ITALIANS OPENLY ASK ABDICATION

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Foreign Staff

NAPLES, Nov. 28.—(Delayed)—The abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele was demanded publicly for the first time today at a political meeting and Count Carlo Sforza, pre-Fascist foreign minister, declared the recent British reverse on the Island of Leros resulted from failure of Italian troops to fight under one of the King's generals regarded as a Fascist.

The meeting demonstrated vigorously for a republic.

Sforza reiterated that the King must go if Italians are to be expected to participate effectively in the war against Germany.

Two Groups Absent

It was the first time retirement of the sovereign was demanded openly by any of the Italian parties or political leaders.

The Christian Democrats and Liberals, both Rightist groups, were absent at today's demonstrations. The adherents of the four other United Front parties, however, left no doubt of their hostility to the King and even shouted down the venerable philosopher, Benedetto Croce, when he pleaded for a regency as a means of preserving the monarchy in Italy.

Shout for Republic

Croce posed a question: "Do you want to preserve the monarchy?"

The crowd of approximately a thousand jammed into a narrow university courtyard stormed: "No, no! Viva Republica! Republica!"

Croce then attempted to argue in favor of a regency, but the shouting interrupted him several times and finally drowned out his words completely.

"No more House of Savoy, we want a republic," the people shouted.

Sforza, who followed Croce on the rostrum, was cheered wildly when he said: "Italy can't hope to be respected or to respect herself unless she participates in this war. But the people won't fight as long as the King stays at the head of the government."

'Must Go Now'

Reading what he said was an official statement about the loss of Leros being due to the failure of the Italians to fight, Sforza added: "The King must go now and not later. We can't wait until the end of the war."

Numerous placards were carried into the meeting bearing such slogans as "The House of Savoy is for Fascism," and "Viva Republica."

Yanks in Italy Repulse German Attacks

Europe

UNITED NATIONS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 29.—(AP)—An Allied communique:

"Land:

"British, Indian and New Zealand troops of the Eighth Army launched an attack from the Sangro River bridgehead against the enemy's strong position on high ground to the northwest.

"In spite of repeated counter-attacks in which the enemy used flame throwers, our troops are making good progress. Heavy fighting continues. Air support has been excellent.

"Fifth Army patrols have been active, gathering valuable information and taking prisoners. Although our troops were subjected to heavy enemy shelling in some sectors and an infantry attack at one point, the front lines remained unchanged.

"Naval:

"During the night of November 25-26, British destroyers operating in the Adriatic carried out a short bombardment of the small port of Civitanova, about 20 miles south of Ancona on the west coast of Italy.

"Enemy positions in the Minturno area north of the Volturno River were bombarded successfully on November 27 by a British cruiser and destroyer.

"Air:

"The railway viaduct and tunnel at Dogna, north of Trieste, were attacked by heavy bombers of the Northwest Africa Air Force yesterday.

"Shipping and the harbors of Dubrovnik, Zara and Sibenik were attacked by medium bombers.

"Large forces of medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers attacked targets in the ground battle area. Very accurate concentrations were obtained. Fighter-bombers also attacked transport and other military targets north of Rome.

"Air fields at Ciampino were attacked by night bombers last night. The targets were well covered.

"In these and other operations, eight enemy aircraft were destroyed. Seven of ours are missing."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—(AP)—(From German Broadcasts)—Following is the German Monday communique:

"Several Soviet attacks, carried out at the Perekop Isthmus with fairly heavy artillery support, failed.

"At the Nikopol bridgehead and in the great Dnieper Bend, the enemy continued to attack with powerful forces, but was able to achieve only a few local penetrations. These penetrations were sealed off and 107 Soviet tanks were knocked out.

"Fighting in the infiltration area south of Kremenchug was particularly fierce. German troops in this area repelled attacks by several Russian rifle divisions and launched counter-attacks at several points.

