

Nazis Attempt To Stem Allied Surge in Italy

Reported Trying to Set Up New Line in North, but 5th and 8th Drive On

After a ten-mile-a-day retreat from Rome, the Germans were reported yesterday to be attempting to throw up a new line of fortifications between Lake Bolsena and the Tyrrhenian Sea, 75 miles north of the capital, in an effort to permit Marshal Kesselring's disorganized 14th Army to escape.

American forces of the Fifth Army, striking for Lateral Route 74, which runs from Orbetello around Lake Bolsena to San Lorenzo, on the Florence road, encountered Nazi resistance east of Orbetello.

At the same time, South African armor, driving toward Orvieto, battered its way through Bagnoletto, six miles to the south.

Despite the opposition, the Allied advance through the Italian peninsula was moving rapidly up both sides of Lake Bolsena and also sweeping forward over the Apennines and along the Adriatic coast.

The Adriatic surge went on unchecked. In some spots the Allies already had crossed the Saline river, five miles north of Pescara, while other units occupied the village of Cappella, on the northern bank of the Pescara River near the coast.

About 20 miles inland, on the Pescara bend, the Eighth Army occupied evacuated Poggioreale, an important road junction five miles north of Sulmona.

Meantime, behind the American fighting up the West coast, a naval port has been established on both sides of the port of Rosine, 40 miles northwest of the capital.

Air War - - -

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south as hours to attack every type of tactical target from airfields to German ack-ack gunners concealed in foxholes.

Thunderbolts were the most active fighter-bombers, bombing and raking with machine-gun fire every objective they could find in the wide strip of enemy territory from the coast to Orvieto.

Marauders and Havocs, in a second operation, attacked many targets close behind the Nazi front lines and penetrated deeper into enemy territory to destroy three Luftwaffe hangars at an airfield near Rennes.

A low ceiling forced the B26s to bomb at altitudes of 3,000 and 4,000 feet and some formations encountered heavy flak. Two Marauders and one escorting Mustang failed to return.

Flying conditions deteriorated yesterday after midday and it did not seem likely that the number of sorties would reach Monday's level.

After a day in which the campaign against German transport reached a new high, Monday night's RAF attacks, in which more than 1,000 heavy bombers took part, marked the return of the RAF in strength to strategic targets for the first time since the landings in France.

RAF and French bombers and RAF and Dutch Mitchells meanwhile sent more than 150 tons of steel cascading down on a huge panzer marshalling area in the Grimbassq forest, southwest of Caen.

Marauders and Havocs roared out yesterday morning at dawn only four hours after the last Marauder had returned from Monday's widespread assaults on German communications between the Cherbourg peninsula and central France.

In more than 500 individual attacks made by Ninth Air Force medium and light bombers Monday, not one enemy aircraft was encountered. However, flak was reported heavy everywhere, and two bombers did not return.

Ninth fighters Monday destroyed 25 enemy planes in the air and 18 on the ground. Ten fighters were missing from more than 1,500 individual operations.

Radio Programs

AFN—In the United Kingdom
On Your Dial
1275 kc. 1402 kc. 1412 kc. 1447 kc.
218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207.3m.

Wednesday, June 14
1000—Morning After—Dinah Shore.
1130—Duffie Big.
1245—Melody Roundup.
1300—Crosby Album with Nora Martin.
1415—Spotlight Band with Stan Kenton.
1430—Vocalizing Hour.
1530—On the Record.
1630—Lone Ranger.
1730—Downbeat.
1830—471 Support Club.
1905—Kate Smith.
1935—Carnival of Music.
2000—Home News from the USA.
2005—Mail Call.
2045—Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street.
2105—Remot from the Western Front.
2115—Bob Hope.
2145—The Quivvers.
2230—Gay Nineties Revue.
2300—Final Edition.

AEF—On the Continent—0555 hours—2300 hours.
On Your Dial
1050kc. 285m.

