

Eisenhower Is Supreme Chief in Africa

Red Tanks Dent Lines At Rostov

Soviets Concentrate Effort To Collapse Nazis In Donetz Basin

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UP)—Russian armies, led by powerful tank units, are attacking the principal German defense lines at Rostov and in the northern Donetz basin in a concentrated effort to collapse the entire position of the Germans in the basin. Armored units have penetrated the Rostov defense lines between the city and Novochoerkassk, while in the northern Donetz basin strong tank and infantry counter-attacks were broken south of Kramatorskaya, and the Russian advance continued.

It is at Kramatorskaya and the surrounding area that the Germans must hold the Russian advance if the whole of their armies in the Don pocket are not to be trapped in a maneuver that will out-Stalingrad Stalingrad. Bitter fighting has been going on here for days.

Break Counter-Attack

The Germans threw in two regiments of infantry, supported by artillery, against the Russians who moved towards Rostov from the northeast, but Russian tanks broke the German attacks, and the Russians then burst through the German lines and formed a wedge in them which they still hold.

The line of the Russian advance on Rostov has been between the railway and the north bank of the Don. The loss of Rostov-Novocherkassk line would open the northern as well as the eastern outskirts of the city to Russian tanks.

In the Caucasus what is left of the German forces are being unceasingly hammered by Russian bombers and Stormoviks. In one area alone 900 Germans were wiped out from the air.

Pierce Kharkov's Defenses

By occupying Chugayev, Gen. Vatutin denied in Kharkov's defenses to a depth of 45 miles and brought himself 18 miles from the city on the Kharkov-Kupiansk line.

Russian tanks are now advancing along three railway lines which run to Kharkov in a converging movement and are now only about 20 miles from one another. The Byelgorod-Kupiansk railway now covers all the Russian columns and enables Gen. Vatutin to move troops at will to reinforce his drive more.

The Germans made frantic efforts to stop the Russians who captured Pechenezi, 12 miles from the Kharkov-Kupiansk line, and then advanced against Chugayev. They dynamited the ice on the river there then entrenched themselves on the farther bank in a permanent line which had been built last year.

Russians Cut Railway

However, the Russians forced the river, approached Chugayev from three sides, cut the railway and several roads, drove back reinforcements the Germans tried to bring up, then took the town.

Volchansk was defended by 80 tanks, but it fell in much the same manner yesterday. The now familiar Russian encirclement tactics were used, and communications were cut, and then the Russians attacked from three sides.

In the Ponyri district, which is half way between Kursk and Orel, hard fighting developed, but the Germans were battered so badly that they were forced to abandon considerable equipment.

Stalingrad is finally silent. Over the frozen Volga, the great steppe wastes, the ruined city and wrecked factory district a great hush has fallen. Most of the mines have been exploded now. Only occasionally they split the frosty, silent day or night.

Diminishing Sub Menace Reference Amazes U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UP)—America's first reaction to Prime Minister Churchill's speech today was expressed by the New York Post, which devoted its entire front page to the headline: "Invasion of Europe Within Nine Months."

The biggest surprise in the speech for Americans was the news that the destructive power of enemy submarines was diminishing.

As in Britain, in newspapers and in speeches the American people have been told precisely the opposite, and the gloomiest view of the submarine menace has been sedulously fostered.

Commanders in African Theater



Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower
Supreme Allied Commander



Gen. Sir Harold Alexander
Deputy C-in-C. to Eisenhower



Air Marshal Arthur Tedder
Air Operations Chief



Adm. Andrew Cunningham
Commands Naval Operations

Yanks Relieve Tunisia French

Allied Bombers Hit Sicily, Sink Transport; 8th Army Well Past Border

ALLIED HQ, North Africa, Feb. 11—American troops have been taking over large sections of the line in central and southern Tunisia held by French forces, it was officially confirmed today. The French are being withdrawn for retraining and re-equipment with American arms.

In the north the British First Army also has extended its positions to relieve the poorly-armed French.

The continued hammering at the hands of German armor has pushed the French, despite stubborn resistance, back from the heights dominating the coastal corridor of Tunisia, it was explained. The situation was stabilized by American combat teams, hurriedly thrown into the breach.

While the official communique reported no activity by the land forces, American Mitchell bombers and P38 fighters swept against enemy targets, sinking one small troopship and leaving another sinking off the Tunisian coast. Allied bombers have given the docks at Trapani, in Sicily, a hammering.

The Eighth Army is fighting Rommel inside Tunisia. Activity east of Ben Gardane, which is about 15 miles inside Tunisia on the highway from Pisisa to Medenine, Mareth and Gabes, was reported in yesterday's communique from Cairo.

The ground along the roads used by the troops in the northern sector is very marshy, slowing the advance, it was reported. Continual road repairs also hinder progress, and Rommel is contesting every inch of the way.

Prefer Desertion to Red Front

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (UP)—A large number of German soldiers at Salonica belonging to the divisions which fought at Sebastopol deserted rather than be sent to Russia again, say reports reaching Cairo. They took refuge from their own men in the Macedonian mountains near Mlaoussa.

Anti-Sub School For Two Navies

American, British Sailors Learn to Beat U-Boats At British Port

A PORT IN BRITAIN, Feb. 11—Establishment of a school to train British and American sailors in anti-submarine warfare was revealed here today.

The school will instruct men of the U.S. and Royal navies and the merchant marines of both countries in the use of anti-submarine devices as well as in naval gunnery.

Instructors at the school, which has been installed aboard a converted British destroyer, are veteran chief petty officers of the Royal Navy and non-coms of the Royal Marines.

Officials plan to give each armed guardsman a two to three week course, but the length of training for each man often depends on his time ashore.

Miniature replicas of subs and service vessels are used as targets at which the sailors fire machine-guns, light cannon and heavy surface guns.

So eager are the men to learn all about every type of gun and device used to combat the enemy at sea that many of them pass up shore leave to get the instruction.

Disagreement on Draft Of Men With Dependents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, said that he opposed legislation that would require the deferment of men with children until all single men and married men without children were called. Gen. Hershey said that the great majority of the men called up in the next two or three months would be men with children because there would be no one else left to call up.

Up to now the U.S. has been calling up single men and men without dependents, and there had been a concerted drive by various groups to exempt men with children or other dependents.

Offensives Planned At Casablanca Due, Churchill Declares

Alexander, Tedder, Cunningham to Serve Under U.S. Leader in North Africa; FDR Makes Him Full General

The Allies have completed their plans for their all-out assault on the Axis and are about to strike, it became apparent yesterday in announcements made at widely scattered corners of the globe.

Details of the blows were worked out at Casablanca, and the United Nations have a definite, clear-cut plan for the next nine months, Prime Minister Churchill told Parliament.

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been appointed supreme commander of all Allied forces in North Africa, the Prime Minister disclosed. Under the American general will serve the British commanders in land, sea and air operations, concentrating a mighty striking power south of the vulnerable Axis-occupied nations.

Similar offensive plans have been worked out at conferences of high generals in the Indo-China theater, including American, British and Chinese leaders.