"Grim battles are reported also from the sectors of Cherkasy, Kiev and Korosten. One German offensive operation west of Kiev was successful.

"One the southern sector of the Eastern Front, 72 Soviet planes were shot down no November 27 and 28. Six German planes are missing.

"Heavy fighting flared again in the entire Gomel battle area. Difficult ground conditions and heavy pressude of the attacking enemy are making heavy demands on our troops, who are offering tenacious resistance and frequently are launching counter-attacks.

"Local enemy attacks were repelled southwest of Smolensk, some in hand-to-hand fighting.

"German attacks southwest of Nevel resulted in further local successes in spite of the difficult weather and ground conditions, and in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

"In Southern Italy, the enemy is approaching German positions on the northwestern edge of the Sangro River Valley with powerful forces. British troops who infiltrated during the previous day were dislodged in a counter-thrust, with the enemy suffering big losses. Enemy prisoners were captured.

"Enemy nuisance planes were over Western Germany last night.

"A few German aircraft carried out nuisance attacks on targets in Southeastern England last night."

Pacific

UNITED NATIONS

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 29.—(AP)—Text of today's communique:

"Northwestern sector—

"Dutch New Guinea: Timaka—Our medium units bombed and strafed the villages of Kokenau, Keaukwa and Iworep, starting large fires which were visible for 60 miles.

"Northeastern sector—

"New Ireland: One of our patroling heavy units scored a 1,000-pound bomb hit on a light cruiser in the St. George Channel; a heavy internal explosion followed the hit.

"New Britain: Rabaul—Our medium units at night bombed the Rabaul waterfront and bivouacs at Wide Bay, causing fires.

"Vitiaz Strait: Our naval units on night patrol sank five westbound barges loaded with 200 enemy troops and artillery. Another barge was sunk off Walingai, north of Finschhafen.

"New Guinea: Wewak—Our medium units with fighter escort bombed and strafed the Wewak and Boram areas. Five aircraft on the ground were burned and approximately 25 other planes were bombed and strafed with unobserved results, many fires were started in supply dumps and installations. Five barges offshore were destroyed and several other harbor craft damaged. There was no interception. One of our planes was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

"Finschhafen: Ten escorted enemy bombers attacked along the coast, causing only minor damage. Our air patrols, intercepting at various points on the enemy's return flight, shot down eight fighters and probably destroyed others.

"Solomons (South Pacific Forces)—

"Bougainville: Buka.—Our escorted medium and heavy units in three attacks bombed airdromes with 105 tons of explosives, scoring effectively on targets. Five enemy planes caught on the ground were damaged and a motor pool of 20 trucks was strafed thoroughly. Our medium units bombed and strafed an enemy bivouac and supply-dump areas on Green Island, causing heavy damage. One barge offshore was sunk.

"Empress Augusta Bay: Our air patrols strafed enemy installations in the east and west sectors and along the coast, destroying a barge and fuel dump at Soraken and damaging buildings at Arawa Bay.

"Buin: Our escorted torpedo- and dive-bombers in midday attacked the Kara airdrome and adjacent installations with 71 tons of bombs. The runway and the Malabita and Kan Gubill gun positions were well covered. One of our medium units bombed Ballale.

"Treasury Islands: Two minor, ineffective enemy night raids on Stirling Island were reported."

IN ITALY—As American and British troops approached the end of November's slow and muddy fighting against the Germans in Italy, United States forces pushed forward two miles northwest of Montaquila, while British troops expanded their bridgehead across the Sangro River.—A. P. wirephoto.

ON EASTERN FRONT—Russian troops today were reported advancing toward Zhlobin as Germans retreated through an escape corridor northwest of Gomel. Other Red army advances were reported southwest of Kremenchug and southwest of Dnepropetrovsk. German attacks on the salient west of Kiev were reported checked. Berlin radio reported recapture of Korosten.—A. P. wirephoto.

