

Foe Stiffens, Advance on Rome Slows

Greece Bomed, Brenner Pass Line Hit; Situation On Cos Worsens

As Allied forces continued their steady advance against increasing German resistance in Italy last night, the entire Mediterranean theater buzzed with reports of new and successful land and aerial operations elsewhere, along with rumors of an impending Allied thrust across the Adriatic against the Balkans.

This was the picture presented by the soft underbelly of Europe, grown red and inflamed now by the Allied invasion and threat of further actions:

Italy—Fifth and Eighth Armies moved forward again despite growing resistance. More reinforcements were landed by the Eighth Army at Termoli, on the Adriatic, from where Gen. Montgomery's forces had pushed to a point within 88 miles of Rome. A Stockholm report said that the American Seventh Army was concentrated along the Adriatic coast between Foggia and Bari, poised for a smash across the sea into the Balkans.

Corsica—Berlin admitted that the last German troops on the island had been evacuated, and a French spokesman at Allied headquarters reported the "complete liberation" of Corsica.

Cos—Fierce fighting was progressing between newly landed Germans and Allied forces which seized this tiny Dodecanese islet off the coast of Turkey several weeks ago. The battle was believed going against the Allies.

Greece—The Northwest African Air Force struck for the first time into Greece. Liberators newly arrived from the Middle East smashed at Medidi airfield just north of Athens, while American Mitchells, flying from new bases in Italy, showered bombs on Argos, in the Peloponnese, northeast of Sparta.

Meanwhile, as fighters and fighter-bombers swept the combat areas in Italy, Flying Fortresses delivered another heavy blow at strained German communications to the north, blasting bridges at Bolzano, key city on the Brenner Pass rail line.

Main targets were two bridges over the Isarco River. Hits were scored on both. The steel railway bridge will be out of commission for some time, it was believed. The Forts also plastered railway marshalling yards at Pisa, in north Italy.

Amid these spectacular air successes, the land advance against Marshal Kesselring's forces appeared slow by contrast, but Allied communiqués stressed increasing enemy resistance.

Principal advance yesterday was in the central sector of the front stretching across Italy. Troops of the Fifth Army drove 10 miles southwest from Benevento to capture Montesarchio, thus cutting the road between Naples and Benevento and hampering the German retreat.

Kesselring's line from north of Benevento to the west coast already is endangered by the Allied bridgehead across the Calore River, with more and more Fifth Army units moving into this strategic sector.

Both the Fifth and Eighth were being forced to deal with small pockets of enemy resistance, and German demolitions also were delaying the advance. German counter-attacks in the Termoli sector all were repulsed by Gen. Montgomery's forces.

There were few details of the Corsican situation. Berlin claimed the evacuation an "operational masterpiece," in that great quantities of equipment were gotten out.

Only dark spot in the entire Mediterranean fighting from the Allied standpoint was the situation at Cos. Out-numbered Allied forces there were battling enemy troops believed landed from the air. RAF Beaufighters attacked the Germans in an effort to relieve pressure on the defenders.

U.S. 7th Army Reported In Italy, Balkans-Bound

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. Seventh Army, whose whereabouts has been a mystery since the close of the Sicilian campaign, was reported yesterday in unconfirmed dispatches from Stockholm to be concentrated between Foggia and Bari, in Italy, preparing to cross the Adriatic and invade the Balkans.

The report also said the Seventh has been reinforced by specially trained units of British troops.

Vichy radio sounded a warning at the same time that "the Allies will invade the Balkans in the very near future."

Yankees, 4 Cardinals, 2

BULLETIN

By Wireless to The Stars and Stripes
NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The New York Yankees, American League champions, defeated the National League's St. Louis Cardinals, 4-2, today in the first game of the 1943 World Series.

Before 68,676 spectators who jammed Yankee Stadium the Bronx Bombers took the opener of the annual classic behind the seven-hit pitching of Spud Chandler. Joe Gordon, Yankee second baseman, was the hitting star of the game who smashed a tremendous 420-foot home run. Max Lanier, St. Louis left hander, was the losing pitcher.

Full details of the game will be published in The Stars and Stripes tomorrow.

