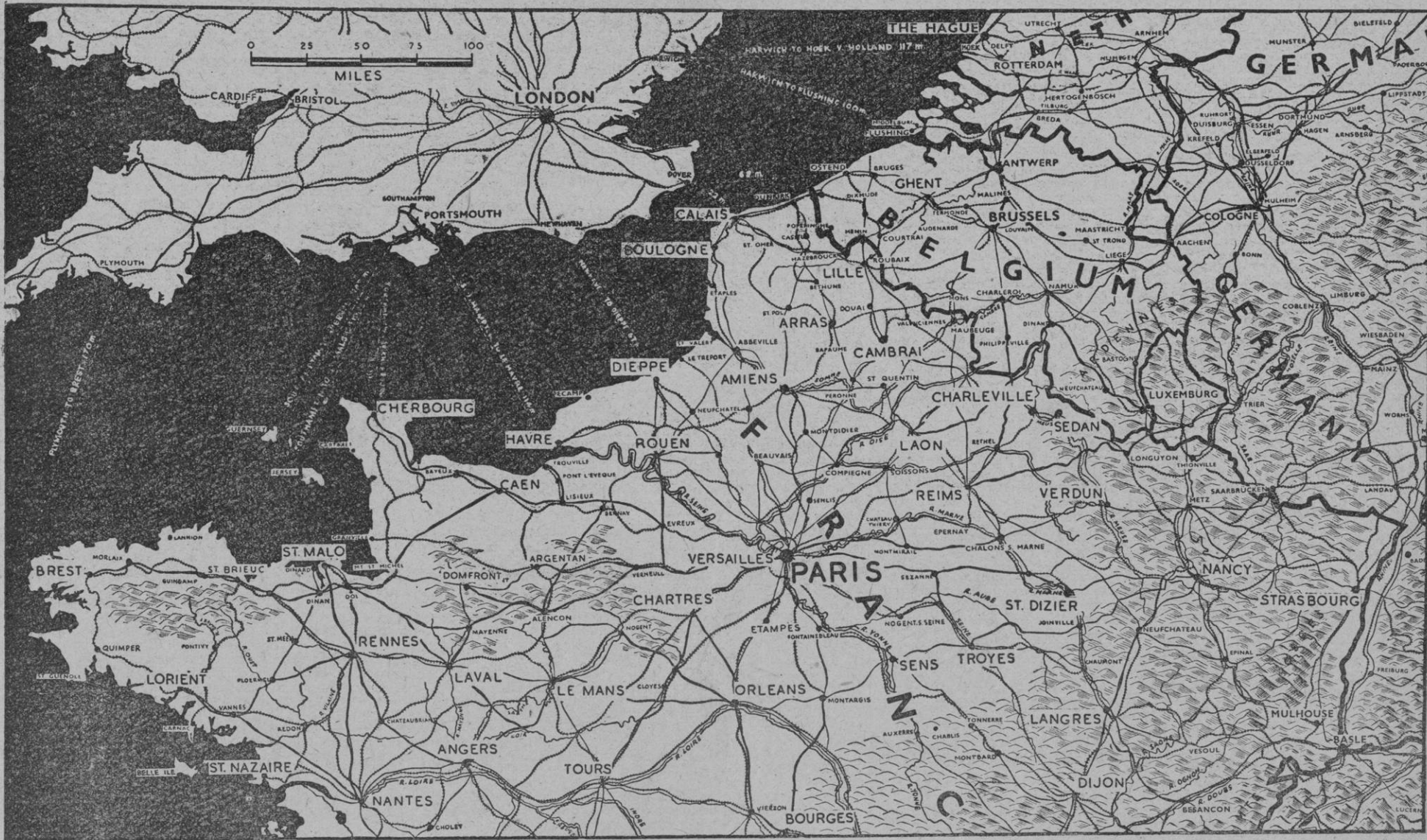


Yanks Reach Belgian Border



Reds Free 1,000 Yanks Downed Around Ploesti

Russians at Bulgaria; Cabinet Resigns In Sofia

More than 1,000 American airmen, who had been shot down in raids over Ploesti during the past 13 months, have been liberated by the Russians and flown to U. S. bases in Italy, it was reported last night.

The Americans were in prisoner of war camps around Ploesti and were freed after the Russians took the oil regions of Rumania Wednesday. Meanwhile, Red Army forces, driving southward from Bucharest, yesterday reached the Bulgarian border and captured the Danube River port of Giurcu, opposite the Bulgarian town of Ruscuk and linked with it by a train ferry.

After arriving at the Bulgarian frontier, the Russians are now in a position to drive westward into Yugoslavia, where they are expected to link up with the patriot forces of Marshal Tito. Tito's men are reported to be cutting German communications in Yugoslavia.

As the war came to Bulgaria's door, the Bulgarian prime minister announced that the Sofia cabinet had resigned. The prime minister said he would take charge of the government until a new one could be formed.

At the same time, the Bulgarian armistice delegation still was in Cairo, awaiting an Allied decision on surrender terms.

'MONTY' FIELD MARSHAL
LONDON, Sept. 1—Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the 21st Army Group, has been promoted from general to field marshal, it was announced today.

7 U. S. Columns Germany-Bound; Verdun, St. Mihiel, Dieppe Freed

Algiers Radio reported last night that American troops had reached the border of Belgium while other dispatches said that at least one of the seven separate U. S. spearheads driving toward Germany in northern France was within 60 miles of the Reich.

The German Army in Northern France—except the embattled garrison at the Brittany port of Brest—apparently was unable to engage in a sustained and coordinated encounter in the face of these Allied victories:

1—U. S. troops captured Verdun after the Nazis had admitted "evacuating" the town, home of the French fortress which held out against Wehrmacht attacks for two years in World War I.

2—St. Mihiel, a fortified town on the right bank of the Meuse River, was liberated by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third U. S. Army. It lies on the road from Verdun to Commercy and is about 29 miles southeast of Metz in Alsace-Lorraine. American troops also captured the town in September, 1918, when it was an important salient in the German line.

Nazis Flooding Lowlands

3—Canadian First Army soldiers captured the port of Dieppe without a fight after a hasty advance from liberated Rouen on the north bank of the Seine. Dieppe, the first large Channel port to be freed since Cherbourg, was the scene of the Canadians' 1942 reconnaissance-in-force raid on Hitler's then firm "Western Wall."

4—British Second Army units were advancing into the flying bomb site sector of the Pas de Calais after pushing more than 22 miles from captured Amiens. The British were meeting little resistance and a few strong points held by the Germans were bypassed by the advancing armor. They will be mopped up later by advancing infantrymen.

Meanwhile, Allied reconnaissance pilots reported that the Germans appeared to be flooding large areas in Belgium and Holland. Underground reports from these countries months ago stated the Nazis planned to flood much of the Lowlands if invasion threats loomed.