In Washington Secretary of War Stimson said that the Americans now have joined the major offensive and that casualties are to be expected soon.

Enemy Will Bleed and Burn, Churchill Vows

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, delivering in the House of Commons the most eagerly awaited war review since the beginning of the conflict, served notice on the world in general and the Axis nations in particular yesterday that the United Nations have a "complete plan of action" to be carried out "during the next nine months."

Reporting on the historic "unconditional surrender" conference with President Roosevelt at Casablanca, he gave the first summary of the Allies' improving war fortunes since his Nov. 11 speech emphasizing that the United Nations would invade Europe as soon as ready.

"We have to make the enemy burn and bleed in every way that is physically and reasonably possible in the same way as he is being made to burn and bleed along the vast Russian front, from the White Sea to the Black Sea," Mr. Churchill asserted.

Mr. Churchill said that Great Britain and the United States, formerly peaceful countries, were now "warrior nations walking in the fear of the Lord, very heavily armed and with an increasingly clear view of their salvation."

'Draw Foe from East'

In addition to announcing the nine-month plan of Allied operations, Mr. Churchill made these outstanding points:

1. The rate of destruction of U-boats is increasing, while the U-boats' own ability to destroy is being cut. America, Britain and Canada have 1,250,000 tons of shipping more today than they did six months ago.

2. The United States and Britain are doing "everything in human power" to shape an offensive that will draw the enemy from the Eastern front where Russia is making such a "magnificent, tremendous effort."

3. President Roosevelt, at the Casablanca conference, had been willing to go as far east as Khartoum, in Egypt, so that Premier Stalin of Russia could attend, but Stalin could not leave his post for a single day.

4. Should the war in Europe end, Britain will continue to fight Japan to the point of "unconditional surrender."

Winning U-boat War

There was an optimistic tinge in the Prime Minister's tones from the very beginning.

Referring to the U-boat problem, the most pressing one now facing the Allies, the Prime Minister said the United Nations were more than holding their own. The rate of destruction of U-boats, he said, had steadily improved and the U-boats' destructive power had steadily diminished.

"Let the enemy, if he will, nurse his vain hopes of averting his doom by U-boat warfare," he declared. "He cannot avert it, but he may delay it, but it is for us to shorten that delay by every conceivable effort we can make."

Mr. Churchill pledged the United Nations to an offensive that would bring to bear "everything in human power" against the Axis.

"When I look at all that Russia is doing and the vast achievements of the Soviet army, I should feel myself below the level of events if I were not sure in my heart and conscience that everything in human power is being done to bring

(Continued on page 4)

Casablanca Conference Chose Gen. Eisenhower

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 52-year-old Kansas-born expert in tank warfare, today is in command of all the Allied forces opposing the Axis in North Africa.

His appointment to the supreme command, apparently decided upon at the Casablanca conference, was announced by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his war review delivered to Parliament yesterday.

"I have great confidence in Gen. Eisenhower, whom I consider as one of the finest men I have ever met," Mr. Churchill said.

Simultaneously it was announced in Washington that President Roosevelt had nominated Gen. Eisenhower for promotion to full General. Confirmation by the Senate was expected to be automatic.

Serving under Gen. Eisenhower, Mr. Churchill disclosed, will be Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the British Middle East forces, who routed Rommel; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, in command of air operations, and Adm. Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean fleet.

Alexander Land Chief

All the land, sea and air forces west of the Egyptian-Libyan border now will be under Gen. Eisenhower's command, including the French forces, since Gen. Henri Giraud, French commander-in-chief, has agreed to the arrangement, Mr. Churchill disclosed.

From Egypt eastward will be under a different command.

Gen. Alexander will be commander of the British First and Eighth Armies operating in Tunisia—the former now operating west of the Mareth Line and the latter ready to assault it from the east. Lt. Gen. Bernard Montgomery and Lt. Gen. Bernard Anderson will be his chief subordinates.

Under Gen. Anderson will be two American corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall and Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, plus an additional American division and a scattered French force under Gen. Kloetz.

For the time being, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's U.S. Fifth Army, which is not yet in the Tunisian fighting, will not be

(Continued on page 4)

Stimson Says Expect Heavy U.S. Casualties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry Stimson today warned that America should prepare for heavy casualties, "perhaps in the very near future."

Mr. Stimson, who made the statement in a discussion of the developing plans for driving the Axis from Africa, told a press conference that the opposing armies are moving into positions in Tunisia and that heavy fighting is in prospect.

America is just beginning to participate in major offensive warfare, he added.

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Supreme Commander

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, nominated yesterday for the rank of full general in the United States Army, has been appointed Supreme Commander of Allied Forces operating in the African Theater.

Selection of Gen. Eisenhower was dramatically announced by Winston Churchill as he made a report to Parliament on his recent Casablanca Conference.

Referring to Gen. Eisenhower, the British Prime Minister stated: "As the desert army passes into the American sphere it will naturally come under the orders of Gen. Eisenhower. I have great confidence in Gen. Eisenhower. I regard him as one of the finest men I have ever met."

Officers and men who have had the privilege of working closely with "Ike" all second that statement for the general is a natural leader, popular with all ranks.

Eisenhower was one of the first to start talking of a "Second Front." He submitted details for operations to the War Department that impressed his superiors, and those plans may have been one reason why he was selected for command in the European Theater.

On Nov. 7, 1942, the world knew for the first time that plans brilliantly conceived could also be brilliantly executed. In a matter of days, millions of people subservient to Axis authorities were freed and are now fighting with the United Nations in a war of liberation that will not end until every occupied nation has been swept clean of Axis armies.

Future operations under the command of Gen. Eisenhower have the complete support of the military advisers of the U.S. and Great Britain. In the year 1943 we will see these new plans unfold, under the competent direction of the new Supreme Commander.

History

Abraham Lincoln was a great reader, all his life; but there were certain wide fields of literature which he consciously avoided. History he read but sparingly, for he suspected the accuracy and impartiality of historians. Biography he refused to read at all. He gave his reasons for this to his partner, William Herndon, who had urged him in vain to read a published "Life of Edmund Burke."

"Biographies as written," said Lincoln, "are false and misleading. The author of the life of his hero paints him as a perfect man, magnifies his perfections and suppresses his imperfections, describes his success in glowing terms, and never once hints of his failures and his blunders. This commemorating a lie," he added, "is an injury to the living and to the memory of the dead."

No great historical figure except Napoleon has been the subject of more biographies and biographical studies than Lincoln; none has suffered more from the process which he condemned. But despite this fact, the spirit of Lincoln has lived on to inspire every American.

Abe Lincoln

A long span of years separated the birth of Abraham Lincoln in a Kentucky backwoods log-cabin from the day when Stanton turned from a death-bed to say, "Now he belongs to the ages"; yet what those years wrought of change in Lincoln was no more than the change in metal that is forged and tempered for its task.

The awkward, powerful, studious lad who followed his father's migrations, the lover of rustic fun and feats of strength, the odd-job man, the business failure, the struggling lawyer, the State politician, the member of Congress, the President and leader of a nation, all were but outward manifestations, for beneath a rugged, homely husk burned a steady, pure and unquenchable spirit.

