

1,500 U.S. Heavies From Britain Batter 4 Countries



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Allies Threaten to Encircle Caen

Hungary Hit By Aircraft From Italy

Greatest Bomber Force Ever Sent Out Strikes From the U.K.

By Joe Fleming
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

A force of Fortresses and Liberators 1,500 strong, the greatest task force of heavy bombers ever dispatched, yesterday plastered targets in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany itself as the Allied aerial campaign to knock out Luftwaffe bases and Von Rundstedt's supply lines soared to a new peak.

As the heavies roared across the Channel on their record-shattering mission, Ninth Air Force Marauders, Havocs, fighter-bombers and aircraft of the RAF's Second Tactical Air Force rained their explosives on Nazi targets rocked by more than 44,000 tons of steel in the first seven days of the Normandy campaign.

And while the air war in support of advancing ground troops on the Continent was pressed with increasing intensity, Italy based U.S. heavies made another attack on strategic enemy installations, battering oil refineries in Hungary. Among the targets lashed by the Eighth Air Force armada which topped by about 100 planes the force of 1,400 bombers dispatched Monday, were an oil refinery at Emmerich, northwest of the Ruhr, and French airfields at Le Bourget and Creil, at Paris, and outlying Etampes-Mondésir and Chateaudun. Luftwaffe bases at Brussels-Melsbroeck, in Belgium, and Eindhoven, in Holland, were also pounded.

15 Bombers, 8 Fighters Lost

A number of sharp but brief dogfights were reported by pilots of the escorting Eighth P47s, P38s and P51s which in addition to shepherding the heavies scoured the countryside for German targets in the air and on the ground.

Two enemy aircraft were shot out of the air by the pursuits and preliminary reports indicated that 16 locomotives, 44 railroad cars, three trucks and eight flak towers were destroyed or damaged.

Cost of the historic blow was 15 bombers and eight fighters.

Joining in the fray, Marauders and Havocs in 90 minutes made ten separate attacks on German trains and supply dumps in the front-line town of Caen for the loss of one B26.

Other Ninth Air Force formations flew 20 miles southeast of Caen to bomb the rail yards at Meuzidon, hit during the night by Mosquitoes. Bridges and roads at Vire, Falaise, Vimoutiers and Fleurs, all key points behind the combat zone, were struck, too, as were railroads at Chartres, 40 miles southwest of Paris, and a road junction ten miles east of Chartres.

It was announced officially yesterday that in the first seven days of the Continental campaign the Allied air forces flew about 56,000 sorties in direct support of ground troops and destroyed 396 air-

(Continued on page 4)

The War Today

France—Allies drive 23 miles inland to take Caumont and threaten to outflank Caen stronghold from south. . . . Fighting fluctuates at Troarn, in east, and Montebourg, on Cherbourg peninsula, as Germans counter-attack.

Air War—Record force of 1,500 U.S. heavies from Britain batter enemy targets in four countries. . . . Hungary hit by Italy-based force.

Pacific—American planes begin operating from Mokmer airfield on Biak Island. . . . U.S. ground forces advance west toward second airdrome on Biak.

Russia—Front-line dispatches tell of new Mannerheim defense line in Finland and report one section of it already breached. . . . Moscow reports bitter fighting as Russian armor pushes towards Vipuri.

Italy—Fifth Army 100 miles beyond Rome. . . . German resistance stiffens. . . . Allies take Albania.

Hunting Snipers in France



In battle-scarred St. Mere Eglise, on the Cherbourg peninsula, two American soldiers search for snipers. The town was captured by U.S. troops early in the campaign.

Ordnance Planning Bearing Fruit Now in Battle of France

By Staff Commentator

Every man who takes part in the assault on France must be backed up with 1,500 pounds of ordnance equipment.

That's one of the problems the Plans and Operations branch of ordnance headquarters was wrestling with long before D-Day arrived.

Actually it is a dual problem . . . getting the material from the U.S. to the ETO and then the far-more knotty task of getting it across and onto the Continent.

Since July, 1943, the planning branch has been working behind locked doors, making detailed plans for supplying the assaulting armies with the proper equipment and maintaining a flow of supply in whatever campaign may ensue.

The equipment involved includes everything from wrist-watches to 30-ton tanks—350,000 items in all.

In any landing operation, one of the biggest headaches is the loss of vital supplies when landing craft are blown up or sunk.

"That's one of the stumbling blocks we are trying to reduce," said a representative of the planning section. "In the first place, we've instituted a system of balanced-loading. In other words, instead of storing only one kind of item, such as Garand rifles, in a cargo, we make it up of a large number of items. Then, if the craft is blown up, the loss isn't too great in any one branch."

Another problem is the setting up of depots on the Continent.

The armies will depend in considerable measure on ordnance for the success of their campaign. They won't be let down.

U.S. medium bombers, operating from other advanced bases in New Guinea, sank four Jap ships, each of 1,000 tons, and three coastal vessels, and sank or seriously damaged another ship of 1,000 tons in Geelvink Bay, also on Monday. Other bombers attacked Truk and Pahu in the Carolines.

Heavy Fighting Reported Around Myitkyina

KANDY, Ceylon, June 14—Heavy fighting was reported today in all parts of Myitkyina as Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces launched a new, all-out drive to capture the important northern Burma communications center which they have been attacking for some weeks.

Southeast Asia Headquarters disclosed that long-range RAF fighters were now equipped with rocket guns.

We ARE Gainfully Employed

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—An Army private wrote the New York state unemployment division asking for \$18 a week benefits claiming that, being in the Army, he was not gainfully employed. The request was turned down.