War in Italy

(Continued From Page One)

seized more high ground in an important advance and broke up determined German counter-thrusts west of Venafro. Activity on the Fifth Army sector, however, was limited chiefly to patrol action and heavy artillery fire. The headquarters communique said "valuable information" was being gathered by small patrols penetrating enemy territory.

Nazi Rail Link Bombed

American Liberators flew into the Alps of Northern Italy yesterday in their expanding arc of operations and bombed the railway viaduct and tunnel at Dogna, 60 miles north of Trieste, where Adolf Hitler's Italian and Balkan fronts are linked by all-important railway communications.

The long-awaited Eighth Army plunge penetrated the main lines anchoring the German "winter line" in the hills near the coast in its first 24-hour rush.

Although the Germans had been hard hit by Allied air forces which had thrown as many as 500 sorties in a single-day against gun posts, artillery position, trenches and entanglements, the attack found the enemy waiting and prepared for fierce resistance.

British Bound Back

The Germans threw in numerous counter-attacks, spearheaded by tanks mounting flamethrowers.

Some of these counter-attacks threw back the troops which swarmed across the Sangro in the Archi neighborhood, but the British bounded back to the offensive and regained all they had lost and more too.

They took a considerable number of prisoners in the sweep forward, among them a considerable proportion of Poles and Lorrainers (from former French territory), who had been impressed into the service of the German army.

Advertising Values Stressed in Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(AP)—The Commerce Department indorsed advertising yesterday as a prime agency "in persuading people to do their part in the war effort," but suggested a reduction in the use of space "in order to meet the threat of the serious paper shortage."

At the same time the department reiterated its advice to continue advertising in order to maintain good will and protect trademarks.

O. P. A. Names Farm Aide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(AP)—Price Administrator Chester Bowles, acting to promote a better understanding of farmer problems, today created in Office of Price Administration the position of agricultural-relations advisor. To the new post Bowles named a life-long farmer, H. H. Williamson, of Bryan, Tex.

Tacoma Plant Hit By Mystery Blaze

TACOMA, Nov. 29.—Fire of undetermined origin yesterday caused between $8,000 and $10,000 damage to the Whitworth Fuel Company plant. The blaze was in the sawdust bins, where two trucks were buried beneath the debris.

Mitchells Fire 75mm. Cannon

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—(AP)—The Melbourne radio said today that 75 millimeter cannon were now being used in American Mitchell medium bombers operating in the Southwest Pacific area.

JAP TULE LAKE RIOT DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(UP)—Japanese-American internees at the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center were threatened by their leaders with death unless they joined the demonstration no November 1 which led to a riot, the former senior medical officer at the center said today.

Dr. John T. Mason told a Dies subcommittee that a Japanese-American girl in the center's hospital had told him that between 6,000 and 10,000 internees had been warned the "join" the crowd "or die."

Mason charged earlier that Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, made no immediate effort to investigate the disturbance during which Dr. Reece Petticord, the chief physician, had been "badly beaten," and that Myer cautioned staff doctors to "be careful because this might cause an international incident."

Whites Held Prisoner

Describing the demonstration which occurred on November 1 and which was no wled to demands for permanent Army control of the center for disloyal Japanese-Americans, Mason said:

"They packed in tight around the building, they formed tight semi-circles around the doors, they flattened their noses against the windows; two of them with knives chiseled at the window sashes.

"We all felt at the mercy of these people.

"During the four and a half to five hours on November 1 that most of the white personnel of the camp were virtually held prisoners in the building a 17-man delegation of Japanese was presenting demands on Myer and Camp Director Ray Best, demands which were halted only by news of continuing attacks on the camp medical staff."

The November 1 incident ended about 4:45 p. m., Dr. Mason said, and Myer told staff physicians to "be careful because this might cause an international incident." He quoted Myer as saying:

"'You see Dr. Petticord is not hurt. This doesn't amount to anything.'"

