

Day Aboard A. S. Carrier

Editor's Note: The following dispatch from Mr. Clapper, written on the eve of the Marshall Islands battle in which he lost his life, was received a few hours after word of his death.

By Raymond Clapper

ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER

ON the night before a battle every body gets a big holiday dinner. For breakfast on the morning of a battle breakfast is served.

Everybody aboard knows when the time of battle is approaching. You begin to count the days as "D minus four," "D minus three," meaning four days or three days before the action is to begin.

Sometimes, instead of calling it "D Day," they call it "Dog Day." And for some time after a battle begins the days are known as "D plus one day," or "D plus two days," instead of by the days of the week or the month. The calendar is forgotten, and all time is counted as before or after the beginning of the battle.

A slow, almost imperceptible rise of tension takes place as "D Day" approaches. But it is nothing very marked. Men begin to think more about their loved ones, and to place them where they can be picked up quickly. At night you begin to have your red waterproof flashlight always within reach, and always in your pocket when you are moving about the ship. Some men keep heavy leather gloves in their pockets, because these are good to put on if you have to slide down a rope going overboard.

You are always studying the location of ladders, hatches and bulkheads, and making mental notes of little landmarks around the ship so that you can find your way in a hurry in the dark with only a dim red flash to guide you. It is surprising how different ship passages seem when you try to find your way around the ship with the lights out and when many of the operations are closed.

Some time must be spent on this ship, and when the call to battle stations is sounded they must get to their places. As the seconds count, at the most some of them must go the whole length of the ship, which is as far as a call bell is ordinarily given. Men are rushing both up and down narrow ladders. Hatches are being opened. There is intense activity everywhere with the general gaiting going on, and the sound of approaching danger.

Formerly ships would throw huge quantities of things overboard.

See JUST on Page 6

Saved After 27 Days On
Sea, 14 On Tiny Island

ADVANCED NORTH PACIFIC BASE, Feb. 6.—(Delayed)—A rescue plane picked up two crew members of a Navy torpedo bomber, Feb. 3 after they had spent 27 days afloat in a rubber boat and the additional fourteen days on a tiny island off New Ireland.

14. The H. C. Carby, pilot, G. A. Markon, gunner, survived a crash landing after their plane was damaged during a carrier strike at Kavieng, New Ireland, Christmas Day.

By Hal Boyle

ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, Jan. 25.—(Delayed)—"Tootiepick-Accres" would attack any American Legionnaire as a reasonable facsimile of a First World War battle-ground.

As the French countryside was "chopped" in time, it is the Italian countryside now.

Italy is a valley which curves past Cassino, and the highway to Rome is the "Tootiepick-Accres" highway.

As the French countryside was "chopped" in time, it is the Italian countryside now. Italy is a valley which curves past Cassino, and the highway to Rome is the "Tootiepick-Accres" highway.

Germans Suffer Defeats Along Russian Front

Reds Engaged In Wiping Out
75,000 Nazis In Ukraine Sector

By EDDY GLAFORE

MOSCOW.—(AP)—The Russian Army is less than 45 miles at some points from the lines where Adolf Hitler launched his invasion of the Soviet Union, and all along the 1,200-mile-long eastern front the German Army is suffering some of the war's worst defeats, field dispatches said today.

Gaining the upper hand along the lower reaches of the Dnieper River with advances up to 40 miles through a 100-mile-wide gap, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army ruthlessly went about the job of destroying five trapped German divisions normally by 75,000 men in the Nikolov sector. Meanwhile, 150 miles to the north, more Nazi corpses littered the basing Ukrainian earth as the armies of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin and Ivan S. Konev drove ever tighter a ring of death around the remnants of ten divisions near Cherkassy.

TERrible BLOW
The loss of Cherkassy, which reportedly has been burning since German industries the most amount of munitions used in the Reich's production of war equipment, probably would be the hardest military blow to be suffered by the Germans during the entire Russian offensive.

A Pravda dispatch said the point where Malinovsky cut off the five enemy divisions was on the Dnieper. See NAZIS SUFFER on Page 2

French Invasion Coast Hammered

LONDON.—(AP)—U. S. heavy and medium bombers plastered the French invasion coast and Nazi airfields in northern France for the second straight day yesterday on the heels of another RAF Mosquito stab against devastated Berlin and targets in western Germany Saturday night.

A long U. S. 8-Bomber communication said eleven Allied planes, including four heavy bombers, had been shot down in the Pas-de-Calais area while other waves pounded airfields in which RAF and RAF Mosquitoes and Typhoons also participated. Seventeen German planes were destroyed.

Maintaining the most intensive period of daylight bombing, the war, one formation of bombers struck at the Nazis' forward positions in the Pas-de-Calais area while other waves pounded airfields in which RAF and RAF Mosquitoes and Typhoons also participated. Seventeen German planes were destroyed.

Some time must be spent on this ship, and when the call to battle stations is sounded they must get to their places. As the seconds count, at the most some of them must go the whole length of the ship, which is as far as a call bell is ordinarily given. Men are rushing both up and down narrow ladders. Hatches are being opened. There is intense activity everywhere with the general gaiting going on, and the sound of approaching danger.

