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Nazis Strike Back Fiercely in Ukraine

FDR Asks 100 Billions For War in Coming Year

Demands Congress Enact 10½-Billion Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—President Roosevelt, urging immediate enactment of additional war-time taxes to produce \$10,500,000,000 revenue, submitted to Congress today a \$100,000,000,000 budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 and at the same time recommended unemployment allowances for discharged members of the armed services.

Declaring that the nation had won the battle of production and successfully passed through successive stages of preparedness, defensive war and aggressive development of the Army and Navy, the President asserted in his annual budget message that the U.S. now was about to enter "the period of decisive action on many battlefields throughout the world."

"With pride in the over-all achievements of American management and labor, I can say that we are well equipped; with pride in the military leadership of the Allied forces, I can say that we are now in a strategic position to make full use of our equipment for decisive blows by land, by sea and by air."

92 Billions for the War

The Chief Executive, asserting that "in the production of munitions we now almost equal the rest of the world combined," said war expenditures for the current fiscal year would amount to \$92,000,000,000, \$8,000,000,000 less than his estimate of a year ago.

For the fiscal year beginning next July 1 he estimated war expenditures at \$90,000,000,000, "based on the assumption that the war will continue throughout the fiscal year 1945 we cannot rely with safety on hopes of earlier victory."

Since the fall of France in June, 1940, he said, \$344,000,000,000 has been appropriated for war purposes, of which \$264,000,000,000 already has been obligated and \$307,000,000,000 is expected to be obligated by next June 30.

"Through December, 1943," the President said, "we have spent \$153,000,000,000 for war and it is estimated \$202,000,000,000 will have been spent by the end of the current fiscal year."

Wants Action for Veterans

Urging veterans' legislation, the President suggested early action on mustering-out pay, and an educational and training program for demobilized servicemen, proposals he recommended last July.

"I also recommend the adoption of a program of federal unemployment allowances for members of the armed forces," he said. "Furthermore, I suggest Congress consider the establishment of unemployment insurance for maritime employees and a temporary system of unemployment allowances for those in federal service who because of their war-time employment have been unable to build up rights under the existing system."

Mr. Roosevelt submitted no new recommendations for taxes, asking merely for additional war-time taxes in "at least" the amount requested in his revenue message last October.

"Let us face the fact," he asserted, "the failure thus far to enact an adequate fiscal program has aggravated the difficulties of maintaining economic stabilization."

"Increases in income should be limited to reasonable rewards for additional effort. A war-time tax policy directed to that objective is a necessary support to wage and price stabilization."

"The time to impose high taxes is now, when incomes are high and goods scarce. In this situation, if we do not now pay in taxes all that we can, we shall be treating unfairly those who must face the accumulated bill after the war."

U.S. Unit Now Helps Man London's Ack-Ack Guns

An American anti-aircraft unit is now helping to defend London from night raiders, Gen. Sir Frederick Pile, commander-in-chief of the British Army's Anti-Aircraft Command, revealed yesterday in a speech at Mansion House.

The unit was described as probably the first foreign detachment taken into the capital's defenses.

Jap Sub in Red Sea—Report
German radio asserted yesterday that the commander of a Japanese submarine described how his craft "succeeded in penetrating into a Red Sea harbor and sank an enemy 10,000-ton freighter."

Senator Asks a Probe Of ETO Vote Sampling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Sen. Theodore Green (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Election Committee, demanded today that the War Department should investigate the sampling of political opinion among American troops in England which Harrison Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said showed a trend toward his party.

Green called attention to the War Department circular prohibiting straw votes by Army personnel.

Rome Bombed, Germans Say

Allied Craft Over Vatican, Radio Declares; Height Before Cassino Falls

BULLETIN
Anglo-American bombers raided Rome at noon yesterday, "dropping bombs on inhabited quarters," Rome radio said late last night. Formations flew over Vatican City and three bombers were shot down, the broadcast added.

ALLIED HQ, Italy, Jan. 13—The Fifth Army fought bitterly today to occupy Mount Trocchio, on the main Capua-Rome highway which passes through Cassino. With the previous capture of four other heights by the Allies, Mount Trocchio had been reported to be the last peak guarding Cassino still in German hands.

The capture of Cervaro by American units was announced officially. Although the Allied communique gave no details of the fighting, dispatches from the front said that the town fell only after a long and bitter street battle. U.S. infantry forces which took the village were closing in on Cassino from three sides.

French troops, it was announced, in their first battles in the mountains of central Italy, stormed German positions and occupied Mount Remo and Mount Molino.

