

Fr. Orlemanski Bows to Exile For Russ Trip

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press. Father Shea said, with an air of finality: "No, he will say no more. I will not allow it."

Asked if Orlemanski had left for the monastery, the priest succinctly replied: "That's the question, where is he? I get your answer from the chancery."

It was learned from a close friend that Father Orlemanski yielded after learning that Archbishop Angelo Cioffanti, Apostolic Delegate at Washington, D. C., had publicly announced that he was under the jurisdiction of "his own Bishop."

The letter which Orlemanski sent the Apostolic Delegate does not constitute an official appeal in the eyes of the church, Chancellor Shea said. He explained that an appeal from the decision of a bishop is a rather lengthy process, involving considerable preparation.

This would indicate, Shea said, that Orlemanski has not appealed and will do his penance in the monastery as he has been ordered. He will remain at the monastery without functioning as a priest. Because his priestly rights have been revoked he will not be allowed to say Mass and will not be allowed to hear confessions or administer any of the church sacraments.

May Write to Pope.

How long he will remain in the seclusion of the monastery depends upon the Bishop.

"Certainly it will be until things quiet down," Chancellor Shea suggested.

What will happen to the report he was to make to Pope Pius at the request of Premier Stalin is a matter of conjecture now. Father Shea said Orlemanski will be allowed to write a letter to the Holy Father in Rome if he so wishes. If he does, however, he will send it through the Apostolic Delegate.

All was quiet at Orlemanski's church, the church of the four Masses were celebrated. The parishioners filed in and out of church without any manifestations. No mention of the Stalin-Orlemanski conference was made from the altar.

Allies Punch 2-Mile Wedge

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but found themselves withdrawing a little further after such unsuccessful charges. Front dispatches described how one desperate German paratrooper sergeant tried to stop a Sherman tank single-handedly but was captured.

The greatest Allied penetration was made between San Angelo and Cassino, putting Lee's troops close to the main enemy lateral supply road and last means of direct contact between the Germans in Cassino and those on the lower front. The British also captured Fianciglione, one and one-half miles south of San Angelo and a mile beyond their bridgehead over the Rapido River.

North of Cassino other 8th Army troops were boring across the middle between Monte Cassino and Cassino, meeting very heavy resistance in their efforts to break into the Liri Valley from the north.

American troops, meanwhile, drove into Santa Maria Infante, three miles west of castlefort, with slight opposition after artillery, tanks and dive bombers had leveled the village. The attack began early Friday, but the Germans, using self-propelled guns, stood fast until this morning, then withdrew abruptly under the bombardment.

The nearby hamlet of Tano was taken after being lost briefly to a German counterattack. Southwest of Santa Maria Infante, American troops were advancing along Solomone ridge toward Cave D'Arcole and recaptured Hill No. 66 in another seaway battle.



Chinese recaptured Suiping (A) and encircled Chumtien on Peiping-Hankow railroad. Japs held Loyang (B) under siege and heavy fighting was reported at Jap road blocks on railroad west of Loyang (C).

Yanks Close Brenner Pass

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Empoli-Siena secondary inland route.

Flares returning from the Avio-Viaduct raid yesterday expressed confidence in the results of the attack on the span, which has been bearing an estimated 15 trainloads of supplies daily to German forces.

"There was a hole in the clouds right over it and observation was good. I myself saw a whole block of bombs blanket it."

Traffic crosses the viaduct, which spans the Avio River 22 miles below Brennero, on a double track that is estimated to have carried from 35,000 to 40,000 tons of supplies daily to German forces.

Other factories scored hits near a bridge over the Adige River at Bolzano, dumped explosives into Brennero, and bombed railroads at Trento, five miles below the Avio Viaduct.

Smoke River 10,000 Feet.

Liberators, attacking rail lines along the Milan-Rimini route, also on Saturday, bombed Piacenza, 40 miles southeast of Milan, and Ferrara, Parma and Modena. An attack on the main freight yards at Bologna caused explosions with smoke rising 10,000 feet. Yards at Borgo Panigale, just west of Bologna, were attacked also.

Continuing the attack after nightfall, RAF Wellingtons and Liberators bombed switchyards at Arezzo on the spinal rail line connecting Rome with north Italy, and at Orvieto to the south.

Rail Lines Damaged.

Further north, Wellingtons hit the important rail bridge south of Fiumone Tevere, on the line connecting La Spezia with Parma, and industrial yards in northern Italy. Preliminary reports indicated severe damage.

P-47 Thunderbolt fighters swept the area between Bologna and Modena fought off a number of enemy aircraft, and Spitfires of the Coastal Air Force rounded out the day's activities by crossing the Adriatic and strafing a German motor transport in Yugoslavia. They caught a convoy of 40 trucks on a road, knocked out 15 and chased the remainder into villages where they got an additional 22.

In all three operations, eight Allied planes were lost against 15 by the enemy.

Among German losses were three JU-88 shot from a group of about 20 which raided the Naples area a few hours after midnight today.

Why does he keep you at arm's length because you're a Jew?

3 Newsmen Hit at Front

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With the 5th Army in Italy, May 14 (AP).—Three war correspondents have been wounded since the start of the Allied offensive Thursday night. None was considered dangerously hurt.

Pending notification of next of kin, the names have been withheld. None of the three is from the Associated Press.

Gen. Gardner In New Post

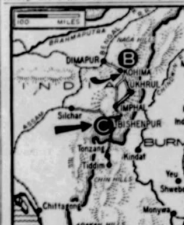
Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commander of the Eastern Defense Command, announced yesterday the appointment of Major Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner as commander of the northeastern sector of the Eastern Defense Command.

