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Army Takes Over Posts In Solomons

Marines at Guadalcanal, In Combat Five Months, Are Given Rest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The United States Marines who knocked the Japs out of Henderson Airfield and then waged a campaign of elimination against enemy forces in the Guadalcanal jungle are headed for a rest today after spending more time in battle than any other unit of American troops in recent history.

Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson disclosed today that Army ground troops have replaced the Marines in the Solomons under command of Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch, who moved his headquarters from New Caledonia to Guadalcanal.

"The Marines who fought so long and well in the Solomons are now getting a chance to rest," Mr. Patterson said.

Gen. Patch, who commanded the Army troops which landed at New Caledonia last year, relieved Maj. Gen. Alexander Vandergrift, of the Marines, not quite a month ago, Mr. Patterson said.

Army There For Months

The Navy Department, announcing the change simultaneously, gave no indication of what assignment would be given to Gen. Vandergrift, who has been in command since the initial occupation of the position on the island.

"The Marines have been operating jointly with Army troops in this area for several months, during which period most of the Marines who made the original landing on Guadalcanal were replaced by Army personnel," a Navy communique said.

The Marines leaped from their landing barges onto the narrow beaches of Guadalcanal in August, 1942, and wrested the partially completed and strategically important airfield from its Japanese builders and pushed the enemy back into the jungle.

In Constant Warfare

Just when they were relieved cannot be stated, but they have been moving out of the Solomons in small groups for nearly a month prior to the announcement today. They had spent at least 150 days on the island in almost constant combat.

Available records show that the first division in France in the last war had the longest period in battle—223 days in the front line, including short training periods. The Marines on Guadalcanal lived a life of constant warfare, with patrol engagements under way at all hours and aerial attacks a nightly event. Sleep was snatched by day or night.

Gen. Patch, who is 53 years old, is a veteran of a quarter of a century of Army service. Born at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., son of an Army officer assigned there, he was graduated from West Point and went to France in the World War with the 18th Infantry.

At various times Gen. Patch has been stationed at Washington, Fort Benning, Ga.; Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.; Ft. Eustis, Va.; Ft. Bragg, N.C., and Camp Croft, S.C.

Gen. Vandergrift, who is 55, was born in Charlotteville, N.C. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marines in 1909 and attained his present rank in

(Continued on page 4)