Mason was angered by Myer's remark. He told the committee:

"I said, 'Here's my chief lying here. Don't you remember December 7, 1941? that was an international incident, and this is war.'"

Myer, he said, did not reply.

War in Pacific

(Continued From Page One)

costly to the invaders but more costly to the defending Japanese.

The speed with which the Seabes were put on the job suggested the possible use of air fields in the Gilberts for early intensified bombing of the Jap-held Marshall group 350 miles to the north, as well as for the defense of the new holdings.

A Liberator heavy bomber patrolling St. George Channel between New Britain and New Ireland Islands Friday night dropped a 1,000-pound bomb squarely on the Jap cruiser, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported.

The bomb pierced the ship's armor and exploded inside with a flash that lighted up the night sky. It was the 49th enemy warship sunk, or damaged in the Northern Solomons during November. While General MacArthur describes the cruiser as "light," returning flyers said it was of the medium class, of 12,000 to 15,000 tons displacement.

A spokesman for Adm. William F. Halsey, South Pacific commander, reported that more than 1,000 Japanese had been killed in a ten-day battle on Bougainville, invaded at Empress Augusta Bay by United States marines November 1. This, he said, raised to 2,000 the number of enemy dead in fighting for that i. rgest of the Solomon Islands. Our dead and wounded combined, including casualties among Army troops which have reinforced the marines, were given as 1,000.

Allied bombers carried out their most extensive operations in weeks. Those of Admiral Halsey's wing alone dropped nearly 200 tons of bombs, without interception. Eight key Japanese positions were assaulted. (See communique for details, Page 4.)

Ten enemy bombers with a screen of 15 fighters caused some damage to Allied positions at Finschhafen, New Guinea, but were intercepted on their homeward flight and eight Jap fighters were shot down and the seven others probably destroyed.

Ground Sectors Quiet

No ground action was reported on Bougainville, where the Americans have extended their beachhead by a painful yard-by-yard advance, and on New Guinea, where the Australians, with tank support, have taken Sattelberg and its high plateau overlooking the possible invasion channel to New Britain.

The Tokyo radio asserted that a Japanese submarine and naval planes had sunk four aircraft carriers and two cruisers and "heavily damaged" another aircraft carrier in the Gilberts area between November 25 and November 27. The report was utterly without Allied confirmation.

Reports from Allied flyers indicated that the Japanese were reinforcing their aerial units around Wewak, New Guinea and at Rabaul.

Florist Accused as Ghoul

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Nov. 29.—(AP)—Chief of Police Mark Taylor said today a charge of petty larceny had been filed against Clarence Secrist, Muscatine florist, for assertedly stealing wreaths from graves. Secrist is at liberty under $100 bond.

3rd Division, With Men From State, Now Fighting in Italy

By HAL BOYLE
Associated Press Foreign Staff

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 29.—The 3rd Infantry Division, whose doughboys have been hailed by staff officers as the finest in the American Army, was disclosed officially today to be fighting with the Fifth Army in Italy. The bedrock of this outfit is thousands of tough and ready youngsters from Oregon, Washington and California, but it also numbers hundreds of other men from Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and other Middle Western and Eastern states.

3RD DIVISION INSIGNIA

The division was one of the first to be trained for amphibious operations, and it has made more landings against the enemy than any other unit in the Mediterranean theatre.

(The 3rd or "Rock of the Marne" Division was stationed at Fort Lewis after the First World War and at the beginning of present hostilities was brought up to war strength by men from the Pacific Coast states.)

Praising the performance of the 3rd Division on the Italian front, one highly-placed officer on Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's staff paid tribute to its dynamic commander, and added:

"His men have shown on three fronts that they are the best we have overseas."

Never Muffed Assignment

(This dispatch did not identify the 3rd Division commander, but its leader in Sicily was Maj. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr.)

