

MAKE ESCAPE THRU FOG WITH NO OPPOSITION

American and Canadian Troops Land to Find Island Deserted

Washington, Aug. 21.—(I. N. S.)—The navy announced Saturday that United States and Canadian troops have recaptured Japanese-held Kiska island in the Aleutians without opposition, marking the first time in the history of the war that the Japs have turned tail and fled without fighting.

The Japanese had at least 10,000 men on Kiska, it was estimated here.

Breaking a silence which had masked north Pacific operations since July 30, the navy, in a communique, said the Yanks and Canadians landed on Kiska on Aug. 15, to find the enemy had hastily evacuated the island.

At the same time, it was revealed by the naval high command that American forces in the first fourteen days of August had carried out 106 air bombardments on Kiska, while surface units of the navy had shelled enemy positions on the island fifteen times.

The Allied attack forces encountered light anti-aircraft fire during bombing raids on Aug. 13, but on Aug. 14 the Japs failed to return any fire when naval units shelled the island four times at hourly intervals.

Navy Officials Don't Know How Jap Garrison Made Getaway.

The navy said that "it is not known how the Japs got away." However, it was explained that it was possible that enemy surface ships reached Kiska under cover of heavy fogs to evacuate their troops.

The capture of Kiska was regarded as both strategically and diplomatically important. It marked the first time that the Japanese have lost face and fled since their sneak punch on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

In the past the Japs have fought to the last man as they did when American forces captured Attu in the Aleutians earlier this year, but that myth has now been exploded.

The seizure of Kiska also gave the United States and its allies an unbroken chain of air and naval bases clear across the Aleutians to Attu, only 724 miles from important Japanese bases in the Kuriles.

in the Kuriles.

The enemy seized Kiska on June 12, 1942, after having carried out a bombing raid on Dutch Harbor in Alaska a few days before.

Details of the recapture of Kiska were told by the navy in a three-paragraph communique.

The text of the navy's 459th communique follows:

"A task force of the Pacific fleet has landed a force of United States and Canadian troops on Kiska, beginning on Aug. 15.

"No Japanese have been found. There were indications of recent hasty evacuation of the Japanese garrison. Presumably the heavy bombardments by our ships and planes that have been carried on for some time and the danger of their supply lines by our capture of Attu made the enemy positions on Kiska untenable. It is not known how the Japanese got away, but it is possible that enemy surface ships were able to reach Kiska under cover of the heavy fogs that have been prevalent.

OUT OF TOUCH WITH HOMELAND.

"Since the air and surface bombardments in the latter part of July had apparently destroyed Japanese radio equipment on Kiska, the assumption was that they were not in communication with the homeland. Consequently, no release of Allied operations against Kiska has been made since July 31, as it would have conveyed information to the enemy which he otherwise would not have had. This particularly applied to the period during which the transports were in areas exposed to enemy submarine attacks

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Today's Pictures Today

Led Occupation Of Kiska

A. P. Wirephoto



VICE-ADMIRAL THOMAS C. KINCAID,

Of the United States navy and commander of the north Pacific fleet, who commanded the unopposed occupation of Kiska island, major Jap base in the Aleutians, which they evacuated.

AMERICANS AND CANADIANS LAND TO FIND ISLE DESERTED

First Time Nips Have Given Up Territory Without Fight; Navy Department Doesn't Know How They Got Away.

(Continued From Page One.)
and while they were unloading." Vice Admiral Thomas Cassin Kirkaid, a native of Hanover, N. H., was in charge of the Allied operations. They were carried out under general supervision of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the United States Pacific fleet. Simultaneously, the navy department issued other communiques

covering the operations during the period of silence from July 30 until Saturday. Altho the communiques said there had been no reports since July 31, the report on that day actually brought operations up to the thirtieth of last month.

ISLAND BOMBED 20 TIMES A DAY.

It was disclosed that American air forces in the interval of silence had carried out the many air attacks on Kiska, sometimes as high as twenty a day.

On another day, light United States naval surface units bombarded Kiska and enemy installations at hourly intervals. The Japanese forces could not stand up under the merciless bombings and bombardments.

The Jap seizure of Attu and Kiska has cost the enemy heavily altho they did manage to hold on to the islands for more than a year.