Drive 20 Mi. Inland; 2 Towns Reported Seized in Advance

Germans Mount Fierce Counter-Attacks At Both Ends of Front; Battles Rage At Montebourg and Troarn

By William R. Spear

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Allied troops drove 20 miles inland at the center of the Normandy front yesterday in a powerful push which threatened to cut off the enemy stronghold of Caen from the rear. There is fighting in Caumont (13 miles southeast of St. Lo and 20 miles southwest of Caen) and Villers Bocage (east of Caumont).

(Richard McMillan, United Press writer, said in a dispatch datelined "With British Troops in France" that Allied troops had taken Caumont and that Villers Bocage had fallen to "our tanks and anti-tank gunners.")

At both ends of the battle zone, meanwhile, fierce German counter-attacks

were met and the fighting fluctuated at Troarn in the east and Montebourg in the west, with both sides in and out of the two towns.

There was fierce hand-to-hand fighting in Montebourg, 14 miles down the main highway from Cherbourg, between Nazi troops and U.S. infantrymen of the Fourth Division who had first taken the town Monday afternoon.

Farther down the peninsula at Carentan, front-line dispatches said this section of the Allied lines was held by the Yanks after a vigorous counter-attack by crack Nazi SS and parachute troops, supported by tanks. The Germans reported that the counter-attacking troops pulled out when British warships were brought up to shell the area, which is some five miles from the sea. They further admitted that a U.S. tank attack west and southwest of the town had driven them back several miles.

Montebourg Unmentioned

The morning communique from SHAEF had said of the peninsula situation only that "there is strong enemy pressure in the Carentan area"; the Montebourg sector was not mentioned.

Gen. Montgomery's sudden drive below Bayeux, a right hook punch around Caen, arced across the two roads leading to that city from the west side of the Cherbourg peninsula. A third road above these two runs across the neck of the peninsula from Bayeux through St. Lo to Coutances. Montgomery also threw British armor into an attack on the German flank south of Tilly-sur-Seuilles.

Meanwhile, U.S. troops from the Cerey forest pushed south several miles toward the key road junction of St. Lo, which the Germans said was now a burning heap of rubble after Allied bombing attacks.

Patrols Enter Caumont

Caumont was entered by Allied patrols after a night march, and the troops are finding much resistance there. German time bombs caused huge explosions and big fires in the town.

At Villers Bocage, a dispatch from the front related, the Germans let the British in almost without opposition Monday night, and civilians said the Nazis had evacuated; the position seemed so secure that some tanks pushed past the town. But early yesterday morning, Nazi troops who had hidden in the buildings attacked and bitter street fighting followed.

As the Allied foothold in France expanded to about 700 square miles, the current German estimate of Allied forces so far landed was between 440,000 and 480,000 men.

SOS Renamed; Lee Commands

The Services of Supply, ETOUSA, has been redesignated as the Communications Zone, ETOUSA, with Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee as commanding general, in addition to his duties as deputy theater commander, ETOUSA headquarters announced yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Royal B. Lord is deputy commander and chief of staff, Communications Zone, in addition to his duties as deputy chief of staff, ETO.

The chiefs of Staff Sections and Services, ETO, will perform the necessary similar duties for the Communications Zone.

Outgoing Mail Floods 1st U.S. APO in France

By Stars and Stripes Staff Correspondent

WITH U.S. FORCES IN EASTERN NORMANDY, June 13 (delayed)—The Army's first postoffice on the beachhead was open for business today—but the business was all outgoing. However, the first incoming mail was expected ashore probably some time tonight.

The APO moved into a French garage near the beach yesterday and immediately began to set up for the rush of business that falls on any postoffice attached to the most letter-writing army in the world.

Capt. Oliver Jones, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in charge of the office, assisted by M/Sgt. Al Rioux, of New Bedford, Mass. Men of the postal unit queued up to send out the first money orders from France.

No. 1 money order was sent by Sgt. Kindred Ritchie to his wife in Washington, D.C.

Legion of Merit Awarded Billy Arnold by Gen. Knerr

AN AIR SERVICE COMMAND DEPOT, June 14—Award of the Legion of Merit to Lt. Col. William (Billy) Arnold, of Indianapolis Speedway fame, was announced today by Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Knerr, USSTAF Air Service Command chief. Arnold was decorated for organizing the entire maintenance division of a base air depot in addition to his other duties.

Complete SKF Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UP)—An agreement with the SKF ballbearings firm has been completed, the Foreign Economic Administration announced in Washington last night. No details were disclosed.

'GI Bill of Rights' Sent FDR; Provides Aid to Jobless, Loans

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Overwhelming passage in the House sent to the White House today a compromise version of the "GI Bill of Rights," a general veterans' benefit bill passed by the Senate yesterday.

The measure's major provisions include: Unemployment compensation of \$20 weekly for 52 weeks of the first two years after discharge;

Guarantee by the government of 50 per cent of private loans up to \$4,000 to help veterans to establish businesses and purchase homes and farms with 4 per cent interest;

One year's education in regularly established schools with the government paying a maximum of \$500 tuition fees and subsistence allowances of \$50 a month for veterans with no dependents and \$75 for those with dependents.

The legislation also would make a four-year college education available to a veteran who entered the service before he was 25 years old of he qualifies and makes proper progress.

Cost of the legislation was expected to run between \$3,000,000,000 to \$6,500,000,000.

Warweek

The Underground—Our Unseen Ally
Boche Killers Yesterday and Today
Take a GI Tour of Wartime France

Thursday, June 15, 1944

Underground — FRANCE

Don't Look For
Battle Aid From
Unseen Fighters;
They're Saboteurs

INSIDE France today, as the Allied Expeditionary Force fights its way inland from the Cherbourg Peninsula beaches, the underground army is waiting. Some units have already gone into action—if cryptic messages from Algiers Radio mean what they appear to mean.

All through the first tense hours after "D" Day, "H" Hour, Algiers



was on the air with such messages as the following:

"Jacques La Porte: Please immediately deliver your fresh cakes to Grandmother, in Paris."

