

BALKANS

L.J. - Sunoco. Thursday, Oct. 28, 1943.

British soldiers are now fighting along with the Yugoslav patriots. They are joining the armies of General Mikhailovitch and General Brozovich singly and in small groups. They bring their own war equipment with them, light mortars, guns of various types, hand grenades, and Short wave ~~xxxx~~ radios.

We are <sup>not</sup> told how they were landed on the coast of Dalmatia, ~~so that they could~~ <sup>then to</sup> join up with the Yugoslav Guerrillas. ~~The~~ <sup>but</sup> arrangements were evidently made by British liaison officers ~~xx~~ who have been with the Guerrillas for some time.

The presence of the British fighters among the Yugoslavs has lent considerable strength to those ~~particular~~ patriot armies, <sup>which</sup> one of ~~them~~ <sup>is</sup> now advancing on Ragusa, a key city ~~still~~ <sup>and,</sup> held by the Germans. They have already captured the big port of Cattaro.

The Germans effected a landing on the island

of Brac in the Adriatic Sea off that Dalmatian coast.  
But after they had landed the Yugoslavs defeated them  
and threw them out.

L.T. SUNOCO, October 28, 1943

GOOD EVENING, EVERYBODY:

Although the Germans ~~have been completely~~ <sup>are fleeing</sup> ~~outed~~ in South Russia, it seems evident that they ~~are escaping~~ and will not be encircled, as we had hoped. The Soviet armies have broken through the Nazi lines on a wide front, and ~~even~~ the Nazi ~~spokesmen do not~~ attempt to conceal it. Their ~~own~~ military broadcaster, Captain Sertorius, admitted over the air that the Red ~~XXXXX~~ army's advance west of Melitopol <sup>was a</sup> ~~real~~ break-through on a <sup>huge</sup> ~~big~~ scale, ~~and in force.~~

What gives us the real evidence of the truth of a war dispatch is place names, and Captain Sertorius mentions fighting on the broad Steppes Nogaisk. Those steppes are well west of Melitopol. So it is evident that the Red armies are rushing for all they

are worth across those Steppes and trying to isolate the Crimea. But they probably will not be able to cut off all the Germans because they have a corridor eighty miles wide through which to escape. To be sure that corridor is being cut down all the time. Because the Soviet armies actually have broken through on a ninety-mile front. It reaches all the way to the shores of the Sea of Azov.

One broadcast by Radio Berlin gave the Germans a graphic picture of the <sup>Russian Front</sup> ~~front. Of course~~ <sup>the</sup> idea <sup>being</sup> ~~was~~ to explain to Hitler's people why their armies in the East are being driven back. The broadcast said that in one sector the Russians are massed so thickly that there is a soldier every yard, a grenade-thrower every seven yards, a field gunner every fifteen yards, and a many-barrelled gun every forty yards.

<sup>Red</sup> The <sup>1</sup> armies that took ~~xx~~ Melitopol are now

pushing ahead on a line parallel to the shore of the Sea of Azov only ~~twank~~ twenty-six miles away from the lowest <sup>3</sup> ~~reaches of the Dniepper River.~~ If they can get to the mouth of the Dniepper in time, they will still be able to cut off ~~all~~ the Germans in the Crimea.

On ~~By~~ the way, they've taken two large and important towns on the Nogaisk Steppes, which means they have advanced twenty-four miles in the last two days, <sup>— which mean</sup> an advance of ~~great~~ speed, ~~in war time.~~  
It ~~really appears to~~ <sup>and</sup> indicate the ~~pretty thorough~~ demoralization of the Germans ~~in those parts.~~

The Nazis are still holding on to parts of the big iron ~~and~~ ore city of ~~Kakhovka~~ <sup>KRIVOI ROG</sup>. But the Russians have those units entirely cut off. They have captured the town to the West, which removes their last chance to escape by rail because that town complete controls the exits from ~~Kakhovka~~. <sup>KRIVOI ROG.</sup>

The Red Army is also forging ahead further North. In White Russia they have battered their way to within twenty-five miles of Vitebsk.

## INVASION

That Nazi system of defenses across the center of the Italian peninsula, they are now calling it the Little Rommel Line.. Their strongest position is south of Rome. But already the Allies are punching holes in it. All of which brings them nearer the major battle they expect to fight before reaching Rome.