On June 3, 1942, the Japs sent two waves of bombing planes over Dutch Harbor, Alaska. Then on June 12 the Japs made their landings on Attu and Kiska.

The attack on the Aleutians was part of a two-prong thrust that the enemy had planned, first in the north Pacific, and then against Midway.

The Jap forces were intercepted and soundly defeated at Midway. Since that time, American forces have sunk or damaged fifty-nine Japanese warships and cargo vessels as they cut Jap supply lines.

The announcement of the recapture of Kiska was timed to coincide with the conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt in Quebec.

It was the first time that Canadian forces had taken the battle field with Americans in the Pacific theater of war, and the fact that Canadian troops were used in the landing on Kiska suggested that from now on out there will be closer collaboration between Canada and the United States in fighting the Japanese in the Pacific.

MENACE TO U. S. COAST VANISHES.

When the Japs first seized Attu and Kiska, military analysts believed that the enemy had intended to try to make a full-scale landing in Alaska and use it as a base of operations against Canada and the Pacific coast states.

There was still a remote danger that Kiska might be used for such air attacks, but now the Japanese menace to Alaska and the west coast has been completely wiped out of the Aleutians.

There had been rumors for days that the United States was engaged in major operations in the Pacific and these were finally confirmed by the recapture of Kiska. It also was reported in Washington that still other air and sea blows are being planned against Japan to force the main Japanese fleet now hiding in its home waters to come out and fight.

Timetable Of Fight in Aleutians

(By Associated Press.)

Here is the timetable of the war in the Aleutians:

June 3, 1942—Japanese carrier planes bomb Dutch harbor, navy base, and Fort Mears, army base. Attacks co-ordinated with blow at Hawaii.

June 4—Dutch harbor and Fort Mears again bombed. Fort Glenn also raided.

June 7-8—Tokyo announces Japanese landings in western Aleutians.

June 11—Navy patrol planes report enemy forces in Kiska harbor.

June 12—Enemy forces reported at Attu. Regular army and navy bombing of Kiska and Attu begin.

July 4-5—United States subs raid Kiska shipping; sink or damage five Japanese destroyers.

July 17—Japanese reported on Agattu near Attu.

Aug. 8—United States surface forces bombard Kiska where Japs have established submarine and seaplane bases. Attack is concurrent with invasion of southeastern Solomons.

Sept. 25—Navy reports 150 Japanese (estimate) killed, seven seaplanes destroyed, two subs strafed, one transport fired in single air attack on Kiska.

Oct. 3—United States troops disclosed to have occupied Andreanof islands, 195 nautical miles east of Kiska, in September.

Oct. 7—Navy reports Japanese have abandoned Agattu and Attu.

Nov. 29—Japanese show up on Attu again.

Jan. 12, 1943—United States troops occupy Amchitka island and establish air base, sixty-three nautical miles east of Kiska. Air base in Andreanof located on Adak island.

Feb. 28—American planes completed nine bombing attacks on Kiska in February, dropping more than 1,000 bombs.

March 26—American naval forces

March 26—American naval forces repel strong Japanese convoy headed toward Kiska and Attu.

March 31—U. S. Planes raided Kiska thirty-four times in March.

April 30—Kiska raided 145 times during month.

May 11—U. S. army forces land on Attu with powerful naval support.

May 30—Organized Japanese resistance on Attu ended. Enemy lost an estimated 3,000 men on the island.

May 31—Kiska raided fifty-three times during the month.

June 28—Kiska raided forty-one times in June.

July 6—U. S. task forces start series of bombardments of Kiska.

July 10—U. S. planes attack four Jap supply ships, leaving one sunk, one sinking, two damaged in action southwest of Kiska.

July 19—Liberators of Aleutians command, on first raid on Japanese side of Pacific, bomb Paramushiro, 861 nautical miles west of Amchitka.

July 22—Navy bombers and air force bombs Kiska; seventh bombardment, twentieth air attack of month.

July 23—Aerial reconnaissance shows Japs have finished 3,700-foot runway on Kiska.

July 26—U. S. navy reports ten flights of planes carry out greatest series of bombing raids aimed in any one day at Kiska.

July 30—American warships bombard Kiska for eighth time in July, after bombers carry out month's sixty-first air attack on Japanese installations there.

Aug. 1—Period of official silence in connection with situation at Kiska begins.

