

Utah Camp Guard Kills 8 Nazis

20 Others Hurt As Soldier Fires Into Tents

BY O. N. MALMQUIST,
Tribune Staff Writer

SALINA, July 8—Eight sleeping German prisoners of war were killed and 20 others wounded, eight of them seriously, Sunday at 12:25 a. m. when an American soldier standing in a guard tower above their tents sprayed the camp with three bursts of machine gun fire.

The soldier, identified as Pvt. Clarence V. Bertucci, 24, New Orleans, La., was being held for investigation by officers of the Ninth service command.

Col. Arthur J. Ericsson, commanding officer of the army service forces prisoner of war camp at Ogden, who conducted the day-long investigation at the branch camp at Salina, said findings and action on the soldier pending medical and mental examinations.

Questioning Sunday uncovered no apparent cause for the attack.

250 Bullets Shot Into 30 Prisoner Tents

According to Lt. Albert I. Cornell, branch camp commander, the first burst of fire occurred approximately one-half hour after Bertucci had gone on guard duty. The two other bursts followed immediately.

Lying in the officers' room, near the foot of the tower, Lt. Cornell jumped up, ran to the door at the first burst and seeing no disturbance ordered the soldier to cease firing.

The three bursts from the 30-caliber light machine gun had emptied a complete clip of ammunition, 250 rounds. The slugs had penetrated 30 of the 43 tents in the prison camp and injured or killed 11 of them.

Shots Arouse Salina Citizens, Camp Personnel

Although the bursts lasted for only 15 seconds, the entire town of Salina, approximately three blocks from the camp, was aroused.

Immediately upon cessation of the gunfire, Lt. Cornell assisted by Corp Delmore O. Butts, ran to the tower and put Bertucci under guard.

Meanwhile, prisoners and soldiers at the camp, which has a population of 250 persons, began treatment of the injured and dying.

After notification was given to A S F headquarters in Ogden and Ninth service command, the most seriously injured were taken to the Salina hospital where they were treated by Dr. Rae E. Noyes and a staff of nurses.

Ambulances and medical officers dispatched from A A F overseas replacement depot at Kearns, Fort Douglas and Tooele ordnance depot arrived and assisted in the emergency treatment before the prisoners were transferred to either Kearns hospital or Bushnell General hospital, Brigham City.

Investigating Officers Find No Cause for Action

During the investigation, which was opened upon the arrival of Col Ericsson and Capt. Manuel Kelman, medical corps officer, and Lt. Leo S. Auby, commander of Orem branch camp, both prisoners and American officers at the camp were questioned.

Col. Ericsson said that inquiries showed no cause for the attack.

First Sgt. Hans Fertig, spokesman for the Germans, testified to army officers that until Sunday morning no threats or shots had ever been experienced at the camp.

But, he added, the presence of machine guns in the hands of the guards had made men fear such an incident might occur.

Col. Ericsson told him that it was a matter for military authorities to decide.

Private Joined in 1940, Served in England

Pvt. Bertucci was described as dark, slender, intelligent and soft spoken. He joined the regular army in 1940 and although he spent eight months in England with a field artillery unit, he has never seen battle action.

Before Sunday night he had been subjected to three disciplinary actions, once for being absent without leave, once for refusing guard duty and once for missing a train.

Other officers and enlisted men at the camp said they could remember of no recent trouble between Americans or the prisoners.

Col. Ericsson, through an interpreter, then expressed deep regret for the army and for himself for the incident. Fertig, answering for the prisoners, said he understood how one guard might run amuck, and asked the colonel to allow the prisoners Monday and Tuesday away from work.

Col. Ericsson refused the request, saying he thought it better for the prisoners to be working than brooding over the attack in their tents. Fertig nodded assent and thanked the colonel when he informed him a prisoner delegation will be allowed to attend the funeral of their eight companions. The funeral will be held at Fort Douglas.

List of Killed

Killed were Otto Bross, Gottfried Gaad, Ernst Fuchs and Hans Meyer, underofficers, and Walter Vogel, Fritz Stockmann, George Liske and Adolf Paul. Their bodies were taken Sunday to Bushnell General hospital.

Thirteen of the men, including the most seriously wounded, were given hospital treatment at Kearns. Men treated were Gustav Harnisch, Friedrich Ritter, Kurt Bause, Herbert Barkhoff, Willi Eckner, Willi Schlesinger, Heinz Pickett, Herbert Babst, Artur Burckhardt, Arno Bachmann, Max Brendamour, Emil Steng, Friedrich Behrenz and Richard Herrmann.