"Madeleine: The flowers which you have planted have wilted."

"Roger: Your laundry will be ready on Tuesday."

Those were the code messages which told the hidden fighters of France when and where and how to strike at the Nazis. Those are the messages for which men who lived with their lives in their hands have been waiting for nearly four long years.

The Day Has Arrived

They mean that at last the day is at hand. They mean that it is time to take out the hidden gun, the stolen hand-grenade, the bottle of gasoline which is so effective when it is tossed into a speeding German staff car, miles behind the fighting front.

Allied troops who made the first landings didn't see a sign of the underground. There weren't any platoons of Frenchmen, suddenly appearing from behind rocks or out of patches of woods, to open fire on the Germans with arms dropped to them by parachute. The underground doesn't work that way.

Belonging to that outfit is a pretty

rugged proposition. A man or woman who joins the underground in a Hitler-occupied country burns his bridges behind him. He loses his ration card, his identity papers and his job—this is strictly a volunteer proposition. The recruit joins from patriotic conviction and he hasn't any romantic notions about it. He knows the cards are stacked against him from the start.

He doesn't go to a reception center for outfitting and to a well-equipped camp for basic training. He gets no pay and few regular meals. He is lucky if he gets an old rifle, a stolen pistol or a shotgun. He is his own medical department, his own quartermaster and his own Special Service officer.

Get Orders From HQ

His leaders are in close touch with our High Command. They carry out orders from Allied Headquarters just as we do. These people don't slit German throats, but whole families may be working at all kinds of odd jobs to make the Nazis miserable. Kids of nine or ten give Germans the wrong dope on how to get to a certain place. An old woman of 70, who may be hiding one of our fliers in her cellar, gives the Gestapo a bum steer, and finally helps our man to get back home. An able-bodied man in the family, who seems to be sweating out the war in a wheat field or factory, may run a print-



SABOTAGE and sniping. Underground fighters of the French resistance movement make life miserable for the Germans—back of the lines. Capture means death by firing squad, but bearded, bereted patriots keep up work.



ing press in a hide-out in the woods. He may be the sole source of information for the French people in his neighbourhood.

That's a rough-and-ready estimate of how the vast majority of the French people stand. Some of them, somehow, will get guns and ammunition and fight through to the Allied armies. Others will not show their hand to the Germans, but will help in other ways that may win battles. Some are scared or in such bad shape that they cannot work actively with us. But on the whole they're on our side.

The big fact that applies to practically all the French is that they are without arms. There is no French Army in Northern France. Whatever arms the French civilians have are small weapons, such as rifles, pistols and tommy guns—

and stuff we can deliver by parachute. They have nothing to stop tanks. They have no artillery or planes. They have no modern equipment; and even if they had they lack the supplies to put up a really stiff fight against an organized army like the Germans.

French Have Learned

The French are a practical people. Their help to you will be of a more practicable sort. They've been burned too often not to know the best way. When St. Nazaire was raided on Mar. 28, 1942, to destroy the port as a refuge for the Nazi battleship Bismarck, British troops slugged it out with the Germans for a few hours while demolitions were carried out. Those who still lived returned to their boats and beat it back across the Channel. But over 500 Frenchmen picked up arms from dead and wounded of both sides. For 24 hours they turned the town into a shambles for the Germans. They did a bang-up job for a while until the Germans moved up in force. Then the town paid through the nose. Men, women and children were lined up and shot.

That kind of thing doesn't pay off, and the French know it. They have learned through experience what they can do to make Jerry's life miserable and what they

can get away with. The French word for it is sabotage. What happens is best illustrated by a few true stories.

Sabotage can be done by anyone who works, producing for the Germans, or who can get access to German war resources. In a factory making incendiaries, the worker can forget to put in the phosphorus charge in an



occasional stick. This is a nice assist for firewatchers in London when Uncle Hermann's Air Force dumps the incendiaries.

Clever printers turn out fake ration books and flood the villages with them. Loyal Frenchmen burn the records in the local town hall, so that the Nazis don't know who's who. They bungle phone

Continued on page iv



BOCHE-KILLERS: the Fighting French



BEARDED POILUS. backbone of the French Armies, were the dogged, battle-wise veterans who rode to the first Marne battle in taxicabs, raced the Germans to the sea, held the line at Verdun in the last war. Now they have shaved off beards because they interfere with gas masks. Fighting spirit is the same.

FRENCHMEN piled dead Germans—'Les Boches'—on the plains of Northern France during the last war; and now, after defeat and the occupation of their country, are coming back for second round. France isn't out



MOTORIZED UNITS of modern Fighting French forces pressed home African attacks. Germans were so scared of French they used to ask what troops had them surrounded before giving up. Four years' occupation of their country steeled these Frenchmen in battle.



NEW FRANCE. Boys like this escaped Nazis to join ranks of new French army. Privates are paid about a dollar a day. Other ranks pay proportionate.



ALLIES in the last war, allies in this. That's the story of French and American Armies. Here U.S. troops of last war Occupation Force pass French reviewing officer in German city of Coblenz. Now Allied bombers, some of them manned by Fighting French crews, plaster the city. Frenchmen in U.S. uniforms and using American equipment fight beside GIs.



FIRST STEP on long road home for these Fighting French troops was Italian landing. Here they embark as part of Allied Mediterranean Forces. Helmets are French. Note GI field jackets and leggings. Frenchmen call their canteens "Bidons."



SUPPLY LINES are basis for victory in present day conflicts. Here Fighting French supply train winds along mountain pass toward front. Faces reveal determination and fierce urge to battle which characterize re-born French armies. Good guys to be with.