Aug. 20—Three weeks of silence cloak Kiska situation, indicating important events may be developing.

Aug. 21—U. S. navy communique announces the capture of Kiska without opposition by American and Canadian troops.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO FALL OF KISKA OUTLINED BY NAVY

Washington, Aug. 21.—(A. P.)—The text of navy communique No. 460, covering Aleutian island operations from Aug. 1 to the time of the occupation of Kiska Aug. 15, follows:

NORTH PACIFIC.

1—In the period from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14, inclusive, United States army and navy aircraft and heavy and light United States naval surface units carried out the following previously unannounced attacks on Kiska island and little Kiska.

On Aug. 1—

Liberator heavy bombers (Consolidated B-24) dropped bombs thru solid overcast on the Kiska main camp area.

On Aug. 2—

(A) In the afternoon Liberators attacked North head on Kiska and scored hits in the area.

(B) Immediately following the above air attack, heavy and light United States naval surface units heavily bombarded the main camp, submarine base, North head, South head and Gertrude cove on Kiska island, as well as enemy positions on Little Kiska. More than 2,300 rounds of large and medium caliber shells were fired at the targets, with no return fire from the enemy.

(C) Early the same evening Mitchell medium bombers (North American B-25) and Lightning fighters (Lockheed P-38) bombed and strafed Little Kiska.

On Aug. 3—

(A) In the early morning, light naval surface units shelled Gertrude cove and the main camp area on Kiska. Return fire by the enemy was light and brief.

(B) Four bombing and strafing attacks were carried out by Mitchell medium bombers and Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) and Lightning fighters on North head, South head, the runway, seaplane hangar area and the main camp on Kiska. Little Kiska was strafed. Hits were observed in all target areas.

On Aug. 4—

(A) Shortly after midnight, a navy Catalina patrol bomber (Consolidated PBV) dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on the Kiska main camp and submarine base. Large fires resulted from the attack.

(B) During a twelve-hour period from morning to evening, eighteen attack missions were carried out against North head, South head, the runway, main camp and submarine base on Kiska and Little Kiska. Large forces of Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers, army Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas A-24), and Lightning and Warhawk fighters participated in these attacks. In addition to the

bombings, cannon-firing Mitchells successfully attacked shore installations, while the fighter planes strafed at low altitudes. Many explosions resulted and numerous fires were started. The enemy's opposition consisted of sporadic anti-aircraft fire.

On Aug. 5—

In the early morning light naval surface units shelled Gertrude cove and the main camp on Kiska. No return fire was encountered.

On Aug. 6—

Light naval surface units again bombarded Kiska, scoring hits in the target area. There was no return fire.

On Aug. 8—

The Kiska main camp and the Gertrude cove area were the targets in a further bombardment by light naval surface units, with no return fire.

On Aug. 9—

Light naval surface units shelled Gertrude cove, the main camp and enemy positions on a hill north of Reynard cove.

On Aug. 10—

(A) Before dawn, Gertrude cove and the main camp again were bombarded by light naval surface units.

(B) Large forces of Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers, army Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas A-24), and Lightning and Warhawk fighters carried out twenty-four bombing and strafing missions on Kiska. Only light anti-aircraft fire was encountered. Many fires were started.

(C) During the night, a Catalina patrol bomber dropped bombs on Kiska.

On Aug. 11—

(A) In the early morning, light surface units shelled South head and Gertrude cove, starting fires.

(B) Gertrude cove, Reynard cove, North head and Little Kiska were the targets of twenty-one bombing and strafing missions carried out during the day by Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers, army Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas A-24) and Lightning and Warhawk fighters. Fires were started in all areas and considerable debris was observed in enemy encampments on Little Kiska.

(C) A Catalina patrol bomber dropped bombs on the main camp and Gertrude cove during the night.

On Aug. 12—

(A) Shortly after midnight, a

light naval surface unit shelled Kiska.

(B) In the morning, heavy and light naval surface units bombarded the south coast of Kiska. Gertrude cove and Bukhti point were the main targets. There was no return fire.

(C) The Kiska area was heavily bombed and thoroly strafed during the day in twenty attacks by forces of Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers, army Dauntless dive bombers and Warhawk and Lightning fires. Many fires were started.