Nazi Resistance Slows Progress In White Russia

Strong Counter Attacks Impede Reds Now 25 Miles From Mogilev

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (UP)—Autumn rains and stiffening German resistance slowed Russian progress on the White Russian front today but could not prevent the Red Army's passage of the Pronya river, 25 miles east of the big German base of Mogilev.

The Germans made big and stubborn counter-attacks along the whole line, switching from their previous plan of fighting from more or less fixed positions to one of extreme mobility. They abandoned fixed gun and mortar emplacements, which were easy meat for the superior Russian artillery, and began mounting field guns and mortars on trucks, thus enabling them to change firing positions frequently and reduce losses.

Crossing of the Pronya river and the fanning out of the Russian forces on the other side of it confronted the Russians with the necessity of fighting their way forward to Mogilev across 25 miles of country interlaced with streams and rivers and dotted with swamps and rolling hills in between.

Weather Grounds Air Force

Their task was made still more difficult by the weather, which prevented full use of the Russian air force, now definitely superior to the Germans in this area.

Along the rest of the Dnieper, from Kiev to the great bend in the river, there was apparently little activity.

The latest information on this position came from Col. Vassilyev, Moscow radio commentator, who said mopping up on the east bank had been completed and the front now ran along the bank from the confluence of the Dnieper and Szh rivers, 35 miles north of Chernigov, to Dnepetrovsk.

Nazi Shipping Hit Off Norway

U.S. and British Warships Join With Planes in Daring Arctic Stab

A number of U.S. naval units, including an American aircraft carrier operating with the British Home Fleet, attacked enemy shipping off Bodo, Norway, early Monday, in a daring penetration of the Norwegian coast, the Admiralty announced last night.

Carrier-based aircraft obtained hits with bombs on a number of large enemy merchant ships, including an 8,000-ton tanker, the communique said.

Bodo, target of the operation, lies 60 miles north of the Arctic circle, in Norway's west fjord, protected by the Lofoten islands off the coast.

Three of the carrier's planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire, the communique said, adding that some of their crews may have been captured by the enemy.

"Later," said the Admiralty, two enemy aircraft, one He115 and one Ju88, endeavored to shadow the fleet and were shot down by fighters from the aircraft carrier. No other enemy opposition was encountered."

Air Assault on Reich Mounts As RAF Strikes at Frankfurt 12 Hours After USAAF Attack

Shaking Up Adolf's 'Fortress Europe'



A rising crescendo of roaring engines and exploding bombs, played by RAF and USAAF bombers, has been echoing across Europe since last Friday. The autumn sowing of bombs began Friday at Munich and Vienna by Africa-based U.S. bombers. Since then Allied aircraft have struck targets designated on this map. Solid black arrows show RAF attacks, black outlined arrows show USAAF raids.

11 Big Raids in 8 Days Hints Record Load In October

The Allied aerial onslaught against Germany gave every indication yesterday of rising to a new peak of fury during October as the Air Ministry announced that RAF heavy bombers had struck in force at Frankfurt less than 12 hours after American Flying Fortresses had delivered their precision blow on the big war production center Monday.

Large fires were left burning in the city as the heavy bombers turned homeward early yesterday morning. It was the RAF's first blow at Frankfurt in which more than 500 tons of bombs were dropped.

While the main attack was going on, a force of Lancasters bombed Ludwigshaven and Mosquitoes attacked other objectives in northwest Germany.

Fury of Offensive Mounts

The one-two punch of the combined Anglo-American air might left no doubt in German minds that the great winter air offensive against Germany was on.

In the last eight days 11 major raids have been carried out against the Nazis' production centers, with an intensity of bombing never previously seen.

Meanwhile, the Eighth Air Force announced yesterday that the Forts' blow at Frankfurt—aimed principally at the Germans' largest metal aircraft propeller plant, in a suburb of the city—had been carried out with the lowest loss ratio to date, on a deep penetration of Germany.

Fifteen heavy bombers were lost in the day's operations, which included Fortress blows at other targets in the city and in western Germany and a diversionary feint of Liberators over the North Sea to lure Nazi fighters away from the Frankfurt raiders.

Fierce Lib Battles

The Libs were successful, headquarters said, in raising a swarm of enemy fighters, a number of which were destroyed in "repeated and reckless" attacks on the Libs. So furious were the battles over the North Sea that one Me109 rammed a Liberator, both planes going down.

In the day's operations, the heavies shot down 56 Nazi fighters and escorting Thunderbolts got 19.