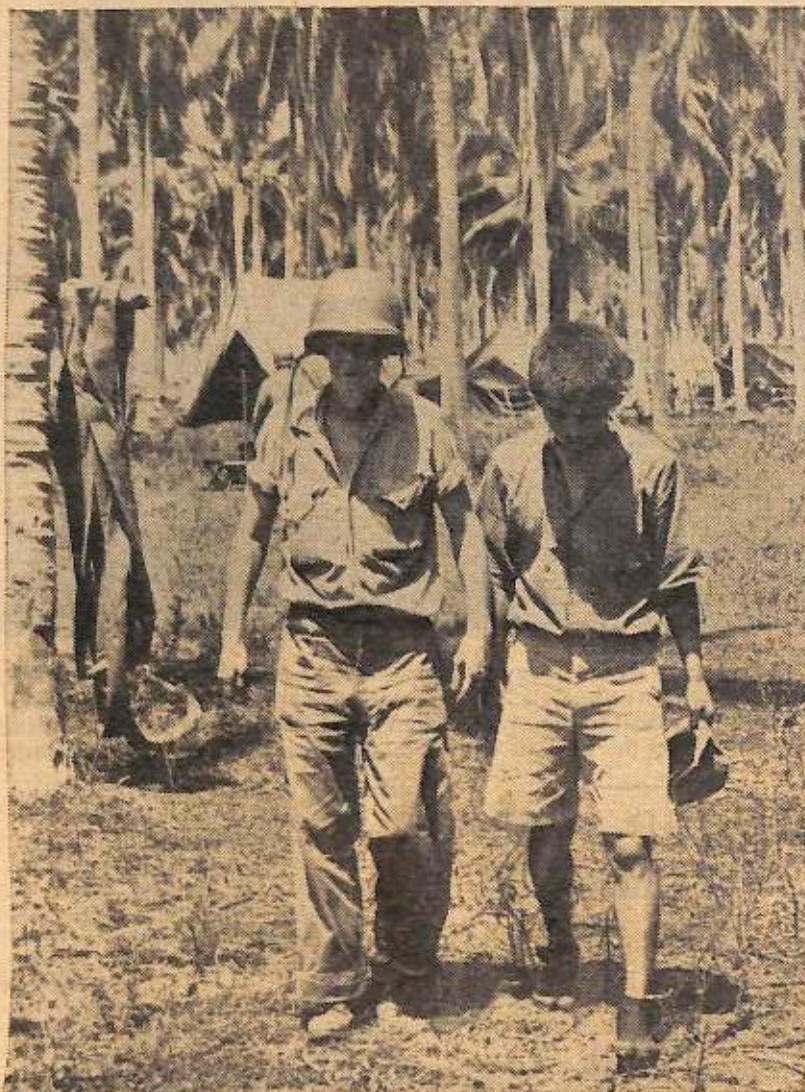
New Guadalcanal Chief



Associated Press Photo

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch

Prison Camp Bound on Guadalcanal



Associated Press Photo

Wearing two-toed shoes for jungle tree climbing, a captured Jap fighter pilot walks with a U.S. Marine Corps interpreter through the hot damp jungle of Guadalcanal island in the Solomons, where American Army units took over this month, giving the Marines their first rest since occupation last August.

Britain's Reciprocal Aid to U.S. Grows as More Troops Arrive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—An administration spokesman told newspapermen today that an increase in reciprocal aid from Great Britain was foreseen as the number of American troops abroad grew.

The spokesman, who declined to permit use of his name, stated that Britain had already spent \$500,000,000 on construction for the American air forces in the United Kingdom alone. A vast amount of guns, ammunition, bombs, military engineers' equipment, shipping and other services were also given to the Americans not only in the British Isles, but throughout the Empire and North Africa. A large amount also had been sent to the United States, particularly in the months immediately following Pearl Harbor.

These and additional facts about the benefits of lease-lend will be presented to the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives when the appropriation for non-military lease-lend supplies is discussed next week.

The appropriation for military lease-lend includes War and Navy Department bills.

The spokesman also said that a considerable increase in lease-lend food exports was expected this year, with more supplies going to Russia than to Britain.

The statement was intended as preparatory to offset Republican criticism in Congress on lease-lend, which may be debated in the House of Representatives next week.

Soldiers in the European Theater of Operations now may send money back to the States only by Army postal money order, it was announced yesterday by Army postal authorities.

Under new regulations funds no longer may be cabled home through the agency of a bank.

At the same time Army postal officials yesterday said they were unable to list a single item that a soldier in the ETO can request from home and still stay within new regulations.

The new regulations, designed to save shipping space, state that servicemen may ask the folks back home to send them only items which cannot be purchased or issued in this theater.

However, servicemen are still within their rights to seek permission from their battalion commanders to make a request. If written permission is granted, the soldier's family must show such approval to the home town post office before a package is accepted for shipment.

At 3,000 feet Capt. E. E. Tribbett, Thornton, Ind., finally struggled back to the controls and wrenched the bomber out of its dive.

That was the story revealed yesterday by Eighth Air Force intelligence officers

New Entertainment Unit Arrives to Give Shows

A new unit of stage, screen and radio entertainers has arrived in the British Isles to provide shows for the forces. Julia Cummings, Peggy Alexander, "Stubby" Kaye, Paul Le Paul and Olya Klem comprise the unit, which has appeared before more than 200,000 soldiers in training camps in the States. Maj. Theodore R. Phalen, Milwaukee, head of the Theatrical and Cinema Division, Special Service Section, SOS, who is handling their schedules, said the unit will take the road early next week.

Allies Nearing Hills Surrounding Tripoli; City Pounded by Air

Fleeing Axis Columns Are 'Strafers' Paradise

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (UP)—"Strafers paradise"—That is how airmen returning from raids on Rommel's fleeing columns describe the road west from Tripoli, reporting that a solid line of traffic is leaving the city.

"We started fires among five or six miles of traffic moving in dispersed groups," said one pilot.

"Our pilots are shooting up these vehicles, blowing many of them up and starting many fires." The enemy's withdrawal is so hurried that the vehicles are traveling with all their lights on at night until they are attacked.

Red Offensives Gain in Fury On Vast Fronts

Soviets Capture Caucasus Prize, Important Rail Junction

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Red Army's six major-scale offensives, have not slackened anywhere along the vast front, and although there was no specific news today from the Leningrad-Volkhov sector, gains of from 10 to 20 miles and a considerable penetration of the Ukraine supported the theory that the tempo of the Soviet rushes was increasing rather than slowing down, despite the fact that the Russians at some places were battling in deep defenses with reinforced troops.

The latest and most impressive Caucasian prize was Nevinomyskaya on the Kuban river. Situated on the Rostov-Baku railway, Nevinomyskaya is also the junction for the line running into the mountains.

Down this branch line the Russians captured Ikonkhalk, Erkanshaklar, Erkankhalk and Klychevsky; all small towns, but the fact that they lay about 100 miles southeast of the Maikop oil-fields was the thing that counted.

