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REDS SPEED WHITE RUSSIA PUSH

THIRD GREAT BLOW STRIKES BERLIN

A War Reporter's Notebook

By NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS— (AP) — Troops in the Mediterranean war zone are being kept as near the front lines as possible—sometimes only six or seven miles back—for treatment of "combat fatigue."

This was disclosed at a press conference yesterday by Lt. Gen. Sir Alexander Hood, director general of the British Army's medical services, who pointed out it was in marked contrast with the practice in the First World War of rushing "shell shock" victims as far from the sound of the guns as possible.

Hood explained that "combat fatigue" and "shell shock" are one and the same general ailment. The new method, he said, has proved very definitely more effective.

TOUR COMPLETED

Hood, who has just completed a tour of military hospitals and dressing stations both on the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts in Italy after an extended tour of military hospitals in the United States, extensive research into "combat fatigue" was underway and already had yielded remarkable results.

"Wherever possible, we now seek to prevent evacuation of its victims outside the combat area," he explained. "With most cases, we give them plenty of sleep, food, rest and baths, and within 48 days most of them are fit and ready to return to the fight."

Hood declared his inspections in Italy had convinced him that "no armies in all history have ever had better medical arrangements than the Fifth and Eighth Armies. I was tremendously impressed with the facilities available, with the keenness and competence of the doctors and nurses, and the devotion to duty of the enlisted men."

Lives of thousands of men, who would have died under conditions of previous wars, are being saved largely through these five new factors he said:

The presence of well-equipped hospitals near the battlefield, blood plasma transfusions which curb shock and enable seriously wounded men to reach hospitals alive, the sulphonamide group of compounds which have been "miraculously successful" in combatting infection; evacuation by hospital ships of seriously wounded personnel from battle areas off the Mediterranean scene in the past year; and "plaster Stratton," first used by the Russians in the Crimean War, but never fully called upon until recent years for permitting removal to the rear of soldiers suffering from severe fractures.

Stuttgart Also Raided By Bombers

Capital Hit 5th Straight Night

By GLADWIN HILL

LONDON — (AP) — The RAF's heavy armadas struck Berlin, the greatest of all German targets, a third great blow with heavy burdens of explosives and incendiaries last night in the campaign to rub it from Adolf Hitler's Reich.

The fifth successive strike at the German capital and the third heavy assault since Monday night was accompanied by a simultaneous attack on the major industrial center of Stuttgart, 300 miles to the southwest.

LOSSES HIGHER

The two-ply blow split German defenses, but nevertheless enemy fighters were more effective in stemming the waves of attacking aircraft and the Air Ministry announced that 32 bombers had failed to return from the night operation.

This compared with the loss of 26 bombers on the first night of the campaign and twenty on the second.

The operation brought a new 24-hour record in the deluge of bombs on the enemy's vital centers.

With Thursday night's RAF attack on Frankfurt-Am-Main and a record blow by nearly 1,000 Anglo-Saxon planes at the North Sea port of Bremen, bombers dropped over the 4,000 peak of Nov. 3 when the United States Air Force bombed Wilhelmshaven and Northern France and the RAF hit Duesseldorf.

The greatest force of Flying Fortresses and Liberators ever employed flew against Bremen and with their escorts totaled nearly 1,000 planes. They lost 30 of their number, 20 of them large bombers, and destroyed 56 German defending aircraft.

Fires from previous night assaults were still blazing in Berlin as the hundreds of heavy bombers roared over, returning pilots reported, and the Air Ministry said the new bombing was concentrated and "most effective" with the weather good for spotting the targets.

The world's most bombed city now probably had received a fiery bath of around 14,000 long tons of bombs this year, compared with the 10,000 which flattened Hamburg.

Even before last night's deluge Berlin was 25 to 30 per cent wiped out, according to an unnamed military expert just arrived in Sweden from the Reich.

At Stuttgart, one of Germany's major centers of airplane, submarine engine, tank and truck production and an important rail hub on the route to Italy, large fires were lighted, particularly around the railroad yards, the Air Ministry said.

