

By Charles F. Sprague

For over twenty years the mention of "Russia" has stirred emotions of people in the United States. To some it excited feelings of rapture — Russia was working out, the dream of communism. These people became violent defenders of the USSR. They took their "line" direct from Moscow.

To others the name "Russia" produced an opposite emotion. They became purple with rage. Russia was the seat of anti-Christ, of evil incarnate. They pointed to the opposite pole whenever Russian doings or ideas were referred to.

This cleavage in emotional attitude persisted to the outbreak of the war; and still does. The red sympathizers in this country were anti-war until Hitler attacked Russia. Some of them couldn't make the turn when Russia attacked Finland; and some others had cancelled their reservations on account of the purge in 1937. But there were many who took the Moscow line, the treaty with Hitler in 1939; the attack on Finland, and all. And when Russia was attacked by Hitler in 1941 they became the strongest supporters of all-out war the country has had. And from this element has come much of the local clamor for a second front. Russia asks for it; therefore they should have it.

On the other hand the Russophobes would hold out on furnishing Russia with supplies, are whispering anti-Russian talk and going to lengths to build up Russia as a potential enemy of this country. Aiding and abetting this line are the frustrated isolationists, for whom Pearl Harbor meant a setback, not conversion.

It isn't easy to keep a clear head in the midst of all this talk about Russia. But it is important that the great body of American public opinion retain its mental balance and come to conclusions not in the light of past prejudices but of present realities. These simple statements seem to be true:

First, the political and economic systems of Russia and the United States are divergent. But each country (Continued on Editorial page.)

Butter Scarce For a Month

By J. B. LEWIS
NEW YORK, Sept. 1-(P)—Butter will be hard to get outside of the nation's principal dairy production centers for another month, market experts warned today.

Hardest hit will be the east and west coast areas.

Civilian stocks in some sections were completely depleted at the end of August and it will take some time to fill overdue deliveries, Gordon Urner of the Urner-Barry Corp., which publishes the daily market report "Producers' Price-Current," explained.

The war food administration reduction from 30 to 20 per cent the amount producers must set aside for government purchase in September, will eventually alleviate but not immediately relieve the critical shortages, Urner said.

In seven months, according to market estimates, the government has acquired 223,000,000 pounds of butter in storage, of which 47,000,000 pounds has been turned over to lend-lease.

Purchasing agents for the various armed services have continued to buy on the open market and in some cases have been able to build up reserves, the market reported.

As a result of the operations, the civilian supply has fallen off sharply at the end of each month recently as large quantities of butter were placed in government reserves.

8th Air Force Downs 631 Nazi Planes in Month

By JUDSON O'QUINN
LONDON, September 1-(P)—The US Eighth air force, pulverizing German airfields one by one and wrecking vital war factories, set a new monthly record for the destruction of Nazi aircraft in combat in August by shooting 631 fighters out of the sky, it was announced today.

Headquarters of the European theater of the US army disclosed also that its Thunderbolt fighters proved by actual experience that they could break up enemy fighter attacks sufficiently to cut down bomber losses and take enough pressure off the bombers to give them a better chance to destroy their objectives.

Flying Fortresses, Marauders and Thunderbolts all figured in taking the toll of 631 Nazi planes. The previous high was 506 German planes bagged in July. Fortresses set an individual record by destroying 451 planes, five per cent more than the July total.

The bombers lost by enemy action in August were slightly more than the four per cent announced

NINETY THIRD YEAR

10 PAGES

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US Forts Blast Pisa Railyards

Two Battleships Bombard Italy's Western Toe

By NOLAN NORGAARD
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, September 1-(P)—Suddenly switching their hammer assaults to northern Italy, US Flying Fortresses delivered a mighty blow to vital railroad yards at Pisa of leaning tower fame yesterday, while Britain's big battleships Nelson and Rodney led a thunderous shelling of the western Italian toe.

The Fortresses on a 1000-mile roundtrip poured bombs onto the center of freight yards at Pisa and the electrified system capable of handling at least 96 trains daily between Rome and Genoa, and also hit the nearby San Guisio airfield and Piaggio aircraft factory.

Pisa lies 170 miles north of Rome. The raid gave northern Italy a dose of the concentrated destruction poured for days on rail facilities and airbases of the southern part of the peninsula. The famous tower, completed in 1350, and other historic monuments were spared by the bombers.

These latter assaults meanwhile continued with medium bombers and fighter-bombers attacking Salerno, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Sapri and Cetraro, and American Liberators from the middle east smacking Pescara on the eastern coast opposite Rome.

