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the northeast Bug River and from
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in a co-ordinated assault on the
capital, 319 miles from Berlin.
(The German communique reported
bitter fighting continuing
inside Lwow, third city of Poland
already bypassed and 60 miles behind
Red Army vanguards. The Nazis
asserted that their Lublin garrison
still was resisting "superior enemy
forces attacking from all sides.")
Positions of other Russian Army
groups as shown by communiques
were:
Brest Litovsk Cut Off
Within two hours forced march
of East Prussia.
Frontally attacking by-passed
Brest Litovsk, cut off and isolated
far behind the front.
Less than 70 miles southeast of
the Baltic port of Riga.
Frontally attacking Bialystok on
the Leningrad-Warsaw railroad.
Forty miles west of invested
Lwow with the capture of
Moscyshka.
Virtually surrounding Daugavpils
in the Latvian republic after
capturing 80 towns to the northeast.
Outflanking Kaunas in the
Lithuanian republic.
Virtually at the border of southern
Estonia after advancing nine
miles northwest of Pskov.
Get Air Support
Thirteen miles southwest of
captured Lublin at Belzhitse.
Fourteen miles north of Stanislawow,
gateway to the Carpathian
passes into Czecho-Slovakia.
One hundred and eight miles
east of Krakow.
One hundred and 20 miles east
of Lodz and 42 miles east of Radow.
(The Germans said the Russians
were preparing another offensive
north of Iasi, 174 miles northeast
of Theromania oil center of Ploesti.)
Southeast of Narva, the Russians
resumed their attack from their
bridgehead inside the Soviet
Estonia republic in the 30-mile
corridor between Lake Peipus and
the Baltic Sea. This seemed to be
an offensive along the Gulf of
Finland toward the Estonian capital
of Tallinn.
Russia's seven great Army groups
moved westward with air support
never matched in the east,
brushing aside any obstacles
encountered. It appeared that
the next few hours would determine
whether Hitler would attempt a

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were on leave or furlough.
Servicemen should apply to
their local ration board for their
allotments, OPA said.

DAUM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
from North Dakota.

The last letter written by Pvt. Daum to his mother was received here on May 10. Previous to the last letter, Mrs. Daum heard from her son about Christmas time when he was still in the States. In January he wrote that he was in North Ireland and in February he advised his mother that he was in England.

Pvt. Daum was born in Marathon County April 24, 1924, and received his early education at St. John's Parochial School, Marshfield. He later went to work on a farm near Nasonville where he stayed until October, 1942, when he came back to Marshfield. In the following April he entered the Army.

Pfc. Alvin Mueller Dies Of Wounds

Pfc. Alvin C. Mueller, 26, who was reported wounded in France on June 25, died of wounds on that day, according to word received from the War Department this morning, by his father, John Mueller, 1111 E. Blodgett street.

Pvt. Mueller, who was born at Medford on May 14, 1918, lived on his father's farm until he was 21, when he entered the employ of the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company in Marshfield.

A year later he moved to New York, where he entered the Army on Feb. 16, 1942. He received his basic training at Camp Wheeler, La.

He never came home on furlough, but was sent abroad, taking part in the invasion of North Africa and serving in Sicily before going to France, where he was fatally wounded. The last letter received from him by relatives here was dated June 14.

He is survived by his father and one mother, Paul, E. Third street, Marshfield, and three sisters, Mrs. Herbert (Lydia) Wellman, Marshfield; Mrs. George (Agnes) Schoenberger, Medford; and Laura, Two Rivers. His mother died in 1924.

City Briefs

July 25 1944
Madison—(AP)—The State Board of Public Welfare today condemned corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure generally but approved its limited use at the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

The board's position was stated in a motion which carried 5 to 2, with Dr. George R. Baker of Tomahawk and John M. McHale of Green Bay, dissenting.

The motion read:
"Corporal punishment as such is not approved and is forbidden except under the following conditions and procedures, having due regard and recognition of the provisions of section 340.58 of the statutes."

Discussion Follows
"Corporal punishment should not be given any inmate of the Industrial School for Boys except upon the authorization of, and in the manner prescribed by, the superintendent with the approval of the institution classification committee."

The classification committee is composed of the superintendent, physician, welfare director, and school principal.

Discussion continued after the vote and it was agreed that further consideration would be given at the afternoon session of the board's meeting. Several suggestions were made that a substitute be drawn, amplifying the board's position.

Quiz Conducted
There were numerous expressions that lack of facilities for punitive isolation and recreation were a prime cause of disciplinary problems at the school and that as a result corporal punishment was an unwanted substitute for other methods of meeting them. It was stated that an administrative problem was involved and that the school staff must have some way of maintaining order.

A legislative committee investigated conditions at the school several months ago and among other things reported the superintendent had permitted, on occasions, harsh treatment of the inmates. It was this that brought about today's board discussion. In a report to the school superintendent, staff members state that morale would be destroyed and discipline set aside if boys guilty of delinquency could not be punished.

Marathon