The "very great force" which raided Berlin and Stuttgart last night went out in three contingents which thundered over the coast for 45 minutes. Some of the bombers started before dark.

NAZIS ATTACK

Soon afterward, the Germans in their second successive night raid on England, succeeded in getting two planes through to the London area. A few bombs fell and several persons were killed.

The German communique broadcast by Berlin claimed 59 planes were shot down during the RAF raid on the capital, 41 planes during the American air force's attack on Bremen and 13 elsewhere, a total of 93 Allied bombers and fighters in a 24-hour period in Western Europe.

JIMMY ROOSEVELT HEADS FOR BATTLE — Lt. Col. James Roosevelt (center), of the Marine Corps and son of the President, chats with Lief Erickson (left), Associated Press war correspondent, and Barney McQuade (right), Chicago Daily News correspondent, aboard a transport at a Pacific base before he left to participate in the capture of Makin Island during the U. S. invasion of the Jap-held Gilbert Islands this week. It was not Col. Roosevelt's first visit to the island. He was with Carlson's raiders when they raided the tiny bit of land last year. (AP Wirephoto.)

MacArthur Advances On Guinea

Sattelberg Falls To Forces

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS —(AP)—A menacing 2,400-foot-high jungle plateau from which Japanese had overlooked the New Guinea sector where the most important invasion of the Southwest Pacific war is possible was in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's hands.

Australians who had followed closely behind 26-ton tanks as far as the tanks could crash their way through the dense growth stormed those heights yesterday at Sattelberg, slaughtered the Japs in their dugouts, killed survivors in flight along a trail to the north and seized the field guns and military equipment they abandoned.

CLOSE TO NEW BRITAIN

Sattelberg, first major enemy position to fall since the capture on Oct. 2 of coastal Finschhafen eight miles to the southeast, looks down on the Huon Gulf where General MacArthur's ground troops are separated only by the narrow waters of Dampier Strait from western New Britain. Loss of New Britain would tear apart Japan's entire south and southwest Pacific position inasmuch as Rabaul harbor, the Japs' great base in that area, would be within bombing range of practically all the defenses of the Japs — New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland and the northern Solomons.

The capture of Sattelberg nine days after the drive opened from near Finschhafen was a feat accomplished by hard fighting, deadly accurate air attacks and the brilliant work of American engineers in keeping the supplies moving.

So difficult and treacherous was the battleground that today's communique paid this tribute:

"In this gallant attack, the most difficult operational conditions due to mountainous jungle terrain were encountered and overcome."

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TRIBUTE PAID

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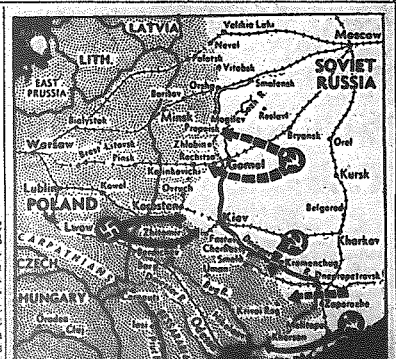
See MACARTHUR'S on Page 2



REDS SHATTER NAZI LINE NEAR GOMEL — With the Nazi evacuation of besieged Gomel, which they had held since Aug. 1, 1941, Russian armies shattered the southern end of the German defense line in White Russia and smashed a 37-mile-wide hole in German defenses near Dnepropetrovsk. The Reds repulsed desperate German counter-attacks in the Korosten salient.

Berezina Is Crossed As Soviet Drive Presses On

Gomel Victory Followed Up

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW — (AP) — The army newspaper Red Star said today that the Russians had crossed the Berezina River, inflicting a new blow on the disorganized German army along the stream where Napoleon's legions met final defeat during the retreat from Moscow.

Following up his smashing victory at Gomel, Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky pushed through White Russia west of the Dnieper River, outflanking the German base at Zhlobin, 80 miles southwest of captured Gomel, the Soviet supreme command reported. The retreat-ing southwest from Zhlobin to Kalinkovichi was cut in another day's westward surge, while Red spearheads captured the town of Shatelki, where the railway crosses the Berezina.