On Aug. 13—

(A) Light United States naval surface units bombarded Kiska early in the morning, drawing no return fire.

(B) During the afternoon nine bombing and strafing missions were carried out against Kiska by United States army Liberator, Mitchell and Dauntless bombers and Lightning fighters. Buildings at Gertrude cove and North head were destroyed by direct hits, and fires resulted at Gertrude cove, North head, the main camp, and north of Reynard cove. Light anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

On Aug. 14—

(A) In the early morning hours a navy Catalina three times bombed installations on Kiska, with unreported results.

(B) At hourly intervals, light United States naval surface units bombarded Kiska four times. No return fire was encountered.

(C) In the late afternoon United States army Liberators, Mitchells and Lightnings bombed and strafed enemy positions on Kiska. Results were not reported.

NEW BIGGS FIELD COMMANDER PICKED

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 21.—(A. P.)—Brig. Gen. Newton Longfellow has been named commanding general of the First bomber command, with headquarters at Biggs field, El Paso, Texas, Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commanding general of the Second air force announced Saturday.

General Longfellow succeeded Brig. Gen. Robert Travis, who has been given an unannounced assignment.

General Longfellow, a native of Illinois, recently returned from combat duty overseas. He is a command pilot and command observer and saw service during the first World war.

ARE REPORTED.

Two other sons are in the armed services, Staff Sergt. McKune Mitchell, who is in north Africa, and John, a petty officer on duty in the Pacific area.

The war department announced Saturday that Pfc. Walter Haubert, nephew of Mrs. Mollie Haubert of 4840 Elm court, and Pfc. Eugene B. Beleele of Delta, Colo., had been wounded in the southwest Pacific area.

A navy casualty list Saturday announced that William Lewis Denney, son of Mrs. Bessie Denney of 234 West Second avenue, Denver, is missing in action.

PATTON MEMORIAL SERVICES TO BE HELD

Honoring the memory of Charles A. Patton, who died Friday, members of the Washington Park Congregational church will hold a memorial service at 11 a. m. Sunday, the Rev. William O. Rogers, pastor, announced Saturday. Mr. Patton, grand secretary of the Masonic grand lodge of Colorado for ten years, had been the moderator of the church. Tributes will be paid by congregation members.

U. S. IS RECEIVING MORE COCOA BEANS

Washington, Aug. 21.—(A. P.)—Citizens should now be getting a somewhat larger supply of chocolate candy and other cocoa products, officials of the war food administration said Saturday.

An improved shipping situation has made possible, they said, more shipping space for the importation of cocoa beans from South America.

ALLIED HEADS SAY NORTH AMERICA IS CLEARED OF JAPS

Quebec, Aug. 21.—(I. N. S.)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada Saturday, in a joint statement, declared that the "present occupation of Kiska frees the last vestige of North American territory of Japanese forces."