Formerly ships would throw huge quantities of things overboard.

See JUST on Page 6

Saved After 27 Days On
Sea, 14 On Tiny Island

ADVANCED NORTH PACIFIC BASE, Feb. 6.—(Delayed)—A rescue plane picked up two crew members of a Navy torpedo bomber, Feb. 3 after they had spent 27 days afloat in a rubber boat and the additional fourteen days on a tiny island off New Ireland.

14. The H. C. Carby, pilot, G. A. Markon, gunner, survived a crash landing after their plane was damaged during a carrier strike at Kavieng, New Ireland, Christmas Day.

By Hal Boyle

ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, Jan. 25.—(Delayed)—"Tootiepick-Accres" would attack any American Legionnaire as a reasonable facsimile of a First World War battle-ground.

As the French countryside was "chopped" in time, it is the Italian countryside now.

Italy is a valley which curves past Cassino, and the highway to Rome is the "Tootiepick-Accres" highway.

As the French countryside was "chopped" in time, it is the Italian countryside now. Italy is a valley which curves past Cassino, and the highway to Rome is the "Tootiepick-Accres" highway.

As the French countryside was "chopped" in time, it is the Italian countryside now. Italy is a valley which curves past Cassino, and the highway to Rome is the "Tootiepick-Accres" highway.

As the French countryside was "chopped" in time, it is the Italian countryside now. Italy is a valley which curves past Cassino, and the highway to Rome is the "Tootiepick-Accres" highway.

Yanks Mend Break In Beachhead

Repel Germans
In Anzio Sector

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers.—(AP)—American troops in the Anzio beachhead have repulsed a strong German attack which broke through the Allied perimeter, three miles west of the vital road and rail hub of 20 miles outboard of Rome, and about ten miles east of Carroccio (Anzio), where previous German counter-blows were blunted.

The Germans began the new assault Saturday evening with infantry, tanks and artillery. Fighting raged through the night and into yesterday, before the Nazis were pushed back to the starting point with losses.

A Sunday dispatch from Daniel De Lenc, Associated Press correspondent on the beachhead, said the Americans were driven back about 500 yards Saturday night but recovered the ground.

NAZIS REINFORCED
The Nazis reinforced along the beachhead perimeter to at least four divisions and an SS brigade by the service of the 15th Infantry Division from Southern France, made lesser attacks along the line. Some German elements were spotted forming for another attack against the British north of Carroccio, but the formation was broken up by accurate artillery fire and the British captured 300 of the enemy.

Grin house-to-house fighting continued in Cassino on the main Fifth Army front, but the Americans battled up Mt. Cassino just west of the town, already nearly encircled, and reached a point within a few hundred yards of the famous basilica monastery at the crest.

Eighty Army troops along the Anzio beachhead, the village of Pizzoccheri, two and a half miles northwest of Sant' Angelo, and in the communication and supply lines of the Allied beachhead today.

A handful of war correspondents, some of them from Anzio and forward command posts, acted in the communication and supply lines of the Allied beachhead today.

Apparently untouched by counter-battery shelling, one or more heavy enemy guns fired at least intervals most of the day into the harbor area as German ships and planes on the beachhead of 1,000-foot Colli Laziali benefited from the crystal clear visibility.

At least 15 German ships were seen in the harbor area as German ships and planes on the beachhead of 1,000-foot Colli Laziali benefited from the crystal clear visibility.

I talked with American infantry companies in the harbor area as German ships and planes on the beachhead of 1,000-foot Colli Laziali benefited from the crystal clear visibility.

American gunners were given credit for a heavy barrage which pumped in enemy tanks and repelled their major gain.

Events of the past week appeared to have persuaded the command of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in chief, that the beachhead was not the next goal.

See ANZIO FIGHT on Page 2

Finn Capital Fires Rage

By STOKHOLM

STOCKHOLM.—(AP)—Fires still were burning in Helsinki at noon today from two Russian bombings Sunday which hit 200 buildings, and the Finnish government said.

The attacking bombers dropped incendiary bombs on the city, which was officially announced at the Finnish capital. The announcement listed 232 persons as wounded.

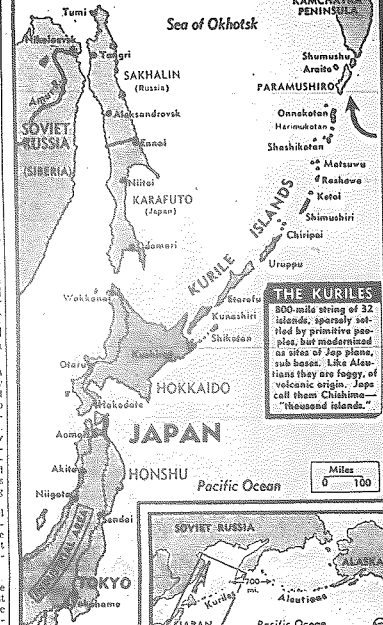
Advices reaching London said telephone communication between Helsinki and Stockholm had been cut again today, suggesting the possibility of a third raid in what apparently is a concentrated effort to drive Finland out of the war.