MARCHING MEN is symbol of modern France just as this company, moving up to the front, symbolized armies of Marshal Ferdinand Foch during last war. These blue-grey uniforms, rounded helmets and long Lebel rifles were often welcome sight to men of the first AEF. French field pack weighs 60 pounds.



INSPECTION by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, winds up rigorous training of this unit. Most of these men had several years' military training in old French Army before German occupation. They now wear American uniforms with Cross of Lorraine, traditional symbol of Joan of Arc, blazed on shoulder. They present arms according to French manual. That's key to Allied battle plans—men of many nations, one big job to do.



"So you're going to France"



BACK before the war, when your Aunt Minnie or the principal of your High School came up about this time of year with a couple of hundred extra bucks, they considered it quite a slick trick to spend a month or two on a trip to France.

The tourist companies and the ship lines provided them with neat little guide books—all about how you should tip waiters ten per cent in La Belle France and which wing of the Louvre Museum housed the Mona Lisa, and don't drink water in country hotels or you may get typhoid.

This was very useful information which enabled the once-over-lightly tourists to



Avoid political arguments.

live through a siege of sightseeing and, sometimes, even to enjoy it a little.

Thousands of 'em used to land at Cherbourg and Le Havre every day during the early part of June, and then take off at top speed for whatever part of the country they intended examining at close range. This always included Paris.

This summer things are a little bit different.

Thousands of Americans are landing



Give a hand around the house.

in France all right, but instead of tightly rolled umbrellas and little guide books, they are clutching MIs and bazookas. They aren't there to look at museums, either.

Sooner or later, most men who read this will find themselves either in France or some nearby point on the Continent of Europe. This is intended for those who go to France.

This 1944 crop of American tourists



Tip waiters 10 per cent.

waded ashore for a date with Herman the German, and what they're planning would give Aunt Minnie a bad case of the vapors.

They've got a nice time of year for it, though.

The fact is that in the part of France where the first guys landed, rolling fields, apple orchards, and small rivers with

trout, and even salmon, in them will make men from Ohio, up-State New York and parts of New England feel right at home.

Probably the first thing they noticed—provided they weren't ducking German fire—was that many of the villages looked just like villages in parts of England. The answer is that—and this is the kind of stuff Aunt Minnie used to save up to wow 'em with at the meetings of her Wednesday afternoon social and sewing club—the stone-built, thatched-roof English cottages were copied from the original French way of building.

Whatever French houses lack as far as bathrooms are concerned is more than made up for in the kitchen. This is where they really go to town, on account of cooking the best food in the world, and then enjoying same. It is practically a national sport in France.

Speaking of national sports, any Joe who has the idea that Frenchmen are softies, just because they never heard of American football, has got another think coming. The toughest grind in the whole field of international competition is what used to be called the "Tour de France." This was a bicycle road race, around the whole country.

Take a look at a map and you'll see what this means. It took nearly a month, and in that time the riders covered every possible kind of country, from the Alps

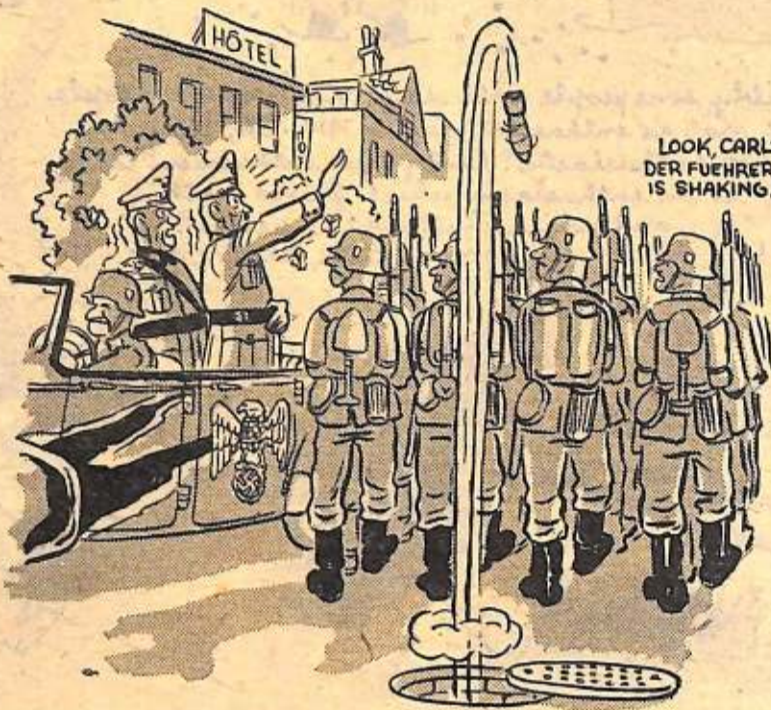
beginning of the war. Lay off the "We are here, Lafayette!" business. The people will be glad to see you, but they won't welcome bragging and swagger on your part.

The same thing goes for French political arguments. Don't get involved in a dis-

That's the kind of stuff which is first class for the Nazi intelligence boys.

If you ask a French girl to go for a walk with you, she probably will. But don't try any fast work or quick grabs in the dark.

It is easy to tell the difference between



LOOK, CARL—DER FUEHRER IS SHAKING!

Underground—Our Unseen Ally.

pute over how Vichy traitors should be treated.

Here are a few hints for you in case you are billeted with a French family:

Remember that the man of the house may be a prisoner of the Nazis. Treat the women of the house the way you would want your family at home treated.

If the French at home or in public try to show you any hospitality, big or little—a home-cooked meal or a glass of wine—it means a lot to them. Be sure to show your appreciation.

Aunt Minnie was hot on the trail of museums and points of historic interest when she used to make those peace-time tours, but she probably didn't do much in the way of establishing closer Franco-American relations on an intimate basis.

The Joes who are going in now have some ideas she never even read about, though, and some of them are pretty screwy.