The Red Army now has bases from which the direction of another blow could be aimed at the German-held oil lands. The forces advancing towards Stavropol are a threat from the northeast.

Feverish Nazi Efforts

Feverish efforts by the Germans to fix themselves on a stable line south of the unfrozen Manych river were failing. A Red Star dispatch said that the Russians were pouring over the quiet, lake-like river, capturing populated points as the Germans were rapidly retreating, blowing up bridges and trying to lay more mines.

The Germans already were driven from a number of positions on Salsk side of

(Continued on page 4)

Fortress Plunges 7,000 Feet As Pilot Fights for Control

A U.S. BOMBER STATION, England, Jan. 21—Controls gyrating so wildly that the pilot and co-pilot were hurled from their seats, a Flying Fortress plunged toward the English Channel.

Struck simultaneously on both wings by cannon fire from Nazi FW190s, the ship, which had just completed its bombing run over Lorient in a recent raid, twisted out of control and went into a dive.

While crew and everything movable within the Fortress were hurled about the interior, the big B17 screamed down from 10,000 feet. FWs followed its crazy course, firing. Ammunition spilled out of the racks and rattled around the metal skin of the ship until the crew thought the plane was breaking up.

At 3,000 feet Capt. E. E. Tribbett, Thornton, Ind., finally struggled back to the controls and wrenched the bomber out of its dive.

That was the story revealed yesterday by Eighth Air Force intelligence officers

who interrogated the crew and pieced together the facts of the yarn over a period of several days.

One of a formation of heavy American bombers attacking the U-boat harbor that day, the ship was navigated by 2nd Lt. E. H. Vanhala of Duluth, Minnesota.

Arriving over the target, the Fortress made its bombing run. The bombardier, 2nd Lt. Julius Dorfman, of Philadelphia, Pa., got the sub pens squarely in his sights. They saw their bombs burst and Capt. Tribbett, a former Indiana carpenter, turned back to sea.

Almost immediately they were intercepted by six enemy fighters which circled overhead, diving in pairs. The tail gunner, S/Sgt. C. S. Johns, San Jose, Cal., shot down two of them in flames. At the same time a cannon shell ripped into his own turret, causing such heat that his oxygen mask melted away and his ammunition box caught fire. As he was forced back into the waist of the ship, the

(Continued on page 4)

Quick Junction With Axis in Tunisia, Rommel's Plan

Sweeping westward from Homs and northwest from Tarhuna, the Eighth Army yesterday neared the hills surrounding Tripoli without a pause in keeping its steady pressure on Rommel.

Under mounting air blows the Axis withdrawal was showing further signs of disorganization, but there was yet no authoritative indication that Tripoli itself was being evacuated, British military sources said.

While Gen. Montgomery's progress was eminently satisfactory, the sources warned against "crystal gazing." Reports from other parts of Africa credited the British with greater progress than they actually had made, it was pointed out. It was emphasized that after Tripoli at least another 100 miles of fighting must be done before the army could cross the border into Tunisia.

The actual whereabouts of Gen. LeClerc's Fighting French forces was a secret, but British sources lauded their "masterly operation" of advancing 1,200 to 1,500 miles over difficult country and their capture of 700 prisoners, 40 guns and 18 tanks.

The British occupation of Tripoli was regarded as a matter of time—possibly a few days—but the Eighth Army's main objective and stiffer task was preventing the bulk of the remaining Axis forces from moving into Tunisia.

British observers, looking ahead of the Libyan offensive now in its final phases, declared the Tunisian campaign should be concluded by April if the Allies hope this summer to take full advantage of the North African springboard for a real European second front.

Allied aircraft smashed at targets in a close arc around the town of Tripoli yesterday. To the east, between Homs and Tripoli on the coastal road, enemy troops which were entrenched in defensive positions were attacked, while to the south and west streams of motor transport were strafed by continuous intruder patrols.

While fighters and fighter-bombers maintained a steady ring of pressure, American heavy bombers pounded at the harbor of the Tripolitanian capital. The daylight air offensive was followed on by relentless night attacks by aircraft of all types, including night fighters.

On land the Eighth Army continued to mop up pockets of resistance occupying Homs—one-time summer residence for Italian colonial officials—and Tarhuna, on top of the Jebel Nefusa range, which forms part of Tripoli's last natural defense line.

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 20 (delayed) (AP)—British infantry and tanks which defeated the German effort to break through the Goubellat road defenses and to capture the Bou Arada area, followed up their success by pushing the Nazis back along the road from Bou Arada to Pont du Fahs.

The Germans, who had worked feverishly throughout the night to recover the knocked-out tanks they had sent along this road in a two-pronged attack on the British fell back slowly in the face of quick jabs and short enveloping movements.

