

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

First Phase of Invasion Ended As Initial Foothold is Secured; French Hail "Liberation Troops"

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



This first picture made from French soil shows American doughboys, rifles ready, wading through the surf onto the French beachhead. The photographer who made the picture was in the first group to hit the beach. Note the invasion craft in the background. Soundphoto.

THE INVASION: First Phase Ended

The first phase of the Allied invasion of Europe was completed. To a tense world, supreme headquarters of the allied expeditionary forces announced this phase as the "securing of a foothold and the defeating of local German reserves." Against fierce, last-ditch resistance of 10 hastily massed Nazi divisions, totaling nearly 150,000 men, allied forces were plunging inland on a 100-mile front of curving shoreline from the Seine Estuary near Le Havre to the Cherbourg area. Allied forces are now in the second phase, which is one of defeating the German "tactical reserves," said headquarters. The third phase, which must be won before the Allied position is completely secure, is that of defeating the German "strategic reserves."

(Tactical reserves are those in or near the combat area; strategic reserves are those held in readiness at a distance.)

The Air Umbrella

Headquarters announced that 27,000 individual air missions were carried out in the two and one-half days following the dawn of D-day. Great air fleets, probably greater than those of D-day, hammered Nazi strong points, transport and troop concentrations within a 150-mile radius of the beachheads. Nazi fighter opposition was weak. The German high command had not yet thrown its long-hoarded fighter reserves into the battle for Normandy. The battle was joined around Bayeux, first city of France to be freed from Germans, and Caen. A fierce tank battle raged in several wooded areas near Bayeux, where the Nazis were strengthened by parachute troops.

The navy supported foot troops with a gigantic bombardment of Caen. Nazi forces were attempting to hold the city as a pivot for counterattacks. But on the second day of invasion, the Germans were forced to admit street fighting already was being waged inside Caen.

Single Front

It became increasingly obvious that Allied positions were fast being welded together into a single front, stretching from Caen through Bayeux to just outside Carentan and some distance up the Cherbourg peninsula toward Valognes.

It was disclosed that the first forces ashore on D-day might have pushed ahead more rapidly than they did, but General Eisenhower's supreme command decided it was wiser to slow the advance somewhat while awaiting more adequate strength rather than make a risk having the spearheads choked off.

OBJECTIVE PARIS: By Bastille Day?

Bastille day, French national holiday, falls on July 14 and in the first days of the invasion of western Europe, veterans of the 1940 battle of France forecast that the Allies would be in Paris by that date to help the natives celebrate. In New York the French language weekly, "France-Amerique" carried a column by Ernest R. Bauer, which indicated that French military veterans familiar with the terrain over which the battles are now being fought predict rapid progress from the beachheads to Paris—120 miles away.

Meanwhile in London Winston Churchill urged the house of commons to guard against "the idea that things are going to be settled in a rush."

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

TYPHUS: American medical corps have conquered the dreaded scourge of all armies—typhus. The disease has been brought under control by a new vaccine, and by a poison called DDT that kills the lice that transmit the germs. Brig. Gen. Leon Fox told news correspondents: "Typhus has been removed from the death list of the U. S. soldier."

LIBERATED BAYEUX: First of Many

Eyewitness accounts described great joy in the streets of Bayeux, France, first city to be liberated by Allied troops in the invasion of western Europe. On the main rail line linking the big port Cherbourg to Paris, Bayeux is five miles inland from Seine Bay. "God save the King. We've waited for this day. On to Paris! Vive Tommy! Vive America!" These were some of the rejoicing cries that greeted the first detachments of the Normandy town. Cheering men and women danced through the same streets as the troops came in. Cafe owners began throwing open their doors with pianists striking up patriotic tunes to add to the festivity of that first day. Europe was to see many towns cleared of the enemy in the weeks to come but Bayeux got its niche in the history books when the French Tricolor was hoisted above it again on the second day of the Allied landings in France.

SHUTTLE-BOMBING: Russian Bases Used

New dispatches began carrying a new dateline that read "From a U. S. Air Base Somewhere in Russia" and this spelled historic military significance in cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. For the first time, U. S. planes had taken off from bases in Italy, bombed German targets, and continued flying eastward to land at secret U. S. air bases set up on Russian soil.