The slightly injured men were given emergency treatment and then transferred immediately to

See Page 3, Column 2

Nips Remove Refugees To North Isle Superforts Blast Jap Homeland 8 Days Straight

By RAY CRONIN

Associated Press War Editor

New blows in the nonstop aerial offensive against the Japanese homeland were reported by America's Pacific commanders Monday.

Radio Tokyo said it was the eighth consecutive day of air strikes against Nippon proper and that the government had started to move some 200,000 air raid refugees to Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands.

Planes of the MacArthur command struck over a wide area stretching from Java on the south to Kyushu on the north. Airmen of the Nimitz command hit from the Sakishima islands to the Yellow sea.

Damage 45 Planes

American Mustangs from Iwo Jima destroyed or damaged 45 Japanese planes in their fourth attack on Tokyo air fields in five days. They definitely wrecked 33 planes. Seven Mustangs were lost but three pilots were rescued.

Army, navy and marine fliers under Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz struck shipping off the north coast of China, on the Yellow sea, off the Amami islands north of Okina and off southern Honshu. They also struck in the Sakishima and Kyushu areas.

Predicting heavier aerial assaults now that the rainy season is about over, it told of three American Superforts leading 150 Mustangs in blows against airfields in the Tokyo area.

Meanwhile the Chinese high command admitted a new Japanese landing on China's coast near Amoy but claimed that veteran Chinese forces slashed into the invaders and forced them into a speedy retreat southwestward.

Blast Kyushu

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique Monday said fliers of the U. S. fifth air force from Okinawa bases blasted Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands, for the fourth straight day. They lashed railroad rolling stock and warehouses.

Other Yank airmen bombed prime targets on Formosa, fired an arsenal near Canton, China, and attacked Indo-China railroads.

On southern Borneo, Australian troops made new gains from captured Balikpapan and cut off Japanese troops in the island's major refinery area. The Aussies driving northward for the last Borneo oil fields still in Nippon hands met stiff resistance. The Japanese turned coastal guns and mortars on them as they advanced slowly. Allied airmen hammered Japanese positions.

Pound Borneo Coast

American warships continued to pound Japanese coastal installations on Borneo's east coast.

The Japanese agency, Domei, claimed that small Nippon surface craft slipped into the Balikpapan anchorage, sank a 3000-ton transport and damaged an 8000 tonner.

Gen. MacArthur listed 3824 additional Japanese dead and 386 captured in mopping up operations in the liberated Philippines. This included total Japanese casualties in that archipelago to 423,236. Latest American casualties in the cleanup campaign were 34 killed and 210 wounded.

Attack Marcus Island

Another unconfirmed Tokyo broadcast said Yank B-29s had attacked Marcus island for the first time. It said more than 10 of the sky giants were in the raid against that Nippon central Pacific base.

Loss of the veteran American Superfort "Dauntless Dottie" in a crash at sea while returning to America was announced by the 73rd bombardment wing at Saipan. The Dottie, credited with 53 missions against Japan, crashed off Kwajalein atoll in the Marshalls. Ten of her 13 occupants were killed.

U. S. Pacific fleet headquarters at Guam disclosed that three British carriers suffered only minor damages when struck by five Japanese suicide planes while attacking the Sakishima islands between Okinawa and Formosa. The carriers continued in operation.

On China's invasion-vulnerable east coast, from which the Japanese spearheads were fighting at Chenghsien, 116 miles south of Shanghai,

PARIS CRACKS DOWN ON BLACK MARKET

PARIS, July 8—French black market operators received another setback Sunday in the form of a new government ordinance published in the Journal Officiel providing prison sentences up to 20 years and fines as high as 40,000,000 francs (\$800,000) for violations of food regulations.

Meanwhile, after closing a dozen or more restaurants, the police Saturday night made a checkup on more than 100 automobiles parked outside the Armenonville, a fashionable dining place in the Bois de Boulogne. As the result of irregularities discovered, 65 driving licenses were withdrawn and nine cars were seized.

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Tito Accuses Greeks of Border War

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Yugoslav Premier Marshal Tito Sunday accused Greek forces of firing across the Greek-Yugoslav border in an effort "to provoke us" and said that thousands of Macedonians had fled northern Greece to Yugoslavia to escape Greek terrorism.