Today's news tells of our men hauling their heavy cannon up the steep slopes of the Appinine Mountains, by hand. And, in the face of heavy fire from Nazi batteries on still higher ground. In spite of this the United States Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army, have

~~and~~ pushed ahead anywhere from one to three miles all along that Rommel line.

The British and the Eighth Army captured a strategic position in the center as well as several villages nearby. They also widened the bridgehead they've established across the Trinio River near the Adriatic Coast. ~~They~~ again the Germans are facing them with heavy artillery. But in spite of <sup>this</sup> ~~constant~~ ~~Nazi cannon fire~~ the British crossed the river at various <sup>and</sup> ~~points, they~~ <sup>some</sup> swung inland <sup>^</sup> fifteen miles and took by storm ~~in~~ two other places.

German resistance has been stiffening all ~~it~~ along that Rommel line <sup>in Italy.</sup> Nevertheless, the Nazi radio admitted <sup>^</sup> that the Allies have made constant gains. <sup>TP</sup> This battle, as it develops, will be the first big test of strength between Generals Clark and



Montgomery on the one hand, and Rommel, <sup>on the other,</sup> ~~the Desert~~  
~~fox,~~ ~~on the other.~~

~~Having~~ ~~been~~ pushed him out of Tunisia, ~~and~~  
~~now~~ they <sup>now have the job of jamming</sup> ~~are at the beginning of the battle to push~~  
~~him right~~ <sup>— if they can — a</sup>  
~~him back~~ across the Alps, ~~which will be an initially~~

tougher job.

## SENATORS

Relations between the British and our five travelling Senators are becoming no better fast. Senator Russell of Georgia, the Chairman of the travelling group, made a long speech in the Senate today, inviting Winston Churchill to go fly a kite. He repeated the charge that the British have used goods which they obtained through American Lend-lease--have used it to build up good will for themselves in Turkey and Russia.

Ru<sup>ss</sup>ell then recalled the fact that

General Jan Smuts, Premier of South Africa, recently told us frankly that it would be up to this country to furnish most of the men who will make the bloody assault to breach the Fortress Europa. Which statement by Smuts, he said, didn't arouse any anger in the United States, nor did the President make it the occasion of a message to Congress full of sarcasm about advice from abroad. Russell said th

we have come to a pretty pass if a citizen of the United States cannot <sup>go to that far</sup> support the cause of his own country without <sup>showing</sup> ~~suggesting himself~~ to the charge that he's anti-British or anti-Russian.

Russell said he would be very sorry if any word of his should cause ill feeling between ourselves and any of our Allies. But, he added that when it is necessary to protect our interests he feels in duty-bound to speak.

He then went on to comment upon Russia. ~~He~~ <sup>ing</sup> Recalled the fact that the Russian people had abused Admiral Standley, our former Ambassador, because he said the Russian people were not being told frankly by their government what help they have been receiving from the United States.

On the other hand, the Russian government has not hesitated to complain frequently and publicly about our failure to open a second front when and where Russia

wants it, instead of when and where our own military experts think it advisable.

*of Georgia*  
Sen. Russell made a ~~xx~~ long speech; ~~but~~ <sup>and,</sup> it was so ~~long~~ that he had a big audience.

*live*

Sen. Russell also said that if you travel in British territory much there will be days in which it would be difficult from reading the papers to know that the United States is taking part in the war at all, *which he added was utterly in contrast to our papers where we are always playing up the fine work of the British and Russians.*

PACIFIC

Today it became evident that our high command in the regions Down Under is <sup>setting under way with</sup> ~~beginning~~ the ~~big~~ drive to throw the Japs out of New Britain, particularly Rabaul where they have their most important naval and air bases in those <sup>parts. With</sup> ~~waters~~. So far the ~~beginning of the attack is~~ being ~~handled by~~ Admiral Chester Nimitz, <sup>in</sup> ~~Commanding~~ <sup>TP Staff</sup> ~~officer in the southwest Pacific.~~ He started with a ~~big~~ concerted ~~Allied~~ aerial attack, <sup>in</sup> wave upon wave of bombing <sup>planes,</sup> ~~raids~~ to soften up the Japs at Rabaul. As this <sup>TP</sup> news comes from <sup>Adm,</sup> Nimitz's headquarters, we ~~must~~ assume that it is from there that the beginning of the offensive is being directed.

