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British Drive Threatens Caen

GOP Plank Denounced By Wilkie

CHICAGO, June 27—Differences over the Republican party's stand on post-war foreign policy developed today as Wendell L. Wilkie denounced the plank framed by the resolutions committee and a group of 15 state governors and demanded a platform that "says what it means and means what it says."

Wilkie, the party's 1940 presidential nominee, made public in New York the draft of the foreign policy plank in advance of its submission to the national convention by the resolutions committee. He criticized particularly provisions which he said called for "peace forces" to uphold an international organization, which had repeated emphasis on "sovereign nations" with a nationalistic implication, and which required "equal participation in international cooperation to be ratified as treaties by a two-thirds vote of the Senate."

Not Repudiating Platform

Wilkie likened the proposed draft to the foreign policy plank of 1920 under which, he recalled, President Harding, "claiming that he in no way repudiated the party's platform, immediately after the election announced that the League of Nations was dead."

A Republican president elected under the proposed platform of 1944, Wilkie continued, "could with equal integrity announce that the U.S. would not enter any world organization in which the major powers agreed to give up their spheres of aggression. And every effective world organization proposed could be rejected as a 'world state.' And all proposed joint forces for the suppression of aggression could be called 'armed forces and not 'peace forces.' And each proposed step taken by any world organization in which we might participate would be called a treaty and, as such, would be subject to ratification by two-thirds of the U.S. senators."

The Net Result—

"The net result would be no international organization, no effective international force for the suppression of aggression, no peaceful world, another world war fought in vain, and the youth of America once more betrayed."

Wilkie declared that "there must be no playing with phony phrases such as 'world state' or use of gentle language such as 'peace forces.'"

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, spokesman for the 15 governors, said that they told the drafting committee they wanted a "straight-forward, terse statement of what the party stands for, particularly with reference to the plank on foreign policy."

Subcommittees submitted to the full resolutions committee headed by Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, proposed planks calling for an "adequate protective tariff," crop controls to deal with farm surpluses, reciprocal trade agreements, if they are mutually beneficial and are sanctioned by Congress, and a privately owned and operated international air

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The War Today

France—British advance southeast of Tilly-sur-Seuilles and threaten Caen stronghold from west. . . Their tanks and infantry take four villages. . . Americans complete conquest of Cherbourg. . . Nazi commanders surrender.

Air War—RAF bombs robot base in northern France. . . Italian-based American heavies hit military objectives near Budapest and rail yards at Brod in Yugoslavia.

Asia—Chinese and Chindits capture supply base in northern Burma and important Ledo road link.

Russia—Vitebsk, Zhlobin seized by Russians, unhinging northern and southern ends of Nazi White Russia line. . . Red Army in suburbs of two remaining strongholds, Orsha and Mogilev.

Italy—Eighth Army takes Chiusi, central Italy rail center, as Fifth pushes within 30 miles of Leghorn and 15 miles of Siena.

Pacific—Marines seize 1,544-foot mountain on Saipan, gain control of bay on eastern shore. . . Guam, Rota, Palau, Truk bombed. . . 5th and 13th Air Forces combined under Lt. Gen. Kenney.

Victor and Vanquished



Lt. Gen. Carl Wilhelm von Schlieben (left), who commanded the Nazi's Cherbourg garrison, and Adm. Hennecke, German naval commander in the Normandy area, are pictured with Maj. Gen. Joseph L. Collins, commander of the U.S. Seventh Corps, shortly after they surrendered to the Americans.

Reds Drive for Minsk; Orsha, Mogilev Totter

An irresistible Red tide surged west toward the White Russian capital of Minsk yesterday after overrunning Vitebsk and Zhlobin, northern and southern anchors of the Germans' White Russia line, and setting its way into the suburbs of the last remaining Nazi strongholds, Orsha, Mogilev and cut off, and Mogilev, 50 miles farther south.

So swift was the Red Army's advance that early yesterday, less than 12 hours after the announcement of Vitebsk's fall, spearheads had thrust 40 miles beyond the northwest, to the town of Obol only 20 miles from the railway junction of Polotsk.