This new program opened the farthest corners of German territory to bombing attack by Allied planes based in Britain, Italy, North Africa and Russia. American military leaders had long wanted these Russian bases but it took diplomatic skill of the first caliber to get the Russians to agree to the strategy. They were finally convinced when it became obvious that the U. S. and England had the necessary planes and the Russians did not.

First target was a Rumanian freight yard in which the Nazis had concentrated supplies for troops fighting the Russians. American Flying Fortresses were accompanied by Russian fighter planes on part of the mission.

ITALY: 'Major Break' in Lines

The German high command in Italy was forced to admit a "major break" through their lines north and west of Rome as the Fifth Army smashed toward Lake Bracciano and Civitavecchia, key port of the Tyrrhenian sea.

German resistance was described by the allied command as "only light." It amounted to little more than disorganized activities by delaying infantry units and self-propelled guns.

The Fifth Army had taken more than 18,000 prisoners and many more thousands were captured by the British Eighth Army, which was meeting heavier resistance northwest of Rome, where the hardest fighting is being encountered.

The Vatican

"Whoever may be the military authorities actually having control of the city of Rome," the Vatican has announced its determination to maintain a policy of neutrality. Observers took this to mean that the holy see gave the Germans credit for correct behavior with regard to Rome in its final hours.

MORE FRUIT: The peach crop shows an increase of nearly 150 per cent over last year, according to reports from growers, William Graf, vice president of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable association, told dealers. The apple crop is expected to be at least 50 per cent larger than last year, and citrus prospects are much better, Graf said.

AIR FIELD: Nearer Philippines

A base within bombing range of the Philippines fell to General MacArthur's forces when the Mokmea airfield on Biak Island was stormed and captured on the 13th day of the invasion of the Schoutens.

The beachhead on Biak was established late in May. A frontal stab was repulsed, following which American forces got in behind enemy positions and swept to the air field from the rear.

The Mokmea field is within 880 miles of the Philippines to the northwest and is within good fighter range of Palau, Japanese western Carolines naval base guarding the approaches of the Philippines.

The island also has two other airfields desired by the Sixth Army invaders. The Americans immediately began a push toward the Borokoe airfield a few hundred yards to the west.

INDUSTRY: Must Take Initiative

Warning that industry must find its own work when war contracts are no longer available, Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production board, told the house postwar committee, that: "... it won't be the government's job to find work for each company in its present expanded position. It's impossible to find a postwar market for the 8,900 airplanes we now produce monthly."

Stating that he was 100 per cent in favoring government's assistance in postwar planning for industry, he said that he was against government "running" small business. He urged that companies now engaged in war production use their own ingenuity and initiative in planning their postwar programs.

He forecast a postwar "expansionist" period in which private enterprise rather than the government would provide the necessary "spark." Government pump priming would be at a minimum under such conditions.

Lookout



A German sentry pictured as he scanned the skies over Boulogne, France—looking for trouble that came unexpectedly. Boulogne was one of the cities hit by sea and air bombings, paving the way for landings of Allied forces.

FOOT SOLDIERS: Pay Increase

In reply to a request by War Secretary Stimson, Chairman May of the house military affairs committee introduced a bill to increase pay of skilled infantrymen \$5 to \$10 a month.

Soldiers holding the expert infantryman's badge would get a \$5 increase and those having the combat infantryman's badge, \$10. Cost of the increase would amount to between 55 and 71 million dollars yearly.

In asking for the legislation, Stimson said infantry casualties are the highest of any branch of service. In the North African campaign, including Italy, the infantry suffered 70 per cent of the casualties, although comprising only 19.6 per cent of the total forces.

FARM MACHINERY: Restrictions Removed

Small manufacturers (employing less than 100 workers) can now engage in the unlimited production of farm machinery, equipment, and repair parts made entirely from surplus materials or materials with an AA-4 preference rating.

This new arrangement, announced by the War Production board, is limited to firms employing not more than 50 workers in group 1 labor areas, or on the West coast. Elsewhere plants employing fewer than 100 workers may participate.

Manufacturers meeting these regulations can use surplus materials and component parts from inventories together with AA-4 preference rating materials in such production.

TRAVEL BAN:

Because of the increased loads placed on the nation's transportation system by the invasion, Director of Defense Transportation J. M. Johnson has asked immediate cancellation of all nonwar conventions, trade meetings and all nonessential civilian travel.