0600—Rice and Shine.
0815—G.I. Jive.
0915—Geraldine Orchestra.
1215—Sunlight Black Orchestra.
1315—BBC Symphony Orchestra.
1400—Hawaiian Serenade.
1500—Music While You Work—Al Collins Band.
1630—Variety Band.
1815—Round the Halls.
1945—Reginald King.
*Indicates programs heard on both networks.

S & S Paratrooper-Reporter Tells:

How Outmanned Yanks Held Nazis

No Rations, Ammunition Ran Low, but They Fought On

(This story was written by Philip H. Bucknell, Stars and Stripes staff writer, who landed with American paratroopers at Ste. Mere Eglise. Bucknell suffered a broken leg when he struck ground and now is convalescing at U.S. hospital in England.)

By Philip H. Bucknell
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS, Ste. Mere Eglise, France, June 8 (delayed)—One-and-a-half hours after American paratroopers hit the DZ (Drop Zone) the American flag flew over the vital communications key-point of Ste. Mere Eglise.

The Americans swept into the town, winking out the enemy from their strong points. They were reinforced by airborne troops. Simultaneously other units landed at other DZs in the vicinity and bottled up the town roads, holding down the line of attack for the troops which came in by sea.

The amphibious forces were scheduled to reach us by noon D-Day—they came in some hours later. In the meantime the airborne troops held their positions against ever-increasing enemy counter-attacks, against artillery zeroed in on their positions and in the face of diminishing ammunition and non-existent rations. They held, and when at 10.30 AM on Wednesday the tanks came at the bridges they were waiting for their crossing.

'Stand Up; Hook Up'
Now the land forces have moved on and beyond this town, and so have the airborne troops who survived the 32 hours of incessant and savage battle.

The trip across was easy, and the paratroopers took it easy. Most of the men in my plane slept until we hit the French coast. Then—"Stand up; hook up!" called the battalion commander, a lieutenant-colonel whose third combat jump this was. Flak started coming up at us as we crossed the coast, and by peering over his shoulder I could see yellow and green tracer reaching up at us. On the ground, apparently, was more opposition than we had expected.

The ground began to take the shape of the sand tables we had studied back



Philip H. Bucknell Assigned to U.S. Paratroops

in England. "This is it, fellows. Let's go," said the battalion commander quietly. We went. They were shooting at us as we came down, and we had to slip our chutes violently to escape the fire. That accelerates the speed of drop, and the impact of landing was too much for this reporter, who received a broken leg. This kind of injury was fairly common throughout the drops.

For the next seven and a half hours I watched the campaign from the position in which I landed. I could hear combat teams forming, moving stealthily to rendezvous points. There were angry bursts of machine-gun fire and the explosion of grenades. In the distance was the sound of mortar firing and way out towards sea was the sound of our naval fire.

Throughout the night came other paratroopers, and gliders towed by the Ninth Troop Carrier Command swooped down searching for landing places.

It was exactly lonely in my field, but I was mighty isolated.

In the morning I was found by the medical aidmen and they carried me to a post near the chief CP, where I was able to keep up with the progress of the fighting.

The reports were good. The battalion commander, with whom I jumped, had

U.S. Force Battled 22 Hours Past Schedule Until Linkup

collected a force of men and made a two-way penetration into Ste. Mere Eglise. Other forces were out on the flanks protecting communications and establishing road blocks.

Prisoners began to come in. Some were pathetic, obviously inferior coastal defense troops, either too young or too old. Then there were some impressed troops—non-Germans. Some of them fought well and bravely—they had been told we would slit their throats if we captured them.

Surrendered Without Fight
Others preferred to take a chance and surrendered without fight. One glider crew, unarmed, of course, were surrounded by 42 Axis troops, fully armed with automatic weapons—they formally surrendered.

All that night the attack kept up, and by dawn the next morning the Germans had artillery within 800 yards of the chief command post, and snipers had infiltrated through its points of advantage not more than 300 yards away.

Soon after dawn Ninth Troop Carrier Command C47s swooped down daintily over our positions in face of continual fire and dropped its equipment bundles. Unfortunately, a lot of them dropped within sight of the enemy, who trained machine-gun fire on troops trying to reach them.