Rokossovsky's White Russian "Army of Vengeance" was thrusting northward past Zhlobin, on the bank of the Dnieper, while other forces, sweeping east and west of Gomel, were closing in on the city from the rear.

Red Star said a heavy enemy barrage was repulsed south of Zhlobin, which fleers reported was in the Dnieper bend, twenty miles below Zhlobin.

Fast-moving and attacking heads stormed into the town of Mikashevichi and then, crossing the stream, fell upon the Nazis retreating in the direction of Zhlobin. There they finished off stragglers on the banks of the Berezina, driving north and northwest to meet the Zhlobin-Kalinkovichi road.

Red Star said the Germans still were holding out in strongly fortified bases along the line of the southwest and were offering stiff resistance to the advance of the Red Army.

Rokossovsky's triumph set the general advance toward Pinsk and First-Litovsk, chief cities of the former Polish provinces of Brest-Litovsk and Gomel, last German base east of the Dnieper River, fell yesterday after a siege which began Oct. 13, three weeks ago. Rokossovsky's troops fought their way into the Gomel suburbs, crossed the Sosh River above strongly-fortified Rue Bay.

Held up for more than two months by powerful German fortifications, the Red Army began avoiding costly frontal attacks against the strategic stronghold and pushed west from Gomel to outflanking maneuvers to the north and south. Yesterday's breakthrough at Zhlobin, 80 miles north of Gomel, threatened the flanks of the withdrawing German garrison and decided the outcome of the battle.

FOUR THROUGH BAR

Today Rokossovsky's troops were pouring through the Gomel gap and extending their control of the east bank of the upper Dnieper. Red Army advance patrols already were reported far west of the river south of Gomel. Russian communique early today said other Soviet spearheads had reached the Ulla River near Ostrukovka, eight miles to the northwest on the link

See WHITE RUSSIA on page 2

Footholds Across Sangro Extended

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS — (AP) — British troops have extended their footholds across the swollen Sangro River which has grown over two feet and in some places is now a thousand feet wide, it was announced today.

American troops of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army established two enemy thrusts west of Venafro as the weather improved in that sector of the Italian front.

AIR WAR

In the air war American heavy bombers pounded rail facilities on two sides of the Italian peninsula, hitting at Recco near Genoa and at Rimini on the Adriatic coast.

Meanwhile, it was announced that at least ten German bombers, including some big Heinkel 177's were blasted out of the sky early last night when a force of 30 Nazi planes attacked an Allied convoy in the Mediterranean. The convoy suffered only slight damage.

Enemy infantry forming for an attack in the Mignano region of the Fifth Army front was broken up by heavy artillery fire from American batteries.

Fleet Is Doubled In Eleven Months

By HAMILTON W. FARON

WASHINGTON —(AP)—The United States fleet — largest in the world—has been doubled in eleven months and now bristles with 817 fighting ships, including more than 40 aircraft carriers.

Navy Secretary Knox, disclosing the size of the fleet, voiced a prayer that the Japanese fleet soon may be drawn into action and wiped out.

Knox announced yesterday construction of 419 new ships in the last eleven months—more than a ship a day. The 21 American warships lost since Jan. 1 will be made up "within the next two weeks," boosting the total combat strength to 838 vessels he said.

BIG ROLE FOR CARRIERS

Aircraft carriers, playing an ever more important role in the drive on Japan, made up a large share of the new construction—40 new carriers of all types have been completed in 1943.

In addition, approximately 250 of the scrappy little destroyer escorts have gone into action, primarily for anti-submarine work although they can do a full sized job in any battle.

The first of this type was completed last February with a goal then fixed at 350. Knox said that the quota has been filled 50 per cent — approximately 234 ships—and will be exceeded by the end of this year. He added that the DE's "now are being turned out at a rate in excess of 40 per month."

SUB FLEET INCREASES

He reported also "gratifying results" in steady increases in the size of the submarine fleet, and said that new submarines completed this year would approximate 30 per cent of the submarine fleet in existence on Jan. 1, 1943.