Lincoln the shiftless storekeeper was a statesman none the less. The teller of broad tales also left behind him passages of austere and imperishable beauty.

Today who will deny that his immortal words at Gettysburg will not live in the hearts of all Americans forever, as once again we find that it is for us the living to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought have thus far so nobly advanced, and from our honored dead to take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion?

With peace, could we do better than, in the spirit of Lincoln, to plan so that with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, we set ourselves to the magnificent task of building a new and better world, in which all mankind can live secure and free?

Hush Marks

Aimed at red tape, this poem, author unknown, is circulating the War Department:

When matters have no great potential Please mark the subject, "Confidential." And if to whimsies you're addicted, Mark all you've written thus, "Restricted." But if you're drooling to some weak wit, Don't forget to mark it, "Secret."

Here's a new approach (but we don't necessarily recommend it). In a New York

GOTTA MATCH?



restaurant a man walked up to a girl and set fire to her hair. He later explained to police, "I just wanted to get acquainted."

One of the British composers who help put the Stars and Stripes together reversed a headline the other night and for a moment we thought we had a real story on our hands. It was a two-line headline supposed to read: "WACKS In North Africa Releasing Men To Fight."

The reverse set-up gave us: Releasing Men To Fight WACKS In North Africa Send us in coach, we'll wrestle any 110-pound blonde in the Services!

Friends in the States who write to Pvt. Homer Fisher of an MP detachment over here really put all their eggs in one basket this week. The somewhat amazed Pvt. Fisher received a letter 30 feet long, 14 inches wide and written by 57 different people. We don't know the accepted reading time for such a document, but Fisher devoured the news in an hour and a half.

Here's one guy we think we would like to know. A professor at a Philadelphia



medical college has made the phenomenal statement that "swearing is good for you." To be a bit more technical about the whole thing, what he actually says is that "cussing is a darned good physiological therapy." (Whew!) English-born, the professor claims that he believes that pent-up feeling with an occasional "Bloody, bloody, BLOODY!" shouted on a rising pitch.

Incidental information: In Indianapolis a landlubber named Seaman Randolph Seaman enlisted, appropriately.

PRIVATE BREGER



"Regret we can't give him orders, Sir. No one's on speaking terms with him!"

How Much Fight Can Hitler Offer?

Wehrmacht Has Lost Plenty—But It's Still Mighty

What is the condition now of Germany's military might? Can Hitler launch any more full-scale offensives? And what sort of defense can he assemble against an Allied invasion of the Continent? Robert E. Bunnelle, chief of the London bureau of the Associated Press, and Lew Hawkins, Associated Press staff writer, picture here Germany's offensive and defensive capabilities.

The Offensive—

By Robert E. Bunnelle

The misadventures in Russia have cost the Wehrmacht the power to mount further big-scale land offensives in 1943, a diplomatic and military source with access to continental information asserted yesterday, and Hitler's hinted plans to follow a defensive strategy this year were dictated by a real shortage of manpower.

This source said that extremely reliable information from inside Germany, which is supported by the recent Nazi order for complete civilian mobilization by March 15, indicates that Hitler agreed to a High Command recommendation to shorten his defensive lines in the East simply because Germany lacks men and material for longer ones such as it held in 1941 and 1942.

Hitler, who insisted on the Stalingrad assault as he insisted on the continued assault of Moscow in 1941, first agreed that the German army withdraw to a winter line running roughly from Sevastopol through Dnepropetrovsk, Kursk, Kharkov, Orel and Briansk, this source said.

As the disaster of Stalingrad was followed by threats of similar debacles, the source said, a new line running from Nikolaev through Gomel and Kiev to Vitebsk has reported to have been agreed upon, and this is what the German army is now apparently heading for.

Spring Army of 7,000,000

If the Nazis reach it and restore their stability, he said, the best indications are they still won't have punch for anything like the old-time 1,000-mile front attacks.

This source, who has the benefit of some of the best military information, estimated the total German army at its peak of strength, after the Polish campaign, was 9,000,000. But its losses have been grievous, and with normal replacements swelled by artificial means, such as the draining of industries, recruiting of oldsters and youngsters, and rehabilitating those not completely disabled, the German army this spring cannot total more than 7,000,000.

And, he declared, although it would be composed partly of tough, well-equipped and battle-hardened veterans, it would have an underpinning much weaker than the Wehrmacht of 1941 or even 1942.

In the closing days of the last World War, Germany had a population of approximately 67,000,000, and she capitulated after she'd lost 2,034,000 dead on the battlefield.

In this war, the source estimated, Germany with Austria and Sudetenland has around 80,000,000 people and she's lost, according to conservative reports, well over 4,000,000 men in dead, prisoners and permanently disabled.

Of 80,000,000 population—39,000,000 males and 41,000,000 females—Germany requires a minimum of 11,000,000 workers for agriculture and the food processing and distributing industries to feed the country, 12,000,000 for armaments and similar war work, and 10,000,000 for vital public services.



Four million men have been lost by the German army in such settings as this on the Russian front. Four million dead, captured, missing or maimed beyond rehabilitation. This, says a London military source, is nearly twice Germany's losses in World War I, and probably has stripped Hitler of his ability for a full-scale offensive. But it's still a mighty force.

This source said that despite the use of women and imported labor at least 18,000,000 German men were required on essential civilian jobs.

"Figure it out yourself," he added. "It's simple arithmetic. Eighteen of the 39 million males are in industry, over 4,000,000 are permanent casualties, and there are estimated to be now about 6,000,000 already in the armed services, taking into account losses and normal replacements."

"That leaves only 11,000,000 males of all ages from the cradle to the brink of the grave, in all physical conditions, and the severest comb-out of these and of industry cannot net more than 1,000,000 for the army."

He said the Nazi army still has plenty of punch and is extremely tough to overcome, but unquestionably, on the basis of figures and hints of Nazi leaders who continue to talk of defensive strategy, it will lack the power to undertake a new grand adventure.

The Defensive—

By Lew Hawkins

A cartoon published recently in a London newspaper caused head-shaking among the men whose job it is to know German military strength.

The picture showed a grinning Tommy Atkins leaning out across the English Channel, calling toward the Russian front: "Leave a bit for me, Joe."

Those who must assay the Nazis' power and help shape the plans to beat it down know that, despite the splendid accomplishments of "Joe" and the Red Army, a mighty formidable "bit" still stands between the United Nations and victory—and these men see germs of alarming overconfidence in any spread of the idea that the Russians are likely to clean up the job before the Allies get there.

Wehrmacht Still Strong

Although the feeling is general in military and foreign diplomatic circles that Hitler never again will be able to muster an offensive might such as that which smashed Poland, France, the Low Countries and the Balkans and drove deep into Russia, observers quickly and earnestly point out this doesn't mean the Wehrmacht is a mere tottering skeleton of its former self.

Although estimates in military and diplomatic circles naturally vary, the lowest suggested strength Hitler is likely to be able to put in the field in the spring is six to seven millions and the highest eight to nine millions.