At 10 AM I was told by a staff officer that it seemed that the CP would have to be given up, and our troops would try to reform nearer the town.

At 10.30 AM the first of the seaborne troops came through, and Sherman tanks began to arrive. And now we advance.

This is not the complete picture. It misses out too many things—about the glider artillery crew who landed and started firing within 20 minutes, and the mortar battered town of Ste. Mere Eglise that second morning when there were wrecks of German Mark IV tanks within 75 yards of the town center, but no closer.

This is just the story of how an out-numbered, outgunned force of American paratroopers and glider riders accomplished the mission they have trained so long to do, and then held their positions for 22 hours longer than the plan called for.

141 Jap Planes, 13 Ships KO'd

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuter)—Thirteen Japanese ships, including a destroyer and three corvettes, were sunk and 141 Jap planes were shot down in a three-day operation by a U.S. task force operating in the waters around the Marianas June 10-12, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's communique said tonight.

Sixteen other Japanese vessels, including three destroyers and a destroyer escort, were heavily damaged. American losses were 15 Hellcat fighters and 18 men.

B24s Damage Jap Cruiser
American Liberators, apparently operating from bases in China, have sunk an enemy freighter and damaged a Jap cruiser in a sweep off the southeast coast of China, while U.S. land forces continued yesterday to clean out strong Jap positions west of Mokmer airfield on Biak Island off Dutch New Guinea.

Announcement of Saturday's Liberator attack came in a dispatch from Chungking quoting a communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters. Tanks and infantry, supported by artillery, were reported breaking up Jap resistance before the two remaining airfields on Biak.

Meantime, new Allied gains were reported in the northwest and southern sectors of Myitkyina, the besieged Jap railhead in northern Burma.

Finland Ready to Pay U.S. Interest on Her War Debt

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuter)—The Finnish legation announced today that on Thursday Finland would pay to the U.S. the interest due on her 1914-18 debt if the U.S. Treasury would permit Finnish funds in America to be used for this purpose.

Leopold Sent to Germany

King Leopold of the Belgians was sent to Germany the day after the Allies landed in Normandy, the Belgian government-in-exile said yesterday, according to a Reuter dispatch.

Texas Vote Row Heads for Courts

WASHINGTON, June 13—A court battle over the fourth-term issue appeared in prospect today after the Texas Democratic Executive Committee's refusal yesterday, by a vote of 37 to 16, to certify a slate of pro-Roosevelt Presidential electors for printing on the July primary ballot.

The pro-Roosevelt slate was advanced by a faction that broke away from the party's state convention and named its own choices for electors at a rump session.

The executive committee's decision meant that the anti-Administration list of electors would be the only one to appear on the July 22 Democratic primary ballots. Threats of court action quickly followed.

Former Gov. James V. Allred, leader of the pro-Roosevelt group, condemned the anti-Administration convention's action in instructing its delegates not to support the party's Presidential nominee unless the two-thirds nominating rule were restored at the national convention and other conditions met.

Trust Fund for Orphan Off Heroine Passes £300

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex, June 13—A trust fund for the care and education of four-year-old Tony Everitt, who was orphaned when his mother, Mrs. Betty Everitt, died May 27 in a vain attempt to rescue American airmen from a burning plane, has passed £300.

Terry and the Pirates



Wounded Tell Of Nazi Ruses

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because we didn't—and pay attention to your camouflage. Foxholes by themselves ain't enough!

What do you need when you go into combat? Two things—your weapons and your ammo. You aren't going to a picnic—you're going out to kill, so take a killer's tools and forget the rest.

We have got more guts than they have. We won't let us be taken—they don't. We captured a couple of hundred of them the first day—they couldn't even talk German—they were non-German men from the back countries of Germany. They didn't have their hearts in it—but you should have seen our boys fight—like devils we were—mad as hell, and it really gets going!