An indication that the Red Army already had covered the distance to Polotsk was contained in a German News Agency flash that the Russians had attempted, and failed, to storm the town. Savage fighting marked the progress of the Russians' summer offensive in its fifth day. In Vitebsk alone, more than 6,000 Germans were killed in Soviet infantry cleared them from houses, basements and shelters.

Moscow said an enormous quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

New Advances Reported

New advances on the Finnish front were reported also. North of Lake Onega, the Russians pushed forward 19 miles beyond the Murnansk railway town of Medvezhya Gora and south of the lake, on the Amus Isthmus between Ladoga and Onega, they pushed the Finns back 23 miles north of the Svir River.

Fall of Vitebsk and Zhlobin, unhinging the German line at both ends, opened the way for two thrusts to the west. Vitebsk, only 70 miles from the pre-war Polish border, commanded the Dvina valley which cuts across Latvia and reaches the sea at Riga. Zhlobin puts the Russians astride a railway running northwest to Minsk, Vilna and thence to Lithuania.

German Radio, asserting that the Russians had a breakthrough to Minsk, reported strong tank concentrations in that direction.

It admitted Nazi withdrawals in the Mogilev, Orsha and Bobruisk regions.

Seized Launching Ramps Tipoff To Nazi Secret Weapon—No. 2

Capture by American troops of huge, sturdy concrete and steel launching ramps on the Cherbourg Peninsula apparently has substantiated British warnings and German boasts of the existence of another Nazi secret weapon—rocket-propelled projectiles, against Britain.

Hinting that they possess such a weapon, the Germans have declared that revenge weapon No. 2 soon would supplement Flying boat raids on south England while Home Secretary Herbert Morrison in the House of Commons posed the prospect of the enemy use of "other devices" against Britain.

The captured sites, according to full reports on the unfinished structures made by U.S. engineers, consist of a main ramp 700 to 750 feet long, 70 feet wide and 50 feet thick with an extension 300 feet long, 120 feet wide and 36 feet thick

New Push Develops As Yanks Complete Cherbourg Conquest

With the American capture of Cherbourg completed, the British poured it on against the enemy at their end of the 70-mile-long Normandy battle-front yesterday, sweeping several miles southeast of Tilly-sur-Seuilles, capturing four French towns and threatening the German defense center of Caen.

The fall of Cherbourg became final when Lt. Gen. Karl Wilhelm von Schlieben, the Nazi commandant who had ordered his men to fight to the death, surrendered along with Konter (Rear) Adm. Hennecke, the German naval commander in Normandy; and the SHAEF communique announced that "the fall of Cherbourg ends the second phase in the campaign of liberation."

The two Nazi commanders were seized in a 30-foot-deep tunnel, along with more than 800 German troops. During the day, the doughboys went in and cleared out the last stubborn defenses in the Arsenal area on the west side of the city and mopped up isolated resistance around Hardinvast, four miles to the south. Meanwhile, thousands of captives streamed into the American prisoner cages. No one had time to assess the vast stores of ammunition and supplies which were taken.

Lose Four Divisions

SHAEF announced that the Germans lost at Cherbourg "the greater part of four infantry divisions, numerous naval and marine units and line of communication troops." The four divisions were believed to have been the 7th, 91st, 243rd and 709th. More than 15,000 prisoners were taken in the first four days of the whole campaign in France to move the battle front over to the American general who captured them.

H He Learned in Russia

Von Schlieben had an answer. From his experience in Russia, he said, he knew that small groups of die-hard troops could achieve great delays if they went on fighting.

"Are you ready to surrender the rest of your troops?" Von Schlieben was asked, through an interpreter.

"No," he snapped back emphatically. He explained why. They were fighting in isolated groups and he had no contact with them. Therefore it was impossible.

In fact, the only resistance in Cherbourg just now is from the arsenal. And so interpreters are going forward with loud-speakers telling the garrison that further resistance is useless.

Sappers Dealt With

That has not impressed the Germans in the arsenal so far. As I write on this Tuesday morning, the arsenal garrison continues to hold out.

Von Schlieben and Rear Adm. Hennecke, the German naval commander in Cherbourg, surrendered in their headquarters near the E-boat base to U.S. troops.