Mainly they concern French women.

This is the straight dope:

It is not true that "all French women are easy." France, particularly Paris, got that reputation on the basis of some pretty fancy joints which were run, before the war, for foreign tourists. Any guy who has the idea that the way to make friends and influence Frenchmen is to slip up alongside of the first good-looking gal he sees and slip her a quick pat on the fanny is going to be in for trouble.

In any of the larger towns a soldier will run into some professional talent—which is just about the same as professional stuff anywhere. There's this difference, however:

Drugs and medicines have been scarce in France for four years. Even children's colds went untreated, let alone much



Don't give girls coy pats.

more serious diseases. In addition to that, the Germans have been using "French" prostitutes—many of them not French at all—as information gatherers for the Gestapo or secret police. Glamorous Mata Hari types of female super-spies are out of date these days, but some babe who works as a waitress days and at her part time profession in the evening may be even more dangerous.

A gal like that could pick up quite a little information about what units men belonged to or where they had come from.

"good" and "bad" girls in France. The nice ones don't smoke on the streets, nor do they drink much in public. The whores smoke as they walk, give you plenty of the old come-hither look, wiggle their shanks, use too much makeup and otherwise look just about



Underground Press.

like the commandos around Piccadilly or the City Hall in Belfast.

Keep your lip buttoned and nobody will get hurt because of a careless word. French people who are on the level will recognize silence for what it is—they've been practising that themselves ever since the Germans invaded France.

They've learned to keep their traps shut because, with the exception of a few "collaborationists," most French men and women have had some part in the "underground" or Resistance Movement.

Aunt Minnie didn't tell her afternoon sewing circle about this, but you'll see a lot of funny little iron cages on French street corners. They're called *pissoirs* or

"tin tabernacles." They're simple public comfort stations and serve the same function as the underground affairs you find in British towns. The French are a civilized people; don't go around soiling their streets.

Don't be surprised if a Frenchman steps up to you and kisses you. That doesn't mean he's a queer. It just means he's emotional, French, and damn glad to see you.

Here's one on which it is almost ten to one Aunt Minnie brought home the wrong dope:

French cops are not called gendarmes.

Gendarmes were members of a special force, very much like our State troopers at home, who did patrol work in remote country districts, but almost never appeared in any city or town except when they were on leave or in the case of riots or major disasters. The fellows in dark blue uniforms, directing traffic or walking their beats in Paris or any other French city are agents-de police (police agents).

The French slang name for them—and this went for the plain-clothes detectives as well—was *les flics*.

"Vingt-deux les flics," was the old warning of the Paris apaches (crooks), and it meant:

"Twenty-two, the cops," or "beat it, the cops."

Even if you can't speak a word of French (you will before long—French isn't too hard to learn) you can get across lots of ideas by gestures and by facial expressions. Nodding your head means "yes" in French, just as it does in English. A shrug of the shoulders with a puzzled look means you don't understand. Beckoning means "come here," and so on.

The preceding paragraphs give a once-over-lightly on the country in which most



men, now in the ETO, may find themselves before long.

When we all go home, after the war, there will be some very fine three-cornered conversations in which GI tourists can match their observations of La Belle France with those made a few years ago by Aunt Minnie and High School Principal Orville Overshoe. It seems quite likely that they'll think we are talking about some other country.

Final Note:

Unless the Germans have pinched it, the famous "chastity belt" is on display at the Cluny Museum in Paris. They used to sell post-card photos of it. Nice souvenir.



French cuties are well chaperoned.

GI JERRY

by Lt. Dave Breger

Nazi Guide-Book

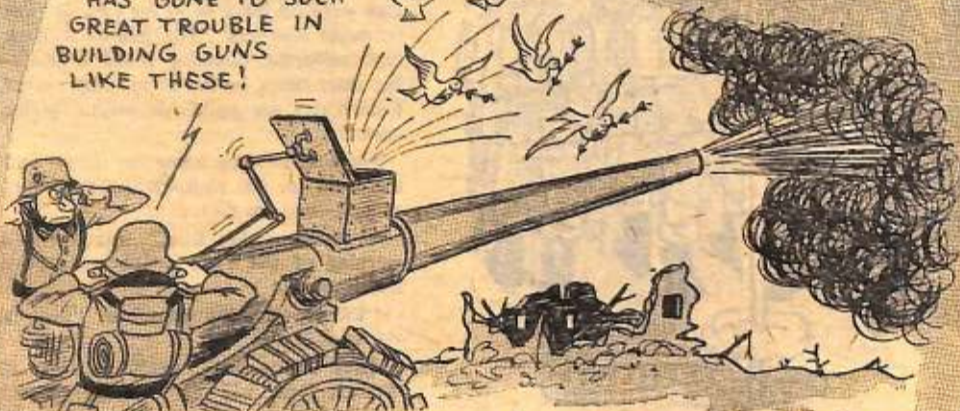
Part III

Lt. Dave Breger
Britain



"Possibly some people will say: 'The German people are not as enthusiastic as in 1914.' Oh, they are more enthusiastic! Only this enthusiasm today is an enthusiasm which flames within and which hardens the people!"
ADOLF HITLER, SEPT. 19, 1939

I ASK YOU, LUDWIG, WHAT OTHER NATION HAS GONE TO SUCH GREAT TROUBLE IN BUILDING GUNS LIKE THESE!



"No European state has done more for peace than Germany. None has made greater sacrifices for peace."
ADOLF HITLER, SEPT. 13, 1938



"I am nothing but a magnet which continuously sweeps over the German nation and draws the steel from the people."
ADOLF HITLER, FEB. 24, 1940



"Why do the German people love the Fuehrer so ardently? Because on the bosom of Adolf Hitler they feel safe."
DR. ROBERT LEY, DEC. 19, 1938

More About Underground

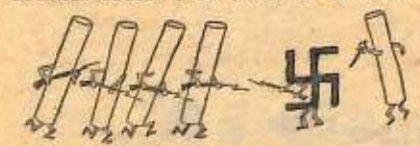


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exchanges. They dump German petrol into German beer so that the result is good neither for Fritz nor his Volkswagen.

