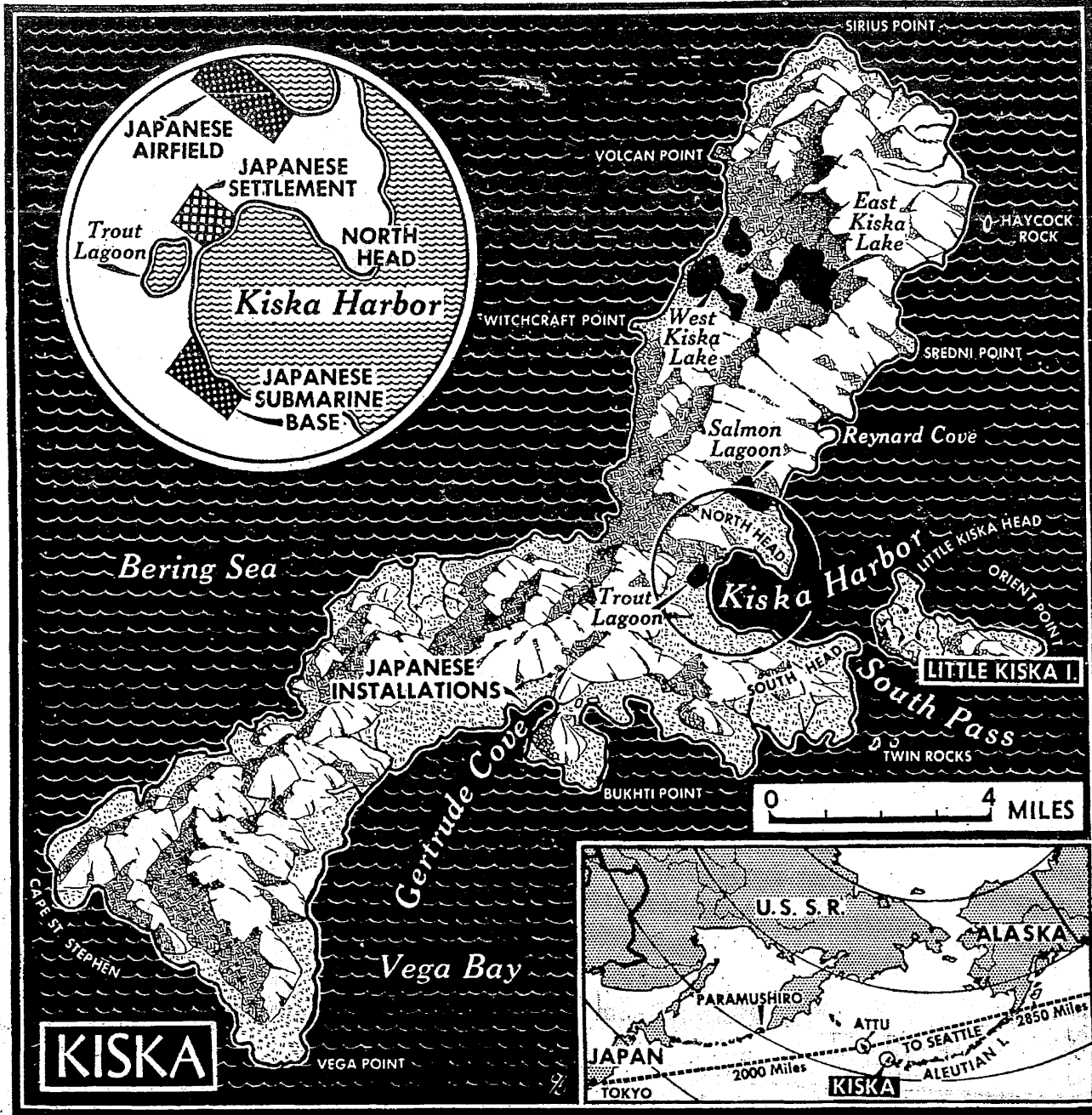


MORE BOMBS TO BLAST ROME UNTIL 'OPEN CITY' IS PROVED

ALLIES FIRE JAPS' BORNEO OIL PORT

KISKA RIPE FOR INVASION



ONLY a soldier who has reached for a slit trench under aerial bombardment can truly appreciate the defensive advantage of Kiska Island.

The topsoil of this barren Aleutian island is soft and its consistency makes it easy to dig slit trenches. The soft earth also gives more easily under the bomb impact, absorbing the explosive shock and lessening—even though only slightly—its destructive power.