The unconfirmed Algiers report of the march to Belgium came nearly a day after front-line dispatches had placed the American First Army in

Sedan, only five miles from the frontier. Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, only last weekend had appealed to the patriots of Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine for their assistance in forthcoming operations.

In the sector northeast of Paris, U. S. units were reported one mile south of Compiègne, where Germany signed the World War I armistice and Hitler got "revenge" 22 years later when he was present at the signing of the Nazis "armistice" with France.

British in Pas de Calais

A new American attack against the isolated German garrison at Brest, key French port on the Atlantic coast, was opened yesterday when U. S. medium and dive bombers scored direct hits on Nazi gun positions in the city.

Southeast of Paris, American columns were reported to be fanning out more than 20 miles east and southeast of Troyes. St. Dizier, about 100 miles east of Paris on the road to Nancy and the German city of Strasbourg, was liberated.

The British thrust in to the Pas de Calais threatened to cut off from one-third to one-half of the German flying-bomb sites in this area. Gen. Dempsey's Second British Army established two more bridgeheads over the Somme in addition to the three captured intact.

Correspondents reported that a "last stand" fight might be carried out by the German garrison at the Channel port of LeHavre, which lies only 13 miles from the forward Canadian elements.

An indication of the speed of the British advance yesterday was the capture of surprised Gen Ederbach, commander of the smashed German Seventh Army as he was eating his breakfast.

U. S. Ninth Air Force Marauders dropped 2,000,000 leaflets to trapped German troops along the Channel coast yesterday informing them of Germany's plight and suggesting they surrender.

In Washington, U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a press conference that the United States had not received any sort of peace offers from Germany. Several hours before Hull's office had announced the appointment of Robert D. Murphy, political adviser to Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson in the Mediterranean, as U. S. ambassador to take part in the Allied military government of Germany.

See Mass Nazi Withdrawal In South France

Yanks Continue Drive On Lyons, French Nearing Spain

There were indications last night that the Germans are attempting a wholesale withdrawal from southern France as it was reported that German prisoners, captured as they fled northward, were carrying orders instructing them to get back to Germany as best they could.

At the same time, a German general captured yesterday was quoted as saying that the battle in the south has become a matter of "every German for himself."

Meanwhile, American soldiers continued their northward drive up the Rhone River valley and reached a point 15 miles from Grenoble, which places them about 50 miles from Lyons. French troops were reported to have liberated Agreve, three miles northwest of Grenoble.

Other French units yesterday drove to a point 51 miles north of the Franco-Spanish border, while Americans in the Riviera were reported to have crossed the Franco-Italian border in several places.

Predicts 1,000 Plane Raids Against Japan

Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of U. S. Army Air Forces in the Pacific, forecast that Japan soon would be hit by 1,000 plane raids comparable to those launched against Germany. He said these attacks would be possible from major Pacific bases, now being approached by the Allies.

China-based heavies of the U. S. Air Force bombed the island of Formosa, off the southeastern coast of China, while other planes sank or damaged five Jap ships, it was announced yesterday.

'Somewhere in France...'

THE men who bring gasoline up to the American armored columns thrusting towards Germany, Belgium and central France are the fightingest bunch of supply people in the history of warfare.

One sergeant, although wounded, killed a couple of Germans and captured one before he could get his truck through.

Two men from Louisiana, Sgt. Thomas Naron and Cpl. Kenneth Pulver, used their wits to outsmart a German patrol that had surrounded their vehicles. Hiding eight tons of gasoline and eight tons of ammunition was no easy job, but they did it, then went out to fight. It was a helluva battle.

Other Americans came up to help wipe out the German patrol—and Naron and Pulver went on with their trucks.

Capt. Howard Burton, of St. Paul, Minn., who handles supply for a comparatively small unit of armor, figures his outfit uses about 6,000 gallons of gasoline a day—and not since the beginning of the current big push has it lacked a single drop of the fuel.

Pay day is a busy day for most finance officers and sometimes the routine even includes the capture of German prisoners.

Take the case of Lt. Raymond L. Smedley, who together with 1/Sgt. Raymond E. Herr, was on his way to pay off a company in the 90th Infantry Division.

Speeding down a highway in a jeep, they rounded a bend and spied three Nazis sitting dejectedly in a ditch. They halted the jeep with squealing brakes, leaped out and covered and disarmed the trio. They deposited their prisoners at a P/W cage and without further interruption took off to complete the business at hand. That was the payoff.

STRANGE traffic problems develop at night, when convoys move in this theater, but one of the strangest was encountered recently by the Fourth Armored Division. Vehicles bringing up the rear of an armored column were advancing when a coupe overtook the blacked-out vehicles and attempted to pass. Keeping their guns trained on the car, the rear vehicles forced the coupe off the road to halt it. In the car they found a German officer and his corporal on a business trip to a nearby airfield. Hardly had the astonished Nazis been taken prisoner when another car attempted to bypass the column. This time the Yanks, recognizing the markings, opened fire—result two more German prisoners and one dead.

Psychological warfare teams were used in good stead by the 6th Armored Division during its 10-day, 250-mile drive down the center of the Brittany Peninsula to the outskirts of Brest, but on one occasion the verbal barrage backfired on them.

They dressed a captured Nazi officer in an American uniform, had him address a talk of surrender to what was believed a Nazi group holding out in a tower.

After the eloquent speech had ended, a GI walked out and congratulated the psychological team on the effectiveness of their work.

PASSING through a small French village with a column of vehicles Lt. Edmund Lemieux, of Portland, Me. and the 90th Infantry Division, was stopped by several excited Frenchmen who told him that a few kilometers away five Americans were fighting thirty Germans. Lemieux selected two non-coms, Cpl. Wallace Ansardi of Braithwaite, La. and Arnold Gleason of Minneapolis, to accompany him and eight privates to the scene of action. Arriving in two jeeps, equipped with machine guns, the lieutenant and his ten men found that the action was present just as described but on a more elaborate scale than estimated.

Eight Americans were fighting a pitched battle with an enemy force approximating 200 Jerries. The reinforcements made the best of the situation, however, and when the smoke of battle had cleared the Yanks escorted 100 prisoners back to the P/W cage and left 40 dead on the field.

A captured German officer, a prisoner of the 83rd Infantry Division, was at a prisoner of war collecting point when it was being shelled. Fearful of his own life, he went to the commanding officer of the cage and revealed

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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German Artillery Gave 'Hill 88' Its Name

But Yanks Captured Strongpoint In Bitter Battle Near Brest

By Morrow Davis
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH U. S. FORCES OUTSIDE BREST, Aug. 29 (Delayed)—Hill 88 is not a map designation; actually it is Hill something else. It was named by the Americans who took it because of the hail of 88 fire the Germans threw from it. It was quite a fortification, its capture quite a battle.