But it is <sup>from</sup> ~~that~~ the Japanese <sup>hear about</sup> ~~we~~ <sup>of</sup>

new Allied landings in the Solomons. Amphibious American and Australian forces <sup>intended a beachhead</sup> ~~landed~~ on Mono Island, sometimes known as Treasure Island, south of Bougainville, which is the last big base the Japs ~~are holding onto~~ in the

Solomons. The landing on Mono is <sup>an out and out</sup> ~~clearly~~, threat to the great enemy base at Rabaul.

The attacks on Rabaul followed a four-day continued offensive on Bougainville, which virtually wiped out all enemy opposition in the air ~~xxxxxx~~ in the Solomons.

The attack on one Rabaul airdrome cost the Japanese fifty-eight planes destroyed, and twenty more damaged. One pilot who returned said that the Japs must be demoralized because they are not the <sup>lads</sup> ~~boys~~ they <sup>were</sup> ~~used to be~~ a few months back.

~~Admiral Nimitz's headquarters~~ <sup>doesn't</sup> ~~don't~~ tell us

~~much; but, the landings on Mono were supported by strong naval forces. In fact, they claim the Jap naval planes have sunk one cruiser and damaged another, while attacking the Allied convoy. The Japs do not pretend that they repulsed the invasion.~~

ADD PACIFIC

A still later broadcast at Tokyo told the people of Japan that the war situation in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea was becoming more and more

*serious*  
~~figures~~ The enemy continues to attack and attack, said the spokesman for the Mikado's government. He also broadcast the information that the American and Australian troops ~~which were~~ landing on Mono were brought in transport ships, large type landing barges convoyed by United States cruisers and destroyers.

One of the important industrialists of America <sup>seems</sup>  
~~has a very~~ <sup>to have a somewhat</sup> jaundiced view ~~of~~ post-war ~~matters,~~  
particularly our chances for freedom after victory.

He goes to the point of saying that we have already  
lost the war because the ideas of the Axis powers have  
won wide and deep domination over the mind and emotion  
of the American people. The man who says this is

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Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial  
Conference Board, and he told it to the annual meeting  
of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Free  
enterprise, says ~~Jordan~~ <sup>he</sup>, has ceased to exist except  
in scattered and insignificant marginal areas.

Free enterprise, he continues, is plainly caught in  
the grip of government mechanism. It is therefore  
absurd, he argues, to expect that management should be  
expected to assume responsibility for providing jobs

after the war.

Pessimistic words.



## TAXES

There will be no sales tax passed by Congress this year. That is, if the Ways and Means Committee of the House has its way. A proposal to impose that kind of a tax, ten percent on all retail ~~xxxx~~ sales, was offered to the Committee today. But the Congressmen voted it down, sixteen to eight. One member of the Committee said they did so because they had been assured that the President positively would veto any such proposal.

On the other hand, the Administration is not going to get the sort of a bill for which the Treasury had asked, a bill that would raise ten and a half billion dollars. What the Ways and Means Committee proposed to offer the House is a tax bill to raise no more than two billion.

# STEIN

One of the greatest explorers of our time passed

away today; ~~that was~~ <sup>who</sup> Sir Aurel Stein, until his death ~~was~~

<sup>admittedly</sup> the greatest living authority on Central Asia, its

history and its antiquities. Up to the last, he kept

up his interest in that region. <sup>In fact</sup> ~~for~~ he died at Kabul,

capital of Afghanistan. <sup>TP</sup> In his time ~~he headed more~~

<sup>Sir Aurel headed</sup> an almost endless string of expeditions. ~~As~~  
~~expeditions of exploration than you can count. ~~As~~~~

<sup>some of these he</sup> went on foot through the most difficult regions of

Asia, digging up old civilizations that had long been

covered fathoms deep in the sands. <sup>TP</sup> As recently as

Nineteen Thirty, when Sir Aurel Stein was nearly

seventy years old, he led a second expedition into

the heart of Asia to explore the old trade routes that

were used by the silk caravans ~~for~~ carrying the precious

silk <sup>5 of</sup> ~~from~~ central China to Asia Minor, to Greece, to

Egypt and to Rome. On that one, in spite of his

advanced age, he travelled more than five thousand

miles on pony back, ~~on the back of a yak~~ <sup>by yaks back,</sup> and on  
foot, through burning sand<sup>s</sup>, across ridges and over the  
treacherous snowclad passes of Central Asia.