An ODT spokesman said there were no plans to ration train and bus travel through priorities, but that reserved space may be commandeered by orders of the army surgeon general for casualty cases.

Washington Digest

Allied Supremacy in Air Result of African Lesson

Borrowed Page From Germany's Book Taught Us to Coordinate Efforts of Air, Land and Sea Forces.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building Washington, D. C.

Early in the war with Japan, when the little men of Nippon were swarming down the Maylayan Peninsula at an unbelievable rate through impossible terrain and rolling up one inconceivable victory after another, I had a talk with a wise old military campaigner, and as a result of the conversation, sat down and wrote that "infiltration" is a word you are going to hear used a lot before this war is over.

Then followed the days when the Japs pushed the allies back from Singapore to New Guinea and the men of Nippon were acclaimed as the aces of jungle fighting, the art of filtering through territory in which heretofore human beings were not supposed to be able to fight.

Today, the allies have produced the best jungle fighters in the world. We are daily beating the Japs at their own game.

And today, I was reminded of something else after another session with another anonymous oldtimer, of another time and place.

He told me some things about the allied air force and I recalled the days when Hitler began to bully Europe and I realized that it wasn't so much appeasement, corruption, deceit or Nazi diplomacy then that made the Fuehrer master of central Europe, first at Munich and later in France and the low countries, but the threatening shadow which the dreaded Luftwaffe cast across the world.

Today, just as the allies have out-gunned the Japs, they have out-Luftwaffed the Luftwaffe. In the latter case, we must admit the Germans taught us in Africa how they did it.

Triphibious Warfare

We will be able to understand the invasion of Europe much better if we understand a little more about the two roles which the allied air force has played in modern warfare ever since we took a page from Germany's book and learned what it means to coordinate the efforts of pilot and bombardier with the foot soldier and the sailor, especially in what is now generally called "triphibious" warfare.

First, it might be well to state clearly the difference between the tactical and strategic bombing. Strategic bombing is directed toward the destruction of enemy strength at a distance. Tactical bombing is destruction or interruption of enemy operations in or near the combat area.

Because the valuable quality of air power is flexibility, the two roles sometimes overlap, but in general, the strategic effort is a long range effort in terms of both time and space—it requires the use of long-range bombers and long-range fighters.

Tactical bombing is the quick answer to instant needs—it involves lighter bombers and usually does not require long range for its craft. There is an exception, which I'll mention later.

Strategic bombing is aimed, as we have seen, at factories, at all installations which contribute to the enemy's war effort; railway lines, junctions, military bases, rolling stock and all means of transportation and communication.

The targets in tactical bombing are more varied and will be mentioned later.

The Final Phase

We are interested at present in the final phase of the European war, so it might be well to describe the preliminary efforts before, and the continued effort after, the assault on an enemy shore.

The Sicilian campaign is a good example.

The first job the air force had was to remove an obstacle enroute. That obstacle was the island of Pantelleria and you remember what happened to it. It was flattened into surrender in two days.

Then the real "triphibious" effort began. It followed a pattern which is pretty much the one accepted for invasions since.

The first step is the neutralization of the enemy air force and this is a job nobody but an air force can do. This means the destruction of air dromes and other distant vital

areas; later, providing fighter coverage for the beaches and for shipping.

The Germans had a thousand planes based on or near Sicily. Thirty-one of the airdromes had been attacked in the preliminary phase for a month. Rail communications were bombed in order to isolate Sicily as nearly as possible, (the second in the list of the bombers functions). Messina was a chief target for it was a convenient rail bottleneck. Also the principal rail lines running down the boot of Italy were hit.

Telephone exchanges and stations where radar sets were located were hit. This is another thing the Germans taught us in their invasion of Poland and it explains what seemed to be some of the senseless bombings of the little Polish villages. Radar and telephone exchanges were often set up in these villages. They were located by radio detection.

In Sicily itself, the enemy bases had been so thoroughly destroyed that the Germans couldn't get enough of their planes in the air to interfere with the landings. Also, the second and third functions of the tactical air force were well carried out: namely, the isolation of the enemy forces from their supplies and also interruption of movement of reinforcements.

The fourth function of the tactical bombers, which is to break down the signal communications, I referred to before—destruction of telephone and radio installations.