Nazi 'Peace Plan' Trap Is Described by Davies

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (AP)—Joseph Davies, former U.S. Ambassador to Russia, revealed that in 1940 he was approached by a Nazi spokesman at a New York conference suggested by "certain well-meaning citizens of our own country" with a proposed peace treaty to be signed by the German military or other government officials, under which Hitler would be "retired."

Mr. Davies said on the face of it their proposal seemed very fair, but careful study showed the condition for this peace was that Germany should "keep the dominant place it had achieved by conquest in Europe and be permitted to project its new order in Europe without interference."

"I made it clear to these gentlemen that in my opinion it was an impossible peace," Mr. Davies said.

The Wolf Packs Wait for Spring



Caught in the Bay of Biscay while on the way to raid shipping in the Atlantic, a U-boat was forced to the surface by bombs from a Sunderland flying-boat and compelled to turn back badly damaged. Frantic efforts were made to get the U-boat to submerge. The Sunderland, all bombs gone, could only attack with gunfire and the picture shows the U-boat caught in a hail of fire. She finally submerged leaving a wide trail of oil.

Hush Marks

The other night during an air raid we passed a young girl assisting her aged grandmother to a shelter. "Are you afraid," asked the girl. "No, child," was the determined reply, "but I'm frightfully annoyed."

A San Francisco man appeared on a drunkenness charge before municipal judge George Harris. The accused told



the court that an injury to his right arm prevented him from working. Asked Judge Harris: "If your injury is so bad you can't work, how can you drink?" The accused was quick on the trigger. "Tis this way, Judge," he said, "I'm a right-handed worker and a left-handed drinker." The judge dished out the sentence like this: "I'm ambidextrous myself. Five days with my right hand—five more with the left!"

Red Skelton: "My tires aren't so good—the air is beginning to show through."

This sounds like the promised land we've been dreaming about. Colorado Springs housewives are busy dusting gold from their furniture, sweeping gold from their floors and washing gold from their windows. A sudden, violent gust of wind filled the air with gold-bearing dust from old Portland milldump near the city. Housewives ruefully reported more dust than gold in the air. They are lucky at that. If it had happened near a military post, they would be sweeping out gold bricks.

One guy on the home front who is having his troubles is Emery Peterson. He recently brought a rooster from his farm in Iowa to his new farm in Oregon. Though coast time is different, the rooster insists on crowing on central wartime—waking the family at 2 a.m. daily. Comments Peterson, philosophically, "We'd like to get rid of the rooster, but with alarm clocks rationed and the big demand for eggs we just can't do it."

If you want to live to a ripe old age, take the advice of Sayed Mehrem, of Chicago. Mehrem just celebrated his



132nd birthday. Said he hasn't had a steady job since the WPA let him off a few years ago when they found out he was 126 instead of 26 as listed. His motto: "Never hurry, never worry." Well, at least he doesn't have to worry about the draft board.

Who says the Allies aren't considerate? Mussolini couldn't spend the winter in Egypt; so they are making it hot for him at home.

J. C. W.

Vast U-Boat Fleet Will Gamble To Win War

Sir Percy Noble, head of the British Admiralty delegation to the United States:

"Unless we can defeat the U-boat, we are in danger of losing our seapower."

Viscount Cranborne to the House of Lords: "The scale of U-boat attacks is increasing and it is probable that the peak has not yet been reached."

The American Office of War Information: "U-boats have sunk more Allied shipping in the Atlantic so far this month than in the first 20 days of last month... and the U-boat menace will remain serious for a long time to come."

Lord Halifax, British ambassador to Washington: "We can still lose the war if for any reason we fail to keep the sea lanes open...."

The Associated Press: "The sinking of five merchantmen last week increased Allied and neutral losses in the Western Atlantic to 593 since Pearl Harbor."

U-Boats Increasing

And finally, the almost unanimous opinion of naval observers on both sides of the Atlantic: Germany is building U-boats at a rate approximately twice as fast as we can sink them.

Those declarations, made by responsible statesmen and authorities, read like scare-heads. They paint a dismal picture of the Battle of the Atlantic.

There is a brighter side—where convoys have been well-guarded, where the Allies have concentrated their sea and air power on clearing the shipping lanes (e.g., the

expedition to North Africa) the U-boat has been licked, for the time being.

The fact remains, and has been apparent in the growing comments from Allied naval officials and shipping authorities, however, that Nazi Germany apparently is building toward an all-out, last throw gamble on winning the war with U-boats this spring.

Today the Allies are seeking a conclusive answer to the challenge of Hitler's unterseebooten.