Stockholm reports yesterday said that after the Forts left, 64 streets in Frankfurt were unusable, 3,000 houses destroyed or almost destroyed, and gas, water, electricity and telephone services not functioning. Direct hits were made on numerous factories, including the I. G. Farben concern and the Adler, Opel and Bosch works, while the main railway station was partly destroyed by fire.

The town's defenses were taken by surprise in yesterday's daylight raid, a correspondent said. Fire fighting services were inadequate, many of the firemen having been called up to help fight the fires at Kassel.

The V DM propeller plant which the Forts struck near Frankfurt forges and machines a considerable percentage of all propellers used by German aircraft. The modern plant also makes other aircraft components. It is believed to employ approximately 10,000 workers.

Two large railway yards and huge railroad shops manufacturing locomotives and freight and passenger cars make this

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Capital Hears Turkey Ready to Join Allies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Turkish sympathies are definitely with the United Nations, and if the military situation warrants it Turkey will enter the war with the Allies, diplomatic sources said today.

The Nazis, these sources stated, have written Turkey off their list of hoped-for satellites.

Turkey is convinced, it was said, that the United Nations will win, and if she should be equally convinced that her entrance into the war would be concretely helpful, without endangering her own security, she would move into the Allied camp.

Surrendered Fort Over Lisbon

LISBON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Lisbon's population saw a Flying Fortress over the capital today for the first time in this war. The ship, bearing Portuguese colors, operated by a crew of the Portuguese Air Force, was one of several American planes which made forced landings and were surrendered to the Portuguese authorities.

Two Pilots Bag Three Each As P47s Down 19 Fighters

Two Thunderbolt pilots bagged three Nazi planes each and two new aces were added to the ranks of the Eighth Fighter Command Monday when the P47s shot down 19 German interceptors while escorting Flying Fortresses in their raid on targets at Frankfurt, it was announced yesterday.

Making their deepest overland penetration, the Thunderbolts escorted the Forts nearly to the Rhine to give them added protection against the heavy Nazi fighter opposition. All of the P47s returned safely.

Capt. Walker Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Lt. Vance P. Ludwig, of Cleveland, were the pilots who destroyed three Me110s each. Mahurin joined the group of fighter aces who have destroyed at least five Nazi planes and tied the high scorer of the Thunderbolt group with a total of six as a result of his "triple."

Lt. Frank F. MacCauley, of Hicksville, Ohio, knocked down one Me110 to make him an ace. He had shot down four other Nazi fighters on previous missions. Both Mahurin and MacCauley are members of the group led by Col. Hubert Zemke, Missoula, Mont., who himself broke into the charmed circle last Saturday.

Mahurin, MacCauley and Zemke fly with Capt. Gerald Johnson, of Owentown, Ky., the second ETO flier to become a Thunderbolt ace. Four of the six high scorers are in Zemke's group. In another group are Maj. Eugene Roberts, of Spokane, Wash., and Capt. Charles P. London, of Long Beach, Cal., also aces.

Ludwig, a former newspaperman, had

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Roosevelt Nominates Two To Be Major Generals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—President Roosevelt today nominated Brig. Gens. John R. Deane and Albert C. Wedemeyer to be major generals. Wedemeyer is assistant to the assistant chief of staff on the Army general staff. Deane for the last year has been secretary of the Anglo-American combined chiefs of staff here.

Japs Beheaded Captured Flier

Diary Found at Salamaua Reveals Officer Killed Man With Sword

ALLIED HQ, Southwest Pacific, Oct. 5 (UP)—The Japanese commander at Salamaua publicly beheaded a captured Allied airman with a sword, it was officially announced at Allied headquarters today.

This first Japanese murder of a prisoner of war to be reported in the Southwest Pacific area took place on March 29, it was revealed by the examination of a Japanese soldier's diary found at Salamaua.

The murdered airman, described as a captain or flight lieutenant in the Air Transport Corps, was one of two who were forced down. He was forced to sit on the edge of a bomb crater, surrounded by guards with fixed bayonets, while the Japanese troops assembled to watch their commander cut off his head with his favorite sword, according to the Samurai code.

"The prisoner remains unshaken to the last," the Japanese soldier's diary recorded.

Whether the airman beheaded was an Australian or an American may not be revealed.