There was a big armament works in a certain neighborhood. The French didn't have the hundreds of tons of high explosive necessary to blow up the factories. But they were well organized; they had their own G-2. The "G-2" knew that at the central power plant there was only one high-voltage transformer to feed the whole area. A handful of Frenchmen crept up one night and planted a few pounds of high explosive in that transformer. Twenty factories working for the Nazis went out of business for several weeks.

The replacement for the transformer those few brave Frenchmen put out of business couldn't be taken off a stock-



room shelf. It has to be built for the job. A small squad of Frenchmen achieved the same results as a good-sized bombing raid might have done.

Trains Always a Target

What have the railroad workers done? Here's one example: It is the kind of trick being played all over France. You may never see it happen, but it may be delaying a train of ammunition that would otherwise have your name written on it.

The scene is an engine shed full of engines. The Nazi guard's attention is attracted by a disturbance taking place a few hundred yards down the line. The German goes off to investigate. As soon as his back is turned, an engine in the

shed starts off and backs out of the shed. In the meantime the turntable which serves the shed has been put across the wrong lines, and the engine falls into the turntable pit. It looks like an accident; the blame can't be pinned on anybody. Nobody gets shot. But the Nazis are faced with the job of getting the 100-ton engine out of that hole before they can release another locomotive from the shed.

Delayed Ground 'Bombs'

Last Armistice Day the African-based bombers which had already hit ball-bearing factories at Turin, bombed the plant at Anancy in France. The crew looked down on the handsome resort town and saw the race track, the lake, and the modern sanatorium perched on a peak, and they saw their bombs fall into the target area. It was almost impossible to destroy completely a large target in one mission. The Anancy target file received the reports and photos of the raid and was placed back in the "Active Targets" drawer at Northwest African Air Force Bomber command. However, our air force was not obliged to bomb Anancy again. The ball-bearing plant was finished off on the night of November 29 in a series of mysterious explosions that accurately wrecked the buildings the bombers had left standing. It was precision bombing followed by hand-placed charges in carefully-selected spots. The



Underground had struck. The French in the homeland had teamed with the AAF to destroy the target.

Now as to these Frenchmen who call themselves "collaborationists" or some other such nice sounding word. You will find people like that in any country. But the French have found ways of dealing with them. For example, little advertisements appear in underground papers printed all over France. One of them reads as follows: "The traitor, Balligand, Divisional Inspector, Chief of the Special Brigade, guilty of having tortured our comrades, is condemned to death. Signed: The Peoples Court of Bouchere-du-Rhone, 10 October, 1943. Judgment executed 6 November, 1943, by shooting."

We Have Fifth Column

What it all boils down to is the old Fifth Column stuff we heard about in Spain in 1936. At that time it was said that there were four columns moving against Madrid and a fifth column inside the city. The Fifth Column did great work for the Germans at the beginning of the war. Fifth columns in France, Belgium and Holland made the work of the German soldier easier.

In France today well over 90 per cent of the people might reasonably be considered part of a Fifth Column. But this time the Fifth Column is working against the Germans and for us. In four years the Germans have disarmed them. Many are on blacklists, and may be put to death any day without trial. The Gestapo is more alert than ever. But the Fifth Column is there. It will help us in every way it can.

The Germans know where they stand with the French. They're nervous. They're worried. While one eye is on you, the other is behind them. That's a bad spot for any soldier to be in. That's one added break for you. It may be one of the breaks that decides the issue.

THE OLD SERGEANT'S CORNER



GERMAN rifle and mortar snipers gave Yanks on the beachheads of France trouble, according to early reports from the other side of the Channel. There is one way to break up this situation: Answer the enemy in kind.

Our Army is famous for its sharpshooters. When you spot a German, frame him in your sights and remember everything you learned on the rifle range back in the States. Squeeze! One less German, one step nearer victory.

When the going got rough in a few spots in France many soldiers began to throw away their gas masks. That's a dangerous mistake that may cost you your life.

In France all money, weights and measures are figured on a simple and practical decimal system. This will seem very natural to you as far as money is concerned; that's the way we figure it at home. In fact, handling French money will probably be a big relief to you after sweating over shillings and pounds. Just as British money seems awkward to you, our system of weights and measures strikes the French as being hopelessly complicated. They use the metric system, which, once you learn it, is as simple as two times two.

Basic measure of distance in France is the meter. Laid alongside our yardstick one meter come out at 3 ft. 3 3/8 in. But don't worry about that. Just start thinking in terms of meters.

One thousand meters are called a kilometer; one hundred meters, a hecto-

meter; one tenth of a meter is a decimeter; one hundredth, a centimeter; one thousandth, a millimeter. It's as easy as that.

Weight is calculated on the basis of grams. A kilogram, or kilo, is 1,000 grams—and just for the record its equivalent is 2.2 pounds. A hectogram is 100 grams. Liquid measure is figured in liters (pronounced leeter). A hectoliter is 100 liters. You see, it's all very simple. Here is a table of approximate comparisons:

10 centimeters	..	4 inches
11 meters	..	12 yards
8 kilometers	..	5 miles
50 kilometers	..	31 miles
26 sq. kilometers	..	10 sq. miles
1 hectare	..	2 1/2 acres
15 grams	..	1/2 ounce
5 kilos	..	11 pounds
1 hectoliter	..	22 gallons
1 metric ton	..	2,205 pounds
1 meter	..	1,000 millimeters
	..	100 centimeters (ft. 3 3/8 in.)
	..	10 decimeters
1,000 meters (1 kilo)	..	3/4 mile
1 kilogram (kilo)	..	2 1/2 pounds
1 liter	..	4 1/2 quarts

French money is just as easy to figure as the weights and measures. Basic unit is the franc. A franc is worth 100 centimes (pronounced sohn-teen). Five centimes make a sou (pronounced soo).