Leading the cruiser Orion and nine destroyers, the Nelson and Rodney boldly steamed into the southern end of the Messina strait and bombarded Italian coastal defense batteries with their 16-inch, one-ton shells, meeting only feeble shore resistance. The warships also shelled the area near Reggio Calabria and near Cape Pellaro. They knocked out at least one big enemy coastal gun.

The shift in strategy for the Fortresses appeared highly effective. The unescorted heavy bombers met only 25 enemy fighters, and quickly shot down six of them.

Repair shops with a capacity of (Turn to Page 2—Story G)

United Nations Council Here Said Useful

Establishment of a United Nations council in Salem, which occurred in conjunction with the staging of the United Nations festival this summer, may be considered an important step forward in educating the public as to its share in war relief work, Betty Gordon, San Francisco, Pacific coast representative of Russian War Relief, Inc., said Wednesday in Salem.

Such councils have been put into operation in the larger cities of the nation and an effort is now under way to organize them in other cities and towns, Miss Gordon said, pointing out that Salem may have a unique distinction as the first city of less than 100,000 residents in which such a council "just naturally sprang into being."

Churchill-FDR Talks Resume

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1-(P)—War discussions which President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill adjourned in Quebec eight days ago were resumed here tonight with the emphasis, apparently, on greater collaboration with Russia.

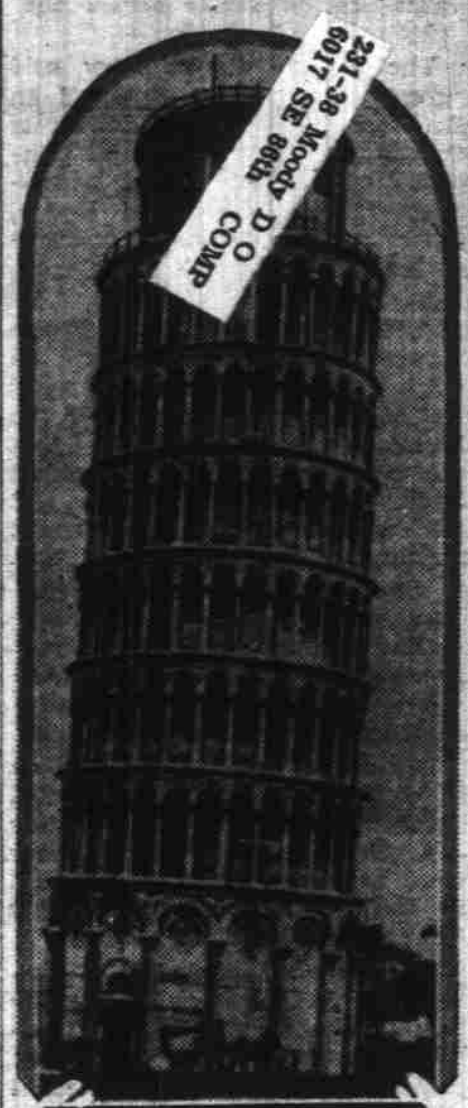
The British prime minister, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, reached Washington late in the day on a fourth wartime visit.

Official silence prevailed on the channels into which he and Mr. Roosevelt were directing their conversations but there was much evidence that they would center much of their attention on the means of attaining closer military and political relations with the soviet union.

White House officials said the prime minister's visit would not be entirely on business and that the president hoped it could be partly social.

It started with a social angle tonight at a small, informal family dinner at the White House. In the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt, who is in New Zealand, the president's hostess was Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt.

Still Leans



Answering everyone's first question — the Leaning Tower, "that way" since 1350 AD, was spared when American Flying Fortresses bombed Pisa.

Danish Envoy Wants Exile Government

STOCKHOLM, September 1 (P)—The Danish minister to Sweden, Johan C. W. Kruse, severed diplomatic ties with his homeland tonight, declaring that a constitutional government had ceased to exist there with the advent of a German military dictatorship.

Kruse's announcement was considered significant by Danes hoping to form an exiled government affiliated with the United States because the 62-year-old minister is a personal envoy of the interned King Christian X.

The Kruse announcement said that the king, as a prisoner of the Germans, was unable to perform his constitutional functions.

Asked by the Danish free press in Stockholm whether the move meant the minister was joining the free Danish government, the minister said: "I can add nothing to this at the moment."

The major political development came as the revolting Danes, inspired in their resistance by encouraging words from King Christian during a brief trip from his castle under German guard, continued passive resistance and, apparently, sabotage.

Refugees reaching Sweden said an 8000-ton barracks ship in Copenhagen harbor was blasted by a magnetic mine today.