This was a huge underground tunnel containing several hundred German troops, as well as the general and the admiral.

The first to surrender was a German lieutenant who goose-stepped forward under the protection of a white flag toward our lines.

The U.S. general commanding the assault troops who were just about to storm the tunnel, ordered his men to cease fire and sent back the lieutenant. A few minutes later, out of the tunnel marched Von Schlieben, Hennecke and more than 300 Germans, their hands high in the air.

The procession continued until 800 Germans in all had emerged.

Nazis Finally Admit It: 'Situation Very Serious'

STOCKHOLM, June 27 (Reuter)—The German Foreign Office spokesman, in one of the frankest German official statements of the whole war, was quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet today as saying:

"The situation is very serious. "Germany must fight in the east, the south and the west, and two world powers have massed enormous concentrations of troops and weapons against her."

"The decision will be reached rapidly."

"The hour has come when it will be seen if this is the last hour for Germany or her big chance. Now it is all or nothing."

Heavies Strike From Russia

MOSCOW, June 27 (AP)—American heavy bombers, operating from Russian bases, attacked the German-operated synthetic-oil plant at Drohobycz in Poland yesterday, Eastern Command, USSTAF, announced today.

The bombers were escorted by P51 Mustangs and supported by Yaks of the Red Air Force.

joining the main runway at right angles. Running through the entire length and full width of the extension is a tunnel 20 feet high.

Hidden in woods and well camouflaged the massive structures, built of reinforced concrete, are able to withstand heavy bombing. On one of the gigantic sites a 1,000-pound bomb made only a small crater.

Previous reports said the Germans were experimenting with a rocket gun described as capable of firing a missile between 12 and 15 tons more than 100 miles.

The captured sites, according to full reports on the unfinished structures made by U.S. engineers, consist of a main ramp 700 to 750 feet long, 70 feet wide and 50 feet thick with an extension 300 feet long, 120 feet wide and 36 feet thick

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3-Day Assault Wins Mogaung For the Allies

Rail Base, Valley Control Lost to the Japs

The Allied capture of Mogaung, biggest Japanese supply base in northern Burma, was announced yesterday after a three-day attack by the Chinese 38th Division and Chindit troops, heavily supported by fighter-bombers.

The fall of Mogaung gave Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces virtually complete possession of the 70-mile-long Mogaung River valley 300 miles inside Burma from India and a valuable base with rail communications northwest to Kamaing and northeast to Myitkya, the last remaining Japanese strongpoints in the area, both of which are under heavy attack.

Mogaung was one of the railheads for the new road being built from Ledo, near the Indo-Burmese border, to Kunning, China, to replace the old Burma road. The new road originally was called the Ledo-Mogaung road. A highway runs from Mogaung to Myitkya, and near Myitkya a connection may be made with the Burma road, bypassing the Mandalay-Myitkya portion of it, which is the Japanese hold.

Chinese troops driving westward toward Myitkya from the Sino-Burmese border province of Yunnan advanced to the outskirts of Tengchow, key Japanese base 20 miles from the Burma road and some 50 miles from Myitkya. Other Chinese forces pushed to within six miles of Lunglin, the main Japanese base on the Burma road, and toward Mangshin, another important Burma road town southwest of Lungling.

In China itself, the Japanese driving down through the Hunan Province captured Yuhsein and Hengshan, and a fierce battle raged on the northeastern outskirts of Hengyang, big air base and railroad center.

Thatcher Promoted To Brigadier General

Col. Herbert B. Thatcher, of Chevy Chase, Md., commander of Ninth Air Force bombardment wing, has been promoted to brigadier general, it was announced yesterday by Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Ninth Air Force commander.

Thatcher, who arrived in the ETO in April, 1943, aided in the development of medium-level bombing techniques with B26 Marauders. In addition to performing administrative duties, he has flown more than 35 combat missions.

British Drive Threatens Caen; Cherbourg Conquest Complete

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taken over the southern sector of the Cherbourg front. Bradley, in a statement broadcast from France, said: "Our troops now occupy the city of Cherbourg. It is a pleasure to be able to say to the people of France: 'Here is your first large city to be returned to you.' Our troops who have carried out the attack on Cherbourg have done a magnificent job. Their bravery and skill indicate the highest degree of training and is in accordance with the best traditions of our military service."