Even after liberal discounts for the fact the army undoubtedly would include many too old, too young and too inexperienced, there seems to be little question that four to six million first-class fighting men would be available to defend Nazi Europe—taking into account nothing that may be contributed by Italy and other satellites.

Given such a garrison, coupled with multiple natural geographical advantages, there can be no reasonable doubt that Europe is a forbidding bastion.

Optimists are quick to ask: "But what about morale? Isn't it quite likely the Germans will to fight will break and it won't be necessary to whip the army in Western Europe?"

To this reasoning military observers reply that plans for military operations such as an invasion of Europe simply can't be based in any degree on the conviction that enemy morale is going to crack, but must be based on the assumption they will fight to the limit.

This doesn't mean that Allied strategy will not be geared to take full advantage of any such cracks in enemy spirit.

Conceding the likelihood that the equivalent of two German armored divisions would be sacrificed in the Tunisian holding action, while perhaps five to eight have been wiped out in Russia and previous African fighting, still Hitler

probably will have 15 Panzers to work in a Spring army of 7,000,000 or so.

British military observers report nothing so far to indicate there will be any shortage of tanks, guns and other vehicles to equip these armored divisions fully.

While the Luftwaffe is believed down to the lowest point in the war, with 4,000 to 5,000 operational combat craft, it has the great advantage of a chain of airbases around the perimeter of occupied Europe, which are stocked with gasoline, bombs, ammunition and skeleton personnel and can be made fully operating bases in a few days merely by flying in planes and additional personnel.

The present distribution of Germany's estimated 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 effectives is believed to be roughly 100,000 in Norway, 150,000 in Africa, 50,000 in Southeastern Europe, 500,000 in France and the Low Countries and the remainder in Russia and Germany.

Invasion Realities

Taking a map of Europe, one military expert outlined some of the realities of invasion problems, not with the idea of any obstacle insurmountable for a strong determined attacking force, but to show some of the things which must be considered. His estimates summed up like this:

The closest invasion area from British bases and the only stretch which can be covered effectively by short-range fighters from Britain is along the French and Belgian coast from the Holland border to Cherbourg, but naturally this is the very area which the Germans have fortified to a great depth—probably at least 60 to 70 miles—and equipped with hundreds of heavy guns manned with troops well trained for defensive jobs. Dieppe proved this.

Fortifications also are believed to be strong across the Netherlands—where it is doubtful the Germans are relying much on the canal defenses which failed the Dutch—and through Germany to Denmark.

Denmark is not believed to be very readily defensible, but the narrow neck where the peninsula joins Germany offers a splendid defensive position. While Norway is vulnerable, it could be abandoned without greatly endangering Germany proper.

Russia is doing wonders, but is still far from German soil.

If Turkey would grant a passage through the Dardanelles, Rumania, with its vital oil, could be struck from the Black Sea, but there are no indications that Turkey is ready to do that. An alternative route to Rumania, through Greece and the Balkans, is over extremely poor communication lines.

Any thrust at Italy or southern France would presuppose the capture or complete neutralization of Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, operations which could be made long and costly if they were vigorously defended.

Western France presents the same problem at all points except those directly across the Channel—they are too far for landing operations to be covered by the heaviest blanket of fighter planes.

Another factor must always be kept in mind. For a full-scale invasion the Allies must have a port with piers, unloading machinery and other complicated paraphernalia to handle heavy equipment. Lighters, landing barges and other craft can do preliminary work, but to maintain it a port in working order would be essential, and German demolition crews are unlikely to leave such ports.

Illustrating this is the fact that it required a week to unload two divisions of the British Expeditionary Force which went to France in the early stages of the war—under peace-time conditions, with full cooperation of the French and with port machinery unimpaired.

Mitchell's Time In Wanamaker Amazes Experts

Indiana Miler Says Dodds Has No Kick For Finish

By George Trevor
New York Sun Sports Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Earl Mitchell, who is majoring in criminology at the University of Indiana hoping to follow his idol Don Lash, former one mile and two mile champion, into the FBI, conducted a successful laboratory experiment last Saturday on the banked board track at Madison Square Garden.

The problem assigned to the gimlet-eyed, hollow-cheeked Mitchell by track coach Billy Hayes was to shadow fugitive Gil Dodds for ten laps of the Wanamaker Mile and collar him on the back stretch of the final circuit to prevent him from purloining the massive silver cup.

Mitchell got his man and rates an FBI certificate on the strength of the four-minute, eight and six-tenths mile that left Dodds wobbling five yards behind. Nifty undercover work hoodwinked the track-side dopsters as well as the opposition. Nobody in the Garden realized with what Mitchell was loaded. It was one of the neatest coups ever pulled on the track world.

Meets Dodds Saturday

Earl is an obliging, good-natured, intelligent lad, willing to share his thoughts with the so-called experts. Asked whether he expected to beat Dodds, Earl replied, "If I was with him in the last 80 yards, Gil can always be beaten by a rival able to stand his killing pace. He doesn't have a finishing kick."

Mitchell is a 135-pounder, nearly six feet tall. His slow, 52-per minute heart beat is a typical sign of a master miler. The theory is that a miler with a normal 72-beat couldn't adjust his breathing to the killing strain of a four-minute, ten-second mile pace. Glenn Cunningham has a 46-beat, Leslie MacMitchell a 45.

The question in track circles now is whether Earl has the overall physique to stand the severe mile weekly. His next test comes in Boston on Saturday when he rematches strides with Dodds.

Amertex Jolt Pill Rollers

BELFAST, Feb. 11—Two records were established on the Red Cross court here when the Amertex, crack technician basketball team, regained first place in the ladder tournament by disposing of the Pill Rollers.

The North Ireland champions set a scoring mark when they chalked up 72 points compared to 15 for the Medic's quintet. Jack Lippert, Los Angeles, former USC star and All-American performer, tallied 15 field goals and a free throw for 31 points, a new high total. Bill Hall was not far behind Lippert with 24 points. Bill Anderson netted 16 points. Sgt. Orley Fiscus, of Waterloo, Iowa, had the only luck at the hoop for the Medics with six points.

In two overtime periods, Amertex No. 2 defeated a stubborn GI five, 37-31. It was 31—all at the end of the regulation game. Neither club could score in the first extra period. Fred Patterson paced the Amertex with 16 points. Peluso and Poucher were best for the GIs, each scoring ten points.

NEWS FROM HOME

Exchange Lend-Lease Goods For New Bases in Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP)—A bill urging the U.S. to obtain permanent ownership of British bases in the Caribbean and Newfoundland from Britain in exchange for Lend-Lease supplies is to be introduced into the Senate by Millard Tydings of Maryland, who announced it today.

At the same time Carl Vinson, chairman of the House naval affairs committee, appointed a sub-committee to study means of acquiring Naval and Air bases in the Pacific for post-war use, presumably islands under British, French, Dutch or Jap sovereignty or mandate.

