K. J. - Sunoco. Menday, Oct. 11, 1943.

AIR WAR

Something new in the air war over Europe, and the story

comes from the German radio. Uncle Sam's Eighth Air Force is

now using Flying Fortresses larger than ever. The Germans compare

there to aerial battleships. There are being used in order to clear

the way for smaller Fortresses and Liberators which carry bombs.

Our own Air Force Generals refused to either confirm or deny the story. But it as worth remarks that the London censor let it pass.

For some time it had been known, though it was not announced, that we were building super-fortresses. The Rimor had it that they were twice the size of the present B-Seventeen, as the flying forts are officially known. But none of our official communiques ever announced that they had gone into action.

According to the German them, these super-fortresses

do not carry bombs, but, are armed with an extraordinary number of
guns, They are used as a sort of aerial battering ram. About
a dozen of them fly ahead of the regular bombing formations and
provide a screen.

attack on Fortress Europe has come to a lull, for the time being.

It had been going on for ten days, in which German cities were

pushing unless a read of

from two directions, some from Britain, some from Borth Africa.

An aerial offensive like that resembles the advance of a land

Army. After a time, air forces have to take a rest, make repairs,

and reorganize.

In the days, the British and Americans have dropped something like twenty thousand tens of bombs on Hitler's Reich. And in the last three days, they bagged three hundred German planes.

Today all England is ringing with the exploit of a flotilla of British midget submarines. King George's Admiralty has been keeping these tiny undersea boats an official secret for quite a while. Their first published sortie was a dramatic affair. They cruised north to Norway, one thousand miles from the nearest British bases. Then they stole in through numerous islands off fortifications. the Morwegian coast, islands heavily defended by Nazi fartifications batteries, minefields, anti-submarine nets and booms. Their destination was Alten Fjord, way up on the Arctic Coast of Norway. There the Mazis have been hiding the cream of their Navy, the great super-battleship TIRPITZ, named after the who was Grand Admiral of the Imperial German Fleet in the last war. monster battle wagon, and, until this happened, no British eye had ever seen her. The TIRPITZ is listed as thirty-five thousand tons but naval experts believe she is closer to forty-one thousand. The midgets landed their torpedoes smack on the target.

As they turned to leave, crews of a couple of those tiny subs

for a look around and
had the nerve to rise to the surface at energet risk as they

did so, they heard a series of terrific explosions.

How many midgets there were in the raid was not told,

but the Admiralty admits that three of them were lost. So

All this happened on September twenty-second, but the news was only released today because the British Navy officials wanted to prove it. The Germans admitted it two days after the raid, but claimed that they had repelled the attack and taken prisoner members of the crews of the British ships.

They distributed sink the TIRPITZ, but, they inflicted serious sink the TIRPITZ, but, they inflicted serious as damage. Six days after the raid, a flight of reconnaissance planes flew over Alten Fjord and photographed the stricken battleship. The pictures show a thick pool of oil that reached more than two miles away from the anchorage of the connaissance.

Around her were a depot ship, two destroyers, two tankers, a

coastal defense ship and several small craft, In addition, there was a net-cage to protect all these vessels from another attack.

those British submarine sailors did more than punch a hole in the saids of the most in powerful fighting ship in the world. Naval experts declars that it alters the entire naval picture in the far northern Atlantic. Although holed up in that fjord, the TIRPITZ was a constant and deadly menace to the allied

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naval forces. It was meet necessary for the Admiralty to detach a strong squadron from the British home fleet to watch her.

ships on our side capable of matching her in single combat would be outlown new bettle wagens of the U.S.S. IOWA class.

And here's the story of a really spectacular success on the part of the Jugoslav partisan Army. It has captured the island of Cherso, lying off the coast of Dalmatia, an island a hundred and twenty-five miles square. If you will look at your map you will see that it as right spang in the Cult of Quartero and only eleven miles to the south of Finne. This gives the Jugoslavs command of the harbors of Time Fiume and enables them to seal it up as a seaport. They have cleared the Antibatistanian Alslands off the coast. Which = this me also puts this Army only twenty-two miles east of another great naval base occupied by the Sazis, the Italian seaport of Pola, on the Peminsula of Istria.