Thousands of women, children and elderly persons began to evacuate Helsinki.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers.—(AP)—Col. Charles M. McCorkle, of Newton, N. C., was named today as the new plane today and thus became an air while leading his paratrooper division over the Anzio beachhead.

Just over the mouth of the Tiber, the encounter between the six and ten Messerschmitts," he said. "They were at 14,000 feet, and we were at 10,000. We dived right into them and pitched in. I managed to get out the next day. They don't few bursts and down he went."

See REPORTER'S on page 4



TAKING THE WAR HOME TO THE JAPS—Blazing guns of the United States Navy have struck at the Japanese homeland in a surprise attack. Paramushiro, one of the Japanese islands. The arrow indicates the point of attack.

Americans Rule Kwajalein Atoll

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor.—(AP)—American troops and Marines have taken Kwajalein Atoll under the U. S. flag after capturing three more islands from resisting Japanese and occupying other islands which were not defended.

The occupation of the Marshall Islands atoll, near a formidable Japanese base and naval base, "is nearly complete," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said yesterday in a communiqué. "The Japanese had been captured after a long and bloody struggle."

While the invaders were driving the Japanese off the remaining islands of the atoll, Navy planes were bombing the Japanese base on the island of Kwajalein.

The Japanese had been captured after a long and bloody struggle. The Japanese had been captured after a long and bloody struggle. The Japanese had been captured after a long and bloody struggle.

"All the Marshalls and the eastern Carolines have been brought within range of our bombers, including Truk which is on the fringe of our bombing range," said Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hatcher, commander of the Seventh Army Air Force.

"Truk, with its big naval base, is believed to be Japan's strongest central Pacific bastion and is 235 air miles from Kwajalein."

"The capture of Kwajalein, Biji, and other islands will give the Americans control of two more channels in the huge lagoon, which will be an anchor for the United States fleet."

In taking the three islands the Americans have gathered in 21 of the 32 principal islands of the atoll, and in addition have even more numerous outer islets which are unnamed.

"Tokyo radio was not in agreement with Admiral Nimitz's announcement that the conquest of Kwajalein Atoll was virtually complete. An enemy broadcast heard in New York said that intense fighting was still in progress on Kwajalein Island."

Nimitz also said in a press release that Army bombers and Navy aircraft had been used to attack the island.

See U. S. RULES on Page 2

Northern Isle Bombarded By U. S. Warships

Harbor and Land Installations On
Tip Of Paramushiro Island Hit

By NORMAN BELL

ABOARD A U. S. DESTROYER IN THE NORTH PACIFIC—Feb. 4.—(Delayed)—(AP)—United States warships bombarded Japan at home for the first time today and caught the enemy by surprise.

A bombardment lasting about twenty minutes battered the harbor and land installations of Kurabu Point on the southern tip of Paramushiro Island.

The island, frequently bombed by American planes flying from the Aleutians, is 1,280 miles from Tokyo, but is geographically a part of Japan proper.

Enemy gunners, either surprised or attempting to put out star shells which preceded the heavy blasting, fired into the air when the attack first started. Then, giving evidence of becoming more rattled, they fired along their own beaches and at the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Okhotsk.

No ship of the attacking force, which steamed under bright moonlight within five miles of the shore batteries, was hit.

The task force was commanded by Rear Adm. Wilder D. Baker operating under Vice Adm. Frank Jack Fletcher, commander of the North Pacific Fleet. Both messaged above and crews following the attack congratulating them on being the first to bombard Japanese home territory.

The Army also was represented aboard Adm. Baker's flagship by Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commander 11th Air Force, and Brig. Gen. E. D. Post, chief of staff to Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, commander of the Alaskan Department.

General Post commands troops of the Alaskan Department now on maneuvers which may be in preparation for an assault on Paramushiro.

The wild nature of the Japanese gunnery indicated they feared an invasion was already underway. Tracer bullets from some of their guns spurted along the shoreline, apparently aimed at shadows or imaginary landing barges.

This destroyer on which I rode as the only war correspondent.

See U. S. WARSHIPS on Page 2

Ships & Planes Get Away Without Damage

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The Navy confirmed today that American warships bombarded Japanese installations on Paramushiro Island, aircraft followed up with a sharp attack, and all vessels and planes escaped without damage. The daring force obviously caught the Japanese by surprise in their home waters.

The official announcement expanded on eyewitness accounts made public in the Pacific theater.

The shelling attacks were made at 2 P. M. (EWT) Feb. 4, the Navy said—corresponding to 10 o'clock that night by Tokyo.

On the same night, American aircraft also bombed Paramushiro and Shimushu, the small island lying in the strait between Paramushiro and the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Shimushu is the northernmost of the Kurile Islands. First eye witness stories from the scene spoke only of a "small" attack, but the few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack, but the few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack.

The few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack, but the few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack.

The few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack, but the few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack.

The few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack, but the few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack.

The few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack, but the few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack.

The few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack, but the few records here regarding that report described it as a "small" attack.