Hill 88 fell Saturday night, Aug. 25, after some 30 hours of savage warfare, much of it hand-to-hand. Here was every type of fighting—mortars, 88s, machine guns, machine pistols, rifles, grenades, bayonets, knives.

Hill 88 had four emplacements of 105 ack-ack guns mounted for point-blank firing. It had a network of deep trenches—deep enough for a six-footer to walk upright with complete cover. It had a huge steel-and-concrete naval-type range finder with a 360-degree traverse, operated by three men. The base of this apparatus was at least 20 feet in diameter.

The hill itself is just a bald elevation more like a plateau than a hill; about 200 yards long by 75 yards wide, situated just beyond the Penfeld River (creek to you). To reach this fortified position the doughboys had to work down a gentle slope, cross the "stream" and fight up a reverse slope.

Exposed Approach

Talk about an exposed approach—this was it in spades. They had to crawl all the way on their bellies, exposed to grazing fire from the flanks and criss-cross sniper fire. The attack began at 1300 hours on Friday. One company was pinned down 200 yards from the line of departure. The entire battalion was pinned down until 1730 hours, when one platoon went up the reverse slope. At dusk the other platoons of that company went up.

A very strong counter-attack had to be thrown off initially on the left. From then on the battle was one of repeated counter-attacks. Three platoons passed the first night on the hill, where they and the Germans went at it with grenades from trenches less than 30 yards apart.

"The Krauts counter-attacked repeatedly, filtering in through the trenches," said Capt. Richard C. Warren, of Charlotte, N. C. "Only through the sheer efforts of each individual man did we keep them

from taking the hill. The German warren walked smack into a German as he turned the corner of a trench. His carbine poked the Nazi in the stomach. "He didn't have a weapon," said the captain. "Just two bags of grenades I was so surprised seems like I counted a million before I pulled the trigger."

KO Machine Guns

One German machine gun nest was knocked out by a man who couldn't see. Pvt. Frank P. Morelli of Pittsburgh, had broken his glasses. The machine gun had his unit pinned tight. "Tell me how many paces it is," he suggested. They told him 30 paces. Morelli walked 30 paces, felt the ground to make sure he'd reached the trench, and tossed three grenades. That was that.

A lieutenant went out with a BAR man after six Germans. The BAR got five of the six, but No. 6 got the BAR man. The Lt. grabbed the BAR and got No. 6, then polished off three or four more before he was hit in turn. Capt. Graham V.

Chamblee, of Zebulon, N. C., went out after the Lt. and himself was wounded and cut off after he reached his fellow officer. A German officer called for him to surrender. "Come and get me you sons of bitches," was the answer. They tried to do just that. Chamblee killed the officer and two men.

The grenade fighting was probably as terrific as anything this campaign has seen. "Get grenades quick," they radioed from the hill. A hell of a lot of German grenades were thrown back. In this respect, the Americans were fortunate. The enemy grenades were fused a little too long. One guy leaped like an outfielder for one that was over the mark, snared it and hurled it back.

T/Sgt. Quinton T. Chavis, of Columbia, S. C., pulled the prize grenade trick. He had none left, but he spotted cans of German rations about the size of grenades. "Here, take some of your own crap," he yelled. He threw; and the Nazis fled from their own meat cans.

Ask Grenades, Water

Grenades and water were the items they asked for in the battle of Hill 88. And that was Sgt. Shaw's specialty—Francis H. Shaw, of Rosiclare, Ill. He crawled through wire under criss-cross fire, with absolutely no cover, to keep the men on the hill supplied. He made trip after trip without let-up, the loads strapped to his back.

It was impossible to evacuate wounded except at night. But no wounded man was left overnight. The Germans had a machine gun section pinned in the open on the left slope. Five men were wounded. An aid man was wounded getting to them. T/5 Raymond Hardee, another aid man from Valdosta, Ga., got them back after dark.

S/Sgt. Needham E. Morris, of Selma, N. C., was the leader of the first squad on the hill. "It would be impossible to measure his value," said one officer, Pfc Michael J. McSurdy, a Buck Run, Pa., doughboy, was another hero. "He was up and down the hill a thousand times."

The wire team laid 40 miles of wire from the battalion CP to Hill 88, a distance of 1,500 yards—20 lines in one day.

2/Lt. William Neborak Jr., of Spring City, Pa., commander of an anti-tank platoon, told a story of gallantry by Sgt. Gordon Benn. A truck received a direct mortar hit

and was knocked into a gully. The vehicle was carrying 55 gallons of gas, 85 rounds of 57mm ammo, fragmentation grenades, bazooka rockets and small arms ammo. A wire man was pinned under the truck, his right leg half blown off, left leg full of shrapnel. "Squad leader Benn pulled the man out despite the grave risk and knowing full well the kind of stuff that was in the truck," said Neborak. "It might have blown up any time."

String First Wires

Two wiremen strung the first two lines from the battalion OP to the OP on Hill 88 under artillery and small arms fire. Both lines were knocked out and they went up to shoot trouble. One man was shot in the hip twice by a sniper about noon. The other dragged him to a shell hole and stayed with him all day, meanwhile keeping hooked to the phone and three or four times fixing the lines again.

Pvt. Bob Snyder, of New Straitsville, Ohio, and Pfc David R. Hayden of Louisville, Ky., killed a mess of Germans with the former's BAR. Snyder fired the weapon until he suffered such severe burns from its hot barrel he was forced to drop it. Hayden picked it up and went into action. Between them they ran up a sweet score.

A disappointed guy was S/Sgt. Elgin T. Webb, of Greenville, Pa. Webb got a Jerry with his carbine and gave him all 15 rounds. He looked up and there was another. Webb stooped and a BAR man behind him shot the German over Webb's shoulder. "And neither of them had a pistol," complained Webb.

Several German machine guns firing off the hedges, and very troublesome, were pinned down by tanks adjusting their fire to the hand signals of 2/Lt. Horace R. Height, of Los Angeles. This combination achieved near hits the first crack at a range of 800 yards.

It was quite a battle, was Hill 88, though there exists some doubt as to the aptness of the name. Capt. Warren called the German "knee" mortars most harassing of any fire. These are the little two-inch short-range babies. Then there was the cross-fire to contend with. And when they were on the hill, of course, there were the grenades and the steel, bayonets and knives. But "Hill 88" will serve.

German Soldiers Killed by Own Men for Surrendering to Yank

By Cpl. Charles A. Klein
Stars and Stripes Unit Correspondent

WITH THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION IN FRANCE, Sept. 1—How three German soldiers were killed by their own men for surrendering to an American colonel who was later captured with the prisoners, has been related by Lt. Col. James W. Branch, of Hope, Ark.

Col. Branch, a medical battalion officer, was able to tell his story when he returned to his unit after his successful attempt of talking over 75 Nazis to surrender to him although he had been their prisoner for three days.