It is a division with a record of never having muffed an assignment. It first crashed into action a year ago this month on the beaches of Fedala as the main striking force of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s, western task force and subdued French Morocco in three days of fierce fighting.

The division was held in reserve in Morocco during most of the campaign. It finally was sent to the battle front, but the Nazis surrendered before it could get into line.

"One of the facts hastening the German collapse in Tunisia along the American front was the knowledge of the Nazi military leaders that we were prepared to throw in a completely fresh division against them," an intelligence officer told correspondents in summing up the reasons for the enemy's capitulation.

When Patton sent his Seventh Army across the Sicilian beaches last July, the 3rd Division landed at Licata with all three of its regiments abreast—an unusual military maneuver because it left nothing in reserve. But the 3rd believes in "shooting the works." The division conquered 500 square miles in Sicily in the first three days.

Beat Armored Force

The wearers of the blue-and-white-striped shoulder patch—an emblem for which the Germans learned great distate in the First World War—then moved on and took Agrigento, turned north and after fighting across the mountains beat Patton's own prized 2nd Armored Division into Palermo.

That was a great day for the sore-footed doughboys—to beat their own tanks into the capital of Sicily. But there was an even tougher job ahead—Messina. The 3rd carried the ball most of the way on the long fight through the hills from Palermo to Messina, and one battalion made two amphibious landings behind enemy lines to crack the Germans entrenched in some of the strongest natural defensive positions in the world.

After the Nazis fled across the straits to the mainland, an American corps staff officer said: "The 3rd has proven it is the best infantry we have."

The substantial casualties it suffered in the bitter battling during the last stages of the Sicilian campaign did not affect the morale of the hard-bitten 3rd Division.

Toughest Battle Line

It was sent to Italy shortly after the Salerno beachhead was secured, and its presence was felt immediately in the toughest battle line the American troops have yet confronted in more than a year of Mediterranean warfare.

The 3rd held most of the rugged sector of the American front for an extended period. When they were building a vital bridge across a stream, four bulldozer operators in a row were shot off their machines. A fifth one went ahead and finished the task. That's typical of the battle spirit of the entire division.

It is an outfit in which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, too, can take particular pride. He once commanded one of its battalions.

(And Lieutenant General Clark was once a major on the staff of the 3rd Division during its Fort Lewis days.)

Big Event

(Continued From Page One)

before launching a grand invasion of Western Europe.

Chiang and Benes

But an even more history-making event of world-wide scope—involving war and peace—was viewed here as possible in the light of rumors that China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek might meet with the three Allied leaders.

There also was speculation that Edouard Benes, President of the Czecho-Slovak government-in-exile, might figure in any such meeting in connection with a possible attempt to woo Hitler's European satellites.

The London Daily Mail's New York correspondent said there even were rumors that a sixth person representing Germany in some capacity not yet clear might sit in.

London was ready to discount any suggestion that Germany might possibly be making a peace bid either to Russia, or the United States and Britain. Relative to this, The Daily Sketch cited Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' threats of reprisals yesterday for the bombing of Berlin and added:

"If Goebbels is still the mouthpiece of Germany these stories (of a peace bid) are not true."

Food for Thought

There were several developments, however, in addition to events on the military front, which provided food for thought.

One was the statement of a deputy in the Hungarian Parliament during a floor debate that Hungary should try to make peace and that she no longer is bound by the Axis three-power pact since Italy's surrender has voided that instrument.

Another was a Bern dispatch in the Stockholm press saying that a high German personage, believed to be Franz von Papen, Nazi ambassador to Turkey, had visited the Vatican November 26. The dispatch said it was reported in Switzerland that Von Papen's recent trip from Ankara to Berlin had nothing to do with Turkish affairs.

It was recalled here that the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten reported last Thursday in a dispatch from Chiasso near the Italian frontier that Pope Pius XII. had undertaken a mission of mediation between Germany and the Allies.