St. Louis's Woman Constable

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11—The first woman constable in the city's history, Mrs. Neil H. Kennedy, was appointed by judges of the circuit court. Mrs. Kennedy, who will soon be 55, is the third member of her immediate family to hold the position. Mrs. Kennedy succeeds her son, Pvt. John J. Kennedy, who was inducted last Jan. 18. He succeeded his father following the senior John J.'s death in 1940.

Big Army Winning Approval

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Army appeared to be advancing on all Congressional fronts in a skirmish with the law makers for an enlarged fighting force.

Increasing indications of a trend to "give them what they want" developed after Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, explained to about 50 senators and representatives at a closed conference of military committees from

Casey Goes to Bat For the Last Time

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Daniel Casey, original of the famous poem "Casey at the Bat," by Philadelphia sports writer Ernest Thayer, has died. Casey, a pitcher, entered professional ball with Wilmington of the Eastern League in 1884. He reached Philadelphia in '87, winning 38, losing 12 and tying 2.

The immortalized strikout occurred when he was batting for the Phillies against the Giants in his first year with the Phils. Thayer cast Casey in the hero's role because he broke up the game with Boston the previous week with a homer. But Casey wasn't really a slugger at all—his lifetime batting average was under .200.

Anti-Tank Five Reaches Finals

Will Meet Company F for Division Title Tomorrow

DIVISION BASE, Feb. 11—Survivors in a field of 90 teams that took part in the tournament, the basketball teams representing an anti-tank company, —th Infantry, and F Company of — Infantry, meet Saturday for the championship of the Division.

The anti-tank five qualified for the final by beating the Clearing Company, —th Medical battalion, 26-21, today in one semi-final contest. The F Company dribblers eliminated F Company of another unit, 29-18 in the other semi-final.

Led by Cpl. Bob Cleer, of Bridgeport, West Va., the anti-tankers held an 18-6 lead at the half. The Medicos came back in the second half to completely outplay their opponents, but their deficit was too great to overcome. Cleer set a scoring pace for both teams with ten points. His team mate, Pvt. Don Webber, of Roanoke, Va., chipped in with eight.

In the game between the F Companies, the victorious five held an 11-2 lead at the half. Cpl. Paul Kasinak, of Bridgeport, Conn., was the scoring leader in this game with 12 points. Kasinak opened the scoring for the winning team with a shot from underneath after the first six minutes of the game failed to produce a score.

Here are the lineups:

Anti-Tank					Clearing Co.				
G	F	P			G	F	P		
Parker, f	0	1	1		McAndrew, f	2	0	4	
Trevey, f	2	0	4		Tracy, f	1	0	2	
Cleer, c	2	0	10		Richmond, c	4	0	8	
Lomaglio, g	1	1	3		Turley, g	1	2	4	
Webber, g	3	2	8		Enright, g	0	0	0	
Weeks, g	0	0	0		Kozar, g	0	0	0	
					Teletz, g	0	3	3	
Totals	11	4	26		Totals	8	5	21	

F Co.					F Co.				
G	F	P			G	F	P		
Hankinson, f	2	0	4		Pressley, f	2	0	4	
Hoover, f	0	0	0		Kraft, f	1	0	2	
Ceska, f	3	0	6		Baker, f	0	0	0	
Kasinak, c	5	2	12		Savor, f	0	0	0	
Grimes, g	1	1	3		Host, c	0	0	0	
Endriss, g	2	0	4		Barker, c	1	0	2	
					Banks, g	3	1	7	
					Robinette, g	1	1	3	
Totals	13	3	29		Totals	8	2	18	

Zivic to Fight Jack Again

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Promoter Mike Jacobs has announced the signing of Fritzie Zivic and Beau Jack for a return 12-round bout in Madison Square on March 5.

Big and Little Champs



Pvt. Max Baer, former heavyweight champ, and Sgt. Byron "Bitsy" Grant, former national clay court champion, look over Camp Tanforan, Fourth Air Force Service command, where they are assisting in basic training of air service combat squadrons.

Corpus Christi Comets Have Best Quintet in Southwest

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 11—The Longhorns of Texas and the Razorbacks of Arkansas are battling it out for the Southwest Conference basketball honors, but the best team in this area isn't in the loop. It's the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station quintet which boasts such ex-Southwest Conference greats as Bob Kinney, Rice, and Billy Dewell, Southern Methodist. The five is coached by Lt. Jack Gray, ex-Longhorn mentor.

Basketball Results

- St. Francis 96, Brooklyn Pharmacy 25.
- Columbia 54, Harvard 43.
- Care Carnegie Tech. 49, Allegheny 47.
- Pittsburgh 31, Army 30.
- Navy 40, Temple 35.
- Rutgers 48, Lafayette 28.
- Penn State 54, West Virginia 40.
- Syracuse 48, Cornell 40.
- Princeton 41, Yale 33.
- Rhode Island State 91, New Hampshire 55.
- Niagara 71, Lawrence Tech. 46.
- Swarthmore 60, Delaware 37.
- Vermont 51, Norwich 37.
- Hamilton 47, Hartwick 29.
- VMI 43, Virginia Tech. 39.
- Duke 55, Duquesne 41.
- Georgia Tech. 43, Clemson 32.
- Hampden Sydney 52, Randolph-Macon 37.
- North Carolina 45, North Carolina State 38.
- Appalachian 54, Western Carolina Teachers 41.
- Catawba 53, Davidson 37.
- South Carolina 33, Columbia Air Base 16.
- High Point 45, Guilford 39.
- Great Lakes 68, Lake Forest 33.
- Ojath Naval Air 42, Kansas State 35.
- Wabash 49, Franklin 44.
- Peru Naval Air 33, Dow Chemical 31.
- Indiana Central 69, Central Normal 60.
- Camp Grant 61, Bradley Tech. 45.
- Otterbein 66, Ohio Wesleyan 47.
- Western Reserve 65, Baldwin Wallace 37.
- Heidelberg 64, Mount Union 59.
- Drury 44, Westminster 40.
- Texas Wesleyan 44, Abilene Christian 39.
- Texas Tech. 40, Hardin Simmons 32.
- Rice 50, Texas 39.
- Howard Payne 65, Southwestern 39.
- New Mexico Mines 51, New Mexico Teachers 31.
- Texas Christian 47, Grand Prairie Naval Air 20.
- Phillips Oilers 61, Southeastern Oklahoma 28.
- Santa Clara 39, Stanford 33.
- Oregon 44, Idaho 40.
- Santa Clara 39, California 29.
- Whitman 73, Montana 66.
- St. Marys Naval Preflight 45, Oakland Naval Air 40.
- San Jose State 45, Camp Tanforan 37.
- Pepperdine 33, Santa Barbara State 29.
- Northwest Nazarene 66, Pendleton 46.
- Eastern Washington 60, Gonzaga 44.
- Whittier 63, Pomona 47.

The undefeated Corpus Christi Comets trimmed Texas, 45-35, last week, chalking up a nearly incredible 27-8 half-time score. The Comets also whipped a good Rice team twice last week, 42-39 and 41-36. They took another from Texas early in the season.