Other than this, not much can be said in Kiska's favor. The weather, typical of the Aleutian Islands, is generally bad. Wind, rain, fog and 100-mile-an-hour gales are the regular weather diet, whipped up by the meeting of the warm Japanese current with cold air from the Bering Sea.

ALTHOUGH Kiska had been a United States naval reserve for 20 years before Pearl Harbor, it was virtually uninhabited save for a few Aleuts and a meteorological crew that was captured by the Japs with the island in June, 1942. Landings and flights over the island had been prohibited for many years.

So rough is the mountainous terrain that forms the backbone of the 20-mile-long island, especially in the north, that the Japanese never occupied that section to any great extent while constructing a virtual fort out of the area from Kiska Harbor south.

Little Kiska Island, protecting the mouth of Kiska Harbor, bristles now with heavy naval guns and anti-aircraft emplacements designed to discourage United States planes from low-level bombing runs. Most of the military targets are on Kiska Harbor, protected from behind by the central mountain range and from the front by Little Kiska's guns.

Here is the main Japanese settlement and on North Head, just below Salmon Lagoon, is the air field. Across the harbor, deep inside South Head, is the submarine base. These would be the principal objectives to a United States invasion force, which probably would land fairly close to the harbor.

JAPANESE installations on Gertrude Cove would be another target, but troops landed there would have to hurdle steep and rough mountains to reach Kiska Harbor.

Landing troops on Kiska in the dead of night will be a major naval operation because pinnacle rocks and offshore ledges make navigation difficult and dangerous.

Early in this century disturbances shook the Aleutians and many small islands and rocks disappeared and reappeared over a period of years.

ANOTHER hazard—only fully appreciated by the Sicilian landing parties that were delayed by deep swells—is the willow.

This is the name Bering Sea mariners have for ship-wrecking winds that sweep from Aleutian mountains down into the harbors with little warning, making anchorages as well as navigation extremely dangerous.

Despite the hazards, an American invasion of Kiska definitely is in the Pacific picture. The island is surrounded by Architzka and Attu and its various reefs must be cleaned out to make way for advances on Paramushiro and possibly Tokyo from the Aleutian outposts.

The Seattle Sunday Times

Newsreel Section Wirephotos Sports

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90 U-Boats Sunk In Past Three Months!

PLANES FLY 2,500 MILES IN ASSAULT

By DON CASWELL
United Press Staff Correspondent

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 15.—(Sunday)—America's four-motored Liberators Friday night made a record-breaking flight of 2,500 miles from Australia to bomb the Eastern Borneo port of Balikpapan, on Massacar Strait, where the Japanese have stored great oil reserves for their operations in the Southwest Pacific, it was announced today.

Returning flyers declared they left the port a roaring inferno.

ALLIED DISAGREEMENT SEEN AS MAIN THREAT TO ULTIMATE VICTORY

By CARROLL BINDER
Chicago Daily News Foreign Editor

The U-boat, the Luftwaffe, the Reichswehr, the titanic war industries, the Gestapo, and the other factors which Germans long believed would enable them to win the war and dominate the world "for the next thousand years" have proved unequal to the rapidly growing military might of the United Nations.

Barring a miracle, Germany is going to be militarily defeated in its second bid for world dominion as it has been militarily defeated in others.

If the United Nations continue to coordinate their military activities as they are doing and if they can achieve and maintain a similar degree of coordination in their diplomatic activities, Germany will be defeated so thoroughly that it will not be able to make another bid for world dominion for at least half a century.

If, however, the three principal United Nations—the United States, Great Britain and Russia—seriously disagree in basic diplomatic or military policies and go their separate ways, Germany stands an excellent chance of escaping the worst consequences of military defeat and of reviving its military power within a comparatively few years for a third attempt to achieve world dominion.

CHURCHILL, F. R. REVEAL ENEMY LOSS

By H. O. THOMPSON
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a joint statement suggesting that they may already have met, revealed tonight that the Allies sank more than 90 Axis submarines in May, June and July.

The statement—signed simply "Roosevelt, Churchill"—was issued in Quebec. It was made public shortly after the President, observing the second anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic charter, declared that the United Nations "stand upon the threshold of major developments in this war."

