

## BRITISH MOVE LIKE MACHINE'

Writer in Armored Patrol  
Car Gives Play-by-Play  
Report on Attack.

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p.m. with a concentrated barrage, the tanks began moving up and at 6 p.m. the order was given for a general advance.

Already we could see tanks burning on the sky line.

The British forces showed perfect synchronization. Tanks, infantry, artillery and airplanes moved together like parts of a machine. The attack moved fast.

One section of our force bit into the front tip of the German 90th light division which was lying along the southwestern edge of the Alamein perimeter 60 miles from Alexandria.

Another section swept directly on a field headquarters of the German command.

### Enemy Forced Back

Other sections swept in from the south on the enemy flank.

A big task force of tanks cut in behind a German tank force, turned back eastward and compelled the enemy to withdraw to avoid envelopment.

The specific purpose of the imperial attack was to cut off the enemy's tail by pushing behind him to the coast, a reversal of the tactics the Germans had used against Tobruk and Matruh, and deprive him of supplies.

The British had expected an axis attack yesterday afternoon and Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck had planned to catch the Germans on the move. But they continued to dig in, and Auchinleck went after them.

Lying on my stomach behind a heap of stones hewn from the rock to make pill box defenses along the coast, I could check the progress of the British sweep by the fast moving sand clouds which the tanks threw up.

### Guns Blaze Away

The heavy tanks moved in close formation in several lines, with light tanks forming an exterior screen ahead of them. The British 25-pounder guns and heavy machine guns hammered at the enemy's northern flank from their coastal positions.

Long range enemy anti-tank guns, ranged on a ridge in the dust bowls, blazed away at the British tanks.

A detachment of 40 German tanks crept eastward to the south of the British main body of tanks, trying to sandwich them between the flying column and the main German armored force. But the New Zealand artillery drove them off with its usual accurate shooting.

I drove along the fringe of the British attack area at twilight. Very heavy shelling by both sides stirred the desert dust into an inferno. The night was overcast. Flares and gun flashes were like great fire flies all over the landscape.

The Germans seemed to be kept guessing what the British would do next, and they began a bombardment of the Alamein railroad station.

Between listening through radio ear-phones to headquarters and hungrily stuffing in bread and jam, liberally coated with flies, a South African sergeant, sprawled on the hot steel floor of his armored car, told me how his crew had just fought their way out of a German trap.

"We went out on patrol reconnaissance," he said, "when we saw four ugly shadows looming on the side of a hill. I thought they were armored cars. Not on your life! They were Jerry tanks. Some more appeared and soon we counted 20 of them swanning around. But we used our pistol"—pointing to a light machine gun—"and sheered off."

A mile farther on were two British armored cars, sheltering just under the crest of a hill. A young officer gave me a hand to the turret of one and passed me his binoculars so I could see the enemy down in the depression. The guns were going pretty heavily.

I made out a group of tents and trucks about a mile away.

### Ambulances Spotted

"One of our advanced casualty clearing stations," the officer said. "They are under easy range from the German guns, but they are not moving."

We watched the ambulances creep over rough tracks toward the main camel track leading from north to south. They got to the coastal road and then, speeding up, raced for the rear with their wounded.

I drove to the British vantage point on a humpbacked road to watch the fighting. There was a desultory artillery duel, in which the Germans were outranging the British. High explosives began cracking to our right and we moved on. The Germans were ranging on the British.

Tank scraps developed occasionally in the dust bowl and in the wads, the dried stream beds.

I constantly ran across stragglers. I just met three men, actually caked with white dust. They had lost their tank the night before, helping Indians to get themselves out of a tight corner when a big German patrol attacked their box defense post.

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## Why the Camouflage?



Add shudders of war: Camouflage swim suits designed to obscure such charms as these. Lee and Lynn Wild, singing twins, model suits, which help the wearer avoid detection by airplanes, it says here.

## Sevastopol: 'Others Must Know How to Die as We Died'

(Continued from Page One)

successive abandonments of Tobruk, Sidi Barani and Mersa Matruh cannot be portrayed in diluted phrases or with false optimism.

These people, fighting virtually alone, have endured the cruelest punishment for more than one year. Their dead and wounded are counted in the millions—several millions.

No one nation paid such a colossal price in any one year of the first world war, nor has any nation probably paid such a price in the same short period at any time in history.

ONLY BY REALIZING these facts can anyone outside Russia hope to get some conception of the Russian reaction to the events in Egypt. The Russian people and their military leaders cannot understand many things and are deeply anxious because they cannot find adequate answers.