Early today, the advance guard of Uncle Sam's Fifth

Army was pouring into the passes of the Appennine Mountains.

Those passes are the gateways to Rome. They crashed through the

German defense line on the Calore River and captured Pontelandolfo,

after advancing five miles and a half. Pontelandolfo is one hundred

and twenty-two miles to the southeast of Rome. Having captured it,

they pushed ahead fifteen miles north of Benevento and started

past the foothills of the Appennines. The capture of

rolling administration and started and sta

Pontelandolfo meant that the American divisions had accomplished the first crossing of the Calore River in force.

Along the Volturno River, the heavy artillery of the Fifth Army opened up a terrific barrage against the Germans dug in on the opposite bank. The Fifth Army is getting ready to force the passage of the Volturno. Our patrols are already on the north bank and they are being constantly reinforced.

One story tells of another Allied leap-frogging operation, this time on the western shore of Italy. The Paris radio broadcast a report that troops had been landed from the sea North of the mouth of the Volturno River. And there appears to be good foundation for that story even if it did come from the Paris radio.

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For the Berlin radio talked about an attack delivered by the Allies on the rear of the German lines in the Volturno sector. The Nazis claim the attack was repulsed.

General Clark's Fifth Army has the most difficult job

it has encountered since the fight on the beach-head of Salerno.

The rain has been pouring down for a week me and the Volturno

that front is nothing but mud, mud as bed as any that the British

Called

in Flanders in the last war. Though feet deep in mire, wan.

field artillery dragged their heavy cannon up to the south

bank and are keeping the Bazi positions under fire day and night.

The rains have swollen the Volturno River so badly that at some points it is two hundred yards wide. Furthermore, the banks are steep and at places ten to fifteen feet high. Our engineers have to string their pontoon bridges across under heavy fire from German batteries. All these things considered, it is the more remarkable that the spearheads of General Clark's divisions have got as far as the passes of the Appenines.

By their advance north of Pontelandolfo, the Fifth

Army has shortened the Allied kim line across Italy to less than

a hundred miles. It now reaches from the mouth of the Volturno fifty-five miles east to San Marco in the center of the Peninsula, and from there north to the Adriatic just north of Termoli. What is more, the Fifth Army has created a salient inland which exposes the left flank of the Mazi Army and threatens to entrap the forces of General Von Kesselring. If that is accomplished, General Clark will be able to avoid forcing the passage of the Volturno, which would cost mm many lives.

advanced two or three miles from Termoli along a front fifty miles long. Rt got as far as San Marco in spite of the withering rear guard fire of the eighty-eight millimeter batteries of the retreating Germans.

The Red army is on the march again. The Red him has forged again. At any Note it seems to have pronounce some explaint through the German lines on the Gomel sector, dreve ahead ten mile, and captures Novobelista, which has been involved. Assistant less center has been in white Russia.

So tonight the Red Army has its heavy guns emplaced along the River, battering away at the German defenses on the waterfront of Gomel, not even two miles direct.

The Soviet armies new have Gomel outflanked, and If
the Germans to not withdraw mickly, they will be taken prisoner.

Red Army forces have already crossed the river in small boats
and on pontoon bridges.

For the rest of the line, the Red Army has lits positions along the Dnieper wiver, to the South, widening is bridgeheads on the state of the East bank. The Germans are counter attacking with looks the war.

the Germans are already evacuating Kiev. But there is nothing official about that from either side. The Germans offer the usual explanation for their retreats, by saying that they have withdrawn to better positions and shorter lines.

For several days there has been a mystery about a group of high staff officers of the Rumanian Army who disappeared. They took off in a plane from a field somewhere in Rumania on what was expected to be a test flight. The plane carried secret weapons and a new type of oxygen tank for flying in the stratosphere.

But the plane never came back.