As American Mitchells yesterday bombed installations near Rome and Arce and Wellingtons hit the airfield at Perugia, in central Italy, and communications in eastern Italy, it was revealed that 15th Air Force Fortresses inflicted a crushing defeat on the Luftwaffe Monday in their Sofia raid.

A complete report on the toll taken of German fighters disclosed that 28 of 60 interceptors had been destroyed.

For the third consecutive night British destroyers attacked German communications on the Adriatic coast, shelling road traffic at Civitanova and Pedaso Monday.

Sofia Will Be Evacuated, Turkish Report Declares

ANKARA, Jan. 13—The Bulgarian government has ordered the evacuation of the 450,000 inhabitants of Sofia, according to reports seeping from the Bulgarian capital. The city was said to be without food or means of transportation after the great USAAF and RAF raids early this week.

Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, is also being evacuated, according to Balkan reports quoted by Cairo radio. The broadcast said that the measure was decided on "in the panic that now grips the Balkan states."

Entire 15th AF Is Moved From Africa to Italy Bases

The whole of the 15th Air Force—the U.S. heavy bomber force in the Mediterranean—has been transferred from North Africa to bases in Italy, Cairo radio said.

The move, which brings the bombers 600 miles nearer the enemy, was completed without a single day's operations being missed.

Formosa Aluminum Plant Is Left in Flames by Libs

HQ, 14th AIR FORCE, China, Jan. 13 (AP)—In two night raids, unescorted Liberators struck a big Japanese aluminum plant at Takao on Formosa—the second American raid on the island bastion of the Jap outer defenses—and also attacked the railway yards at Bangkok, 1,500 miles to the southwest.

Arnold Cites Value of Big Reich Blow

152 Fighters Shot Down Tuesday, 60 Bombers Lost, Revisions Show

BULLETIN

Eighth Air Force announced last night 152 German fighters were destroyed Tuesday over Germany—125 by bomber gunners and 27 by escorts. The figure of heavy bombers lost was revised from 59 to 60, and two new targets were revealed—Bielefeld, railway manufacturing center 60 miles southwest of Hanover, and Meppen, armament town on the Dortmund-Ems canal 50 miles south of Emden.

Tuesday's triple raid by an estimated 1,200 USAAF planes deprived the Luftwaffe of hundreds of fighter aircraft and three important fighter factories out of the dwindling number left in Germany, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, U.S. Air Force chief, said yesterday.

Summing up results of the shattering of plants at Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick at a cost of 59 U.S. heavy bombers and five fighters, Gen. Arnold said at Wichita, Kan.:

"Final assembly plants, together with plants making sub-assemblies for Focke-Wulfs, Junkers and Messerschmitts, were severely damaged. . . . Production of these has been wiped out altogether and months will elapse before the damage can be repaired and fighter production resumed there."

Commenting on the loss of 59 bombers, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson admitted the figure was high, but he declared that the damage justified the price.

Arnold estimated that U.S. losses were approximately five per cent of the attacking force. Eighth Air Force announced officially that more than 700 heavy bombers were on the mission.

Berlin radio admitted that new Luftwaffe squadrons, previously reserves, were in action for the first time Tuesday. The existence of such squadrons ready to take part in future important actions is for the first time confirmed by competent quarters," the broadcast added.

Berlin, which claimed that 136 American planes were shot down in the gigantic air battle, conceded that the USAAF held the upper hand in the engagement.

"This time," a Luftwaffe commentator broadcast, "the advantage was with our enemies. The appearance of close bomber formations over Germany had the same terrifying effect as the appearance of the first tanks in France in 1917."

"The technical superiority may shift, but this time the advantage was with the enemy. Yesterday the enemy had more favorable conditions for aiming at their targets."

"We have plenty of replacements—we can take a whole lot more in the way of losses than suffered Tuesday," one Eighth Air Force spokesman said.

Meanwhile, discussion of the great battle continued apace among U.S. crewmen who participated in the mission. Some told of a new kind of rocket thrown from the ground at the packs of heavy bombers.

Capt. Kenneth Bickett, of La Junta, Colo., pilot of the Fort Grim Reaper, said the new rockets "came up from the ground looking big as a house. They threw off a great cloud of smoke when they exploded."

Hands Across the Sea—in Reverse

ETO Yanks See Some Britons To Find Out How It Is at Home

American soldiers yesterday went to the Mansion House, the City Hall of London, and heard a few things they had known all along—that refrigerators and hot dogs and double chocolate milk shakes and U.S. hospitality are pretty comfortable things.

As guests of the Lord Mayor, the Yanks fraternized with 346 British soldiers, members of an anti-aircraft unit which returned recently from a 32-state tour of America.

The goal of each American was to find a Tommy who had been somewhere near Bayonne, N.J., or Waterloo, Ia., or Scranton, Pa., or any of the other cities spelling home to the Americans and a pleasant memory to the British.