At the same time, Moscow dispatches said the national front of federal Macedonia had laid a strong protest before the Yugoslav government accusing "fascist" Greek organizations, supported by units of the Greek regular army, of carrying out a reign of terror in Greek Macedonia.

Describes Terror

The Macedonian organization, a Tass dispatch said, described the terror campaign as comparable in savagery with "the most horrible in the times of Turkish enslavement."

Tito, in a sharp speech broadcast over the Belgrade radio, asserted the Greeks were firing with machine guns across the Yugoslav frontier and added: "Our soldiers have not replied with a single shot." He declared Yugoslavia would not undertake more than partial disarmament "as long as other armies stand under arms."

Tito first observed that the Greek minister of the interior recently had denied that "a single Greek or Slav citizen in Greece had left Greece for Yugoslavia."

Escape Persecution

"I declare today before you and the whole world that there are thousands, not only of Macedonians, but of Greeks who have escaped to Yugoslavia," Tito said. "These people came over to us in order to escape the persecution of Greek reaction."

GOERING'S NOTEBOOK

Luftwaffe Chief Prepared For War in Peace Guise

Field Marshal Goering reveals himself in his private notebook as a man who talked of peace and good fellowship while preparing excitedly and officially for war. Behind his pose as a bluff and hearty huntsman he hid a scheming brain that concerned itself with all problems affecting Germany's welfare as a war-making nation.

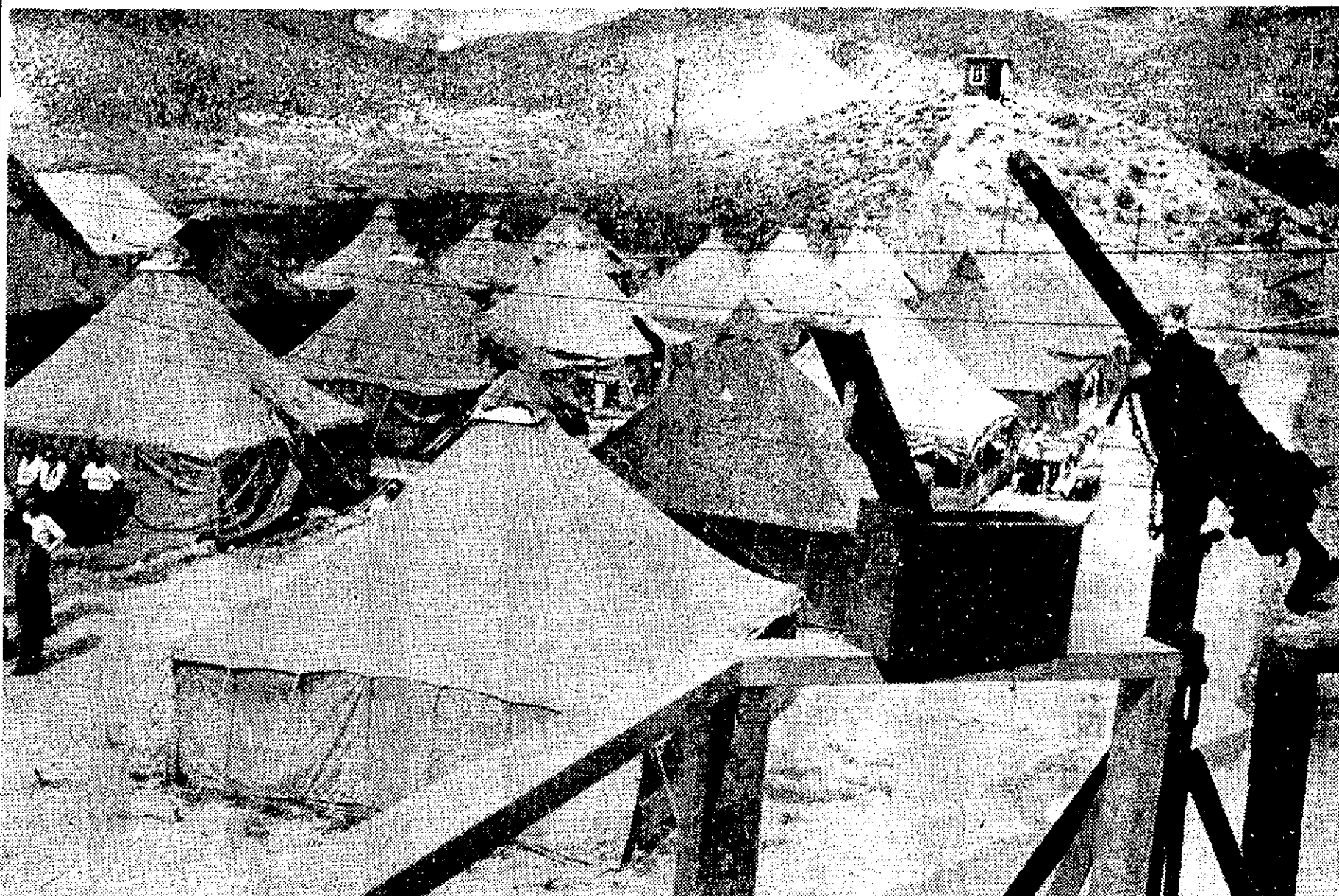
He was high up in the intrigue to force Czechoslovakia, Britain and France to accept the Munich agreement. Yet his notes show that he knew Germany could not press matters to a fight at that time.