With the coming of spring and the crucial period from February to May, when conditions at sea are ideal for U-boat attack (i.e., choppy seas which make a periscope's spume difficult to detect, poor flying conditions), the job of licking the submarine begins to look something like this:

Raids Not Enough

Despite the day and night bombing raids directed at the U-boat repair and construction facilities at La Pallice, Brest, St. Nazaire and other points along the Atlantic coast, despite the fact that Dakar is now in Allied hands, despite the relentless attacks on U-boats by Coastal Command, the American Air Force and the combined navies and coast guards, Germany's estimated monthly production of 15-20 submarines is about twice as many as are sunk.

Hitler's undersea wolf packs now probably total 500 submarines, of which slightly fewer than 200 are on the hunt for merchantmen at any given moment. That figure is arrived at through the axiom that for every submarine actually engaged in marauding there is one at home being refitted, and one other either on its way to port or en route from port to its particular hunting ground.

The Allies must find a way to eliminate that increase and cut into the U-boat reserve or face, according to observers, the loss of the battle for the shipping lanes. The reason is simple: Allied strategy admittedly recognizes that Germany must be defeated on the Continent. Men and guns must get there, and a constant flow of more men and guns to support them must get there.

'Mother' Submarines

Reports trickling through neutral sources, which have been discounted from a propaganda viewpoint, speak of new types of U-boats which are refueled at sea by "mother" U-boats.

That theory and the disclosure yesterday by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, that the U-boats are hunting not only in packs but in echelons of packs, have compounded the Allies' task.

Addressing ships' crews at a northern British naval base, Mr. Alexander said that "the U-boats which are gathering for a last throw now are even more concentrated than ever before. They now are lying, not in single packs, but, if I may use a military expression, in echelons of packs... the enemy is very concerned to break our sea communications."

One tentative solution to the problem has been advanced by shipping designers who suggest increased merchantmen's speeds. Instead of ships built to ten or 12 or even 16 knot standards, they would step up speeds to at least 18 knots, doubling the capacity and giving the ships a better chance of outrunning the subs.

Eighteen-knot speeds would enable merchantmen to outrun many types of submarines submerged, but wouldn't be of much avail against surfaced subs and

even against some of Hitler's largest and fastest craft underwater.

For instance, the larger U-boats of the U37, U41 and U25 types have surface speeds of fractionally better than 18 knots. These are ships of between 700 and 1,060 tons, built in the last half of the decade 1930-40. The medium types, between 500 and 700 tons, have speeds averaging about 16 knots and are the smallest to have deck guns.

The smallest known of Hitler's submarines are the U1 class, varying with individual refinements from 250 to 360 tons displacement, and carrying three torpedo tubes. They have a speed of about 13 knots, but have one integral drawback: they are reported to have a diving limit of 50 fathoms: 300 feet.

Germany is reported to be building submarines on the same theory of pre-fabrication and dockyard assembly which Henry Kaiser and other American builders have used to pour Liberty ship tonnage into the oceans. The larger subs, such as those which have the cruising radius to go as far as the Gulf of Mexico or the St. Lawrence, necessarily cannot be built by pre-fabrication.

Claim Daring Forays

German U-boat commanders thus far in the war have claimed to have gone 90 miles up the Mississippi River; near New Orleans; to have sailed far up the St. Lawrence (and admittedly have sunk shipping within the reaches of the St. Lawrence) and even to have sailed past the booms and minefields guarding New York harbor and up into the North River.

But it is not about such exploits that the Allies are worrying. They are worrying about the hungry wolf packs of U-boats which maraud the 600-mile-wide strip of ocean in mid-Atlantic just out of range of land-based patrolling airplanes, where most of the shipping losses in the Atlantic are said to be chalked up these days.

Whether the answer lies in more and better planes such as the American-built Liberators and Catalinas which are used for patrol by both nations, and the Sunderland flying-boats; in carrier-based air patrols which would necessitate a vastly expanded program of converting cargo ships (such as the American C-1 and C-2) to carriers with a capacity of 18-25 planes, or in faster, more potent surface escort as recommended by some authorities, has not yet been decided.

Meanwhile, Hitler and his Axis partners have not a few worries of a similar nature of their own.

Five Subs in Month

Yesterday, Adm. Jonas Ingram, commander of the U.S. fleet in the South Atlantic, reported that five enemy submarines were sunk in the South Atlantic in the last month.

For the last two months British and Allied submarines have been sinking Axis ships in the Mediterranean at a rate of almost one a day.

American submarines (and they've done a little audacious foraging on Japanese coasts and in Japanese harbors themselves) have destroyed 117 Jap vessels, probably sunk 22 and damaged 31 since the war began.