Since the collapse of the French government in 1940, of course, the French monetary system has gone to pot. Special arrangements have been made for men crossing to the Continent, however, which will be explained to you before you embark.

Here is a list of important French signs:

Stop	Stop
Ralentir	Go Slow
Detour	Detour
Attention	Caution
Sens Unique	One Way
Sens Inverdit	No Thoroughfare
Passage a Niveau	Grade Crossing
Impasse	Dead End
Tenez votre Droite	Keep to the Right
Tournant Dangereux	Dangerous Curve
Chemin de Fer	Railroad
Lignes a haute tension	High tension lines
Defense d'entrer	Keep Out—No admittance
Defense de Fumer	No smoking
W.C.	Toilet
Hommes	Men
Dames	Ladies
Entree	Entrance
Sortie	Exit

Hey, You! Parley-Voo Review

Remember the French lesson WARWEEK gave you two weeks ago, with Sgt. C. D. Swan's petite mademoiselle—including papa? Well, now is the time for you to brush up on your parley-voo, so here's a refresher:

- 1—Halte! (halt).
- 2—Come here.
- 3—Je suis Americain (juh SWEEZ ah-may-ree-KANG).
- 4—Where are the Germans?
- 5 Montrez moi, s'il vous plait (mawn-tray-MWA, seel voo PLAY).
- 6—Where is Paris?
- 7—Je ne comprends pas (juh nuh KAWM-prahng PA).
- 8—I am hungry . . . thirsty.
- 9—Oui? . . . Non! (wee . . . nohng).
- 10—Please help me.

Answers:

- 1—Halt.
- 2—Venez ici (vuh NAYZ ee-SEE)
- 3—I am an American.
- 4—Ou sont les Allemands? (oo swang lays al-mahng?)
- 5—Please show me.
- 6—Ou est Paris? (oo ay Parree?)
- 7—I don't understand.
- 8—J'ai faim . . . soif (ghay fahm . . . swaf).
- 9—Yes? . . . No!
- 10—Aidez-moi, s'il vous plait (ay-day MWA, seel voo PLAY).

Sports SIDELIGHTS

Dick Callahan, New Orleans prep school pitcher who carried his team to three state titles before being graduated two weeks ago, yesterday signed on the dotted line to twirl for the Boston Red Sox.



Dick Callahan

The Red Sox front-office refused to reveal the terms, but said it was "the biggest bonus ever paid a high school prospect for signing." Callahan's friends say the youthful double no-hit hillman received \$12,500. The Giants were reported to have paid \$10,000 to a prep infielder last year.

George Toporcer, who closed the deal, said, "We feel that Callahan is a real major league prospect, and I believe he'll be worth that handsome bonus. Anyway, an Irishman ought to go good in Boston."

When the Giants had put 22 home games under their belt, 252,424 fans had paid to see them. That's a little more than half the number that saw all 77 of the home contests last year.

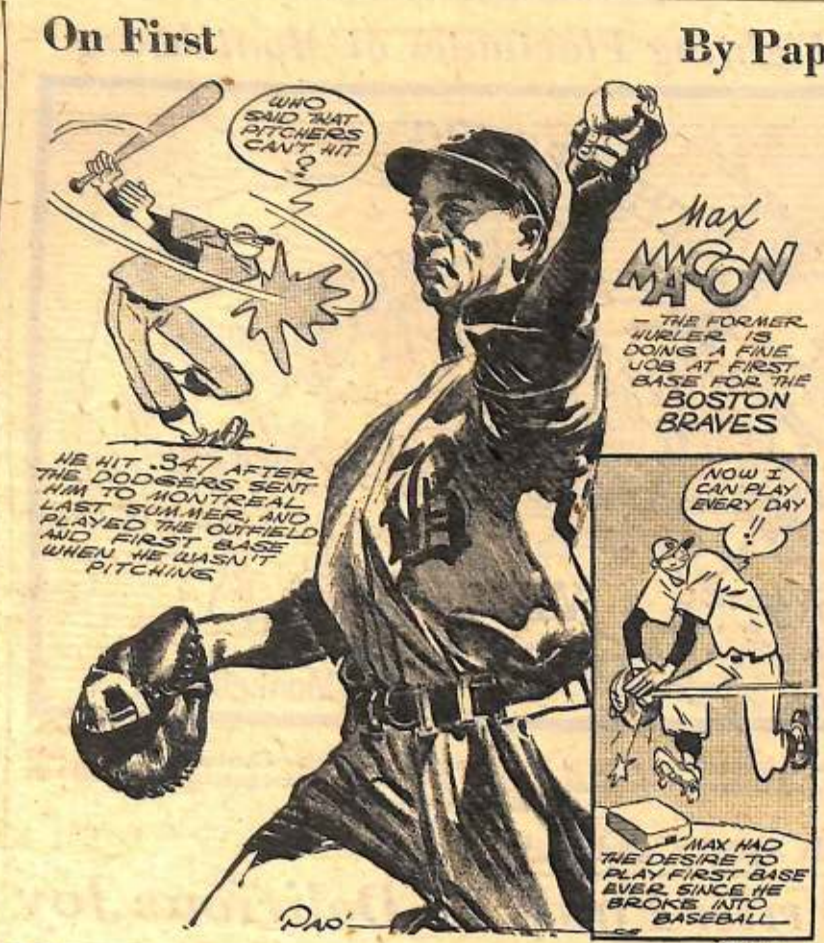
The Yankees' reportedly star rookie hurler, Walt Dubiel, had rough sailing on the western road trip that jarred the Yanks out of first for a while.