He recognized Germany's obligations under the nonintervention agreement in the Spanish civil war; yet he sets out his plans to dodge them and assist Franco.

The first entry in his book is about a conference with Col. Moja of the German air ministry on July 11, 1938, at that time Goering was busy propagating to the outside world his supposed desires for a pact with Britain for disarmament in the air. But his talk with Moja was concerned with all possible steps to get his aircraft factories into full production, with all the skilled and unskilled workers he could gather.

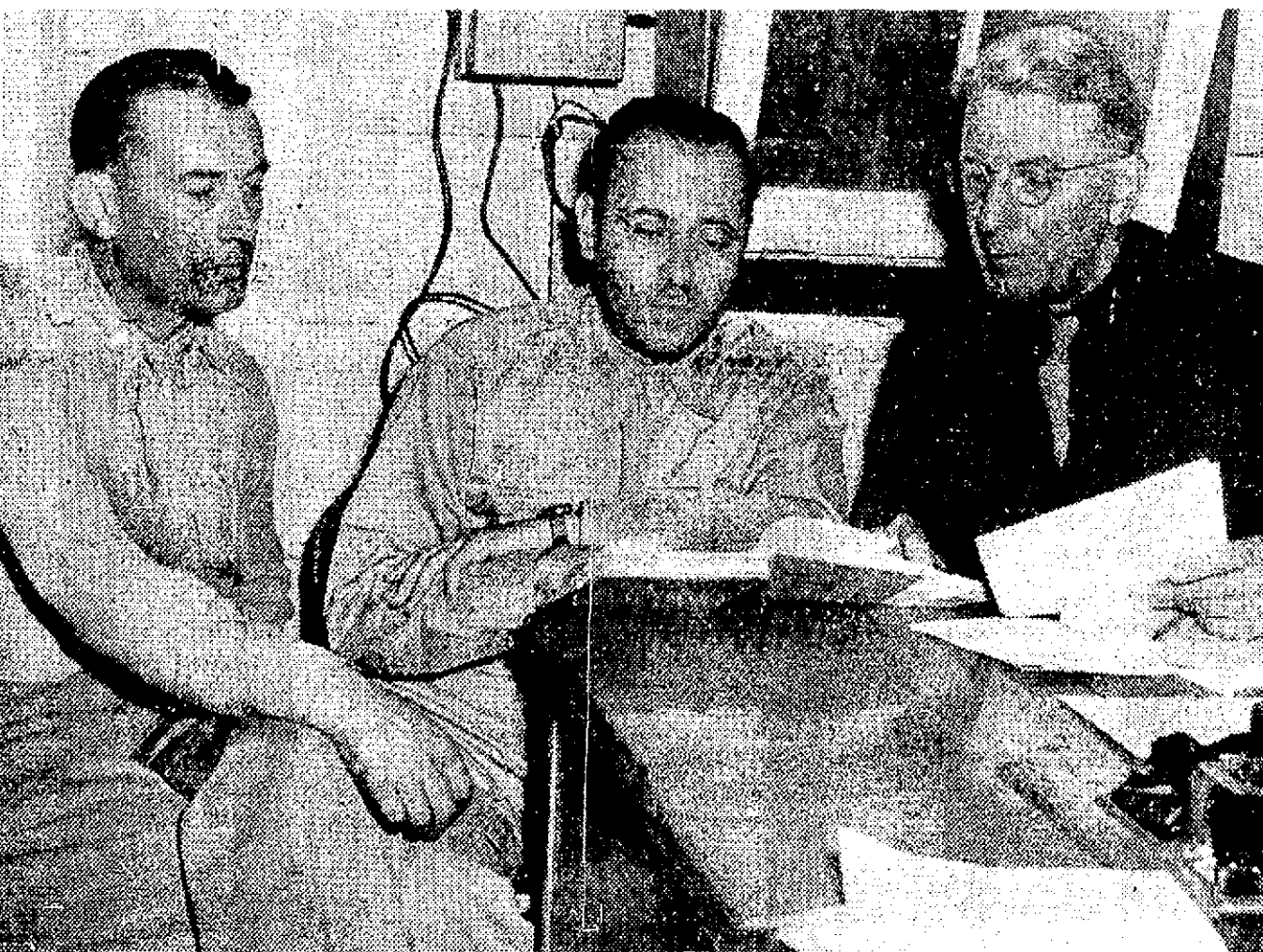
His notes of the talk with Col. Moja say: "Mobilization of aircraft factories. Emphasis on man power problems."