All that helps ameliorate the losses to our own convoys to Britain, Africa and Russia. It doesn't provide the answer, but the chances seem pretty good that before the wolf packs of the Atlantic set up their blood howl in the lengthening twilight and earlier mornings of spring the Allies will produce what it takes to win the Battle of the Atlantic.

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Tapihshan Fighting

The recent victory won by Chinese forces operating in the Tapihshan mountains deserves the study of all military minded men, for the operation proves that what were once poorly equipped bands of Chinese guerrillas are now trained, intelligently led Chinese armies.

The campaign was fought in three provinces—Anhui, Hupeh and Honan. It was marked by the rapidity with which cities of some importance were taken and retaken by the forces involved. In all eight cities were at one time or another captured by the Japs. All have now been reoccupied by the Chinese.

The Japs launched the original attack, viewing the entire campaign at the start as a mopping up operation defensive in purpose. The Japs feared the Chinese guerrillas would close in from the Tapihshan mountains on Japanese held stretches of the Middle Yangtze and cut off Hankow from the coast.

During the past four years the Chinese had built up a powerful semi-guerrilla force in the mountains in this area, almost undisturbed by the Japs. It was only when the enemy began to suspect the force constituted a menace to vital communications rather than a mere nuisance that a large scale campaign to wipe out the Chinese was launched.

Preparations for the attack involved the mustering of 80,000 troops; but when the blow was delivered, the Chinese were ready. The Japs were allowed to reach Liuwang, temporary capital of Anhwei, after a foolhardy push right through the mountain valleys before the Chinese struck, recapturing in quick succession the points which the Japs had taken but were unable sufficiently to protect. In the course of the fighting the Japs suffered heavy losses in several severe battles. Their defeat indicates the day is near when the Chinese armies will not only be able to drive them back to original positions; but beyond—and into the sea.

Four Needs for Peace

Francis B. Sayre, Special Assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, declared recently that the future peace must be built upon the four principles of international cooperation. His own words were as follows: "All of us know that a mere military victory will not of itself bring us a lasting peace. How can we achieve a durable peace? It is not a question of what kind of a peace would the victors like to impose upon the vanquished, but, in the cold light of experience, how can we build a peace which is likely to prove enduring. If I read history aright such a peace must be built upon at least four underlying principles... first, international cooperation; second, recognition of the supreme value of human personality and human rights; third, economic freedom; fourth, international control and supervision of armament building."

"America under present conditions, even if she wanted, cannot live selfishly apart from the rest of the world. No nation in the twentieth century can possibly live unto itself alone. The political, economic and commercial problems which convulse the modern world and which generate international frictions and breed poisons have come to transcend national and even continental boundaries. No nation single-handed can solve them."

"Problems can never be solved except by concerted thought and organized joint action on the part of the world community."

"My own personal view is that two practical conclusions follow. If we are to build a lasting peace, we must abandon the nineteenth-century conception that the road to peace lies through a nicely poised balance of power. The peace of the world under twentieth-century conditions cannot be made secure except through the activity of an organized group, subject to common obligations and restraints. It further follows that the only way, under present-day realities, to make a peace secure is to set up an international organization for keeping that peace."



"It seems the two American boys were lost!"

Best Wishes from Del to Steve



Associated Press Photo

Steve O'Neill (right), new manager of the Detroit Tigers, receives a good luck handshake from Del Baker, who preceded him as pilot of the American League club. Both were attending the major league meeting in Chicago.

Football Aided By Services

Preflight Schools Find Grid Training Helps Fliers

By Hugh Fullerton Jr.

Associated Press Sports Writer

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Even though the armed forces move into the colleges to an even greater extent than they already have—and from all we hear, there must be something cooking along that line—it doesn't necessarily mean the end of football for the duration.

Big-time football will have tough sledding, anyway, but after soaking up some of the enthusiasm for the game shown by officers at the Navy preflight schools, we're convinced that football will be played somehow as long as the Navy is training fliers. Incidentally, there's a drive on to sign up physical instructors for an expanded preflight program that soon will be put into effect.

And when you read about Col. "Blondy" Saunders, former player and coach at West Point, landing a flaming bomber after the pilot had been killed, it seems pretty good proof that they know what they're talking about when they say footballers make good fliers.

Everybody Hates the Ref —Even the Ref's Kids

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—George (Old Man Yale) Trevor of the New York Sun tells this one on an official who worked in the Harvard-Yale game.

Seems the whistle-tooter's two sons were in the stands, and when the horn blew to nullify Don Richards' 64-yard touchdown run, the nine-year-old asked: "Which of those darned officials robbed Harvard of that touchdown?"

"I think it was Daddy," their mother whispered. "They were plenty peeved," the official explained, "they shrilled in unison, 'We hate Daddy.'"