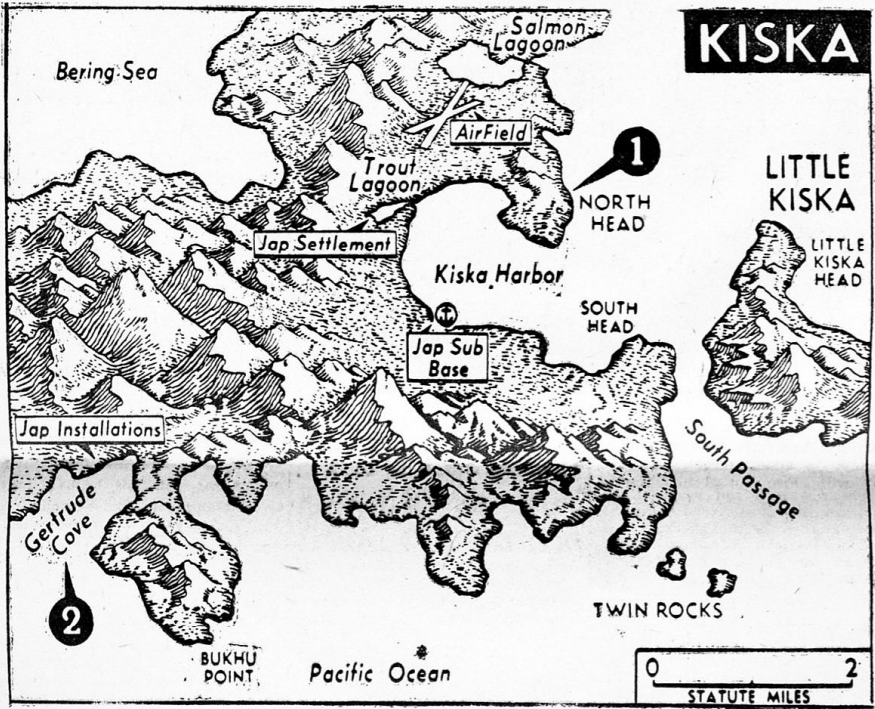
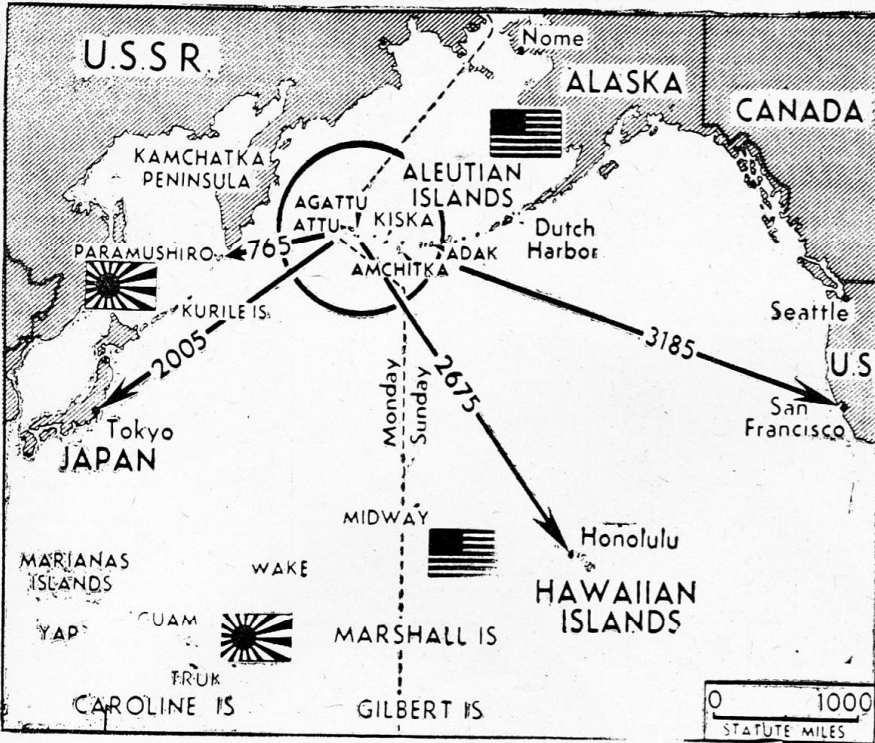
The statement was issued at the same time that the navy issued a formal communique announcing the landings. The communique was made public in both Washington and Quebec.

Today's Pictures Today

A Jap Gesture

toward invasion of Alaska and the United States, made when they were riding high, came to an end Saturday when American and Canadian troops occupied, unopposed, Kiska island in the Aleutians. Thus the Japs had run away from their major base in the north Pacific without a fight. Coupled with the flight in New Guinea toward the main defenses of Salamaua, it appeared the Nips realize their fatal hour is approaching and are retiring to their inner lines of defense. The top map here shows the position of Kiska in regard to strategy in the Pacific. At the bottom is a closeup of the island, showing Jap installations which they abandoned.

Associated Press Wirephoto



Japs Lost 59 Ships Trying to Hold Kiska

Washington, Aug. 21.—(I. N. S.)—A recapitulation of navy department communiques shows that the Japanese lost at least fifty-nine ships in trying to hold Kiska. The enemy ship losses at Kiska, according to the navy, were as follows:

COMBATANT SHIPS.				
	Sunk	Probably Sunk	Damaged	Total
Cruisers	0	0	7	7
Destroyers	7	3	5	15
Submarines	0	1	3	4
Others	2	0	1	3
Totals	9	4	16	29
NONCOMBATANT SHIPS.				
Transports	1	1	4	6
Cargo and supply	5	3	13	21
Miscellaneous	0	0	3	3
Totals	6	4	20	30
Total ships of all types.....	15	8	36	59