A speaking knowledge of both German and French and the constant pounding of the Nazis by the U.S. Ninth Air Force and artillery were accredited by the colonel for his success.

No Food, Little Water

With Lt. Kevin M. Rothrock, of Pasadena, Calif. an MAC; and T/4 John Boyan, of Piermont, N. Y., the colonel had started out in a jeep in search of a new area to set up a field hospital.

Entering a small French village, the three men were immediately warned by the Free French that the Nazis were still in the village.

Immediately they turned their vehicle around and headed back toward the next town. Halfway there they ran into an approaching column of German vehicles, which they were later to discover stretched for about seven miles and consisted of well over 1,000 Germans.

Hiding their jeep behind a monastery, the three men hid in a wheat field for over three hours while the column passed. They then drove the vehicle into a field, covering it with hay and looked for a more suitable place to hide.

Finding a huge hole resembling a former gun emplacement, the men hid in it. Misfortune again met them, however, when another portion of this same column picked this particular field as a bivouac area.

For 28 solid hours, with no food and only a canteen and a half of water, the three men remained in the hole during this period. Col. Branch said that they were subjected to constant artillery fire from our own soldiers and bomb-

ing and strafing from American planes.

Finally five German soldiers discovered them during the air attacks and two of them were killed attempting to get to them. The three dove into the same hole with the Americans and, after a little persuasion by the colonel, they decided to become American prisoners. They told the colonel that if they were discovered they would be shot, so they were hid under a canvas in the rear of his jeep and the six started off again.

They met the enemy again after going only 75 yards. All six were taken prisoner and despite attempts by Col. Branch to convince the Nazis that the three Germans in the vehicle were casualties, they were placed on the side of the road away from the Americans.

These three, shaking with fear, were told to remain on the side of the road and the Americans were to be taken to the Germans' medical detachment to assist in giving aid to the wounded.

Just as the American captives turned to leave, three shots were fired directly behind them and that was the last they ever saw of their three Nazis who had been their prisoners.

Agrees to Surrender

For another day and a half the three remained captives of the Germans until finally the commanding officer of the unit informed the medical officer they were departing and that he was to follow the next morning for Brest with the three Americans. Fifty Nazi soldiers and their officer also remained.

All during that night Colonel Branch talked to the Nazi doctor, telling him that his patients were badly in need of morphine and blood plasma, and that his diminishing supplies would not care for them.

He finally succeeded in his argument and the officer agreed to surrender. Another two hour argument convinced the officer in charge of the fifty soldiers that to hold out was useless.

According to Col. Branch, approximately 75 Germans were killed or died of injuries received during the attack.

the exact location of the German artillery weapon. With this pinpoint target, American artillery roared. Shelling upon the cage soon ceased.

T/4 EMMETT P. Fettig, of Logansport, Ind., parlayed some fancy bazooka shooting into a stainless steel bathtub the other day. Fettig was holding up a road block with his rocket gun when a German truck tried to break through. Taking hasty aim, he fired and destroyed the truck. Walking over he then captured two German officers who were trying to clamber out of the truck and a bathtub they had with them.

Special K-rations with a compact packet of bobby pins might not be a bad idea for the Wacs.

The lemon powder in the supper ration intended for lemonade serves a dual purpose. Many of the Wacs in France dissolve the package of powder in a helmet full of water for a rinse after a shampoo—it takes out the soap.

Pfc Hazel I. Curnutt, of Oklahoma City, vouches for this one: Fingernail polish as a sure cure for "chigger" bites. "I look like an Indian with the red polka dots," says Hazel, "but the bites don't itch." Lurid shades of polish have no more effect on the parasites than the light shades—when the "chiggers" can't get air, they die.

A BUNCH of the boys from an armored field artillery battalion decided to go for a swim in a nearby lake. They'd been splashing around for a few minutes when they noticed that a party of Germans were enjoying the water on the other side. The swimming party ended with the capture of three German soldiers.

Cpl. David A. Thatcher, of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., speaks French with facility, and when he visited a town the other day he began practicing with the natives. One of his new friends brought him home and introduced him to his family. "And last but not least," said the Frenchman, "here is my small son. His name is Parachutists, for he was born on the night when the Allies dropped men from the sky to drive the Boche away. I have named him to mark an event the French will never forget."

ARMORED infantry is not supposed to be an amphibious force, but Lt. William C. Gordon of Colquhoun, Minn., and T/Sgt. Joe P. Rawls, of Tampa, Fla., recently proved it could be done.

The scene was one of the Normandy rivers, larger than the ordinary size backyard stream type which in the states would go unnamed. Gordon was attempting to get his platoon across and at one place drew German small arms fire. The platoon scattered on reconnaissance and a boat house containing three leaky boats and one pair of oars was found. The boats were then chained together, a full load put aboard and the platoon crossed with dry feet.

Another platoon further down the stream was forced to swim across. "I felt just like Washington crossing the Delaware," Gordon said.

Private Breger



"In case I'm captured an' the dispatches gotta be ate up!"



We can't quote the guy by name, but a certain manager of a certain American League team with a certain number of games lead in the junior loop recently said, "We're gonna beat them in the World Series. We can do it if they don't play any better ball than they did last year against the Yankees, and so far this year they haven't played even as well." The guy was speaking of the Cards, to whom he conceded the National League flag. He also said that the Cards couldn't win the American League pennant by over three games if they were in that loop.

Dutch Reuther, one-time major league star now scouting for the Cubs, made a recent report that the best first baseman in organized baseball was playing for a minor league club, the Oakland Acorns of the Pacific Coast League. Reuther's "find" was Dolph Camilli, ex-Dodger who manages the Oakland club and has said that this is his last year in the game.

Capt. Hank Greenberg, former Detroit Tiger star, recently shook hands with the angels at his base in China. Hank was on the field when a B29 crashed on take-off, and he rushed out to try and help the crew get out of the burning plane. Half the bomb load went off when Hank was near the plane, knocking him flat. Then the other half went off when he was running around the plane looking for crew members. Again Big Hank hit the dirt, but hard. And all the time the crew, who had scrambled out as soon as the Superfort hit, were safe in a nearby ditch.

Every member of the Philadelphia Eagles pro football team will work in a war plant this year during the week.

The finish-line camera for recording deadheats and photo-finishes in horse racing turned out 304 nose-and-nose finishes last year, 102 of them for first money. In 1933, the last year before the camera went into use there was only one dead heat in the entire country.

Warren Giles, Cincinnati general manager, burned to a crisp when he heard sports writers were saying that Bill McKechnie was through as the Reds manager. Giles came out with an interview in which he said that the Reds were not even a first division ball club and the fact that they were in second place was due to McKechnie's handling. He also said that as far as the slump in attendance was concerned it was not Bill's fault but his own for not getting better ball players. You can bet your last pair of socks that McKechnie is in no danger of being out of a job, no matter what the sports writers say.