West Point Cadet Johnny Hennessey received the Army Athletic Association award as the best all-round athlete at the Point. Hennessey won six letters, two each in basketball, football and baseball, playing end on the eleven, guard on the court squad and first base on the nine.

Columbus in the American Association has an infielder named Hal "Half" Price who trains snakes as a pastime. He goes through his infield workouts at third with a four-foot reptile twined around his neck.

Fame is fleeting when you're with the Giants. The Polo Ground crew picked up outfielder Danny Gardella from a shipyard league, and in his first series in the home park Gardella hit five homers in eight days to lead the Giants to a seven-game winning streak.

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, Stars and Stripes, 37, Upper Brook St., London, W.1, or APO 887, U.S. Army. Telephone, ETOUSA, Ext. 2131. Unless otherwise stated in the ad, direct all correspondence c/o Help Wanted.



Me and Dixie' A Much-Subdued Bordagaray Wins Ebbets Field Approval

NEW YORK, June 14—After 14 years of attempting to attain baseball stardom, Stanley George "Frenchy" Bordagaray finally has realized his ambition as a member of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The colorful slugger achieved his goal by the simple method of casting aside several of his choice hobbies, such as swinging from chandeliers in hotel lobbies, engaging in races with horses while driving Pepper Martin's midget racing car, growing whiskers, etc.

Frenchy owes his break to the manpower situation. After years of distinguished mediocrity with the White Sox, Cardinals, Reds and Yankees, he is currently knocking Flatbush fans dead, this time as a third baseman instead of as an outfielder.

The screwball's greatest stunt occurred at a California state fair in '32 when he offered to race a horse on a 100-yard course. After Frenchy lost the race by a nose, he demanded a saliva test, claiming the beast had been drugged.

That he begins to blossom in Brooklyn is only just. He had all the other Dodger requisites before he thought of baseball.

Minor League Results

Tables for International League, Eastern League, American Association, Southern Association, and Pacific Coast League. Columns include team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Condit Goes to Redskins In Six-Player Grid Deal

WASHINGTON, June 14—The Washington Redskins and Brooklyn Tigers, of the National Football League, have completed a six-player trade here. No cash was involved.

Li'l Abner



Bosox Annex Sixth in Row With 7-2 Triumph Over A's; Cards Romp Past Cubs, 8-3; Bucs Clip Reds, 3-2; Braves Edge Phils

NEW YORK, June 14—The sliding Yankees are flirting with the American League cellar today, having fallen into seventh place last night, when they lost a 3-0 decision to the Senators in a nocturnal contest at Washington.

Dutch Leonard's knuckleball puzzled the Bombers last night and they reached the veteran Griff twirler for only five scattered hits, while the Nats bunched theirs to score three runs off Bill Zuber during the seven innings he toiled.

Doerr, Partee Account for Six Runs The high flying Red Sox fashioned their sixth straight victory by dumping the Athletics 7-2 in a twilight affair at Boston.



Stan Musial

and Whitey Kurowski also paved the way for Max Lanier to notch his seventh win, each clouting three hits. Claude Passeau lasted until the Redbirds opened a 6-1 lead in the fifth, when he departed in favor of Hy Vanderberg.

The Dodgers snapped the Giants' winning spurge at five in a row by trouncing the Ottmen 9-4, home runs by Frenchy Bordagaray, Dixie Walker and Howie Schultz heading the Bums' offensive.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 14—Carroll Widdoes, Ohio State gridiron mentor, was pleasantly surprised Monday when 105 candidates answered his call for summer football practice.

Widdoes, who took over the coaching job when Paul Brown entered the Navy, refused to be optimistic about his team's prospects, however. He pointed out that many of the hopefuls will become 18 this summer and that makes them eligible for the draft before the Big Ten season opens.

Bluejackets Notch 12th in Row

GREENCASTLE, Ind., June 14—The Great Lakes Naval Training Station baseball team rolled to its 12th consecutive victory by blanking DePauw University, 6-0, here yesterday.

HOW THEY STAND.

Table for American League standings. Columns include team names and win-loss records.

Table for National League standings. Columns include team names and win-loss records.

Table for Leading Hitters in American League. Columns include player names and statistics.

Table for Leading Hitters in National League. Columns include player names and statistics.

Table for Home Run Hitters. Columns include player names and statistics.

protect the margin and he was tagged with the loss. Barrett was the winner. The Braves and Phillies traded victories at Philadelphia yesterday, Boston winning the opener, 2-1, and the Phils grabbing the windup, 8-7, to end their losing string at five.

Jim Tobin spaced eight hits to capture the first decision over Ken Rafensberger. The Braves scored their two runs in the third when Elmer Nieman drove in Tommy Holmes with a short single and Damon Phillips raced across as Chet Ross' bounder was turned into a double play.

Pancho Segura Easy Victor In Clay Court Eliminations

DETROIT, June 14—Pancho Segura, of Ecuador, and Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, made their debut in the National Clay Court tennis championships yesterday and performed as expected by the officials who placed them at the head of the tourney seedings.



Pancho Segura

Segura, an odds-on choice to succeed Seymour Greenberg, of Chicago, who was unable to get a furlough to defend his title, had an easy time eliminating Mack Taylor, Detroit University star, 6-0, 6-2. Miss Betz launched her title defense by beating Ruth Mibo, of Los Angeles, 6-0, 6-0.

Bill Talbert, seeded second, thrashed Gene Vash, of Chicago, 6-1, 6-2, and Rex Norris, the third favorite, downed Alexander Hetzeck, of Hamtramck, Mich., 6-3, 6-1.



By Al Capp

