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NAZIS DRIVEN FROM CAUCASUS

Yank Fliers Bomb Prussia, Poland

1750-Mile Flight to Danzig Made

LONDON, Oct. 9.—(INS)—Targets in today's Flying Fortress raid on East Prussia, Poland and Pomerania tonight were identified as Danzig, Anklam, Marienburg and Gdynia.

The flight to Danzig entailed a 1750-mile round-trip journey, equalling the longest daylight flight of the war made a year ago last summer by RAF Lancasters.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—(INS)—American heavy bombers, carrying out their longest flight of the war, blasted occupied Poland and East Prussia by daylight today for the first time in this war.

The assault came on the heels of a smashing R. A. F. night attack which struck furiously at vital in-

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—(INS)—A Swedish communique announced today three United States bombers and two German fighters made forced landings in Sweden after what apparently was a battle between bombers and fighters off Sweden's southern coast.

The raids, carried out only a few hours after British night bombers had battered Hannover, Berlin, Bremen and targets in the Ruhr, were announced at headquarters of the European theater of operations.

"Strong formations of United States heavy bombers attacked important targets in Pomerania, Poland and East Prussia today."

GREAT FLIGHT

The flight, one of the greatest and presumably one of the most hazardous yet undertaken by the big bombers, carried them deep into Hitler's European fortress only 24 hours after B-17s had smashed at the submarine and airplane centers of Bremen and nearby Vegesack. From London to the nearest point on the Polish frontier is approximately 700 miles and from London to either Warsaw or Koenigsberg is some 900 miles or more.

While the specific targets of the attack were not named immediately, observers pointed out that if the big bombers flew to Koenigsberg they set a new record for daylight attacks by traveling 1800 miles round-trip.

The previous mark was set by R. A. F. raiders July 11, 1942, when Lancaster bombers flew 1750 miles round-trip to attack Nazi submarine yards at Danzig.

The German radio, in an overseas transmission, said American planes staged "another daylight raid" on the Baltic coast at noon.

Meanwhile, strong squadrons of R. A. F. fighters droned out over the straits of Dover.

command simultaneously laid mines in German-controlled waters.

The large-scale operations cost the R. A. F. 31 bombers.

In the feeble retaliation for the blistering assaults on the Reich by Allied craft, Nazi planes returned over England for the second straight night and dropped bombs along the Thames river estuary. Some damage and casualties were reported.

Two Nazi planes were destroyed.

142 NAZIS DOWNED

One of the greatest aerial victories of the war was won by the United States Eighth air force in its daylight attack yesterday against Bremen and Vegesack.

Headquarters announced that the Fortresses, Liberators and escorting Thunderbolt fighters knocked 142 German fighters out of the sky in gruelling battles.

Thirty American bombers and three fighters were lost.

The chief objectives of the American attack on Bremen included the Weser aircraft factory which produces Stuka dive-bombers and the Deschimag shipbuilding yards.

Submarine installations at Vegesack were battered.

The American raids on northwest Germany followed a triple assault by the R. A. F. the previous night on Stuttgart, Friedrichshafen and Munich in southern Germany.

R. A. F. HITS BREST.

British Bombers in daylight attacked the Nazi airfield at Brest. Three Messerschmitt 110's were shot down by escorting Spitfires and numerous others were damaged. The Thunderbolts which escorted

Christi Caller

XAS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1943