Peace Prayers December 8

There was no confirmation of this, but the pontiff's oft-expressed desire to see an end of the current bloodshed was emphasized anew in an appeal to the world to observe December 8 as a day of prayer for peace.

Reuters, British news service, quoted The Basler Nachrichten correspondent as reporting that Von Papen left Vatican City by air Saturday after confering first with Luigi Cardinal Maglione, papal secretary of state, and later with the Pope.

The correspondent said the Pope still was receiving a succession of important personalities.

When Secretary Hull was asked whether Vatican authorities had made overtures with respect to assurances that the Vatican would not be bombed, the secretary reported that there was some discussion along that line some time ago.

Hull said that naturally the American and Allied governments have no remote motive to bomb the Vatican, while on the contrary they have every motive to avoid doing so.

Amendments to Bill On Bond Ads Hit

BREVARD, N. C., Nov. 29.—(AP)—The National Editorial Association is opposed to the Vandenberg and Reed amendments to the Bankhead government-paid advertising bill and will continue to urge Congress to pass a measure authorizing the Treasury Department to advertise war bonds in all newspapers, Ed M. Anderson, chairman of the N. E. A. legislative committee and publisher of five North Carolina weekly newspapers, said in a statement here Saturday.

New Swim Mark Set

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Nov. 29.—(AP)—Pegy Pate, 16-year-old Goldsboro swimmer, established a new American Amateur breaststroke record of 26.9 seconds for women over the 40-yard distance Saturday night in an invitational meet. Miss Pate's mark betters the record 27.2 time set by Edith Pemberton in Los Angeles in 1940.

'All-America Bombardier'

CARLSBAD, N. M., Nov. 29.—(AP)—Air Cadet Rollin J. Kean of Bremerton, Wash., stationed at Kirtland Field, Albuquerque, N. M., won the title of "All-America Bombardier" during the Army's ninth Bombing Olympics here yesterday. His Kirtland teammates won the team crown for the fourth time.

Manufacture of toys has started in Southern Rhodesia.

STUDENTS SLAIN BY JAP TROOPS

—Say Lone Escapee

CHUNGKING, Nov. 29.—(AP)—Several hundred students and teachers at the Chinese Middle School at Hofu, west of Changteh, were killed by the Japanese when they entered the town recently, the Central News Agency said today. Many girl students were reported carried off.

Central News attributed the story to a student who said he was the only person to escape.

Bomb Almost Hit F. R.'s Son In Makin Fight

By B. J. M'QUAID
Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

MAKIN ISLAND, in the Gilberts, Nov. 21.—(Sunday)—(Delayed)—Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, who landed with the first wave of assault troops here yesterday, had two hairbreadth escapes from death in his first 24 hours ashore.

The first occurred in midafternoon yesterday while a group, including Roosevelt and an Army regimental commander, Col. James Gardiner Conroy of New York City, was leading forces which had landed at the island's western end.

A strong concentration of snipers met the group at a bend in a road. Conroy was killed by a sniper's bullet. Colonel Roosevelt was within a few feet of the commander. The fact he had taken cover at first indication of the presence of a sniper nest, was probably what saved Roosevelt.

I witnessed Roosevelt's second close shave this afternoon from a distance of a couple of hundred feet. This came about when one of our low-flying bombers misjudged its target angle and released a daisy-cutter bomb prematurely. The planes had been summoned to provide close-in support for our advancing troops in the area dominated by Jap snipers.

I was with a party from a warship which had come ashore on an inspection trip and we just had finished talking with Roosevelt, who then had jumped into a jeep and set off for our most forward positions.

Seconds later a plane swung over us and let go its deadly cargo. A giant bomb struck scarcely 100 yards ahead of our own party and seemingly at the very place on the road where we last had seen Roosevelt's jeep. The force of the huge explosion jolted the ground beneath our feet but again Roosevelt—though within 50 feet or so of the actual bomb crater—escaped injury.

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