As long ago as last week, long in advance of the port's capture, a convoy of demolition and salvage experts had been assembled in Britain ready to go to work.

The end of enemy resistance in the Cotentin (Cherbourg) peninsula gave the Allies a front of 70 miles from St. Lo D'Orville, southwesternmost point on the peninsula held by the Americans at last reports, to east of Caen—a front behind which there was elbow room for

Nazi Central Italy Base Falls; Allies 30 Miles From Leghorn

Occupation by the Eighth Army of Chiuri, rail center and German bastion in central Italy, was announced yesterday by Allied headquarters



as the Fifth Army, in two simultaneous thrusts, drove up the Tyrrhenian coast to within 30 miles of the port of Leghorn and inland to within 15 miles of Siena.

Bay on Saipan In Yank Control

American land forces on Saipan, in the Marianas, 1,300 miles southeast of Yokohama, have gained complete control of Magicienne Bay on the eastern shore of the island, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's command disclosed yesterday.

U.S. Marines scaled the heights of 1,557-foot Mount Tapotchau, one of the key objectives in the campaign, and also seized Kagman peninsula on the edge of the bay, the announcement said.

The Allied gains on the island yesterday were admitted by a Japanese report quoted by the Germans News Agency, which said: "Backed by relentless fire from their warships and incessant bombing by their planes, the American tank spearheads are slowly advancing northward."

Meantime, aircraft from a U.S. carrier task force struck anew at Guam and Rota in the Marianas. Nine Jap planes were reported destroyed, while damage was inflicted on a large cargo vessel, landing strips and supply buildings.

South of the Marianas, American air forces smashed important enemy targets in the Carolines, bombed an airfield on Palau and started large fires on Truk.

Creation of a new U.S. air organization, known as the Far East Air Force, under the command of Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur yesterday. The new group comprises the 13th, 14th and 15th Air Forces. Headquarters will be in Australia.

Power Politics Charged

The former President said Mr. Roosevelt apparently was engaging in "power politics" and "personal power diplomacy" in foreign affairs. This, he added, is "not the diplomacy of freedom."

In general, Hoover's theme was that the war was being fought for freedom which would not be attained at home or in the world if there were a continuation of the Roosevelt Administration's domestic and foreign policies. He said young people in the armed forces wanted freedom most of all when they return from the war—"they want to be free to choose their own jobs and not to be ordered to them by bureaucrats."

Rep. Clarence Boothe Luce, of Connecticut, in an address prepared for the night session, suggested that "skilful and determined American statesmanship" during President Roosevelt's tenure of office might have headed off the war. The blonde playwright asserted that the convention would nominate for president "the man most closely in league with GI Joe's future as he and his family see it."

E. Dewey's pledged and claimed delegates in advance of the presidential balloting tomorrow mounted to 560, well above the 529 required to win.

Backer Won't Withdraw
So certain were the New York governor's campaign managers of a first-ballot sweep that they were reported to have asked Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, the only announced candidate, to withdraw and make the nominating speech for Dewey in order to make his nomination unanimous, but Bricker was said to have declined.

Thereupon Gov. Dwight Griswold, of Nebraska, was chosen to put Dewey's name in nomination. Griswold also was mentioned as a possible vice-presidential choice, but the name of Gov. Earl Warren of California, continued to be linked most frequently with the speculation over the second-place spot on the ticket.

Tornado in Georgia

ATHENS, Ga., June 27.—A tornado which ripped through the local airport caused damage estimated at \$100,000. Worst hit were two large hangars.

Indicates programs heard on both networks.

NEWS FROM HOME Services Given 7,600,000 U.S. Ballot Forms

Get 31 Million Post-Card Application Blanks

WASHINGTON, June 27.—American personnel overseas and within the U.S. have received approximately 31,000,000 post-card applications for absentee state ballots and about 7,600,000 federal ballots.