"Shortcomings in this matter at present due to the question of who is competent."



POINTING HARMLESSLY SKYWARD NOW

From this commanding tower position overlooking Salina prisoner of war camp, death in the form of 250 rounds of machine gun ammunition spattered down on sleeping Germans. Toll was eight prisoners killed, 20 wounded, eight of them seriously.



Col. Arthur J. Ericsson, A S F prisoner of war depot commander, Ogden, right, with Capt. Manuel Kelman, medical officer, center, and Lt. Leo S. Auby, Orem prison camp commander, weigh evidence during probe of the cause of prison camp shooting Sunday in Salina.

ATTEMPTING TO FIND THE CAUSE

Col. Arthur J. Ericsson, A S F prisoner of war depot commander, Ogden, right, with Capt. Manuel Kelman, medical officer, center, and Lt. Leo S. Auby, Orem prison camp commander, weigh evidence during probe of the cause of prison camp shooting Sunday in Salina.

Martin Pushes Tenure Limit

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts urged Sunday that congress move to limit the tenure of any president to two four-year terms to help "restore popular government in America."

The action, he said, should come through submission to the states of a proposed constitutional amendment before the end of this year.

"Now is the time to put this reform into effect," Martin declared in a statement. "It can be done now in a nonpartisan way, when it will have no effect on the immediate political program of any party."

"America's strength," the Republican leader said, lies in the principle that "no man is indispensable and that there are many men, in every generation, qualified and competent to fill any job in America, from the presidency down."

"By writing into our organic law the ban on too long a tenure of presidency desired by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and many other great Americans, we can assure ourselves of the preservation of a Republican form of government."

By limiting an individual's tenure as president to eight years, Martin said, the administration would have four years in which to formulate its policies and the people would have sufficient time to judge those policies. "If the people approved the policies," another four years would be sufficient to establish "the policies, he added, and at the end of the second term the president "would step out of office with the good will of his fellow citizens."

"Labor office has not brought in the women."

"Individual mobilization of all armament workers for aircraft factories."

"Training of juveniles in aircraft armament factories."

"Shortage of highly qualified specialists (about two to three thousand now in labor services. Hierarchy has so far declined release)."

"Hieri, who is mentioned as obstructing Goering's wishes, was Konstantin Hieri, chief of the na-

Editor's note: This is the first of several articles based on Field Marshal Goering's personal notebook, a thick leather-bound volume which has been found among his personal possessions. The notes are in Goering's handwriting, sometimes in red crayon pencil, sometimes in green.

In an A, B, C section at the back of the book, Goering, in the early days, made a brief entry to remind him of the rank or profession of the people named in his notes. But he soon neglected that.

The volume, bearing on its cover in gilt letters the word "besprechungen" (conferences) covers the period from July, 1938 (some two months before Munich), to August, 1942 (when the first cracks in the Luftwaffe became obvious to the world).

See Page 5, Column 4



BULLETS WENT THROUGH HERE
Corp. Herman Kramer, interpreter at the camp, points to holes shown in circles made in a German prisoner of war tent when an American guard went berserk and sprayed the camp with three bursts of machine gun fire. Eight prisoners were killed.

