

# Cub Plane Has Brush With Nazi Fighters

By HAL BOYLE  
WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT CASSINO, Feb. 4.—(Delayed)—Flying head-on in an unarmed combat artillery observation plane toward an attacking German fighter sounds like suicide, but it is not, says one young flyer.

Staff Sgt. James R. Fry, Okla., is one of the blithe young flyers who pilot slow-moving flying eggbeaters over enemy lines to spot German positions so that our guns can knock them out with counter-fire.

"The Nazis hate these frail little aircraft worse than they do typhus, but usually are afraid to fire at them for fear of disclosing their location. So the 'grasshopper' circle tantalizingly overhead while Nazi gunners curse them and try to make themselves as inconspicuous as possible. The German artillery is in a constant state of confusion when our buffaloes being attacked by them.

Fry was put-putting along over the Cassino front one day recently when he saw six German fighters dive bomb our advance positions. It was interesting to watch, but the sergeant, who knew the long way from the furniture business he used to operate, suddenly found he was no longer a bystander in the action.

"When they came out of their dives a couple of them started firing at me," Fry said. Fry was standing on a rocky pasture watching two mechanics working over one of the cub's engines.

"I did something then I thought I never would have to do. I went straight for the first plane until we were face to face.

"I wasn't looking at that German though, I knew he was there. I was looking at the other plane.

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# Curzon Line Deal Talked

LONDON.—The Polish Government is in an attempt to settle the difficult Curzon Line boundary after subject to negotiation after the defeat of Germany.

A usually well-informed source, who holds no official status, said he had indicated a plan to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, which would be subject to cabinet approval.

The repeated plan would make it impossible for the Polish Government to accept the Curzon Line boundary as a final settlement of what it regards as Polish territory and which it feels it has been obliged to accept.

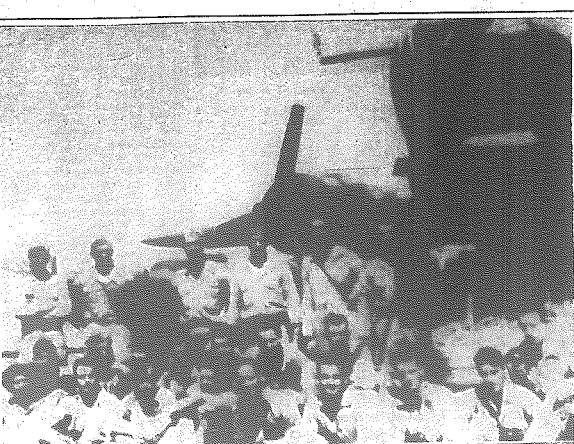
# British Raid Kherson & Krivoi Rog Red Goals

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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# ALLIED CENTRAL COMMAND

# Allies Hold In Terrific Beachhead Fighting



—FIRST BOMBER CREW OVER TRUK—here is the crew of the first American Liberator bombers which flew over Truk on a reconnaissance mission. This picture was made after the flight was completed. Left to right from top: Pfc. W. J. Butts, Lt. Charles L. Martin, Lt. Col. Thomas J. Humphrey, Cleveland, Ohio; Sgt. Edwin P. Troy, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Elmer A. Pyle, St. Louis, Mo.; Sgt. Peter P. Kawalki, Cleveland, Ohio; Sgt. Arnold J. Chambers, Kansas City, Mo.; Sgt. J. R. Perry, Attleboro, Mass.; Middle row: Sgt. Dale Kerwin, West Sumner, Pa.; Sgt. Max Spurnes, N. Y.; Sgt. George S. Kartz, Newcastle, Tex.; Sgt. Edward H. Turner, Cold Lake, Alberta, Canada; Sgt. Albert S. Moxam, Racine, Wis.; Sgt. Edward H. Turner, Cold Lake, Alberta, Canada; Sgt. John A. Perdue, Montgomery, Ala.; Sgt. Bernard W. Payne, Leavenworth, Kan.; Sgt. L. Richard Spurnes, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Donald Reynolds, West Sumner, Pa.; Major James E. Christensen, Salt Lake City, Utah; Capt. James O. Young, Boise, Idaho; Capt. Edward J. Sanders, Sioux City, Iowa; Lt. W. Paul Dean, Atlanta, Pa. (Official Marine Corps photo via radio from Honolulu from Acme telephone.)