Of the federal ballots, 3,800,000 have gone to the Army, 3,400,000 to the Navy and 400,000 to the War Shipping Administration. Besides the post-cards and ballots, hundreds of thousands of post-cards, circulars and manuals have been, or are being, sent out under the highest airmail priorities wherever possible.

The task was explained by Col. Robert Cutler, acting for the Secretary of War as Co-ordinator for Soldier Voting; Col. Kenneth B. Bush, representative of the Adjutant General, for the Armed Services ballot; and Lt. Col. Hamilton Robinson, Headquarters, ASF. The policy, they said, was to "assist" service personnel to record their ballots, but Cutler emphasized that no one would be coerced to vote for a candidate, or even to vote at all—the overall aim being to give the "opportunity" to every qualified man. Absentee-voting privileges will be accorded to civilians "attached" to the services, such as Red Cross workers.

Intricate mailing arrangements are involved, as more than 300,000,000 letters and other items are being moved every month to the armed forces. To identify and segregate soldier-voting papers and material, a distinctive marking of two broad red lines has been adopted for the envelopes of all such items. Participating states also are expected to adopt this marking.

Will Act on Service Vote

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., June 27.—A special session of the Legislature has been called for July 12 to act on a measure which would enable New Mexico servicemen to vote for Presidential and congressional candidates. A decision still is pending from the State Supreme Court on whether service personnel will be permitted to vote for state offices.

No Jeep Profiteering

WASHINGTON, June 27.—OPA has put the clamps on anyone profiteering in the jeep market. A decision still is pending from the public at present. The top price for a 1941 model is \$600, although a reconditioned model, not over three years old, may sell for \$750 plus transportation costs.

A Run on the Market

GREENSBORO, N.C., June 27.—Women turned out en masse to vie for 100,000 pairs of black-market nylon stockings which were sold at the federal building. The line at times was four blocks long and some of the women arrived as early as 3 AM.

Leo Gorcey Injured

HOLLYWOOD, June 27.—Movie actor Leo Gorcey, formerly a member of the Dead End Kids, broke both arms when his motorcycle skidded after a blowout and threw him to the pavement.

Robots - - -

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enabling the rocket to function in a vacuum. Jet-propelled missiles use liquid fuel which burns oxygen from the atmosphere.

Unlike the pilotless planes, rockets, if aimed at a distant target, climb until their propellants run out. Then they fall.

2 More Robot Sites Seized

WITH AMERICANS OUTSIDE CHERBOURG, June 26 (delayed) (AP)—U.S. infantry which stormed Cherbourg captured two more sites from which the Germans planned to launch flying bombs. At least half a dozen now have been captured in the peninsula, revealing the extent to which the Nazis intended to use Normandy as a firing point against Britain. None had been completed.

Principal features of the sites were the launching platforms, which were 20 feet wide and extended between walls 2½ feet thick for about 60 feet up a slight incline.

Horse, Get Ready



Pvt. Mickey Rooney steps out carrying his barracks bag as he heads for Fort Riley, Kan., to begin basic training in the cavalry.

Stalin Praises U.S. Production

MOSCOW, June 27 (Reuter)—American business and labor, in the opinion of Marshal Stalin, "have done a remarkable job of production for the war," Eric Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, told a press conference after an interview with the Soviet leader. He said Stalin told him American agriculture had "performed unusually well" and credited American war machines and food with contributing to the Red Army's victories.

"Stalin's joviality impressed me very much," Johnston said. "He has a deep fund of information about America and rattled off production figures—much to my amazement, because I doubt if there would be one business man out of 10,000 who would know them. His information was accurate and very complete."

Training of WASPS Is Ordered to End

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Abandonment of the women's air service pilot training program as soon as trainees now in schools have completed their courses was announced today by the War Department.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold said the House's rejection of a proposal to give members of the service the rank of commissioned officers prompted the decision to discontinue the program.

The service now has 721 pilots on ferrying duty, headed by Jacqueline Cochran.

One Version—Anyways

NORMANDY BEACHHEAD, June 27 (Reuter)—Here's the way one front-line unit explains its inch-thick steaks: "Cows occasionally walk over mine fields and are killed. They are cut into five cuts of beef almost before they hit the ground."

By Milton Caniff