Ground Troop Support

The fifth is the close support of the ground troops. This was achieved in Sicily with more success than was fully realized at the time. Some commanders of the landing troops complained that there were no fighter planes over them. Later some of these same commanders, when they advanced and saw the wrecked armored cars, tanks and other equipment strewn along the roads, realized that the enemy had been held back by the attacks from the air.

In Sicily, meanwhile, troops were dropped behind the lines, and this contributed its share to the success of the invasion. We know how well airborne troops have operated in the Pacific theater and in Burma. This job is listed as sixth in air forces tactical operations and includes carrying of paratroopers, running a shuttle of transports and towing gliders which land personnel and equipment (the glider pilot fights with the land forces since he can't glide uphill).

We now come to the last two functions of an air force—less dramatic but highly important—reconnaissance and the building of air bases.

In the Sicilian campaign, a million photographs a month were made so that the commander of each landing unit had pictures of every place he had to go to with his objectives plainly marked.

We know of the record time in which bases have been destroyed, captured and reactivated in the Pacific theater of war. In New Guinea, a base was taken, built, manned and put into complete operation a hundred miles from the nearest allied base, and well behind the enemy lines.

Thus we see the scope of air force operations, how closely they are knit into the operations of the land and sea forces; and how the allies have achieved air supremacy in Europe. But, because air forces are so elastic, they can be massed suddenly and, therefore, actual command of the air is much harder to maintain. At a certain moment, the Germans who certainly do not have air supremacy any longer might be able, by heavy concentration and great sacrifice, to achieve temporary command of the air in a given locality. The allies did have command of the air in Italy. Otherwise, the beachhead at Anzio could never have been maintained. As it was, supplies and reinforcements could be landed in broad daylight. On the German side, no concentration of men or supplies could be attempted except at night.

The shadow of the Luftwaffe has grown thin, the weapon Hitler created to enslave the world has turned in his hand.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

☐ The Japanese Domei agency reports that all members in a Tokyo government bureau are now clipping each other's hair instead of patronizing the barber shops.

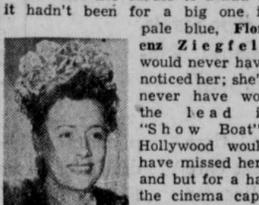
☐ The Chinese government has announced a ban on sending students abroad for study, because China will need all her manpower to attain victory.

☐ Twenty-five to thirty-five million pounds of pork and 40 per cent of beef are currently being set aside each week for our armed forces. Oh, that's where it is!

☐ All drivers using their cars for occupational driving and all small delivery trucks are now eligible for new passenger tires, according to the OPA.



Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD



Irene Dunne

POKING FUN at our hats is even superseding the mother-in-law jokes these days, but, masculine scoffing to the contrary, to women hats are the staff of life. You'll see I'm not the only zany female in Hollywood. Ask Irene Dunne. She owes her career to a hat. If it hadn't been for a big one in pale blue, Florence Ziegfeld would never have noticed her; she'd never have won the lead in "Show Boat"; Hollywood would have missed her; and but for a hat the cinema capital would have kept her in musicals instead of giving her the plum role of Sabra in "Cimarron," a picture which changed the entire course of her life.

How It Started

She'll never forget the day she earned her first money singing hymns in the Indianapolis Baptist church choir—hymns taught her by the nuns at the Loretto convent in St. Louis. Her reward was a crisp new \$10 bill, and just enough to purchase her heart's desire—a new hat.

"The hat was large, of silky straw, a pale blue affair with long streamers and extravagantly painted flowers under the brim. I truly believe that from the day I wore it I subconsciously decided that I might really earn my living by singing. The hat did it," says Irene.

Perhaps she was thinking of that hat when she won a voice contest at the Chicago Musical college, and so the ambition which had lain dormant since childhood crystallized into a genuine aim to become a singer.

On Her Way

A year later, after hard study, she was singing the lead in the road show of the musical comedy "Irene" at a salary of \$150 a week.

Back in New York, Henry W. Savage gave her a chance to understudy Peggy Wood in "The Clinging Vine." When Peggy's father died Irene stepped into the lead for a single Broadway performance! It was enough to win her a chance at a summer of light opera sponsored by the Chandlers in Atlanta, Ga., a similar stint in St. Louis, and the lead in "The City Chap" for the Dillinghams, which was followed by the lead in "Sweetheart Time."