The Russians cannot understand why Tobruk, which had already withstood a siege of many months, should not have been so strongly fortified that no conceivable German force could take it except after long and costly assaults.

The Russians do not understand how or why, after nearly three years of war, there should be much less than 250,000 British and Empire forces in Egypt which is the keystone to the entire war.

The Russians do not understand why the forces of Egypt should still be weakened as a result of British empire forces being rushed to Malaya from Burma last winter. After all, they reason, London has had at least six months in which to replace every tank, and every air squadron sent to the Far East, and who could fail to see that not the slightest risk of losing Egypt should be incurred?

MOST OF ALL, the Russian people do not understand why Britain's land forces have not yet made a stand, cost what it may—why British soldiers have not yet shown them how to die the way the Russians, Greeks, Poles and Serbs know to die.

The Russians know full well that only through the will to die that only through the will to die flames the will to win.

This is one more reason why British defeats in Egypt come as a great deception to the Soviet people. Even the humblest, most uneducated Russian laborer or peasant talks of these things today and shakes his head gloomily and uncomprehendingly.

It is highly important that these Russian reactions be understood abroad and in high places as well as low. What about a second front this year, a front on which the Russians' greatest hopes are based?

Now they wonder whether British officers and soldiers will prove capable of dying by several hundred thousands to make that front a decisive, unsmashable reality.

NOW THE RUSSIANS' faith is badly shaken and it would be a most dangerous kind of folly to make believe that this is not so. It is so—and quite naturally so. No people on earth could pay the price of this fighting will-to-die that Russians have paid, and are paying.

It boils down to the fact that for the Anglo-American allies there cannot be another Tobruk or another Matruh in this war. Only the spirit of Sevastopol and only the spirit of those Britishers who charged with the light brigade at Balaklava, some 80 years ago, can retrieve what has already been lost in Egypt. This war will only be won by many

## SUBS FUELED BY TRAITOR'S SHIPS

Army Discloses How Canal Zone System Worked During Nights.

CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, July 4 (U.P.)—The "King of Belize's" schooners anchored in desolate, Caribbean bays. At night, axis submarines followed them, rose to the surface and moved close to the schooners. Fuel pipe lines were thrown aboard the submarines, and the schooners pumped oil into their tanks.

That was the way, the army revealed yesterday a spy ring which it has broken with the arrest of 20 suspects conducted part of its business with the axis.

The "King of Belize"—George Gough, British Honduran businessman, the army believes was leader of the spies—operated a fleet of 10 coastal schooners, among other enterprises, directly from the port of Belize, British Honduras.

British Honduras, an army officer said, in revealing details of the spies' operations, was an ideal contact point between agents and submarines. Beautiful night club hostesses wangled information from dock workers and passed it on to the spies, who transmitted it to the submarines.

The officer said the submarines themselves furnished the tipoff that they were refueled off Central America. The army noticed that submarines were raiding for indefinite periods in the Caribbean. It would have been impossible without land-based refueling points nearby.

U.S. authorities did not suspect Gough until an observer contacted a British agent and they correlated their information. The British, the observer learned, had been working on the case for more than a year.

Rabbi Elias Charry, rabbi of the Beth-Zedeck Congregation here for nine years, has resigned to become rabbi of the Germantown, Pa., Jewish Center Sept. 1.

Rabbi Charry, who came here from Youngstown, O., is former president of the Indianapolis Zion district. Last month he was elected president of the Ohio Valley Zionit region, including Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

His new congregation, started five years ago, consisting of 300 families in a community of about 800 Jewish families. Rabbi and Mrs. Charr and their son and daughter, who have lived at 322 Washington bld., will leave the middle of this month to take a vacation in the East before assuming his new duties.

Rabbi Charry who has been active in Jewish affairs during his residence here expressed regret in leaving Indianapolis and hope that his new work will be as "fruitful and happy."

On the War Fronts July 4, 1942

BRITAIN—Six American bombers made first U.S. raid on German-occupied Europe. Two planes, with probably six men, lost.

EGYPT—British striking relentlessly at new axis attempts to assault El Alamein sector in Egyptian desert battle, launching unprecedented air attacks on enemy.

RUSSIA—Germans claim major breakthrough in drive toward Don river, apparently first stage of Hitler's projected offensive against the Caucasus. Russians admit fall of Sevastopol.

AUSTRALIA—Allied planes bomb Japanese base at Koepang and Lai; Japanese raid Port Moresby.

Hungarians Killed

"In the Kursk sector a unit commanded by Partenov killed several thousand (enemy) officers and men, most of which were from the Hungarian corps," it said.