DEFY LANDLORDS

British Vigilantes Seize Houses For Vet Families

By CHARLES E. EGAN
LONDON, July 8 — A "vigilantes" movement of ex-service men who have commandeered vacant houses and apartments in Brighton in recent weeks for the use of service men's families unable to find adequate living accommodations, gave indications Sunday of becoming national in scope. At their first public meeting in Brighton the vigilantes led by a 50-year-old chimney sweep, Harry Cowley, reported inquiries from London, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Liverpool and other cities about the formation of similar groups. Indicative of Britain's desperate housing shortage the vigilantes movement has captured the imagination of Britons and the group's defiance of landlords' rights in moving families into vacant houses has been played up widely in the nation's newspapers.

Cowley, a drum major in the royal fusiliers in the last war, revealed himself as "governor" or leader of the movement in Brighton and Harold Steer, an ex-naval man, disclosed he is the secretary.

The group which claims 400 local members passed a resolution today calling upon the government to release more men and materials for building houses and to give local authorities complete powers to requisition vacant houses at the 1939 scale of rents for the benefit of families which are now inadequately housed.

Saturday night the vigilantes installed an R A F man's wife and daughter in a vacant flat in Brighton. On Friday they had moved another service man's wife and baby into a vacant apartment in the same building.

So far local police and other authorities have not interfered with the vigilantes and no effort has been made to evict the families from premises the group has commandeered.

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HONOLULU, July 8 (AP)—W A C Corp. Margaret Hastings of Owego, N. Y., and two army air force men with whom she was marooned for 37 days in a lost valley of New Guinea, arrived at Hickam field near here Sunday en route to the United States.

Former Legislator, Eagle Editor Dies

WICHITA, Kan. July 8 (AP)—Victor Murdock, 74, editor in chief

of the Wichita Eagle, former congressman and member of the federal trade commission for years, died Sunday night after an illness of several months.

Born in Burlingame, Kan., March 18, 1871, the son of Col. and Mrs. Marshall M. Murdock, he was a year old when his parents moved to Wichita and established the Eagle.

He was elected to congress in 1903, defeating 17 other candidates, and served for 12 years, retiring from the house in 1914 to make an unsuccessful race for the senate.

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Pvt. Clarence V. Bertucci... Held in prisoner shooting.

Storm Kills Two
JERICHO SPRINGS, Mo., July 8 (AP)—Two persons were drowned, eight houses damaged and dozens of farm buildings destroyed when a rain, wind and hail storm struck this community Saturday night.



WOUNDED NAZIS LEAVE FOR HOSPITALS

Huddled in an army ambulance, above, six wounded prisoners relax and smoke. The men, usually very reticent in allowing their pictures to be taken, all readily consented to have photographs of their injuries Friday. Below, Dieter Lampe, left; Willi Klebe, center, and Karl Altkrueger await processing at Bushnell hospital receiving and evacuation station.

GUARD KILLS 8 NAZIS

Continued from Page One
Bushnell General hospital for observation.

Given Treatment
Meanwhile, top medical treatment was given to the seriously wounded.

Doctors, hastily assembled to care for the prisoners, supervised treatment which in the case of four of the eight seriously wounded men included administration of blood plasma.

Col. Robert R. Estill, commanding officer at the hospital, declined to specify the extent of injuries to the men other than that they were in "serious condition."

Approximately an hour and a half later the six ambulatory patients and one stretcher case left the hospital.

Four other wounded men, Willi Klebe, Dieter-Hans Lampe, Herman Diederich and Karl Altkrueger, were taken directly to Bushnell from Salina. Emil Blau and Werner Gruber, also injured, were treated at the prison camp.

Regrets Incident
"This incident is indeed unfortunate," G. Alvin Carpenter, state farm labor supervisor, declared. "The prisoners of war in the Salina camp have been doing excellent work in thinning beets in Sevier and Sanpete counties and many acres of valuable beets would have

Doctor Explains Gall Bladder

The experience of 30 years with over 40,000 cases of common gall bladder and liver disorders is described in a new booklet by Dr. E. E. Paddock, Box 5805, Desk 34, Kansas City, Mo. This booklet tells why surgery in many cases may be either unnecessary or undesirable, or how suffering may be relieved by his palliative medical treatment. Also are described many symptoms of Gall Stones and infected Gall Bladder. Send for free booklet today. (Adv.)



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