—The British heavy bombers made a "very successful" raid on Sunday in central Burma last night, blasting railway yards and other targets and dropping incendiary bombs which were visible 50 miles away, an Allied communiqué said today.

The medium bombers were in force Thursday night against the field airport and the town of Spingyan, 60 miles southwest of Mandalay on the Irrawaddy River. American medium and fighter bombers, meanwhile continued their attacks on Japanese troops, supply depots and communication lines throughout northern Burma, destroying rolling stock and starting fires over a wide area.

Allied troops, preparing to clear the Ngazun-Bhamo road through the Mawla mountain range in Arakan, will later receive assistance from a Japanese hand-drawn several thousand soldiers against British positions in the Kailash area northwest of Mandalay. West African units continued their advance along both sides of the Kailash River.

Other Allied units were mopping up enemy detachments on the Bhamo-Mandalay road and the Japanese held back in their retreat, which included a successful raid on a Japanese post 12 miles south of Mandalay.

In the Kailash area northwest of Mandalay West African units continued their advance along both sides of the Kailash River.

—The Soviet press today front-paged the award of Russia's highest military decoration—the Order of the Patriotic War—to Gen. Denis D. Eisenhower for "outstanding services" against Hitler's troops. The common story of the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

The new newspaper Red Star published Eisenhower's picture and declared the American commander-in-chief the "hero of the South African invasion and his leadership in the Italian campaign. Before he was made supreme commander of the main Allied invasion forces.

—The bodies of a fairly well dressed woman were found near the beach in Franklin Park a few hours after the military police and another woman was found in a cellar excavation on Acton Street, and Washington Street in the south End. The latter was about 35 years old.

Public Capt. Leo Masurel said that the face and head of the woman found in the cellar excavation were buried.

# Great Nazi Offensive Is Blunted

# Ground Retaken By Americans

By KENNETH L. DIXON  
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES.—(AP)—Allied forces are holding their line intact on the battle-churned Anzio beachhead after smashing back attacks by four full German divisions—40,000 to 60,000 men—in the strongest Nazi counter-blow yet delivered. Allied Headquarters announced today.

(A dispatch from Daniel de Luce, Associated Press correspondent in the bridgehead, at noon today said the German offensive, renewed with even greater force than ever, was being held and that American infantry and tanks had taken ground during two hours fighting in which the Germans paid a heavy price the day before.

The Fifth Army on the main front to the east, reinforced by New Zealand and Indian troops, tightened a ring on Cassino from the northeast, northwest and south, winning two heights west of Mt. Cassino and reaching the town of Cassino, 10 miles after throwing 20,000 shells into the ruined stronghold.

The powerful sea assault below Rome knocked a hole in the Allied line near Cassino, ten miles above the Anzio beachhead, and infantry struck back in several successful local counter attacks, causing heavy casualties to the enemy and making some progress.

Front dispatches said the Germans were attacking with even greater fury today, and that Allied troops were defending their lines in the bitter fighting. The Germans were spraying the whole area with shellfire.

The German communiqué broadcast by Berlin said the Nazis had advanced 2 1/2 miles south of Cassino, or within 7 1/2 miles of Anzio. The German claimed that they were still holding the Cassino railroad station, but the Allies said Allied troops had occupied it.

The beachhead battle—which may be one of the most decisive of the war—was apparently in its crucial stages.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was counter attacking with units drawn from all over Europe, growing in the full weight of his force without regard to cost.

At least four divisions, including the Third Armored Division, were trying to break through the beachhead.

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# Forces Invade Eniwetok In Big Offensive

# Battle For Atoll White Confirmation Of Indicated Truk Victory Awaited

By CHARLES M. McMURTRY  
U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR.—(AP)—Army and Marine invasion forces, speeding up the breath-catching tempo of Pacific offensive, battled Japanese today for Eniwetok in the westernmost Marshalls while Americans awaited confirmation of an indicated sea-air triumph over mighty Truk.

Firm beachheads were won Thursday at Eniwetok, last Helene for bypassed Nipponese garrisons, throughout the Marshalls, while guns of battleships thundered a protective barrage and carriers supplied air cover. The assault forces then moved in strength against enemy pillbox defenses already battered by repeated plane attacks.