The joint statement showed that:

1. The Axis lost an average of one U-boat a day during the last three months.
2. Recent sinkings by U-boats have had but an insignificant effect on the conduct of the war by the Allies.
3. Although more than 2,500 vessels were used in the Sicilian campaign, Allied losses were only about 80,000 tons.
4. During the first six months of 1943 the number of ships sunk per U-boat operating was only half that in the last six months of 1942 and only one-quarter that in the first half of 1942.
5. United Nations shipping continues to show a considerable increase, with new ships completed in 1943 exceeding all sinkings from all causes up to and including 1942.
6. Continued success against the U-boats will come only with unrelaxed efforts.

U. S. 'Subs' Sink Seven More Jap Cargo Ships

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—American submarines have sunk seven more Japanese ships and damaged five others in their relentless campaign to cripple the enemy's supply lines, the Navy announced today.

These latest successes raised to 380 the number of Japanese ships hit by our submarines—217 sunk, 29 probably sunk and 63 damaged.

Text of Navy communique No. 457:

"Pacific and Far East:
1. United States submarines have reported the sinking of seven enemy vessels and the damaging of five others in operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas as follows:
"Sunk":
"One large transport."
"One medium-sized passenger freighter."
"Two small freighters."
"One small schooner."
"One medium-sized supply ship."
"One medium-sized cargo vessel."
"Damaged":
"One medium-sized freighter."
"One medium-sized tanker."
"One medium-sized cargo vessel."
"One small freighter."
"One small cargo vessel."
"These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique."

ALLIED GROUP MAY INSPECT HOLY CITY

By United Press

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(Sunday)—Royal Air Force bombers raided Italy last night, it was said authoritatively today.

The Swiss radio, in a broadcast heard here, reported that Allied aircraft had carried out a new raid on Milan during the night.

By WILLIAM B. DICKINSON
United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Italian government declared Rome an open city tonight, but a United Nations broadcast promptly informed Italy that the Allies will continue to bomb the Eternal City until proof is furnished that it no longer is being used for military purposes.

The United Nations radio announced that Allied leaders cannot recognize the Rome radio's "open city" announcement until they are convinced that Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government has complied with the terms of international law. This would mean removal of all ministers, government agencies, military organizations and war industries from Rome, in addition to cessation of military traffic through the capital.

The Algiers radio said that dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

Portland Legion Blocks Jap Cemetery Beautifying

By United Press

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 14.—Plans of the Portland Fellowship of Reconciliation to beautify the Japanese Buddhist cemetery here met a nonviolent death today as Sheriff Martin T. Pratt ordered the graveyard "closed for the duration" to any group or individual.

Sheriff's deputies and city police patrolled the area all afternoon. Together with American Legionnaires, wearing overseas caps, they completely outnumbered the handful of Fellowship members who showed up for the announced afternoon of grass cutting and shrubbery trimming.

Sheriff's Order Obeyed

It was only after they had heard the order of the sheriff himself that the members, headed by Howard D. Willis (an employee of the national, but not local, Y. M. C. A.), decided to retire. For nearly three hours he and his straggling group of supporters argued with the irate veterans, vehemently denying their project (or their organization) was pro-Japanese, pro-Buddhist, or pro-appeasement.

Though tempers often flared and voices rose, only once did violence materialize—when a Legionnaire seized Willis by the arm and ordered him to "Get on down the road!" He was stopped by deputies and fellow veterans.

Error in Timing Admitted

Willis and his associates finally conceded that, while their project was meant only as "a gesture of good will and fellowship to fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry," it might have been better carried out by them as individuals and on some day other than a Japanese Buddhist holiday.

The group's Sunday plans to place "bon matsuri" wreaths (bought by interned Japanese) on graves in the cemetery appeared to be effectively stopped by the sheriff's order.

Joseph Deboest, commander of Portland Post No. 1, said: "The American Legion is not going to stand for this. It's a bunch of monkey business."

NAZI LINE IN SICILY CRUMBLES

By REYNOLDS PACKARD
United Press Staff Correspondent

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 14.—Allied troops crashed through broken Nazi defenses on the entire Sicilian front tonight, capturing six more towns in a race for Messina while Allied planes bombed and gunned scores of boats loaded with fleeing troops.

As the campaign reached a virtual mop-up stage it was announced officially that the Germans are trying to carry out a major evacuation of their Sicilian forces.

Many Germans Trapped

Streaming east from the fallen citadel of Randazzo, the Americans drove on Castiglione, almost completing an Allied ring around Mount Etna, while farther north other Yankees captured Floresta on the Randazzo-Cape d'Orlando Road, and Piraino on the coast.

The British Eighth Army took Fiumefreddo and Riposto on the east coast, Giarre just inland and Milo, nine miles from the summit of Mount Etna.