For the first time in history, the New York boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn hold both major U. S. Soccer titles. The Brooklyn Hispanos took the National title, and the Entrachts of Astoria, Queens won the National Amateur crown.

Reports have it that Larry MacPhail has his backers all lined up and will buy the Yankees when the war is over. The Yank front office, the Ruppert heirs and the banks all are said to be amenable to the deal.

Six members of Notre Dame's undefeated 1941 football eleven are now Lieutenants in the Marines. They are Angelo Bertelli, George Murphy, Johnny Kovatch, Bob Dove, Harry Wright and Tom Brock.

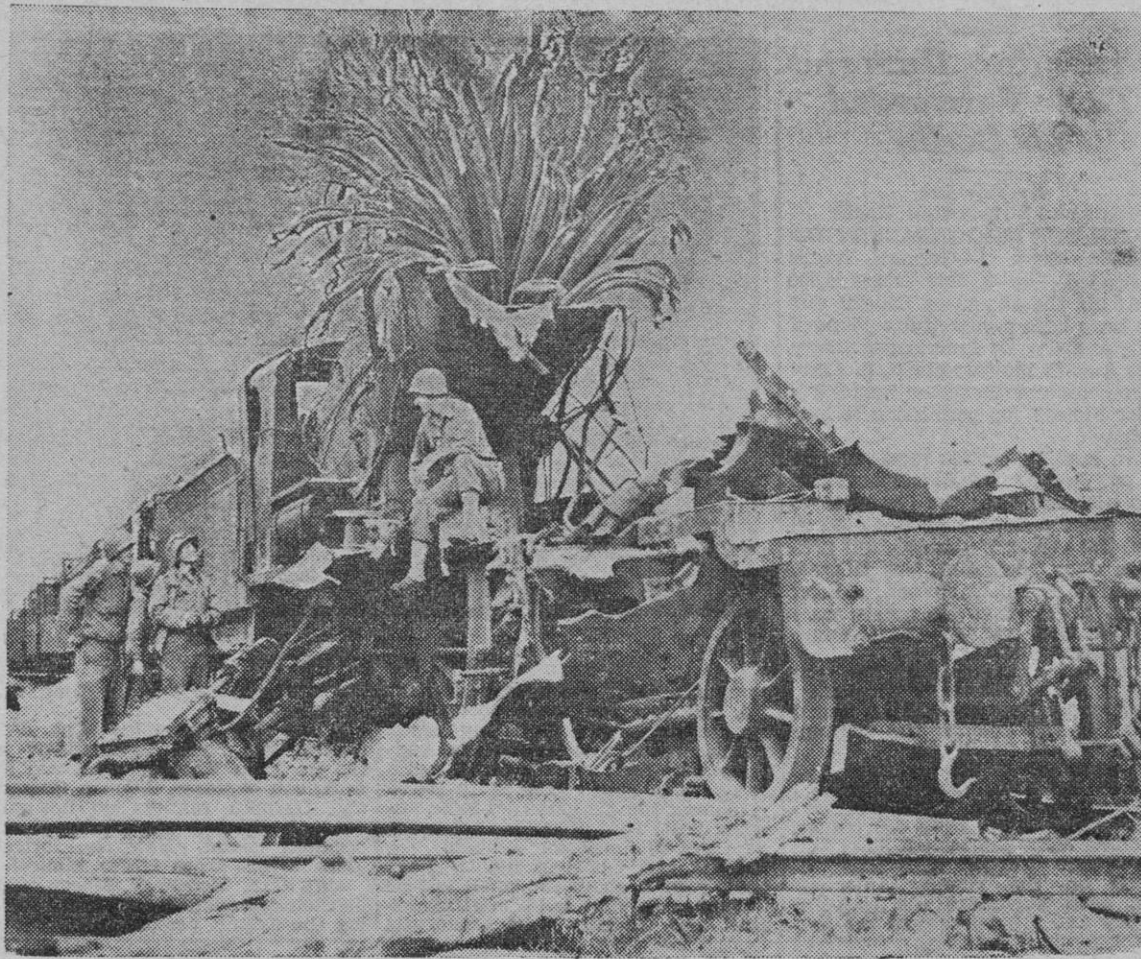
Old Tony Lazzeri of Yankee fame is now operating a gin mill in San Francisco.

Two former Stanford University athletic greats were again teammates during the Bougainville invasion but didn't find it out till later. The boys were football end Keith Topping and baseballer Tommy Killifer.

Bill Nicholson, the clubbing outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, is color blind. But he has no trouble seeing that little white ball.

MUNCRIEF OUT FOR WEEK
ST. LOUIS Sept. 1—The Browns' pennant hopes were jolted recently when it was learned that pitcher Bob Muncrief, who hasn't hurled a complete game in almost a month, will be lost for another week or ten days. Muncrief arrived here to undergo medical treatment for a strained elbow.

Locomotive Gone Loco



Yanks examine locomotive, literally torn to shreds in concentrated aerial bombardment of Brittany railroads.

Paris Still Gay, But Its Food Stock Is Low, Prices High

By Fred Schuman
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS, Sept. 1—They're still throwing flowers and kissing the GIs as long columns of American vehicles rumble through Paris on their way to Berlin. Home-made American flags which hang from capital buildings are evidence of the warm-hearted reception we're getting in this beautiful and still largely-unscarred city.

But what of the French girls and men who so generously give us their last bottle of cognac or champagne? They're still pretty hungry and the black market prices which prevailed since we stormed the Normandy beaches and cut off Paris' food supply on D-Day are still flourishing. For instance:

An egg costs 30 cents; a pound of coffee \$40; a kilo (two pounds) of butter \$20; a kilo of sugar \$3; a package of French cigarettes, \$3 and a bottle of wine which before the war sold for 24 cents now brings \$4.

As for meat, the Frenchman rolls his eyes and spreads his hands in resignation at the memory for there has been practically no meat available here for several months. When they had it, the Parisians paid \$7 a kilo.

Little Electricity

Today in Paris there is so little electricity that the lights are on only for two hours in the late afternoon and everything is dark at night. People living on the seventh and eighth floors of apartments and hotels must climb because the elevators are not running. There is such a shortage of coal that no one has hot water but the cold water still is running from most taps.

On the boulevards like the Boulevard des Capucines, which leads from the famous Madeleine church to the Opera, the shops are open but they have only a few clothes and novelties to sell—the Germans got the rest.

And GI drivers, who got used to the skittering of London's taxi drivers, have a hundred times tougher job here in Paris, for they have to dodge thousands of bicyclists. Every resident of Paris, it seems, has a bicycle and is riding it in the downtown section these days. There are no taxis except single-place bicycle taxis with covered tops.