Gen. Gardner, who formerly commanded the anti-aircraft defenses of the Pacific Coast, succeeds Major Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, who has received an important assignment in the War Department.

During World War I, Gen. Gardner was assigned to the War Department General Staff, where he served until 1921, receiving the Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding services. A graduate of the Army War College and the Command and General Staff School, he was appointed a major general in October, 1940, and in July, 1941, he became commander of the Hawaiian Coast Artillery Command. Early in 1942 he was appointed commander of the Fourth Anti-Aircraft Command with headquarters at San Francisco.

Fund Quotas Set

Greater New York Fund quotas of \$50,000 for the woolen and worsted division and \$25,000 for the millinery trade were accepted yesterday by group committees. Lewis A. Hird and Maurice Lewis are chairmen of the divisions. James A. Farley will open the millinery drive at a luncheon May 21.



Gen. Stilwell's forces (A) drove within 11 miles of Kamaing in northern Burma. At Kamaing (B) British and Indian troops pressed heavy assault on remaining Jap defenses. Heavy battles were reported west of Bishanpur (C).

Chinese Counter Blow Retakes Suiping on Vital Rail Line

By SPENCER MOOSA

Chungking, May 14 (AP).—Counter-attacking Chinese have broken the Japs' hold on the Peiping-Hankow railway, recapturing Suiping, 100 miles south of Chenghsien, the Chinese High Command announced today, while farther northwest it acknowledged that the Japs had broken into strategic Loyang at three points.

The Chinese counterattack winning Suiping on the Peiping-Hankow line came yesterday at the point where last week a northern Jap force had merged with a southern column, completing conquest of the south-south rail line through the heart of Honan Province, and thus accomplishing a major enemy objective aimed at easing his problem of supply.

The Japs also were encircled at Chumtien, five miles south of Suiping, the Chinese declared.

This was the first break in the solid Jap hold on the railway since last night. The enemy already had been reported to have brought in engineers to begin restoring the railway, from which the Chinese had removed the tracks.

Jap Breakthrough Held.

At Loyang, 60 miles west of Chenghsien, the Japs broke in at three places, but were being held last night. Chinese headquarters said. Casualties were declared heavy on both sides. The breakthrough came after sharp Jap flanking attack from the south using 500 tanks. The Japs were converging on the city from the east, north and northwest.

To the west, Jap troops which had lunged across the Yellow River from Shantung Province were reported in heavy fighting around roadblocks which they had established at points on the east-west Lungghai railway route, 42 and 50 miles west of Loyang.

Fighting in the Lungghai rail town of Mienchi, 42 miles from Loyang, shifted eastward, the High Command said, indicating that the Japs might be trying to push a column toward Loyang, to cut off the escape route for thousands of Chinese troops.

Field dispatches, however, gave indications the Japs might also shift their attacks toward the west, in the general direction of the Tungkuang tunnel to northwestern China.

3-Point Drive To Boost CAP

A three-point campaign to build the Civil Air Patrol in strength and prestige was announced yesterday by the newly formed Civil Air Patrol League, an organization intended to support and encourage CAP activities.

The three intentions of the drive are:

1. Step up the cadet roster of the CAP from 48,000 to 250,000 fledglings from 15 to 17 years old.
2. Increase the League's membership of air-minded men and women.
3. Foster construction of airfields in every community in the nation as memorials to U. S. fighting forces.

Red Fliers Hit Nazi Rail Lines For 3d Night

London, May 14 (AP).—Masses of long-range Russian bombers, striking for the third successive night at German troop and supply concentrations behind the Eastern front, raided three enemy rail junctions along a 600-mile front Saturday night and left them blasted and burning, Moscow announced tonight.

Targets for one of the most far-flung Soviet air assaults of the war were the Polish fortress city of Brest Litovsk, the key rail junction of Polotsk in the northwestern corner of White Russia, and the partially encircled Estonian stronghold of Narva.

Minor Ground Actions.

The broadcast Soviet operational bulletin which announced the air blows said there were no important changes on the eastern ground front and that in various mine sections Saturday the Russians destroyed or disabled 14 German tanks and shot down 35 planes.

The German war bulletin broadcast by the Berlin radio claims that the Germans had wiped out a strong Soviet bridgehead in the lower Dnepr River area of Bessarabia, killing "numerous" Russians and taking 750 prisoners.

Stilwell Traps Japanese Unit

Southeast Asia HQ, Kandy, Ceylon, May 14 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces have smashed to within 11 miles of the Japanese northern Burma base of Kamaing, while on the Indian frontier Allied troops virtually have captured Potangham, village outpost of Bishanpur on the road to Tiddim. Allied headquarters announced today.

Stilwell's tanked Chinese troops, reported yesterday to have begun a major pre-monsoon drive on Japan's main bases in North Burma, were closing in on Tawnggye, enemy stronghold 11 miles above Kamaing and a mile north of Manipal, already held by advance Chinese columns. Stilwell's forces thus appeared to have trapped an undeterred number of Jap troops between Tawnggye and Manipal.

On the Indian front, British and Indian forces were attacking both north and south of Imphal, ripping into Jap defense positions in Kohima with tanks and pressing a heavy assault on a commanding ridge about a mile southwest of that northern frontier outpost.

Potangham, stronghold astride the road to Tiddim, was in Allied hands except for a single enemy defense point in the village's southwest corner. Jap forces had defended the village fiercely, throwing battle planes into the see-saw struggle.

Allied aircraft continued almost ceaseless assaults in support of the ground action.

(A Southeast Asia Command statement issued through the Ministry of Information at London said the Japanese drive into India has "failed completely" and that Allied troops in Burma are "inflicting on the Japanese a number of casualties which proportionately is rapidly nearing a higher point than any other theatre where the Japanese are engaged.")