By advancing five miles to Fiumefreddo, the Eighth Army sealed off the road from Randazzo to the east coast, trapping many Germans in transit although it was believed most of the enemy had withdrawn except for suicide machine-gunners emplaced on the heights.

After reaching Giarre, an Eighth

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

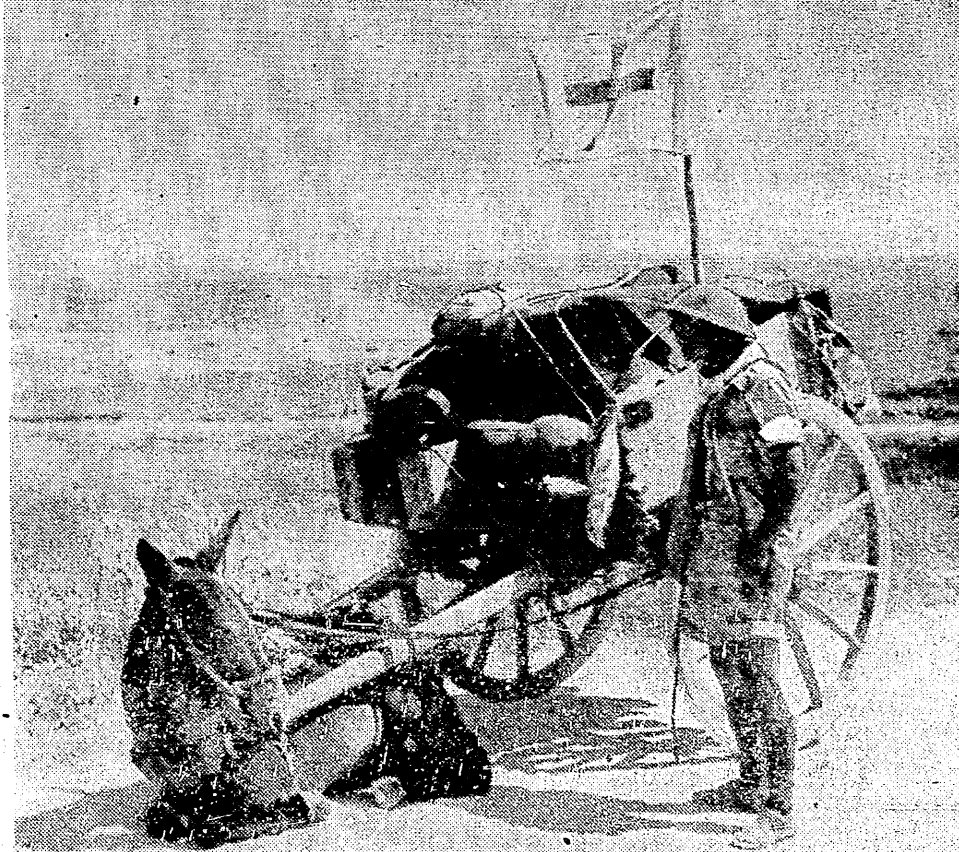
Germans Capture Rescuer, Plane, but Not for Long

By THOMAS R. HENRY
North American Newspaper Alliance

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN SICILY, Aug. 9.—(Delayed)—Royal Air Force flight Sgt. Leonard Newman of Dorset, England, six days ago flew a Walrus flying boat of the British Air and Sea Rescue Service on a mercy mission to pick up three men reported to be helplessly adrift in a dinghy in the Mediterranean.

Newman landed on the water beside them and found they were probably the last survivors of General von Arnim's forces in Africa, who had hidden out for three months on Cape Bon Hill with Allied soldiers all around.

WAR DOESN'T WORRY SICILIAN MULE



From the vantage point of a sidown strike, this Sicilian beast gives a British soldier the mule-laugh. In vain does Soldier A. Frampton, of the Isle of Wight, plead that the cart contains medical supplies for front line Allied fighters. War or no war, a mule is always a mule.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

ROME—Bombing of the Eternal City will continue until the Italian government offers proof that Rome is an open city.

FAR EAST—American Liberator planes flew 2,500 miles from Australia to bomb Balikpapan, major Japanese oil port on the island of Borneo.

RUSSIA—Red forces were reported pushing back German defenders in the streets of Kharlov, while Soviet troops continued to gain in their drives on Bryansk and Smolensk. Page 2.

Sicily—Allied troops crashed through German defenses on the entire Sicilian front.