Today the mystery was max solved. Those high Rumanian officers landed on the territory of Soviet Russia, beyond the Black Sea. The only remaining mystery about them im is that nobody knows whether they did it accidentally or accidentally on purpose.

The British appear to have started something in Burma. Two come from the Allied side, but from the Axis. The United Press office in San Francisco overheard the Tokyo radio broadcasting that Indian soldiers landed on the west coast of Burma. The landing point, as reported by the Japs, was fifty-eight miles northwest mede port of Akyab, which the Japanese have fortified into a very strong naval and air base. The British and Indians landed at dawn last Friday, having crossed the Naf River in barges, and at its mouth, where that stream is a mile wide . According to the Berlin radio, the Japs immediately surrounded the British and Indians and wiped out two hundred of them, taking the rest prisoners, The Tokyo Radio claimed that only sixty British officers and men had been killed.

According to other reports, this operation, if it really happened, was merely that of a patrolling force. Patrols have been increasingly active in northern Burma during the last couple of months.

Last week we hear that the Japanese on New Guinea
had beheaded a flier whom they captured. The Australian Prime
Winister today disclosed the fact that this flier was an
Australian.

shame. They thought they had to out-do the Japs. So they we know shot all Americans of Jewish descent in Kracow, which they made the capital of occupied Poland.

President Roosevelt today went on record officially to demand the ending of all discrimination against the Chinese. He sent a message to Congress asking the lawmakers to repeal that section of the immigration laws which excludes the people of that race.

logislature would allow Chinese to immigrate into America on the same basis as any other nationals. That measure has already been approved by the foreign Affairs Committee of the House. It would allow a quota of a hundred and five Chinese to enter the country every year.

Mr. Roosevelt made it emphatic that he regarded this
legislation as important to the winning of the war and the
establishing of a secure peace. Then he used these words:"Nations make mistakes just as individuals do." To which he
added: "We must be big enough to acknowledge our mistakes of
the past and to correct them". If we do this, he continued, it
will furnish proof that we regard China not only as a partner in
the war but also as a partner in the peace. Such a small quota,

he pointed out, would cause no nemployment and provide no competition for jobs.

In the world of sport tonight, one name looms so large that it overshadows every other. The name is William Dickey,

Bill to you. He is thirty-six years old, and they call that old in baseball. What's more, he is the last surviving member of what used to be known as murderers' row on the Yankee team, the standard of that included Babe Ruth, and Lou Gehrig.

Bill Dickey is tops tonight not merely because he broke
a record held by Babe Ruth. He has played in more World Series

Sultand Swat.
games than the Big Bame But what makes him an ace is the ball
he hit this afternoon at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis. It went

over the grandstand and rattled over the roof.

and Keller are on base ahead of him. That mighty slam scored two
runs, the only score in the game that gave the New York Yankees and the World's Championship.

eight hundred and seventy-two of them, stood up and cheered, and when the St. Louis fans cheer a player on the opposing team, that's something. It happened in the Yankees xixxxx sixth, the Sixth sixth, the Card had been a four innings to catch up.

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that's just what they didn't do. 50 old Bill

But they did not, and the fans at St. bours apparently realized

Diclary's home; meant
that they wouldn't. They realized that Bill's home run meant

the ball game, and the championship.

Thus the World Series for Nineteen Forty-three is over, and many women radio listeners will be glad of it. The little woman doesn't mind the old man being a ball fan, but she objects when he sits glued to the radio for a whole afternoon so that she can't hear her favorite soap operas.

the pitchers in today's game deserved a hand. The many when the score is two to nothing, it means close, elever throwing by the man on the mound. The Tanker, Spud Chandler, the the man of pitching a shut-out, which does not happen to often in a World Series and The Cardinal pitchers and not much, so badly, themselves score of two against them and much, after that sixth thanks the Yankees never threatened again.

Series in twenty years, seven of them under Manager Joe McCarthy.

One Bill Dickey broke a Babe Ruth

record—and heree Hugh

with tonights final pitch for blue

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