It is Still Paris

But Paris still is Paris. The Place de la Concorde is still intact, although in one corner there is a burned-out German Panzer tank. The Rue Royale has a row of steel rails sunk into the pavement upright as a barricade and other famous streets have street barricades of sandbags, boxes, stones and other material thrown up by the FFI in their fight against the Germans.

Paris is happy today because she is free, but the citizens need food and candy, cigarettes and soap and coal and need them badly. They have dipped into their final reserves to welcome the American soldiers and their French kinsfolk and they look to America to provide them with the necessities they need so badly. All of us hope they get them soon.

Officers Pull KP As Privates Jive

EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, Sept. 1—While more than 3,000 GIs jumped and jived to the rhythm of Maj. Glenn Miller's band, officers took over all the work details, ranging from guard duty to bartending to KP, at this B17 base commanded by Col. Frederick W. Ott, of Cleveland.

The party was celebrating the anniversary of the group's first combat mission against Germany. Lt. Col. Thomas Jeffrey, of Arvon, Va., former air executive of the group, flew down from another base which he now commands to serve beer, assisted by a corps of bartenders ranging from captains up. Captains and majors also handed out hot dogs, while lieutenants took over the hat check concession.

Warns Germany May Win Political War

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1—Unless Germany is "forced to restore all she has stolen and to repair the evils she has done" she will win the war in Europe even though losing it on the battlefield, Henry Pyre, professor of French literature at Yale University, said here. "Germany may also win the war in 1965 or 1970 if the Allies fall out and quarrel, because Germany's central location in Europe enables her to play east against west and vice versa," he said.

THIEVES REMOVE IDLE LOCK
HUNTINGTON, Ind., Sept. 1—Holes were bored in the door of the Bethesda U. B. church in Warren Township when thieves found the church doors unlocked.

Swing Returns To Free Paris

PARIS, Sept. 1—Swing, the music the Nazis labeled "Anglo-American propaganda," returned to the French capital tonight and GIs celebrated the rebirth with a mammoth jam session in the Paris district of Montmartre.

Host to the dough boys was the Club de France, before the war one of the centers of swing music. The Yanks were entertained by such well-known Negro artists as Andre Ekyan, Hubert Rostaing and Robert Mavounzy.

Before the "concert" started, the American soldiers took part in a brief ceremony when Arthur Briggs, Negro trumpet star from Canada, replaced a plaque on the wall of the club. The plaque had been taken down by the Nazis in 1940 because they believed anything that had to do with swing was Anglo-American propaganda.

Briggs said it was not until 1941 that the Germans finally reissued work permits to the Negroes to play music that was not European.

Snipers, Beware! These Are Texans



This pair from Texas—Pfc Muriel K. Slade, of Waskam, and Pvt. Joseph W. Handin, of McLean, have their machine-gun ready as they watch for German snipers after driving the enemy from French town.

Post-'Demob' Educations For Vets Over 25

Must Prove Schooling Was Interrupted Or Delayed By War

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Veterans who were over 25 when they entered service are entitled to a year's post-discharge schooling at government expense under a new ruling of the Veterans Administration, which administers the "GI Bill of Rights."

It was formerly believed that veterans over 25 at the time of their induction were entitled to post-service schooling or training only if they could prove that their education had been interrupted or delayed by entrance into the armed forces.

To obtain more than one year of schooling, however, a veteran over 25 must furnish proof that induction interrupted or delayed his education.

The new ruling was seen as of particular benefit to experienced professional workers and technicians who may find themselves rusty and in need of refresher courses after discharge.

The government will pay the educational institution attended by the veteran up to \$500 for tuition and books and laboratory, infirmary and other regular fees.

Have a Long Time

Veterans have a long time to make up their minds about going back to school. The law states they must begin their selected course not later than two years after discharge or two years after the end of the war, whichever date is later.

Veterans over 25 are also eligible to take their training or education on a part-time basis. They can attend school at night or in their spare time, and still hold down a regular job. If they go in for part-time training, it's up to the Veterans Administration to determine how much they are entitled to in the way of subsistence or dependency allowances.

Administration of the educational provisions of the "GI Bill of Rights," more properly known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, is to be decentralized. Veterans wanting to get service educational benefits may consult the field station nearest their home. There is at least one field station in every state except Delaware, which is serviced by the one at Philadelphia.

In order that veterans may have the widest possible choice of a school, the law entitles them to attend any accredited institution in the union.

Educational benefits for veterans who were under 25 when inducted are much the same as for those in the older age group except that younger men and women on the theory that their education was more likely to have been interrupted by the war, are eligible for longer post-discharge training or schooling.

A veteran who was under 25 when inducted is entitled to a year's schooling plus additional time depending on satisfactory completion of the first year's course and on the length of his military service.

A veteran with one year's service is entitled to two years' schooling; a veteran with two years' service to three years' schooling; a veteran with three years' service to four school years.

The limit of post-discharge schooling for any veteran, no matter how long he may have been in service, is four years.

Sergeant's Rifle Fire Frustrates German Gunners

WITH THE 2ND INF. DIV., Sept. 1—Sgt. Milton D. Brewer of Muskogee, Okla., who prevented a machine gun from moving into a position where it could fire on his section of 14 men, has been cited for having saved a large part of them from death or serious wounds.

The section was going out to set up a defense point when a machine gun suddenly opened fire on them from behind a hedgerow at the end of the field. The gun was at the end of the hedgerow and the section was able to move close to the hedgerow at the other end and thus escape the line of fire for the time being.

Sgt. Brewer noticed, however, that efforts were being made to bring the weapon around to the American side of the hedgerow, where it could fire directly on them. Ordering his men to start retreating by sneaking around the hedgerow bordering their side of the field, Sgt. Brewer opened fire on the gun with his rifle, preventing it from being moved into their field.

News From Home

**Patterson Says
Air, Sea Power
Aided Success****War Under-Secretary
Warns Opposition
May Stiffen**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Robert Patterson, United States under-secretary of war, yesterday paid high tribute to Allied air and sea forces, saying they were instrumental in bringing about Germany's defeat in France.

Patterson said that part of the explanation for Germany's reverses was their strategy of throwing their forces into action in piecemeal fashion.

"This is attributable in large part, however, not to German strategy, but to Allied air and sea power—the air power playing havoc with enemy transportation, the sea power maintaining a continual threat of new landings," Patterson said.

He sounded a note of warning, however, saying that German opposition may stiffen. He said there had been some movement of troops from Germany and along the coast which suggest an effort to reopen the front.

"The Germans will do their utmost to mobilize their forces for a desperate final stand. We have only to look at the prolonged fighting defense offered by the isolated garrison at Brest to see that even in a hopeless position the enemy is capable of fighting obstinately to take advantage of the slightest relaxation of our pressure," Patterson concluded.

CATTLE-KILLER KILLED

MEDFORD, Ore., Sept. 1—"Old Crip," a 600-pound-cattle-killing brown bear which roamed the Dutchman Peak area for years with a price on his head, is dead. L. L. Lewis, government hunter, killed the bear after dogs brought him to bay in a dense thicket.