The Conference battle reaches a climax this coming week-end with a two-game series between Texas and Arkansas at Austin. The Longhorns held an undisputed lead until Monday, when the up-and-coming Rice Owls halted them abruptly, 50-39. Now the Texans share the lead with the Razorbacks, who trimmed Baylor twice last week for a record of five won and one lost.

Bill Closs, clever pivoting Rice center leads the individual scorers with 94 points, one over Clayton Wynne, Arkansas guard, set-shot artist.

Phillip Keeps Big Ten Basketball Scoring Lead

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Andy Phillip, Illinois forward, continued to pace the Big Ten basketball scoring race despite the fact that he netted only eight points against Ohio State on Monday. Andy now has 134 points in seven games for a sensational average of 19 points a game.

Following Phillip is Ralph Hamilton, Indiana, who has scored 133 points in eight games. Tom Chapman, Iowa captain who outscored Phillip two weeks ago, is third with 94 tallies in six games. Otto Graham of Northwestern has 88 markers in five contests and Wisconsin's flash, Johnny Kotz, has rung up 86 in eight contests.

No Knockouts In Regimental Infantry Finals

Wine Takes Close Decision Over Chester Mosher; Tippett on Top

By Charles F. Kiley
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

—TH DIVISION BASE, Feb. 11—The third group of Infantry regimental champions crowned during this division's elimination boxing tournament gained their titles here last night during another program of hectic ring activities before a crowd of 1,000 men and officers in one of the post's two spacious gymnasiums.

Together, with regimental title-holders already crowned in two other Infantry units and those who emerged victorious in Artillery and Special Units finals this week, last night's winners will swing for additional laurels next week when the divisional championships are held.

There were a big share of bumps and bruises handed out last night and knock-downs were not infrequent, but not a single bout ended in a knockout. It was a tough night for the judges, with at least three fights so close they could have gone to either contestant.

Best fight of the night was the heavy-weight final in which Sgt. Bill Dirks, of Cumberland, Md., punched out a decision over S/Sgt. Blair Crockett, of Salisbury, Md.

Judges Sweat

The first round was even, but Dirks held an edge in each of the next two chapters, using stiff rights to the body and uppercuts in close as his chief weapons.

The first close bout occurred in the 135-pound class, in which Sgt. Walter Wine, of Hagerstown, Md., shaded Cpl. Chester Mosher, of Crisfield, Md. Mosher's supporters sent up a howl of protests when their boy lost, but his fast finish in the third round was not enough to overcome the advantage Wine had built up in the first two.

The 155-pound final was just as close with Pfc Robert Ackerman, of Jersey City, N.J., getting the nod over Pvt. Andrew Morkevitch, of Bayonne, N.J. The judges were sweating over this one until Morkevitch brought about his own downfall by losing the third round on an unintentional low blow.

The 165-pound king, Sgt. Steve Morgach, of Erie, Pa., battled through three rounds with a cut over his left eye to earn a thin edge over S/Sgt. Art Bixler, of Westminster, Md.

Twice during the fight it appeared that Morgach's eye would force a halt, but after examination by a medical officer he was allowed to continue.

Third Battalion First

An upset in the light heavyweight finals lifted Pvt. Mike Denski, of Philadelphia, to the regimental throne after he out-pointed Cpl. Reggie Zepp, favorite entry from Westminster, Md.

Contendants for the division 135-pound championship are going to have a tough time getting by Cpl. Robert Tippett, of Indian Head, Md., after his victory last night. Tippett was hit with everything but the ring posts by Cpl. Larry Greene, of Lynn, Mass., but kept coming on and floored Greene in each of the three rounds. A farmer in civilian life, Tippett had no previous experience before this tournament.

The third battalion finished with the unofficial team title, compiling 14 points to seven and a half for the second battalion and six and a half for the first battalion.

Here are the summaries:

120-pound class—Pvt. Steve Hubecak, New York, outpointed Pvt. Dick Franey, New York.

127-pound class—Cpl. Sarvy Lewis, Portland, Me., outpointed Cpl. James Ryan, Anacosta, Mon.

135-pound class—Cpl. Robert Tippett, Indian Head, Md., outpointed Pvt. Larry Greene, Lynn, Mass.

145-pound class—Sgt. Walter Wine, Hagerstown, Md., outpointed Cpl. Chester Mosher, Crisfield, Md.

155-pound class—Pfc Robert Ackerman, Jersey City, N.J., outpointed Pvt. Andrew Morkevitch, Bayonne, N.J.

165-pound class—Sgt. Steve Morgach, Erie, Pa., outpointed S/Sgt. Arthur Bixler, Westminster, Md.

175-pound class—Pvt. Mike Denski, Philadelphia, outpointed Cpl. Reggie Zepp, Westminster, Md.

Heavyweight class—Sgt. Bill Dirks, Cumberland, Md., outpointed S/Sgt. Blair Crockett, Salisbury, Md.

Mostyn Club Ahead, 3-0

The Mostyn Club team was the victor Wednesday night in the American Red Cross inter-club table tennis tournament with the Eagle Club, winning 3-0. The Mostyn team had the following men: Pfc Hubert Belding, Greenville, Mich.; T/4 Melvin Sarcher, Superior, Neb., and T/4 Wayne Ogle, Idaville, Ind. On the Eagle Club team were: CTC F/T Mack Lomasney, Crystal Lake, Ill.; Trooper John Bodnar, Youngstown, Ohio, and Pvt. George Williams, Atlanta, Ga.



United Nations Military Chiefs Confer in East

U.S., British Leaders Talk With Chiang Kai-shek And Wavell

Ranking generals of the United States, Great Britain and China have just completed ten days of vital conferences on the United Nations' plans for the war in China and India, it was disclosed last night in London.

Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, American air chief, who represented President Roosevelt, and Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British member of the joint staff mission in Washington, who represented Prime Minister Churchill, have conferred in China with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and in India with Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, a joint U.S.-British statement said.

Talks With Chinese

Immediately following the Casablanca conference between Roosevelt and Churchill and the joint staff discussions there, Field Marshal Dill and Gen. Arnold, accompanied by Brig. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, representing Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of U.S.A. Forces, went east to acquaint the Generalissimo and the C-in-C, India with plans made and their implications for the united war effort against Japan.

Lt. Gen. J. W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff for the Generalissimo, and Gen. Ho Ying Chen, Secretary of War and Chief of Staff of the Chinese Forces, took part in the conferences and accompanied Gen. Arnold and Field Marshal Dill on their return to India, where final conferences were held with Field Marshal Wavell.

"Complete accord was reached in the coordination of offensive plans, and signified united determination of the powers concerned to ensure full cooperation and mutual assistance in all operations against the Japanese," the announcement said.

Plan MacArthur-Wavell Talks

The communique also said that these conferences would be followed up by discussions between Gen. MacArthur and Field Marshal Wavell, but no indication was given as to where or when these discussions would be held.

While the party was in Chungking, Field Marshal Wavell and Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the U.S. Army Service of Supply, inspected portions of the Burma front which gave Gen. Somervell a first-hand knowledge of supply difficulties.