Englishman Calls Cricket Dull Compared to Softball

After taking part in a softball practice game with a bunch of Americans in Hyde Park, Alan Tomkins, of the London Sunday Dispatch, wrote:

"Cricket sometimes provided a pleasant spectacle and is fine and dandy for people of unlimited leisure. But it is so often deadly boring and is vastly overrated as a national game. It cannot compare with softball for excitement, or as a means of giving hard, fast exercise for a lot of people."

Valdina Foe Wins

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21—Driving hard along the outside after a slow start, Valdina Farms' Valdina Foe gained the lead in the middle of the stretch and won the Fairgrounds' \$2,500 Audobon Stake by a length and a half going away.

Mazur, Two Others, Get Athletic Awards

WEST POINT, N.Y., Jan. 21—Three cadets who were graduated from West Point this week received coveted athletic trophies.

Vasco Venelli, Vineland, N.J., end on the 1940 football team, won the Army Athletic Association trophy for having rendered the most valuable service to West Point athletics. Herschel Jarrell, Van, West Virginia, won the Hughes trophy as the most valuable football player and Henry "Hank" Mazur, Lowell, Mass., received the Edgerton trophy as the outgoing football captain.

Basketball Results

- Yale 51, Brown 44.
- Seton Hall 45, Holy Cross 30.
- George Washington 57, Army 48.
- Georgetown 68, Loyola (Md.) 42.
- West Liberty 67, John Wheeling 64.
- Panzer 60, Upsala 42.
- Washington Jefferson 43, St. Vincent 23.
- Kansas 40, Kansas State 20.
- North Carolina State 47, North Carolina 36.
- Tulane 58, Mississippi State 43.
- Camp Grant 58, Bradley 38.
- Washington 34, St. Louis 27.
- Kearney 80, York 77.
- Warrensburg 41, Wentworth 38.
- Southwestern Kansas 34, Wichita 24.
- St. Thomas 42, St. Olaf 34.
- Macalester 39, St. Marys 31.
- Drury 49, William Jewell 27.
- Peru Naval Base 48, Ipdiana Central 43.
- Bowling Green 59, Toledo Naval 34.
- Grosse Isle Naval 34, Wayne 26.
- Kalamazoo 48, Albion 44.
- Calvin 65, Alma 58.
- Parsons 34, Iowa Wesleyan 32.
- Illinois Tech. 44, Concordia 42.
- John Carroll 41, Ohio Wesleyan 38.
- Kent State 56, Mt. Union 49.
- Wooster Wooster 69, Hiram 29.
- Abilene Christian 56, Daniel Baker 25.
- East Texas State 43, Ouachita 42.
- Albuquerque Air Base 45, North Mexico 30.
- Southern Methodist 71, Baylor 44.
- Oregon State 42, Washington 39.
- San Jose State 62, Mathers Field 30.
- Northwest Nazarene 43, College of Idaho 34.
- Pasco Navy Fliers 40, Pendleton Air Base 26.

Bruins Top Canadiens, 5-2

BOSTON, Jan. 21—Paced by Bill "Flash" Hollett, who scored their first and last goals, the Boston Bruins creamed the Montreal Canadiens, 5-2, moving into a seven point lead in the National Hockey League.

Fred Perry in Army

SANTA ANNA, Cal., Jan. 21—Fred Perry, former national champion, English Davis Cup star and one of the greatest tennis players of all time, is now a physical training instructor at the Army air base here.

Friesell Gets Commission

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21—William "Red" Friesell, the football referee who gained nationwide notoriety for miscounting the downs in the Dartmouth-Cornell game several years ago, has been sworn into the Army as a lieutenant colonel. He was a captain in the World War.

Warmerdam Is Aiming for New 16 Foot Mark

Pole Vaulter Stands Good Chance of Doing "Impossible"

By Lawrence Robinson

New York World—Telegram Sports Writer

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Harry Babcock, the former Olympic pole-vault champion who is now a pole-vault official, thinks that a 16-foot pole vault is a distinct likelihood—and Cornelius Warmerdam, the only mortal ever to vault more than 15 feet is the man to do it.

In Babcock's day they were just beginning to vault 13 feet. Babcock's title-winning flight in the 1912 Olympics was slightly under 13 feet. They didn't reach 14 until nearly 20 years later, when Sabin Carr of Yale did it.

He has Everything

Thereafter men like Keith Brown of Yale, George Varoff of the San Francisco Olympic Club, and Earl Meadows and Bill Sefton of Southern California edged the standard up until the latter two held the world record jointly at 14 feet 11 inches. Coach Brutus Hamilton of California had guessed that 15 feet and a fraction of an inch would be the absolute vaulters' ceiling.