This called for a new hat and a party at the New York Biltmore. A strange gentleman noticed the hat first, and requested an introduction.

Three years later she married Dr. Francis Griffin—the same gentleman. The bridal couple boarded the Berengaria and sailed for a European honeymoon.

"The day after I returned home wearing a beautiful new blue hat purchased in Paris," recounts Miss Dunne, "was the day I met Flo Ziegfeld in an elevator. Before I left the building he sent for the girl in 'the blue hat!'"

A Dream Come True

Because of that hat, Edna Ferber's glorious "Show Boat" was Irene's for the asking.

The opening night of "Show Boat" marked the starting of a rich and varied career for the pretty girl with a voice and pretty hats.

When the search for the heroine of "Cimarron" began, Irene inveigled a test and there was an astounded gasp from producers. Sabra, a straight dramatic role, the emotional plum of the year, to a musical comedy actress? Nonsense!

Nonsense or not, she wanted it, and got it—thanks to a hat which she borrowed from a wig designer.

Trail Blazer

"Cimarron" started an entirely new cycle. "Magnificent Obsession," "Back Street," "Symphony of Six Million," "The Secret of Madame Blanche," "The Silver Cord," and so on.

Then Irene had a hunch it was time to try comedy. She accepted the harum-scarum girl of "Theodora Goes Wild." "The Awful Truth" followed, and she found herself hailed as a comedienne.

Critics are again pointing with pride to her as an emotional actress for such romantic roles as the girl of M-G-M's "A Guy Named Joe," opposite Spencer Tracy, and that veritable cavalcade of a woman's lifetime, "The White Cliffs of Dover."

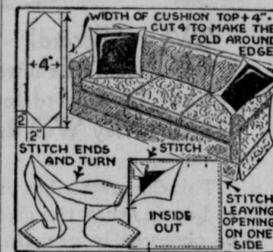
Irene Dunne, accompanied by Dr. Griffin, went east for the premiere of the latter picture. She's back home now, ready for either drama, comedy, musical, or romance.

Snooper-Dooper

Too bad that "Here Come the WAVES" isn't ready for release now. It would help recruiting. I visited the set the other day. Betty Hutton had them play back the record she made singing a duet with herself. It's her first doubling job. She plays a blonde and redhead. Sometimes she switches from one role to the other four times a day. That means new makeup and blonde hair washed and reset. She was grateful for the patience of Mark Sandrich,



A HANDSOME pair of cushions to brighten up your living room may be made from things on hand or from remnants of silk. Frequently the largest pieces of the skirt of an old silk dress may be used for a pair of matching cushions. The backing may be made of satin. A soft fold of a



contrasting silk around the edge makes a smart finish. The sketch shows how such a fold is cut and applied.

Eighteen inches square is a good size for the cushions and, if you have an assortment of cushions of different sizes, it is easy to transfer the filling into ticks of the size you want. Stitch and turn, leaving a four-inch opening in one side. Rip a smaller opening in the old ticking; sew the large opening over the smaller one and then work the filling through.

NOTE: This illustration is from BOOK 2 of the Mend-and-Save-for-Victory booklets. Book 2 contains directions for all types of darning, patching and fabric repairing with large diagrams. Many useful hints for using old materials are illustrated. Price 15 cents. Address:

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Long-Haired Sikh Soldiers Unable to Wear Helmets

The only soldiers today who are unable to wear helmets are the 100,000 enlisted Sikhs of India, many of whom are fighting with the British army in Italy.

Because a religious custom forbids them to cut their hair, they wear it in a large oiled topknot, protected from dust by a huge turban containing from 12 to 16 square yards of material.

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When Your Back Hurts

And Your Strength and Energy is Below Par

It may be caused by disorder of kidney function that permits poisonous waste to accumulate. For truly many people feel tired, weak and miserable when the kidneys fail to remove excess acids and other waste matter from the blood. You may suffer nagging backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling. Sometimes frequent and scanty urination with smarting and burning is another sign that something is wrong with the kidneys or bladder. There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won countrywide approval than on something less favorably known. Doan's have been tried and tested many years. Are at all drug stores. Get Doan's today.

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