The GIs, also ack ack men, granted that perhaps America didn't know too much about tea, but they insisted that central heating was superior to open fireplaces.

The British, entertained by people who were neither millionaires, gangsters or

Mustang Chief



Associated Press Photo
Lt. Col. Kenneth R. Martin, 27, of Kansas City, Mo., is commanding officer of the new escort fighter group of P51B Mustangs, announced yesterday as operating in the European Theater. (Turn to page 2 for special feature on P51s.)

Fight to Save Rail Lifeline To S. Russia

Reds Sweep Past Sarny For Pinsk, Periled Also By New Push in North

Strongly reinforced German armored divisions, fighting desperately to retain their last lifeline into the Ukraine, threw one counter-attack after another at the Russians advancing to the southwest near Vinnitsa yesterday, while other Red Army columns fought their way beyond Sarny, in Poland, toward the rail towns of Rovno and Pinsk.

Fierce fighting raged around Vinnitsa, one of the principal gateways to the Dniester River, and the Germans suffered huge losses in large-scale attacks. Their continuing resistance indicated that the Nazi high command, with more than four-fifths of its Ukraine communications lost, was prepared to pay a high price to hold its Bug River line and the Odessa-Lwow railway.

Fresh Russian gains northeast of Shepetovka junction, main gateway to old southern Poland, brought the First Ukrainian Army within 13 miles of that railway center, 65 miles west of Berdichev, through which the Russian armies went into Poland in 1920.

Would Endanger Rovno

Moscow military observers said the fall of Shepetovka would enable the Russians to throw large forces of tanks and cavalry against the enemy east of the Polish rail junction of Rovno, 50 miles south of Sarny.

Powerful Russian sweeping movements radiating from newly captured Sarny, 35 miles inside the Polish border, put increasing pressure on the German held cities of Pinsk and Kovel, as well as Rovno.

Pinsk was threatened from two directions—from Sarny on the southeast, where advance units of Gen. Nicolai Vatutin's army were about 50 miles away, and from Mozyr, on the northern fringe of the Pripiet marshes, where the Red Army went over to the offensive and blasted a 20-mile gap in the German lines with heavy artillery fire.

Other Vatutin columns, advancing carefully through the marshes, reached points about 75 miles east of Kovel and 23 miles north of Rovno.

Guerrillas are Praised

Moscow dispatches credited Ukrainian guerrillas with a large share in the capture of Sarny. The guerrillas, hidden in the Rovno forests, ambushed two long columns of German infantry and tanks and launched a full-scale attack that pinned the enemy down until regular units of the Red Army came up to wipe them out.

The Soviet high command kept up strong pressure against the enemy all along the Eastern Front, from Nevel and Vitebsk in White Russia to Nikopol deep in the Dnieper Bend.

The German communique told of major Russian and infantry attacks northwest of Nevel, and Paris radio reported renewed attacks had been launched by the Russians besieging Vitebsk. In the Nikopol sector west of Zaporozhe, where important manganese deposits are the stake, the Russians launched a new attack after strong artillery preparation, Vichy radio said.

Army Casualties Total 105,229 Up to Dec. 23

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UP)—U.S. Army casualties totalled 105,229 up to Dec. 23 last, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today.

This figure was made up of 16,831 killed, 38,916 wounded, 24,067 missing and 25,415 prisoners of war.

The Stork, Too, Wins Battle of Production

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The Census Bureau has announced that 3,200,000 babies were born in 1943—the most for any one year in American history. It was estimated that in the first two years of the war 1,000,000 more children were born than in the two years preceding Pearl Harbor. In 1942 there were 3,040,000 births.

Camps Closing On U.S. Coasts

Commands Consolidated To Free Troops for Duty Overseas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Military establishments in U.S. coastal areas are being reduced in order to send more men overseas, the War and Navy Department announced today.

The announcement added that the Army's Eastern and Central Defense Commands were being consolidated in a further move to free military forces for combat assignments.

"Now that the battlefronts have moved further from our borders and we have taken the offensive," the announcement said, "it would be a waste of manpower to maintain the same number of troops in this country in static defense."

Today's developments were the latest in a series of steps reflecting the gradual de-emphasis of continental defense in favor of overseas expansion.

Early this week the Air Force announced that it had closed 69 air bases because the USAAF had reached its maximum strength. The air bases will be used for replacements depots and training areas for air forces overseas.

U.S. Destroyer Brownson Sunk Off Cape Gloucester

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Navy Department reported today that the destroyer sunk by Japanese planes off Cape Gloucester on Dec. 27 was the 2,100-ton U.S.S. Brownson.