The German-controlled Danish radio said Gen. Hermann von Hanneken, the Nazi commandant, relaxed martial law restrictions slightly.

Industrial slow-downs were reported in factories in Copenhagen, Aalborg, Aarhus, Ringsted and Roskilde as limited telephone and mail service was resumed within the country.

The radio announcement said the curfew which has been in effect at 9 o'clock nightly since martial law was imposed August 29, would be effective at 11 p. m. in the future.

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35,000 Taganrog Nazis Die

Reds Take 5100 Prisoners in Liquidating City

By JAMES M. LONG
LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 2 (P)—The Red army advancing in the Donets basin has wiped out the German Taganrog army, killing or capturing more than 41,000 enemy troops and routing or mauling eight divisions totaling 120,000 men, Moscow announced today.

An additional 6000 Germans fell yesterday trying to stem Soviet armies hacking their way toward Stalino, Poltava, Bryansk and Smolensk, along a 600-mile front, said a communique recorded early today by the Soviet monitor.

The Taganrog debacle was the greatest single German defeat since Stalingrad. More than 35,000 Germans were killed and 5100 captured in final liquidation of the encircled troops caught west of the sea of Azov city, the communique said.

German troops were withdrawing in the Donets basin—Berlin military circles telling Swedish correspondents that axis fears of an allied invasion in the west prompted the retreat. German lines also were sagging east of Smolensk, south of Bryansk, and deep inside the Ukraine.

The Germans were declared in today's Moscow communique to have hurriedly shifted some of their inland forces to the south.

The Russians then promptly went over to the offensive southwest of Voroshilovgrad, punching out gains of four to six miles toward Stalino and Debaltsevo, which lie on the network of railroads feeding the Germans in the central Donets.

Complete erasure of the collapsing German Donets front apparently was foreshadowed in a Berlin broadcast which said the Russians were amassing a tremendous striking force along the stretches of the middle Donets river. A Russian breakthrough probably would result in an even larger encirclement of German troops than those trapped at Taganrog.

(Turn to Page 2—Story A)

Dane Saves 9 US Fliers

LONDON, Sept. 1-(P)—Henry Frandsen, 33, Danish fishing boat captain, saved nine American fliers forced down at sea recently and by his act of mercy he escaped the Germans, who established a military dictatorship in his homeland Sunday.

Frandsen sighted a dinghy bearing the survivors of the crew of a Flying Fortress about 100 miles west of Helgoland. He took them aboard and, instead of returning home, headed for England.

The American fliers had been injured when the Fortress crashed and burned after being hit by anti-aircraft fire over Helgoland. Frandsen said the British whisked them away so fast he never learned their names.

"All I know is that the pilot was a cowboy from Texas and the navigator a gardener from Brooklyn," he said.

"They gave me and the three members of my crew American cigarettes, watches and other things, but I didn't get their names. However, I am happy to have saved them. If I hadn't, a German patrol boat might have found them. And it turns out I am now safe in England."

Staff Shortage In Hospitals Grave

SEATTLE, September 1-(P)—Dr. Thomas Farrar, surgeon general of the US public health service, warned today that care of the sick in civilian hospitals "has already reached a dangerously low level" because of a shortage of nurses, and said Washington state's enlistment quota for the cadet nurse corps is 1192. In a talk of hospital executives and nurses here, he said reports on the national recruiting drive were extremely favorable.

Elliott Roosevelt Back From Africa

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1-(P)—Col. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the president, has returned from North Africa for a visit. He has been in charge of a photographic reconnaissance group.

Seeks Peace



POPE PIUS XII

Conflict's End Within Year Is Pontiff's Plea

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE
LONDON, Sept. 1-(P)—Pope Pius XII appealed to the leaders of the world today to reach "a worthy peace," and he expressed hope and faith that the fifth year of the war, beginning today, would end in such a peace.

The pope, declaring his views in a 14-minute world broadcast, called for "generosity" toward those nations "less favored than others by the trend of war at any given time," and he admonished against "actions which instead of encouraging confidence, rather inflame hatreds anew and strengthen the determination to resist."

The pontiff referred to "the powerful and the leaders of peoples," and continued:

"May their wisdom, their moderation, their strength of mind and their deep sense of humanity throw a ray of comfort upon the tear-and-blood-drenched threshold."

Ickes Says Gasoline Fast Running Out

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1-(P)—Interior Secretary Ickes declared tonight that at the present rate of consumption the entire nation faces the prospect of running out of gasoline and in the east it may be only a matter of days.

