

WIREFOTOS, SPORTS

The Seattle Sunday Times

AND THE GALLUP POLL

2 Sections of COLORED COMICS

ROTOGRAVURE PICTORIAL and Magazine in Color

RUSS REINFORCE VOLGA LINE

DON'T THINK HE DOESN'T DREAD IT -:- By Kirby



The Seattle Sunday Times

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS, STAMPS

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NEW DETAILS ON ALEUTIAN BATTLE

RED FORCES ARE SPLIT, SAYS BERLIN

By HENRY SHAPIRO
United Press Staff Correspondent

MOSCOW, July 19. (Sunday)—The Red Army fought back against a powerful German offensive rolling southward through the Donets Basin toward the Lower Don River, a Soviet dispatch said today, and Russian counter-attacks gained ground in a stab at the enemy flank near Voronezh.

(A German broadcast recorded by United Press in New York said German forces have reached the Lower Don River "on a broad front" and by a sudden sweeping maneuver have cut off the southern wing of the Russian army. Russian troops still north of the Don lost "all rearward communication" when part of the German army that had been moving east suddenly veered south toward the great bend of the river 75 miles from Stalingrad, the report said.

The Russians were engaged in "fierce defensive fighting" south of Millerovo in the Donets sector, the Soviet statement said.

(A dispatch from a United Press correspondent just returned to Kuibyshev after a 1,500-mile trip on the Caspian Sea and the Volga said that a great volume of Russian men, airplanes and war machines was being rushed into the battle in defense of the Don River and the Volga.)

The Axis onslaught, pushing (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

ENEMY FIFTH COLUMN IN HAWAII PROVES MOSTLY MERE RUMOR

(Robert J. Casey, veteran war correspondent for The Chicago Daily News and a captain in the Field Artillery in the First World War, has filed his dispatches from several fronts in this war. His articles have included vivid descriptions of the fall of France, the battle of Britain and desert warfare in Africa. This is another in his series of articles on the Battle of Midway.)

By ROBERT J. CASEY
Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

It will be a long time before the experts of the so-called intelligence sections operating in Honolulu figure out what happened to the Japanese fifth-column.

Nobody who ever saw Honolulu ever will blame them for looking for it—nor anybody who heard the first hysterical radio reports from the islands December 7. Hawaii, June 30, 1940, had a population of 156,849 Japanese, 33.6 per cent of the total, a mass outnumbering any other single racial group. Of these, 122,188 were citizens, 34,661 aliens. And while these people might have lived years in peace and amity with their neighbors in business and more recently in politics, their part in the social life of the community was virtually nil.

You always could hear a lot of conversation about Honolulu's great melting pot, about the absorption of numerous Asiatic strains, about the effect of education and kindness and, no doubt, reflections on the political and economic philosophies of these people. But such agencies as the police knew that these insipid comments were more or less bunk.

Eyes On Skies, Alloys

The social system under which the Japanese-American of the Hawaiian Islands was brought up insured that, no matter what else happened to him, he remained culturally a Japanese. If one got to be an American, it was because the Japanese essentially are a pretty smart people and sometimes hard

to fool, even with the best intentions and equipment.

The result of Hawaii's attempt at the Americanization of its local Japanese was demonstrated when after December 7 all of them abandoned their adopted tongue. In spite of the most expensive school systems in the United States, 90 per cent of them talked a brand of English that no Occidental could understand and that they probably couldn't understand themselves.

Well, there they were when the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor—their "racial purity," about which ethnologists had written so lyrically, a disturbing factor in the problem of (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

ATTACKS ON JAP BASES ARE PRESSED

(The following is an exclusive dispatch on what happened in the fog-bound Aleutians the first 15 days after the Japanese first struck there June 3. It was written by Keith Wheeler, staff correspondent of The Seattle Times. His article was approved by the Navy.)

By KEITH WHEELER
Distributed by United Press

AT SEA WITH THE U. S. PACIFIC FLEET, June 18.—(Delayed)—The Japs are dying in Kiska Harbor today as the war of the Aleutian mists begins again after three days of storms and glue-thick fogs.

United States bombers sank a Jap transport with a direct hit and six near misses.

It was the first contact since June 14, when the fog broke long enough for eight of this command's Catalina flying boats to drop through the clouds over Kiska and dump six tons of dynamite on the Jap ships lying there.

One 500-pound crumpled square on a light cruiser and started a gaudy fire. Another dropped alongside a transport close enough, the bombardier felt, to make serious underwater damage a certainty.

As usual, the Japs had their guns trained on the cloud breaks and five Catalinas came away with full of holes as shirts back from the ship's laundry.

One established a record of sorts by colliding with a three-inch anti-aircraft projectile in flight. It is unorthodox enough for a plane to hit a square by accident. But the Catalina concerned violated all etiquette of such encounters by getting away with it. The projectile (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

2ND FRONT DEPENDS ON U. S. SPEED

By United Press.

LONDON, July 18.—Britons tonight were warned that they face the gravest days of the war because of the Axis offensive in Russia, but usually reliable informants said a second front was unlikely in Western Europe within the next few months unless "considerable" reinforcements of American troops arrive.

Despite the fact military officials warned against the danger of political pressure overruling military consideration and of the need to avoid "unnecessary recklessness," demand for a continental invasion continued unabated.

When invasion day comes, upwards of 500,000 of the best equipped "fighting soldiers" that Britain and the United States can muster will be required along with thousands of supply troops, and other auxiliary forces, to make the venture a success, military experts said. The following developments high-lighted the second-front picture:

1. Unconfirmed reports said important discussions, involving William C. Bullitt, special assistant to United States Navy Secretary Knox, were in progress, centering mostly on the problem of keeping open Russia's land-sea supply line through the Arctic.