Only the day before at Truk, 150 miles southwest of Eniwetok, an American sea armada sent hundreds of bombing planes to open the first attack of the war on the enemy fleet concentrations in the heavily fortified lagoon. Although radio silence since has shrouded the perhaps prolonged action, Navy Secretary Frank Knox said confidently in Washington, "I think this attack was a victory."

Monday, only two days prior to this thunderbolt stroke, a big force of Navy-based Liberators dropped 55 tons of bombs in the war's first attack on Ponape, Gilbert Islands, 400 miles from the Eastern Carolines, 400 miles east of Truk.

Less than two weeks ago, the forces swiftly overpowered the world's largest atoll, Kwajalein, 1,000 miles east of Eniwetok, to imperil at one stroke the thousands of Japanese in the Marshalls. Eniwetok, 300 miles from Eniwetok.

At Eniwetok, invasion forces moved far in back of many other Pacific islands, but the 21-by-17-mile atoll still holds out.

NEW YORK.—(AP)—The United States Marine Corps today announced that it had taken over operations against Truk and another war atoll, Eniwetok, in the Marshalls.

west of Kwajalein, has at least one and possibly two or three airfields and several seaplane bases scattered among its 29 islets as well as deep lagoon anchorages.

The capture of Eniwetok itself has been undertaken by forces of the Pacific Ocean Areas, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced yesterday in the first disclosure of the new operation.

Those attacking forces included 200 Marines and 1,000 of the 160th Air Infantry. "Troops went ashore under the cover of darkness, and in the morning with the close support of low-flying B-24 Superfortresses, Admiral Nimitz said.

Even before that, pulverizing preparatory attacks were delivered by carrier planes and heavy Allied bombers. The American force, Rear Admiral Richmond E. Turner, who directed the quick-breath capture of Eniwetok, commanded all forces at Eniwetok. Rear Admiral W. H. Hill was in charge of amphibious operations and Brig. Gen. T. E. Watson, USMC, of the assault troops.

Precisely timed operations were to be found in the gathering Pacific offensive which extends for more than 2,000 miles from PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, to the Philippines. Eniwetok, 1,000 miles from Eniwetok, was the last of the atoll group.

Secretary Knox in Washington today announced the all-campaign to destroy by all time Japanese ability to wage war on land or in the air. (Tokyo radio spoke of "brave fighting" at Truk; that the attack was part of "preparatory activities" leading to Tokyo.)

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# Nazi Lash At London

By JAMES M. LONG  
LONDON.—(AP)—German heavy and medium bombers striking by night from the strength of an air base at London in three waves last night and left fires, smashed homes and apartments and casualties in the west end.

It was the heaviest lash on the British capital since the sustained assault of 1940.

The best official estimates regard that about 150 of the night raiders blasted the capital.

Although not all of them penetrated the umbrella of terrific anti-aircraft fire through overcast clouds, the raid was the most widespread of any attack of the past year and casualties were left in half a dozen districts.

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# Will Activate Some Of Baruch Plans

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER  
WASHINGTON.—(AP)—President Roosevelt today was reported on the verge of ordering into effect some of the major recommendations contained in a newly-devised master blueprint for swinging America's "arsenal of democracy" back to peacetime production.

Publication of the 10,000-word "ARMS INSURANCE" report, prepared by the War Relocation Authority, is expected to begin the beginning of a new era for Government, beginning as war production for war will be stepped increasingly from peacetime production for peace.

The report contained numerous recommendations, some of which would require legislation, others which would need merely the order of the President.

It was indicated that Mr. Roosevelt already was moving to effect some of the economic reconversion plans, the operation of which would not necessarily depend upon the end of war.

The expressed aim of the program, drawn up by Bernard Baruch and John M. Starnes, White House advisers and veterans of industrial mobilization in both world wars, was to insure that the United States could be readjusted from war to peace and to create instead an "adventure in prosperity."

This period, the report makes it clear, is a crucial one for the United States. It is proposed that the War Relocation Authority be reorganized to meet the needs of the new era.

The job will start in earnest the day after the report is approved. The House order preparation of a detailed "30-day reconversion plan" for industry based on a program already drawn up by the War Relocation Authority but concerned only with the emergency phase of reconversion.

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