The Navy Secretary also said Navy combat planes will more than treble in number "with several hundred planes to spare." The naval aircraft construction program originally called for 27,000 planes, but, Knox said, that total now has been revised upward to 31,600.

"Although 1943 has been the bumper year in Navy production, 1944 is scheduled to be even larger," he declared. In terms of dollars, Knox said, 1944 increases will be $1,500,000,000 in ships and $1,400,000,000 in planes over 1943 expenditures.

Badoglio In Charge

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers —(AP)— The Badoglio Government, in a special communique issued through Allied Headquarters, today charged the Germans with shooting Italian officers captured on the battlefields of Albania, Montenegro and the Aegean Islands.

The Armistice Control Commission in Italy informed Allied Headquarters that Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government had sent a message to its embassy in Madrid asking that a protest to Germany be made through the Spanish Government.

NEWEST SLAYING

The Italians charged the latest slaying of captured Italian officers occurred when the Germans seized the Dodecanese Island of Leros.

The text of the Badoglio communique said:

"It has been learned with certainty by the Italian Government that officers of its armed forces, although in uniform and fighting at the head of their units, have been shot when captured by the German forces.

"Such occurrences have taken place on the fields of battle in Albania, Montenegro and the islands of the Aegean.

"This German disregard for all laws, human and divine, multiplies the sufferings and horrors of war. The Italian Government denounces to the world this fresh and unparalleled crime and is laying its protest before all Allied and neutral Governments."

Hits Subsidy Arguments

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Denouncing Administration arguments that food prices would soar upward if Congress bans Government subsidies, Senator Aiken, Republican, Vermont, said today this contention "sounds like a threat to let consumer prices skyrocket and then to blame Congress unless the President is permitted to have his way in all respects."

Aiken declared "There is no general demand for an increase in all farm prices."

As the Senate Banking Committee prepared to open hearings next week on the House - passed bill to halt the $800,000,000 Federal subsidy program at the end of this year, Aiken made these assertions in a statement:

That the Administration seeks to save the program by creating the "false impression" that consumer prices could not be controlled if subsidies were repealed.

That existing subsidies have benefitted middle-men and food processors principally, failing to prevent decreases in prices paid to the farmer for his products in some instances without any corresponding cut in OPA ceiling prices to consumers.

On the other hand, Senator Mead, Democrat, New York, declared his observations on a recent tour of world battle fronts convinced him that prices would get out of hand without adequate controls against inflation.

"In China I saw cigarettes selling for $12 a package, and coal for from $100 to $125 a ton," Mead said. "The middle class has been wiped out and laborers have been reduced to working for the necessities of life. In my opinion, we must continue subsidies and other inflation controls here because the consequences of scrapping them are too serious to contemplate."

Chinese Kill 3,300 Japs

CHUNGKING—(AP)—The Chinese killed 3,300 more Japanese who renewed a fierce onslaught with poison gas, artillery and aircraft on Changteh in the Rice Bowl battle west of Tungting Lake, Central China, the Chinese High Command declared today, and tightened their cordon drawn about an encircled Japanese force to the north.

Eight hundred of the enemy slain in the Changteh attack broke into the south gate of the city before they were wiped out, the communique said.

Earlier, the Chinese had told of the annihilation of 1,600 Japanese who had broken into the north gate in Changteh in an earlier attack. Altogether, the Chinese said, 9,000 Japanese have been killed in the fighting in the environs of the strategic gateway city of Changsha, Hunan Province capital.

Plans To "Black Out" Istanbul Reported

NEW YORK.—(AP)—The German-controlled Vichy radio said today that the municipal authorities of Istanbul, Turkey, were preparing "to black out the city."

"This measure," said the broadcast quoting Turkish newspapers, "does by no means imply that Turkey might enter the war shortly, and must be considered as a purely precautionary action."

JapsCaughtOffGuard In Attack On Formosa

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH U. S. AIRFORCE, China, Nov. 26—(Delayed)—(AP) —Striking at a part of the Japanese Empire itself, China-based Mitchell bombers and long-range fighters carried the air war to Formosa Island in a Thanksgiving Day raid that smashed the big airbase at Shinchiku and cost the enemy at least 31 planes.