I want to get back as quick as this lame mit is better. Gosh, our boys can shoot. It's our marksmanship that's knocking off the Germans. They spray us, but we slit them into their guts. We're getting lots more of them than they are of us, and wait until it really gets going!

The Jerries bayoneted our paratroopers who lay on the ground with busted legs and ankles. They hung some of our paratroopers too—we saw that with our own eyes.

Watch the trees! They are lousy with German snipers, some of them are dressed in Yank uniforms snatched off our dead. Can we take them? And how! We're better all the way. Only I wish I felt the way I do about the Germans two years ago when I got to Blanding. This war would have been over a long time ago if our boys knew what they know now when they started training.

We're all of us mad clear through. That's all I got to say. They're a yellow, dirty bunch of so and so's. They don't even know what it is to fight fair. We want to get back at them as soon as we can.

NEWS FROM HOME WAC and GI Plunge to Death From Bomber

'Chutes Fail to Open; Two Possibly Thought Order to Leap Had Been Given

DAYTON, Ohio, June 13—WAC Pfc Dorothy Kimmel, of Meadville, Pa., and M/Sgt. Paul L. Hayes, of Osborn, Ohio, leaped to their deaths from a low-flying Marauder Saturday as a result of a "misunderstanding," Wright Field officials announced.

They were on a routine flight when the co-pilot of the bomber, searching for some maps, accidentally pulled his parachute ripcord. The chute billowed out in the cockpit, then through the accidentally-opened emergency escape hatch, and flapped against the plane's window.

Wright Field public-relations office suggested that Hayes and Miss Kimmel, seeing the waving chute, thought an order to jump had been given. They leaped, but their chutes didn't have time to open. Both were connected with the Materiel Command photographic laboratory at Wright Field.

Lt. Col. Gail Borden, of New York, the pilot, saved the co-pilot from possibly being dragged out of the ship by dropping his controls and releasing his aide's chute harness.

Favors Pay Boost

WASHINGTON, June 13—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, before the House Speaker Sam Rayburn favoring a \$5 monthly pay boost for soldiers wearing the expert infantryman's medal and \$10 monthly for those who have received the combat infantryman's medal.

Court Enjoins a General

BOSTON, June 13—Federal District Court has enjoined Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Chief of Eastern Defense Command, from keeping Franz J. Abel, described as a former Bund leader, out of restricted areas along the Atlantic Coast.

Proof

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13—A woman worker is safer in a powder plant than in her own home, Col. T. C. Gerber, director of safety for Army Ordnance, said here.

HUNTINGDON, Mass., June 13—A

safe proprietor tapped a can of beer in his basement, setting off an explosion that killed one man, injured six others and destroyed the cafe.

France - - -

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defenses coincided with unconfirmed reports that Field Marshal Rommel had been removed from his command of the German Seventh and 15th armies. No definite news of him has reached Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters since the campaign opened. He and Marshal Von Rundstedt, the supreme German commander in the West, were known to have been at odds over defense plans, Rommel being of the view that his troops to break up the beachhead and Von Rundstedt favoring a more cautious policy pending further development of the Allied strategy.

The perimeter of the Allied front widened to some 80 miles as the British and Canadians on the east flank captured the town of Tournon, on the Cherbourg Paris highway some nine miles east of Caen. This represented a fanning out below the bridgehead; inundated areas along the Dives River between Tournon and the coast were not occupied.

The British captured a village almost on the outskirts of Caen after a three-mile advance and threw an armored pioneer in a semi-circle about the German stronghold. A dispatch from the Canadian front there reported a tremendous naval and air bombardment of the city.

Fighting raged along the whole front between Caen and the Cerisy forest, with the Nazi 21st and 12th Panzer Divisions in action. Outmoded French tanks were identified among units of the 21st, a situation regarded as a significant indication of German weakness.

The Nazis announced that Gen. Eric Marcks, commander of a German Army Corps on the Cherbourg peninsula, was killed "in the front line." Marcks was chief of staff in Marshal Von Kuechler's army which took Holland in 1940 and lost an arm fighting in Russia.