PICK MISS GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 1—Betty Ruth Warren has been named "Miss Galveston" to compete for the title of "Miss Texas" in a state-wide beauty contest at Port Arthur. The winner will represent Texas in the Atlantic City "Miss America" contest.

THEY DIDN'T NOTICE

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 1—Jim Crooks, merchant seaman back from the Pacific, marched through noontime crowds in the uniform and helmet of a Jap officer, field pack on back, Jap rifle over his shoulder. Nobody noticed, not even cops, soldiers or sailors.

BUYS MISSOURI PAPER

PRINCETON, Mo., Sept. 1—James W. Price, publisher of the Princeton Post, has purchased the Princeton Telegrapher, one of Mercer County's oldest institutions. Ira Hyde, publisher of the Telegrapher, is retiring from the newspaper field.

ADDING INJURY TO INSULT

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 1—Returning to their station after responding to a false alarm, 10 firemen discovered that in their absence someone had rifled their clothing of all available cash.

BUT THEY DO

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1—Investigating a collision between a trailer-truck and a sedan, police found in the latter's demolished trunk a booklet: "Accidents Don't Happen."

REPAIR ILLINOIS ROAD

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 1—Postwar improvements to Route 66 in Logan County will cost about \$3,300,000. When finished, the road will include 14 miles of two-lanes, ten-and-a-half miles of four lanes and six bridges.

LOOSE CHINESE PHEASANTS

DILLON, Mont., Sept. 1—Six hundred Chinese pheasants have been released in Beaverhead Valley as part of the quota from the state game farms. The pheasants were raised at Ft. Peck.

**Mexico City Planning
100 Parks For Youths**

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (UP)—Javier Rojo Gomez, chief of the Federal District government, has announced that the Federal District would have 100 sport parks by January, 1945.

The parks will provide recreation for Mexico City youngsters, and are part of a program to control juvenile delinquency.

Nazis' 'Martyr' Isle Gets Pounding**Surrender Demand
To Be Forwarded
To Berlin**

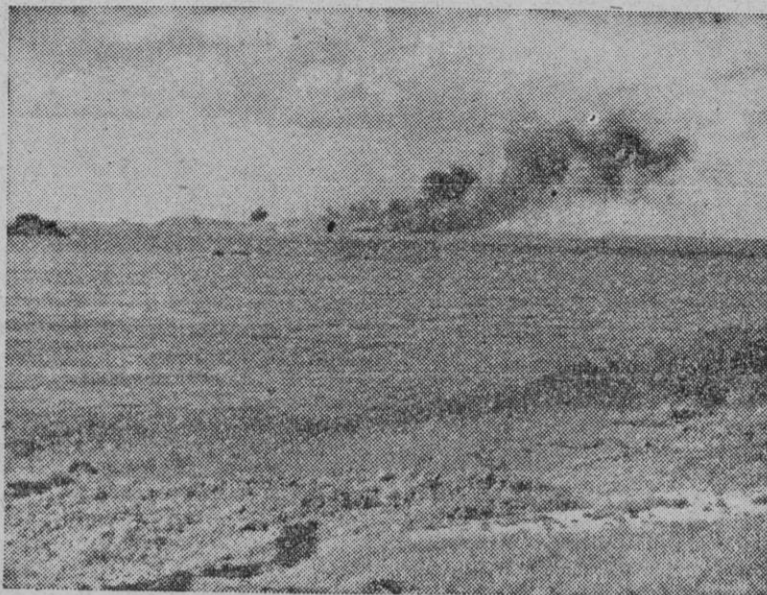
By Ray Lee

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
WITH THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION, Sept. 1—German troops barricaded on a tiny island 4,000 yards off the shores of Dinard and who have been unmercifully pounded night and day by American artillery since Aug. 15 indicated to U. S. Army officers tonight that they might ask Hitler himself for permission to surrender.

Five landing parties have gone to the Isle de Cezembre in the last three days with offers to the Germans to take them prisoners of war. Each time, the German commanding officer, a Navy lieutenant, has refused. He told Lt. Col. J. K. French, of Long Island, N. Y., that his orders were not to give up until food and ammunition were exhausted.

The Nazi officer said he was considering asking Hitler for permission to surrender and he said he would outline to the Fuehrer the German garrison's dire conditions.

The garrison of 300 Germans and Italians has undergone one of the heaviest blastings since the Normandy landings. More than 250 planes, including B24s, Lancasters, P58s and P47s have dropped 1,000 tons of bombs on the island. American guns have pulverized the rock-like fortress and a battleship in the har-



U. S. shells exploding on Nazi-held Isle de Cezembre.

bor shelled it for two hours yesterday. A few days ago, when no answering fire came from the island, naval vessels entered the harbor and suddenly were fired at from 17,000 yards away. The ship retreated to 24,000 yards and the Germans let loose another blast. That afternoon the order went out to American bombers.

Hitler and Goebbels nightly have made capital about the small Isle de Cezembre defying the American assault and German radio broadcasts

tell the garrison's story time and again.

Before his surrender, Col. Von Aulock, the "mad commander" of the St. Malo "Citadel" who told his American captors: "I am a German and German soldiers do not surrender," directed the affairs of the besieged island. Now the fortress takes orders from Hitler himself.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon, 83rd division commander, has been directing the assault personally.

**Calls for Arctic
Meteorologists****Russia Has 80 Men
In North; America
Has Only One**

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1—The United States has only one weather observer in the Arctic while Russia has 80. Edward J. Minser, chief meteorologist for Transcontinental and Western Air Lines, said in testimony yesterday before a Congressional sub-committee on aviation.

Observation stations must be increased in the far north, he insisted, for it is there that many storms are born, and data from there is essential if the United States is to lead in the switch from around-the-world to over-the-top world flying.

Sixteen of 17 American-operated airlines are opposed to a monopoly of world air routes, Robert E. Lee, director of economic research for TWA, told the committee, because monopolistic operations of airlines in other nations have worked to what he called the detriment of aviation. Rep. Alfred J. Bulwinkle (D-N.C.) said Congress intends to see that America develops a great aviation industry and reduces hazards to flying.

GUAM RADIO ON AIR

GUAM, Sept. 1—The Guam radio, silenced since Dec. 10, 1941, when Capt. George J. McMillin, then Naval Governor of this island, informed Pearl Harbor that Jap planes were strafing Agaña, is back on the air again.

The first message sent by the Signal Corps after the landing on Guam was the following: "This news is from Radio Guam. Nothing heard from you since 1941. Greetings."

**Shacked in a French Chateau?
Only Wizards, Lizards Cozy**

By Hal Boyle

Associated Press Correspondent
Life in an old chateau in France sounds romantic, but the American soldiers who have tried it say they prefer a cottage in Kalamazoo.