Eisenhower -

(Continued from page 1)

under Gen. Alexander, although there is a possibility that Gen. Alexander will be named deputy supreme commander to Gen. Eisenhower at a later date.

The assignment of Air Marshal Tedder, Gen. Alexander and Adm. Cunningham under Gen. Eisenhower's command focussed attention on the striking power that Britain and America are aiming at Hitler's vulnerable southern defenses.

In commenting on the assignment at Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa yesterday, Gen. Eisenhower said: "I consider that I have been given the stars, as far as I know them, of Britain's military strength."

"Of course, I am intensely satisfied," he added. "It's all one battle now in Tunisia, and we are fighting together in it."

"On our side we are going to throw every American soldier we can into the fight."

Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Alexander are generally believed to have worked out together the plans for the North African landings before the American commander left Britain. Gen. Alexander's offensive against Rommel was timed to coincide with the landings.

Total Air War Exponent

Air Marshal Tedder, who is an exponent of total air war, had much experience in the African theater, having been relieved in the first year of the Middle East Command to return to London.

Apparently he will be responsible for the direction of the overall air strategy, telling the Malta, Tunisia and Middle East air forces when and where each will strike to gain the greatest benefits of a three-way assault on Von Arnim and Rommel.

Adm. Cunningham has been the virtual boss of the Mediterranean for about two years. He routed the Italian Navy and played a large part in saving Malta and herded the great Allied armada into North African ports. He will command both American and British naval units.

Gen. Eisenhower, who was graduated from West Point in 1915, will be the fourth full general in the American forces. The others are Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the AEF in France in World War I; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in the South Pacific.

Gen. Eisenhower's Army service from 1915 to 1942 was in the United States, the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines, where he was chief of staff to Gen. MacArthur.

Veteran Sergeant Wears 20 Stripes

He'll Retire in June After 30 Years of Soldiering

Come June 30, Jesse Gilvin's going to take down those 20 stripes on his left arm and head for a little farm out in the Kentucky Blue Grass country.

It'll be kind of tough to watch the other boys come marching home from the war, but Jesse figures that 30 years a-soldiering rates a rest. The Army figures it that way, too, so they're retiring the veteran from McKeesport, Pa., who in a score and ten years of wearing OD has acquired the six stripes of a master sergeant, nine for service and five for overseas duty, and five decorations for his chest.

"It's natural for a soldier to have an eye on a commission," says the Sergeant, "but I never worried about bars as long as I could be worthy of my stripes."

In the twilight of an adventure-packed military career that began in 1911, Sgt. Gilvin wears decorations for the Mexican campaign, Victory Medal of 1918 with five stars, Army of Occupation following World War I, good conduct and defense ribbons.

The five stars on his Victory Medal represent action in Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, Mont Blanc and the second Battle of the Marne. Attached to the Infantry Quartermasters,



M/Sgt. Jesse C. Gilvin

Sgt. Gilvin's job was to establish ammunition dumps and operate "ammo" supply lines to the front. It was a risky mission and many times he had narrow escapes but he was never wounded.

Before the last World War, the Sergeant served as a private in the Philippines

Was in Philippines, China, Mexico and World War I

and China and took part in the Mexican campaign under Gen. Pershing.

"I never held the rank of Pfc or Corporal," he said. "After the Mexican party I was transferred to QM and appointed a Sergeant."

After the World War he went into Germany with the Army of Occupation. In October, 1920, he received his discharge and accepted a civilian position with the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission for 13 months.

Back in the States in 1921 he tried his hand at dry land grain farming—but went broke. The Army beckoned and he enlisted again.

During the next 18 years, he rose to master sergeant and before coming overseas was with the first Engineer Boat Regiment ever to be formed.

Last October, the Army told him he was too old for combat duty and transferred him to his present post, chief clerk in the Adjutant General's office, Services of Supply.

"It'll be mighty strange, living a quiet life in Kentucky with all this excitement goin' on," the Sergeant says. "But, I guess the missus and I deserve a bit of peace."

Axis Will 'Bleed and Burn,' Churchill Tells Parliament

(Continued from page 1)

British and American forces into action against the enemy with utmost speed and energy and on the largest scale."

At the Casablanca conference, Mr. Churchill said, he renewed Britain's promise "to continue the war against Japan to the point of unconditional surrender should war in Europe finish before."

The "plan" to be carried out in the next nine months, Mr. Churchill said, "comprises the apportionment of forces, as well as their direction and weight of different particular movements that are decided upon."

Before the end of the nine months, he said, he planned to meet President Roosevelt again.

"For good or ill, we know exactly what it is we wish to do," he asserted. "We have the united and agreed advice of our experts behind it, and there is nothing now to be done but work out these schemes in detail and put them into operation."

Referring to his visit to Turkey, which observers interpreted as having brought that nation more closely in alignment with the Allied nations, Mr. Churchill said he made no request to the Turkish government except to get Turkey's rearmament "thoroughly well organized."

"It is no part of our policy to get Turkey into trouble," he said. "On the contrary, disaster to Turkey would be disaster to Britain and to all the United Nations." He added that a joint military commission is sitting in Ankara, Turkey's capital, to press forward with improvement of communications and by the reception of the new weapons to bring Turkey's army up to "the highest pitch of efficiency."

Declining to reveal any figures that would give the enemy a picture of the Allied shipping situation—"let him be a victim of his own lies"—the Prime Minister said that losses in the last two

months were the lowest in over a year.

He spoke of "the great American flow of shipbuilding" and said that in the last six months American, British and Canadian shipbuilding exceeded losses by more than 1,250,000 tons.

"We have hardly had any losses in our heavily escorted troop convoys," he related. "Out of about 3,000,000 souls who have been moved under the protection of the British Navy, only 1,348 have been killed or drowned, including the missing."

This placed the odds at 2,201 to 1 against being lost while traveling under the British Navy's protection.

Simultaneously, Churchill declared, the rate of U-boat sinkings has risen. The period from January to October last year had been "probably the best we have seen so far," he added, but "from November to the present date that rate has improved more than half as much again."

The U-boat in operation in the first year of war could be expected to sink an average of 19 ships, in the second year 12, and in the third seven and one-half, the Prime Minister said.

Two Berlin Raids Earn Yank in RCAF Award

After two raids on Berlin last month on consecutive nights, Acting Flight Lieutenant Donald J. Curtis, of New York, who volunteered with the RCAF, has been awarded a bar to the DFC which he won for gallantry in earlier missions.

On the second night's raid over Berlin, Flt. Lt. Curtis spent half an hour over the target to make sure of his objective.

Beside the two raids over the German capital, he has participated in several operational sorties over the heavily defended Ruhr and Italy.

Bomber Radioman Risks Life To Save Officer Without Mask

A U.S. BOMBER STATION, England, Feb. 11—Ripping off his own oxygen mask to replace an officer's mask which had frozen at high altitude, Radioman S/Sgt. Knapp Vallas, of Manchester, N.H., saved Capt. Harold Leysion from possible death during a recent test flight.

Capt. Leysion, former Miami newspaper editor attached to the Eighth Air Force Public Relations Office, was riding in the tailgunner's turret with the temperature at 40 below, when moisture from his breath, freezing faster than he could break it up, jammed his mask.