Appealing for curtailment of all but essential driving, Ickes asserted in a radio address that the motorists are dipping heavily into inventory stocks and that heavy military demands for fuel lie ahead.

He disclosed for the first time that the nation's armed forces are using 600,000 barrels of gasoline daily, said that military requirements will take more than 30% per cent of all gasoline produced east of the Rocky mountains during the last half of 1943 and predicted that next year the amount will expand to 37% per cent.

Ickes said gasoline supplies on the west coast are "comfortable now," but "if the people there could know of the military demands that lie ahead, when the war in the Pacific really gets under way, they would know that there is anything but comfort ahead for them, so far as the sufficiency of gasoline is concerned."

The southwest and middle west, he said, is "living on borrowed time," as far as gasoline is concerned, and to the motorists of the east he addressed this "unequivocal warning."

"If there is any appreciable increase in gasoline consumption in the eastern states, above the present rate, we will be out of gasoline in a matter of days."

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Navy Bombards Marcus Island Japs; Salamaua Nip Force Overwhelmed

US Jungle Fighters Close In

Halsey Reports Downing Zeros Off Bougainville

By C. YATES McDANIEL
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, September 2 (P)

Japanese in two strongly dug-in positions south and southeast of the Salamaua, New Guinea, air-drome finally have been overwhelmed by American and Australian jungle fighters now closing in on the enemy base.

Several days ago, allied forces approaching the airfield from the west and southwest, supported by artillery, were reported within rifle range but today's communique was the first in more than a week to tell of an advance along the coast.

Last previous advices concerning the right flank were that the Japanese were holding to Dot Inlet as their only position south of the Francisco river which flows below the river into Bayern bay.

In the Solomons sector, an attack Monday by a small force of Liberators on Santa Isabel island, site of a Japanese seaplane base, for the first time drew no anti-aircraft fire, prompting conjecture that the Japanese may have evacuated it.

Such an evacuation would mean the Japanese had decided the island was untenable because it has been outflanked by American occupation of New Georgia and Vella Lavella islands to the west.

On other recent attacks on (Turn to Page 2—Story C)

Casualties Top 100,000 Mark

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1-(P)—More than 100,000 members of United States military forces and the merchant marine have been killed in action, wounded, reported missing or taken prisoner.

The army reported today that its casualty total through last week was 69,358. Navy casualties totaled 21,558, marines 7904 and coast guard 363. The latest merchant marine summary showed a total of 4751 dead and missing.

All these add up to 103,932. However, the army said that 8748 of its men classed as wounded have left the hospital or returned to duty.

A total of 19,581 persons in all services are listed as dead, and 35,895 are listed as missing, the total of those two figures being 55,476.

Following are the latest casualty summaries for the services: Army (through the end of last week): killed 8927; wounded 19,391, of whom 8748 have left the hospital or returned to duty; missing 21,406; prisoners of war 19,634; total 69,358.

Navy (to date): dead 7840; wounded 2553; missing 8917; prisoners of war 2246; total 21,558.

Marines (to date): dead 2009; wounded 2501; missing 683; prisoners of war 1224; total 7904.

Coast guard (to date): dead 163; wounded 22; missing 158; prisoners of war 1; total 343.

Merchant marine (from Sept. 21, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1943): dead 827; missing 4124; total 4751.

Mrs. Roosevelt Back in Auckland

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 1-(P)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, still not fagged from her tour for the Red Cross, visited US marines and sailors in the naval hospital today and told them:

"Victory is coming our way. I hope we will be able to help you after the war to build the kind of world that will make your sacrifices worth while. It is not enough to win the war. We must win the peace."

Super-Bomber Now Building

NEW YORK, Sept. 1-(P)—Engines for super-bombers produced by Gen. H. H. Arnold yesterday are under construction now in a plant of the Wright Aeronautical corporation, the US army air forces said today in a statement made public by the corporation.

Arnold, commanding general of the air forces, forecast that the new bombers, soon to go into action, would dwarf the Flying Fortresses and would carry half a ton of bombs across the Atlantic and fly home without a stop.

The Wright corporation said the air force announcement contained information that the new bombers would be powered by Cyclone 35 engines, which it said were the most powerful service engines now built in this country.

Berlin Left In Flames By Bombers

By GLADWIN HILL
LONDON, Sept. 1-(P)—Hundreds of RAF heavy bombers tore through a powerful German fighter screen last night to rock Berlin with a 45-minute deluge of block leveling explosives that gutted new sections of the axis military heart and left flames visible 70 miles away.