2. American and British officials were reported getting ready to re-examine the prospects for launching a gigantic land, air and sea assault on Europe at the earliest possible moment.

3. Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, minister of production, warned at a debate that no time since the 1940 Battle of Britain was this country in graver peril and "it would be folly to deny that these 80 days in front of us are some of the gravest we ever have faced. A successful German drive through the oil-rich Caucasus would threaten Britain's (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

FRESH AXIS THRUSTS IN EGYPT REPULSED; U. S. BOMBS TOBRUK

By United Press.

CAIRO, July 18.—British tanks and guns held their ground today in the battle of the ridges on the Egyptian Desert front, turning back Axis attacks while Allied airplanes battered enemy tanks, supply lines, harbors and ships far westward along the Mediterranean coast.

American Army bombers, now directed by Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton as new United States Air Force commander in the Middle East, plastered Tobruk, hit a large merchantman, set a tanker afire and attacked increasing numbers of enemy ships bringing reinforcements to Axis forces.

Rommel's Axis forces still held the foothold they had gained on the western edge of the Ruweisat Ridge southwest of El Alamein but failed in an attempt to push eastward yesterday along the important central sector escarpment. Tough Indian troops threw back the Germans with what almost certainly were severe, but as yet undetermined, losses.

There were indications that Rommel was losing an increasing number of tanks in his persistent

attacks. It was officially revealed that 25 of them were knocked out in Thursday's fighting and announcement of the repulse of the Axis attack on the Ruweisat Ridge mentioned Rommel's use only of "terrified infantry" with no reference to tank support.

Axis Shipping Increases

The Axis apparently was striving desperately to get reinforcements and supplies to Rommel's stalled army. Enemy shipping was reported on the increase off the North African Mediterranean coast and the Italian air activity was on a noticeably increased scale.

American bombers, ranged 50 miles beyond Tobruk—almost to Derna—to bomb small vessels in the Gulf of Bomba.

(The British Air Ministry announced in London a shift in its Mediterranean air command which will put air Vice Marshal Keith Rodney Park in charge of aerial operations in that theatre.

(The Italian High Command report said Axis airmen had shot down 12 British planes in supporting Egyptian operations. It added that "several hundred" prisoners, mostly Australians, were taken when the Trento and Trieste Divisions "decisively" repulsed an enemy infantry and tank attack on an undesignated sector. British Broadcasting Corporation reported that two South African patrol vessels (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

PLANE BUILT TO CARRY 9 RESCUES 21

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Navy tonight told how Coast Guard Lieut. D. O. Reed rescued 21 Norwegian seamen in the Gulf of Mexico and flew them ashore in a plane which already had six persons aboard but was designed to carry a maximum of nine persons.

Furthermore, the Navy said, the Norwegians averaged about 200 pounds apiece. The load was so great the plane left the water at a speed of only 40 knots.

Survivors Injured

The Norwegians were survivors from a motorship which had been sunk by an Axis submarine. Reed, whose home is in Winchester, Ky., was making a routine flight in a twin-engine patrol seaplane when he spotted the wreckage of the ship about ten miles from the coast. He dropped close to the water but could see no survivors.

A few minutes later, however, J. H. Rogers, of Marietta, Ga., gunner's mate, second class, and observer on the flight, spotted two drifting lifeboats. Reed landed the plane near by. The first of the survivors brought aboard had a broken back; several of the others were badly burned.

Plane's Speed Slow

The unexpected passengers were placed as far forward as possible. Reed opened the throttle wide.

"Plane was extremely heavy," he commented succinctly in his operational report. "and pilot and Co-pilot Ensign V. C. Tully (of Biloxi, Miss.), both applied full weight to push yoke (the wheel) forward. Despite their combined efforts the plane took to the air at 40 knots indicated air speed in an extremely nose-high attitude. Before clearing finally into the air the plane came back on the water once."

DAY'S WAR SUMMARY

United States air might continues to be felt on the far-flung war fronts of the world. In Egypt, American bombers ranged yesterday over the Egyptian desert to bomb Axis front lines and coastal installations. In Russia, American-made bombers were active in the southern sector of the long front. The hard-pressed Russians were massing man power and supplies for a defense of the Volga Basin and the key city of Stalingrad. The (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

NAZIS HEAR 'SCARE TALK' BY GOEBBELS

By M. S. HANDLER
United Press Staff Correspondent

KUIBYSHEV, July 18.—Men, oil, tanks and airplanes, including American fighters and bombers, are pouring into the Volga battle and converging on the Don River sector in a bitter battle to stem the German offensive against vital lifelines of the Soviet Union.

I just have reached Kuibyshev after a 3,000-mile round-trip journey along the Volga and across the Caspian sea to Iran and I have seen at first hand the tremendous effort now being made not only by the Russians but by American pilots and others who are delivering the goods.

Some of our best American planes—Boeing and Douglas Boston bombers and Airacobra fighters—are being delivered at a record rate to Soviet pilots, who take them right into battle.

Volga Shipping Busy

Supplies are pouring into the Volga Valley from great factories far in the east. A great river shipping fleet is on the move.

Every inch of shipping space in the Soviet's large Volga and Caspian merchant fleets—the size of which had previously not been realized or even suspected—is taking part in the battle to get men and materials from the Urals' factories and from the American sup-

ALLIES BOMB JAP AIRFIELD IN SOLOMONS

By M. S. HANDLER
United Press Staff Correspondent

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, July 18.—(Sunday)—(U.P.)—Allied planes have bombed a Japanese-held airfield at Kieta, in the Solomon Islands, a communique issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today.

Little United Nations activity was reported in MacArthur's Sunday communique, his 97th of the war. Details of the raid on Kieta were not disclosed.

In the northwestern sector of the Pacific area, the communique said, activity was limited to reconnaissance.