"In the same fighting our unit set afire 63 German tanks. On another sector, several dozen army tanks were destroyed and a large number of men put out of action.

"Our aviation in air combat destroyed 13 planes.

"In the Volchansk direction our troops are resisting with great courage and beating off numerous enemy attacks."

Fifteen thousand German officers and men were killed and more than 250 tanks destroyed in one day's fighting around Kursk, last midnight's Soviet communiqué said.

Russian tank power had come into its own, Red Star reported, and hundreds of big tanks were dueling on the 135-mile front, particularly between Kursk and Belgorod, which is 50 miles northwest of Volchansk.

Sevastopol Falls

Russia announced last night that the gallant garrison of Sevastopol had withdrawn yesterday and that the Germans had entered a city in ruins. Sevastopol, Russia's greatest Crimean naval base, once was of the most beautiful cities in Europe.

The Germans, a special communique said, had hurled 300,000 soldiers and more than 400 tanks and 900 planes against Sevastopol.

The final assault, which the Russians said had raged ceaselessly for 25 days, cost the Germans 150,000 men and officers of which at least 60,000 were killed, the communique said. In the eight months that the Germans had besieged Sevastopol, they lost a total of 300,000 men, killed and wounded, it asserted.

More than 250 German tanks, 250 guns and 300 planes were lost in the final assault, the communique added.

11,385 Russ Killed

"From June 7 to July 3, Soviet troops lost 11,385 killed, 21,099 wounded and 8,800 missing; 30 tanks, 300 guns and 77 planes," the communique continued.

At the end of its resistance, Sevastopol had been pounded into rubble by German guns and planes. It was cut off from land communications with the rear. It had no airfields and ammunition and food were disappearing.

Where the garrison is now was not disclosed. Presumably it was fighting on in the little peninsula below Sevastopol.

MERLE SIDENER TO SPEAK

"Liberty or Death" will be discussed by Merle Sidener at the meeting of the Christian Men Builders class tomorrow morning in the Third Christian church. Broad Ripple Post of the American Legion members will be special guests.

Dr. Clifford B. Chambers is commander and Cecil E. Hartman is chaplain.

JULY BAND SPONSORS LUNCH

The July band of St. Catherine's church will sponsor a luncheon at 12:15 p.m. Wednesday at the church hall, Shelby and Tabor sts. Chair ladies are Mrs. Edward H. Trimpie and Mrs. Edward J. Gallagher.

## Robert Hyland, Policeman Of Bicycle Era, Is Dead at 68

Robert Eugene (Bob) Hyland, bicycle policeman in the days of the Lew Stark city administration, died shortly after midnight today at his home, 1950 Bellefontaine st., at the age of 68.

When his uncle, Martin Hyland, was police chief during the Stark administration, Bob Hyland was promoted without his knowledge to sergeant. Upon his retirement, he stated that he wished to remain a bicycle policeman. His wishes were granted.

His partner on the force was the late Fred Amsten. Together they rode their bicycles out of substations 4, on Prospect st., by Fountain

Square.

For several years up to Dec. 10, 1941, when he resigned from force, Mr. Hyland had been in the property room of police headquarters. Upon his retirement, he had been on the force 33 years.

Born in Clay county near Brazil, Ind., Mr. Hyland came here as a youth and was a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church.

For two years, Mr. Hyland had been in poor health.

Surviving him is his wife, Margaret.

The body was taken to the Blak-

well funeral home, 1503 N. Meridian st. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

## Cherry Leaves



Rabbi Elias Charry

Rabbi at Beth-El Takes Germantown Pulpit; Here Nine Years.

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Landis to Speak

At 11:30 a.m. James M. Landis, national director of civilian defense, was to be feted at a luncheon at the Columbia club. At 2:30 Mr. Landis was to make a public address at the Murat.

About 150 navy recruits were to be sworn in on the Michigan st. steps of the war memorial at 11:30 a.m. and at 1:30 p.m. the emergency relief show was to start at the state fair grounds. The show was to be repeated at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

The 12th district, American Legion, was to hold an all-day celebration today at Columbia park 3858 S. East st., with fireworks at 9:30 o'clock tonight.

Defense districts 21 and 22 also were to hold an all-day program, including an incendiary bomb celebration by the fire department at 9 p.m. at Rhodius park.

Although gasoline and rubber rations restricted many a celebration, the national safety council saw it as a blessing. The council predicted a 25 to 30 per cent decrease in accidental deaths but still estimated that at least 350 persons in America today would lose their lives in traffic, drownings and other mishaps.