Sir Aurel, a British citizen, was born  
Hungarian. He had enough distinctions and gold medals from

governments and geographical societies and learned

institutions to ~~fill a fair-sized library~~ <sup>fill a small museum.</sup> His

home was in the Vale of Kashmir, where I  
and him <sup>He had the gift, rare and antiquarian, of making</sup>  
4 yrs. ago.

his discoveries intelligible and interesting to

anybody who could read. Evidently an explorer's life

agreed with him, because he was eighty years old when

he died. One of the truly great  
men of our era.

LONERGAN

The Lonergan ~~murder~~ case today occasioned some marked difference of opinion between the <sup>metropolitan</sup> ~~New York~~ police and the <sup>N.Y.</sup> District Attorney's office. In the middle of the afternoon a police official declared that Wayne Lonergan had confessed to the murder of his rich young wife. A few moments later the Secretary to the District Attorney said categorically that any reports of a confession are unauthorized. <sup>Later the D.A. admitted</sup> ~~However, he did not say that~~ <sup>the confession - that he had strangled</sup> ~~she uniform~~ <sup>her.</sup>

The story told by the police is that Lonergan broke down after long continuous hours of cross-questioning, ~~by cops and prosecutors.~~ There was one point that he had never been able to explain to his cross-examiners, what he had done with his Royal Canadian Air Force Cadet's uniform. For hours he insisted that it had been stolen by an American soldier with whom Lonergan had been associating. But finally, so the <sup>police</sup> ~~cops~~ say, he admitted

that he had wrapped it in a bundle, weighed it down with stones, ~~threw~~ <sup>and then thrown</sup> it into the East River, <sup>After which he</sup> ~~and then~~

took the train to Toronto. The New York police promptly sent out launches with grappling hooks to try to

find that uniform. The place where he ~~is~~ is supposed to have thrown it in, <sup>say the police,</sup> is only a few blocks from the

apartment where Lonergan spent the early hours of Sunday morning, ~~according to the police.~~

~~It came to light today that in addition to having been a life guard at beaches, Lonergan ~~is~~ was employed at the New York World's Fair as a chair pusher.~~

~~Another <sup>equally brutal crime</sup> ~~brutal murder~~ has come to light in New York State. A pretty young nurse, only nineteen years old, ~~was~~ found beaten to death, ~~in a vacant~~ ~~lot~~ at Poughkeepsie, New York. A soldier stationed~~

Over in Africa there is a soldier who ~~revels~~  
~~in the reputation of being~~ <sup>ed to be</sup> the most unpopular man in  
our armed forces in Africa. His name is Archibald  
McGonigle, ~~he's~~ a fifth grade technician, and he has  
~~deliberately cultivated the name of being the biggest~~  
~~scourpuss on that continent.~~

*McGonigle,*

~~He has a curious pastime~~ in his spare hours,

He writes letters to <sup>the</sup> STARS AND STRIPES, ~~the~~ newspaper  
of the American Expeditionary Force, <sup>In these he runs</sup> ~~running~~ down

everything that most soldiers like - as for instance,  
bare-legged blondes, and <sup>even</sup> letters from home.

Of course his letters help to fill the newspaper, as  
they provoke hundreds of letters protesting against  
McGonigle.

On the other hand, he likes the things that  
most soldiers don't like, such for instance as M.P.'s.  
A couple of M.P.'s in North Africa recently arrested

8/2 ✓  
Sergeant Dick Bruner of Philadelphia, who conducts a column in the STARS AND STRIPES. McGonigle wrote a letter giving the M.P's three rousing cheers, and said they should arrest more columnists, and he added that some of his best friends are M.Ps.

The latest almost caps the climax. McGonigle objected to the traveling song and dance companies sent out to entertain the soldiers, said they were "Minsky corn."

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~~The public sentiment aroused by McGonigle grew to such an extent that leaders insisted that STARS AND STRIPES should public a picture of McGonigle. So far there is no picture available.~~  
*And now Hugh*