He tried to call for help but couldn't make himself heard over the interphone

and was losing consciousness when discovered by a crew member patrolling the posts. The airman, unable to fix the mask, hurried forward and told Sgt. Vallas, who left his radio, clambered back to the rear turret, took off the officer's mask and replaced it with his own until he could go forward and pick up an extra. At that altitude a man loses consciousness in two minutes.

Vallas, a 20-year-old flier who left high school to join the Air Force 18 months ago and has been on five Fortress raids, remarked:

"Hell! Once I had to take care of four guys who passed out from lack of oxygen."

Blondie

(By courtesy of King Features Syndicate and the London Daily Sketch)



Yanks Observe Lincoln's Day

Red Cross Clubs Schedule Memorial Programs For U.S. Forces

Americans today commemorate the birth of Abraham Lincoln in 1809.

Throughout the European Theater of Operations activity for the most part will center at Red Cross clubs, with free dinners being served to members of the services and dances, floor shows and vaudeville skits being held for their entertainment.

At the Hans Crescent club, particular tribute will be paid to the memory of the 16th U.S. President during the fifth in a series of broadcasts, called "Johnny Doughboy Reporting." The broadcast is scheduled for 9.30 PM.

The program will feature a dramatization of a regimental review and the introduction of a new song, "That's the American Way," written by two soldiers, Sgt. Bob Lee and Cpl. Norman Goldblatt, and sung by another GI, Sgt. Don Purdy. The script for the dramatization was written by Sgt. Don Witty, of the Public Relations Office Radio Section.

"Johnny Jones," played by Pfc Warren Bryan, and "Heeley," portrayed by Sgt. Larry Roemer, are the principal characters of the program built around a series of events in their Army lives.

In Cambridge a new Red Cross club will be handed over to the Army by Harry Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner in Great Britain. The new club will be accepted by Brig. Gen. E. R. Hansell Jr. At night a dinner, dance and vaudeville show will be presented.

A supper dance, including an old-fashioned barbecue with hamburgers and home buffet, along with a floor show, will highlight entertainment at the Eagle Club.

Movies, dances and other entertainment are scheduled for other clubs.

Touring Stars Will Play At Red Cross in Belfast

BELFAST, Feb. 11—The American Red Cross club here will sponsor a variety show Saturday, starring Bebe Daniels, Ann Dvorak and Freddie Morgan, who are touring service camps, accompanied by comedians and dancers and a seven-piece orchestra.

Sunday a quiz program and variety show will be staged by servicemen.

The RAF will offer a variety show featuring a dance band from England on Tuesday.

'Derry Sailors' Dance

LONDON, Feb. 11—U.S. Navy personnel here will dance to the music of their own orchestra Friday night when Y 3c Bill Lawson, of Beverly, Mass., and his "Melodeers" make their official debut.

by Chic Young

Last Japs Quit, The Battle Ends On Guadalcanal

Maj. Gen. Patch Announces Official Defeat of Enemy 17th Army

WITH U.S. FORCES, Guadalcanal, Feb. 11 (UP)—The Battle of Guadalcanal ended at sunset today when two American columns, working towards the northwestern tip of the island, met near Visalia and either captured or wiped out the remaining Japanese forces.

Thus the first United States victory in the Southwest Pacific is completed with the defeat of the Japanese 17th Army officially announced by Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch, commanding the U.S. forces in the Solomon Islands.

The capitulation of the Jap forces on Guadalcanal Island came as a result of a flanking movement, carried out by sea by U.S. forces, on the northwestern tip of the island a week ago, announced by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in Washington today.

Japs Pinned on Beach

"The enemy forces were pinned on a 15-mile strip of beach near Cape Esperance after the landing, which was accomplished with naval support.

"U.S. forces which landed west of the Jap forces and the other U.S. forces came overland from the east and joined on Feb. 9 at the Cape Esperance post. The Japanese forces were overcome and large amounts of armaments and equipment were captured," Stimson said.

Gen. Patch has reported that the Japs had succeeded in withdrawing some troops by destroyers, while the remainder had been scattered and all organized resistance had ended.

About 20,000 Jap soldiers and Marines were killed on land and another 30,000 died on board flaming transports and warships attempting to reinforce the Japanese on the island.

New Guinea Fighting

ALLIED HQ, Australia, Feb. 11 (AP)—The main Japanese force had been thrown back at Wau, New Guinea, today's communique reports.

In the northwestern sector at Kai Islands, Allied medium bombers attacked the town area, starting numerous fires. In the North Pacific, on Feb. 10 during the morning, U.S. heavy and medium bombers, with a fighter escort, bombed the Jap positions at Kiska.

Many hits on enemy installations were observed. A single enemy float type of plane attacked U.S. surface units in the Western Aleutians.

Airmen Feature Club Broadcast

American airmen who took part in the first U.S. raid on Germany, the mission to Wilhelmshaven, spoke to the folks back home yesterday in a broadcast to the U.S. from the American Red Cross Eagle club. They included 1st Lt. Charles F. Jones, Chicago; 2nd Lt. Roger S. Littlejohn, Spartanburg, S.C.; Sgt. Patrick J. Spelman, Los Angeles, and Sgt. Bill Drennan, Benton, Ark.

Three soldiers who answered an appeal in The Stars and Stripes for natives of McKeesport, Pa., spoke to their home town in a broadcast designed to help payroll war savings. They were Maj. Richard Fisk, Capt. Jacob Rosenzeig and Sgt. George Fetchik.

Others interviewed by the master of ceremonies, Capt. Neil Lang, New York, were: Sgt. DeMar Anderson, Lafayette, Minn.; F/Officer Louis C. Dion, Hartford, Conn.; Sgt. Charles H. Curl, Portland, Ore.; Sgt. Ben. O. Byers, Harvey, Ill.; Cpl. Emil E. Bardach, and Cpl. James Salerno, both of Jersey City; Pvt. John W. Renfro, New York, and 1st Lt. Irving Matzner, Brookfield, Ill.

Help Wanted Department

This department has requests for the APOs of the following servicemen. If you know 'em, let's have 'em and we will pass them along:

John Vincent Pruska, Capt. Louis D. Bishop (Med.), Charles Clarke (Air Force), Frank Placeriano, Pfc James E. Owens (Inf.), Pilot Officer Jack H. McFarland, Pvt. Ira Kile, of Denton, Tex., Sgt. Wm. Sheber, of Kansas City, Mo., and Pwts. Michael and Stephen W. Haburay (Inf.).

Newsprint Cut Coming

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A second ten per cent. cut in newsprint might be expected on April 4, two WPB officials announced yesterday.

Duchess Club Concert

The American Red Cross Duchess club will sponsor a CEMA concert Sunday at 2.30 PM, with Millicent Ward, soprano; Lawrence Holmes, baritone, and Grace Sheare, pianist, on the program.

Staff Party at Rainbow

The American Red Cross Rainbow Corner will stage a "staff party" for club workers and their friends on the second floor tonight.