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COULD THIS BE HAPPENING IN OUR BARBER SHOP NOW? (THERE'S BEEN REPORTS.)

THE NEW GUINEA AREA

Our Air And Ground Forces Fighting Japs In New Guinea

UNDATED:

On the Southern Pacific front, General Mac Arthur's ground and air forces are fighting Japanese at several points in New Guinea. The Tokio forces apparently are seeking to begin an offensive on the island to oust the allies and also to relieve some of the allied pressure in the Solomon area. General MacArthur's communique today reported that the most extensive operations are underway in the Milne Bay area of New Guinea. During the night, a Japanese transport, accompanied by eight destroyers, slipped into the bay and possibly landed some forces. Visibility was poor, but allied airmen blasted at the enemy fleet and may have got one destroyer. Mac Arthur's airmen also were continuing their effective assistance to the allied forces in the Solomons area. Planes based "somewhere" in the Southwest Pacific blasted the Japanese airdrome at Buka, in the Solomons. Considerable damage was caused by the attack. United States marines now are in control of six of the Solomons. The Navy department, in a review of the campaign to date, said we had suffered severe losses, but they were not so severe as first anticipated, nor were they out of proportion to the gains made. Three more Japanese destroyers have been blasted by land-based American planes in the Solomons. One of the destroyers was sunk, while the other two were damaged badly and may have gone to the bottom.

The Solomons

American Forces Now Hold Six Solomon Islands

WASHINGTON: American Forces were reported in a Navy War Bulletin tonight to be "Well established" on six Solomon Islands after all Japanese efforts to re-capture American positions by land, sea and air had been repulsed. Summarizing the first days of American landing operations, the communique reported that at least 71 Japanese planes had been shot down, several war and merchant ships damaged and many Jap army and navy forces destroyed. Two American destroyers suffered bomb hits during the operations, which began on August 7th, but such action had been previously announced. There was little new information in the summary, but it told step by step the details of the American successes in the Solomons. Accompanying the announcement was a graphic story of Marines under fire written by a combat correspondent. The American approach to the operational area was accomplished during bad weather on the night of August 6th the weather cleared, and American transports and their warship protectors proceeding unopposed to assigned positions under the strong protection of carrier-based planes and bombardments from American warships. The attack was a complete surprise to the enemy, and 18 Jap planes and a small schooner were caught in Tulagi harbor and sunk. Marines gained beachheads and captured most of Tulagi, all of Guvutu and occupied positions on Halavo by nightfall of the first day. The First Japanese counter-attack developed when 25 heavy bombers attacked the marines and the surface forces in the harbor. No hits were scored and warship anti-aircraft fire brought down two bombers and damaged two others. Later, ten Jap dive bombers attacked American ship and a bomb hit was scored on a destroyer. Two planes were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire. These early operations cost the Japs heavily in men and planes as well as the loss of all vital positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area. Another American destroyer was damaged in the operation, but American losses in men and planes were moderate. Fierce battles developed the following days, but the Marines, the Navy and Army aircraft completely overwhelmed the Japanese, and they have been forced from the area. The possibility that the Japs might return for a third phase of the battle was considered good, but up until this moment the Japanese have appeared only once since their heavy ships were driven from the Solomon area. American patrol planes and dive bombers sunk or damaged three of four Jap destroyers which attempted to run supplies to isolated Jap patrols on Santa Isabel Island, about 25 miles northwest of the Tulagi area. Marines are now on six islands after capturing them in three days of fighting. These are Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Gavutu, Tanambogo, Makambo and Florida. A few isolated Jap patrols are being mopped up in almost all of these areas.

Jap Attacks Are Driven Off

WASHINGTON: The Japanese tried again to attack our positions in the Guadalcanal area, according to a Navy Communique, but were driven off with severe losses. The war bulletin reported two attempts by the enemy to bomb Marine-held positions of the Islands, but lost three bombers and four Zero fighters in the attempts with no losses for our forces. Only minor damage was caused by the two raids. The first attempt was made by the enemy planes and was followed several hours later by a flight of eighteen bombers. The raids took place August 28th.

Polish People Are Continuing Their Resistance.

DETROIT: Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski marked the third anniversary of Germany's invasion of Poland today with a declaration that his countrymen are maintaining unflinching resistance. The Polish Ambassador said in a radio address broadcast from Detroit that peoples of his conquered nation are continuing the fight in Poland.