pilots set their all-time high for a one-day blow at the Luftwaffe by destroying 143 planes on the ground and 28 in the air during strafing and dive-bombing attacks on airfields in Germany and transportation facilities in Holland and the Reich. Eighteen fighters failed to return.

# Division CO and 10 Aides Get Small Nazi Army to Quit

An American major-general with a colonel, three lieutenants and six enlisted men trapped a column of German vehicles on the road to Belgium and after a short scrap captured what amounted to almost a small army.

Exchange Telegraph correspondent Stanley Gardiner, telling the story yesterday, said the general, a divisional commander and former champion marksman who could not be publicly identified, was driving near the Franco-Belgian frontier when he was warned that the Germans were approaching.

He radioed to his tanks which had forged ahead and sent Lt. Walter T. Wilson, of Birmingham, Ala., with one EM and a machine-gun mounted on a jeep to block the road from the south; Lt. William W. Hersey, of Hartford,

Conn., with an armored car, plus crew, to block it from the east, and Lt. Walter W. Bundy, of Atlanta, Ga., with an unarmed jeep to block it from the west.

The general and the colonel stayed in the center of the village and opened fire with a light machine-gun and a carbine as the column approached. The others flanked it with fire and after a ten-minute fight a platoon from the returning armored column, to which the general had radioed, established an ambush into which the Germans ran. Only one vehicle escaped and then only by unhitching its gun and going full speed across a railway.

The final bag was 22 recon cars, 43 trucks, 14 half-tracks, eight motorcycles, nine gun-trailers, 12 20mm guns, four 75mm guns, eight 150mm guns, three 150mm howitzers, four AA guns and 370 SS troops, of whom 60 were wounded.

# 3rd Confirms Patrols' Entry Into Germany

## Army Still in Build-Up Stage; Resistance Stiffens

(Continued from page 1)

double-edged drive through Belgium. The Yanks pushed on toward Liege, 30 miles from Namur, and toward the German frontier at Aachen, while British armor reached the outskirts of Ghent, a big inland port on the Scheldt River ten air miles from the Dutch border.

The British Second Army held a line from Ghent in the north to Louvain in the south, with a central spearhead reaching up past liberated Antwerp beyond into Holland.

Canadian troops at Boulogne met stiff resistance from Hitler's Channel-coast defenders, but other Canadians reached the Straits of Dover area of the coast and attacked Calais from both east and west, as British forces who had bypassed Boulogne drove within six miles of Calais.

In the Pas de Calais area between Boulogne and Antwerp were approximately 50,000 Germans whose only escape route was across the Scheldt River and then by a roundabout way to Germany. The Germans were reported to be using everything floatable they could find to ferry troops across the Scheldt.

# Discharge - -

(Continued from page 1)

same time it cautioned that no man in a unit retained for duty in the Pacific or in occupied Europe "can become surplus until a qualified replacement is available."

"In the case of officers," the statement said, "military necessity will determine which ones are non-essential. These will be released as they can be spared."

"Priority of release for members of the WAC will be determined in the same way as for the rest of the Army, but treating the Corps as a separate group." Married women in service whose husbands have already been released "will be discharged upon application."

The department summed up its policy this way:

"No soldier will be kept in military service who is not needed. . . . No soldier will be released who is needed. It must be borne in mind always that the war will not be won nor the peace enjoyed until Japan has been completely crushed."

The Navy, on the other hand, announced it would continue to expand even if Germany were defeated this year. Secretary James V. Forrestal told a press conference, "The Navy cannot demobilize until Japan is defeated."

Present plans called for 3,200,000 men by Dec. 31, and the department has authority to add an additional 189,000 in the first six months of 1945.

Forrestal added, "We do not now have as big technical advantages over the enemy as a year ago. The Japanese now have three new carrier planes that are a vast improvement on their predecessors."



RENO, Nev., Sept. 6 (ANS)—Sen. McCarran apparently had won his race for renomination to the U.S. Senate on the Democratic ticket today over Lt. Gov. Vail Pittman in Nevada's state-wide primary election. Incomplete returns gave McCarran 10,441, Pittman 9,588.

Political observers said Pittman hardly could hope to overtake McCarran in the comparatively few precincts still to report. McCarran is seeking his third term.

In the fight for the Republican Senatorial nomination George W. Malone appeared to have won. Malone had 3,755 to Kenneth F. Johnson's 2,024 and Kendrick Johnson's 715.

Berkeley L. Bunker was leading the incumbent Maurice A. Sullivan for the Democratic Congressional nomination, 9,057—6,968.

# Winners' Score Hiked Up

The Eighth Air Force announced yesterday that the winning score made by Col. William B. David's Fortress group in the recent War Bond drive was 275 per cent of its quota instead of 136 per cent as announced originally. It also announced that two other outfits went well over the 200 mark: Col. Harold J. Rau's Mustang group, 209 per cent; and Col. Anthony Q. Mustoe's Fortress group, 203.4 per cent.