It isn't any feat at all to wangle a room in one of the damp, picturesque castles sprinkled over the Normandy countryside. It takes either a wizard or a lizard, however, to be comfortable in the vast gray stone structures, some of which date from the 11th Century when fat, cross old William the Conqueror declared war on the King of France because that monarch laughed at him for falling off his horse.

These old hundred-room moss collectors—the villagers usually say the castles are so large they have a room for every day in the year—look pretty on a postcard with their historic moats and crumbling ivy-covered towers. But nobody ever took a postcard picture of the interior in wartime.

The furniture in most cases has been removed or broken by the Germans, and the larger rooms look like a hall the morning after a holiday

**Hitler Orders Brest Garrison
To Hold Out for Four Months**

By Jack Foster

Stars and Stripes Navy Writer

OUTSIDE BREST, Sept. 1—Adolph Hitler has personally ordered the German garrison defending Brest to hold out for four months, it was learned today, from a pretty French girl secretary to a high ranking Nazi officer.

**Army Report Says
Prices Have Sunk
Here Since D Day**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—A report on financial aspects of the Normandy liberation made public tonight said the tendency of prices has been notably downward since the liberation and black markets have ceased to exist except in very few commodities.

A report submitted to the War Department by Supreme Allied Headquarters corroborated Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.'s recent statement that Allied troops have not contributed to inflation in liberated areas and that members of the Allied armed forces were spending only ten percent of their pay in Normandy.

Refuting rumors of growing inflation, the report said "the actual situation gives all support necessary for a feeling of confidence in the position of French economy insofar as it has been or is likely to be affected by Allied military operations."

The report said that such black markets as continue to exist in tobacco, coffee, gasoline and sugar are not patronized by and are not due to the presence of the Allied forces.

Picked up during the American clean sweep of the Daoulas Peninsula commanding the French harbor, the girl said she had seen the order from the Fuehrer. It was explicit in its instructions to Lt. Gen. Ramke, defense commander, demanding that he delay Allied use of Europe's greatest harbor.

More than 2,800 prisoners were captured in the bitter Daoulas fighting. Late Wednesday afternoon defending forces at the tip of the peninsula gave up and the American guns gained excellent new positions to shell enemy installations in Brest.

So complete was the Nazi blackout of current news enforced that men in the German force were unaware of the fall of Cherbourg until Monday, the girl said. They knew nothing about the liberation of Paris and other recent Allied successes.

Other U. S. units, although deprived of air offense through bad weather, have driven the Germans back until the bulk of Romke's army is crowding close the Brest city limits.

American sources are investigating an alleged truce violation by the Germans yesterday when two companies of our infantry were surrounded and captured while observing a short truce to allow enemy medics to gather wounded.

**Paratroop General
Leads Brest Nazis**

By Edward Roberts

United Press Correspondent

WITH U. S. TROOPS IN BRITAIN, Sept. 1—Lt. Gen. Hermann Remcke, commander of the German Second Parachute Division, has just been appointed commander of all the Nazi forces at Brest.

Gen. Remcke is reported to have ordered his troops to "fight to the last man." Among them are two regiments of the Second Parachute Division, one with less than normal strength, and many remnants of other Nazi divisions.

When the siege of Brest began, the enemy was believed to have 32,000 men there. This figure has been greatly lessened by heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy recently. In the last two days alone, 5,000 were taken prisoner.

The Germans were reported to have 9,500 men at Nazaire and 11,000 at Lorient—the only cities in enemy hands on the peninsula.

**Eighth Army Fights
At Main Gothic Line**

An all-out battle at the Germans' Gothic Line in Italy appeared in prospect last night as British Eighth Army forces were reported to have pierced the line's main defenses in four places.

**America Lays
Plans to Hail
Europe V-Day****Realization War is Only
Half Won to Sober
Celebration**

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—All over the United States, from whistle stop to metropolis, the nation is preparing for V-Day—Victory Day—in Europe.

No one knows just what the individual releases of spirit will be when the news is flashed that Germany has unconditionally surrendered, but whatever jubilation there is will be sobered by the realization that the job is only half done.

Last time, in 1918, it was a grand emotional spree. "New York blew its lid off with a reverberating bang," said one account. "Police sirens and bells all over the city took up the swan song of the Kaiser."

It was the same all over the country.

In 1918, people threw their hats into the air. On V-Day this time they'll throw their hats into the air again—but they'll catch them on the way down and put them back on, for the war with Japan still will be unfinished.

"Win Total War First"

In Boston, Atlanta, Oklahoma City and Cleveland—in Iowa and in Washington—voices have been raised in question of any outburst. "We must first win the total war before we celebrate victory in Europe," said a spokesman for the New England council.

Most war industries, including five major shipyards, will cease operations only for a few minutes.

Texas is ready to go with sirens in Dallas, an old farm dinner bell in Wichita Falls, a parade in Beaumont and fire whistles in Gainsville City.

Three measures which will be more or less prevalent all over the country are: Stores will close, churches will open and liquor stores and bars in many states will shut their doors.

Broadway Keynotes Plans

On Broadway, with its magnetic influence over crowds, perhaps the most stringent precautions have been suggested. They have been duplicated to some extent all over the country. They include boarding up display windows, removing all valuable merchandise from windows and counters, guarding all cash and important records, clearing of all hotel, theater and building lobbies accessible from the street, removing all large display advertising from movie and theater exteriors and lobbies, and notifying the protective services guarding the premises to exclude all persons from rooftops, marquees, balconies and fire escapes.

On one score there is universal harmony. Churches will be open.

Tulsa, Okla., plans a 24-hour religious observance. Cleveland and Denver see the day as one of work and worship. Tennessee will observe V-Day reverently. Iowa contemplates union church services. Oklahoma City will hold a public religious service downtown.

**Norman Thomas Sees
Third World War**

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 1—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, predicted here that a third world war would follow the coming peace. He said such a war was likely to begin in Asia.

Thoms asserted that the Dumbarton Oaks post-war security conference was proceeding on the assumption that peace can be secured by crushing Germany and Japan, and establishing the United States, England and Russia as the powers of the world.

"Wars will arise out of a punitive peace and out of an organization in which a cartel of potentially rival imperial powers of Britain, Russia and America will try to exploit economically and politically the rest of the world," he said.

**One of Pvt. Lee's
Quadruplets Dies**

GAINSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 1—One of the quadruplets, born Sunday night to the wife of Pvt. Robert E. Lee, died of a heart ailment as the father sped home on an emergency furlough.

The remaining three boys, weighing about three pounds each, are clinging firmly to life in their incubator.

Confinement costs have gone on Uncle Sam's bill, and within a month Mrs. Lee should receive her first corrected allotment check for \$140, considerably more than the \$80 a month she and her three-year-old daughter have been living on since Lee went into the Army.