All our planes and airmen returned safely from the big island fortress 90 miles off the China coast between the Philippines and Japan proper and astride the Japanese sea lanes to southeastern Asia and the Southwest Pacific.

(The raid, announced first by the Tokyo radio Friday, was confirmed Friday night in a U. S. Headquarters announcement.

(Chungking dispatches said the Chinese press jubilantly acclaimed the raid and Sao Tang Pao, the Chinese Army mouthpiece, declared it was "the opening of an Allied air offensive based on China.)

P-38 Lightning fighters led the low-level attack which apparently caught the Japanese off guard with only a few planes in the air.

With air opposition knocked out at the start and enemy planes trying frantically to get off the ground, the Mitchell bombers of both the Fourteenth Air Force and the Chinese - American composite wing covered the airdrome and installations with tons of fragmentation bombs. Then the blazing guns of the Mitchells and their fighter escort mopped up what was left.

—Gilbert Conquest—

Raw Courage Of Marines Wins Tarawa From Tough Jap Foes

By CHARLES H. McMURTRY

PEARL HARBOR—(AP)—Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, Marine hero of Nicaragua, Makin and Guadalcanal, explained in three words, "determination, tenacity, courage," how a few battalions of Leathernecks were able to annihilate nearly 4,000 Japanese imperial Marines and capture Tarawa, main air base in the Gilberts, in 76 hours.

"Those boys really did the job," said Carlson, who as an observer landed Nov. 20 with the Marines at Tarawa and made daily trips through machine gun and mortar fire to report to the flagship.

"Everyone of those boys was tenacious and determined," he asserted in an interview.

Carlson, who as an organizer counted them with a organizer counter-offensive the first night but they couldn't have driven us off."

U. S. LOSSES HEAVY

(Secretary of Navy Knox said at Washington American losses were heavy but that the enemy's were much heavier.)

"The chief difference in Wake a few hundred Marines held out for 17 days against heavy Jap bombardment) and Tarawa was the determination, tenacity and courage of the defenders. It was by far the toughest job I've ever seen. It was one of the toughest battles ever fought in the Marines Corps" (188 years) he said.

Colonel Carlson, Army veteran of World War I, added: "Colonel Edson agreed. So did General Smith," (Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith, in charge of the Tarawa invasion, and his chief of staff, Col. Merritt A. Edson of Marine raider fame on Guadalcanal.)

Cooperation of warships, in shelling Japan's installations on Tarawa and the Army and Navy aerial bombardment played a big part in its capture, Carlson said. He particularly praised two destroyers which pushed into a lagoon and fired on enemy strongpoints from 100 to 300 yards off shore.

"The Japs still had five-inch guns. The destroyers waged a practically belly-to-belly fight with

Armistice Talk Considered

LONDON—(AP)—The British news service Reuters said today in a dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., that reports the Germans have taken, or are about to take preliminary steps for an armistice are given "considerable credence" by European members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Representatives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are now conferring in the American

Parents' Letters Spur Demand For More Light On Patton Case

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Spurred by letters from aroused parents, the Senate Military Committee demanded today that the War Department explain an official equivocation on the Patton soldier-cuffing incident and release the details of any similar occurrences.

The committee had before it a report from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that he had expressed his "extreme displeasure" to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. for upbraiding two hospitalized soldier victims of battle nerves in "an unordered apologies which were made, and withheld a decision on relieving Patton from command of the Seventh Army.

CASE "CLOSED"

Eisenhower gave every indication that he considered the case closed, as did Secretary of War Stimson in submitting the report, but committee members had different ideas.

One Senator who declined use of his name said the group had asked for a full explanation of a statement issued by a military spokesman at Allied Headquarters in Algiers last Monday. In

hower had not reprimanded Patton, that no soldier had declined to carry out Patton's orders and that the General still was in command of the Seventh Army.

This was widely accepted as a denial of reports broadcast in this country of the soldier cuffing incident and that Eisenhower's headquarters had made available the information that disciplinary action had been taken against Patton.

In his request, the committee asked also for information as to any other instances where Patton

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WEATHER