The British air ministry indicated that this second concentrated assault in eight days equalled the 1800-ton Aug. 23 blow which wiped out entire districts in western and southern Berlin, paralyzed utility services and sped the evacuation of thousands haunted by the specter of the blackened skeleton of Hamburg.

Serving notice that the new year of the war probably will be the bitterest for the axis, allied planes followed up last night's hail of bombs on Berlin with daylight attacks on railway yards in Holland and a big east sea-going barge off the Dutch islands.

Boston blasted the freight yards at Roosendaal, Holland, and escorted Typhoon pilots reported that accurate hits were made on the junction of four busy rail lines, the air ministry news service said.

The escort planes attacked the barge on the trip home. Forty-seven bombers, eight of them Canadian, and one fighter were lost in the latest Berlin assault and in auxiliary night attacks on airfields and other targets (Turn to Page 2—Story E)

Marcus Island, which the Japanese own, lies 990 miles northwest of enemy-held Wake Island. It is an air and radio base and because of its strategic location holds dominance over the southeastern approaches to the Tokyo area.

Marcus was raided once before, on March 4, 1942. The action then was essentially defensive, an attempt to find out what the enemy was up to and to destroy—in the aftermath of the Pearl Harbor debacle — bases which the Japanese (Turn to Page 2—Story F)

Weapons Left on Kiska Would Take Huge Toll

By NORMAN BELL
AN ADVANCED ALEUTIAN BASE, September 1-(P)—If the Japanese had fought at Kiska with the weapons they abandoned in hasty flight, they undoubtedly would have killed many more Americans than fell in the conquest of Attu.

This became obvious today after a check of the material left behind at Kiska showed the wily warriors of the rising sun got away with little more than their skins in their first non-belligerent retreat of the war.

Kiska, found deserted when United States and Canadian amphibious troops swarmed ashore from their landing craft August 15-16, was five times as heavily fortified as was Attu, which was taken after 30 days of bloody fighting in May.

The abandoned materials, including machine guns, heavy artillery, anti-aircraft guns, power plants, communication lines and rubber tires, were left virtually intact. The Japanese didn't even destroy their ammunition dumps.

They may have been in too much of a hurry to get away or they may have decided against any fires or explosions that might have revealed their flight plans.

Both the large guns and the smaller automatic weapons were clean and in firing condition, except for parts which had been re-

US Fleet Threatens Japan

Shelled Outpost Guards Tokyo, 1200 Miles Away

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON, September 1 (P)—In a direct threat to the security of the Japanese homeland, a powerful task force of the United States Navy has bombed and shelled Marcus Island, outpost guarding the approaches to Tokyo.

The audacious raid, in which the Americans virtually dared the Japanese home fleet to come out and fight, obviously had a strong psychological impact on the Japanese, for the Tokyo radio said:

"The enemy could have raided the mainland if he wanted to, so the people of Japan must further solidify the defense against the enemy."

First word of the raid on Marcus, only 1200 miles from Tokyo, came from a broadcast Japanese communique, which said the island was attacked at dawn, September 1 — August 31, Washington time. It declared that "many enemy planes raided Minamitoro Shima (Marcus) at dawn today, and the enemy shelled the land by naval guns."

This report was substantially confirmed by a navy statement here a few hours later. It said that a carrier task force raid had been planned against Marcus for September 1 and "is presumably in progress."

Whether the phrase "in progress" meant that the island was still being battered today or simply that maneuvers following the assault were considered a part of it was not explained. No details were expected from American sources for many hours since officers said the force would not break radio silence until it was safe to do so.

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Officers said the broad beach on the north of Kiska was so high-organized for defense that the American force which rushed ashore there unopposed might well have been repulsed.

It was estimated the Japanese had as many as 10,000 men on Kiska at one time as against the 2000 on Attu. Material was in the same proportion.

It was possible that after the fall of Attu the Tokyo war lords decided the Aleutian venture was too costly and decided to sneak the Kiska garrison away gradually under cover of fog and darkness. The condition of the guns and supplies indicated that at least a skeleton force remained until probably within half a day of the American-Canadian assault.

Much of the seized equipment is being put to use by the occupation force in building up a base from which to carry the war to Japan. This excludes good rubber tires, some of the guns and an air field.

The Japanese heavy artillery, up to 6-inch guns, was so placed that it could be turned against any of the landing beaches from observation posts on Ranger and Rose hills, an officer pointed out.

In addition to these guns and anti-aircraft weapons previously (Turn to Page 2—Story G)

Dimout
Tues. sunset 7:48
Fri. sunrise 6:34
(Weather on Page 8)