So the sports world was speechless when Warmerdam arrived. "Corny," as the 27-year-old California school teacher is nicknamed, has, in Babcock's opinion, everything. "I've never seen an athlete with a finer physique, mentality, and competitive temperament." He has beaten 15 feet 26 times, which means that he can do it whenever he wants, yet nobody else has done it once. He has currently pegged the world indoor standard at 15 feet 7 1/2 inches and the outdoor standard at a half-inch higher.

Will Be at N.Y. Meets

Oddly enough, in Babcock's day they discouraged long, lanky vaulters. The little fellows with the acrobatic talent were considered the best material. Babcock, who is tall, made a sensation. They did not think it safe for him to try it. Warmerdam is six feet, three inches, yet he is one of the most graceful vaulters of all time. Babcock says that his form is incontestable.

Eastern fans will see Warmerdam at the big New York indoor meets. He swears that he has his sights set for the 16 foot mark. Don't make any rash bets that he won't make it.

Phillip Leads In Big Ten

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—With a total of 92 points in four league games, Andy Phillip, lanky Illinois forward, holds a wide margin over all other Big Ten basketball scorers.

His nearest rival is Tom Chapman, Iowa co-captain, who has netted 60 points in four games. Captain Allen Menke, Purdue center, follows with 45 points in three games.

Johnny Kotz, of Wisconsin, the pre-season favorite, is tied in fourth place with Bill Lind, of Minnesota. Each have 43 points garnered in four games.

Hale Golf Tourney To Be Held In June

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—The Chicago District Golf Association has announced the scheduling of the Hale American Open Golf Tournament, the wartime substitute for the National Open, late in June, the same as last year.

All the proceeds of the Hale American Tournament are earmarked for war benefits. Last year \$25,000 was raised by the Hale Tournament.

News on the Air

News is broadcast on both the Home and Forces programs at 7 AM, 8 AM, 1 PM, 6 PM and 9 PM. An additional broadcast is on the Home Service at Midnight. Sports news from America is presented by The Stars and Stripes on the Forces at 7 PM every day.



Allies Hit Japs At 10 Points In Air Assault

Isolated Enemy Pockets On Sanananda Still Hold Out

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Jan. 21 (AP)—American and Australian ground troops are hacking away at isolated enemy pockets of resistance and had further reduced the enemy hold in the Sanananda sector of New Guinea, while in the air the Allied bombers raided 10 enemy points.

Allied medium bombers attacked the jetty at Dobo. Three enemy float planes attempted interception and one was probably destroyed. At Ambon, an Allied heavy unit shot down an enemy fighter which was attempting interception.

An Allied medium unit bombed enemy localities at Lautem. Near Juijoto, in Timor, five enemy fighters intercepted an Allied medium flight. One fighter was damaged.

Reports from the Navy Department in Washington disclosed that on Jan. 19 an air-striking group of U.S. planes bombed Jap positions at Munda, New Georgia Island. Results were not reported.

On Jan. 20 during the early morning Flying Fortresses and heavy bombers scored one bomb hit on a Japanese destroyer off Cap Friendship at the most easterly point of Bougainville Island.

Forts Attack Shipping

Forts with a fighter escort also attacked two enemy cargo ships and two destroyers in the Shortland Island area. A number of enemy Zeros and float-type di-planes intercepted the attack and eight of these planes were shot down.

No hits on enemy ships were observed, one U.S. fighter was lost and several Fortresses were damaged.

Kumusi River.—Our long-range fighters strafed Kurenada village along the Kumusi River and an Allied heavy unit bombed the wharf area at Finschhafen.

Allied medium and heavy units attacked enemy supply installations, starting numerous fires in the target area around Lae, New Guinea.

Rome radio, quoting a report from Shanghai, claimed today that an Australian warship had been torpedoed by a Jap submarine while escorting a convoy of food and ammunition to Sydney.

Solomons

(Continued from page 1)

March, 1942, a month following the occupation of Guadalcanal.

The army troops and Gen. Patch were under the general command of Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, who commands all the army troops in the south Pacific, but operations in the entire area were still under the command of Admiral William F. Halsey, Mr. Patterson said.

The American position in the Solomons had improved further during the last week, Mr. Patterson said, but the Japanese were expected to make new efforts to reinforce their troops on Guadalcanal.

'Well Done, Marines'

Replacement by the Army in Guadalcanal was tantamount to a "well done" for U.S. Marines who, with effective air and naval support, forced surprise landings Aug. 7 in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area.

From then on it was a bitter, complicated, day and night struggle in which U.S. forces gradually gained superiority. Fighting was carried on in fever-ridden jungles, malarial swamps and along mountain passes virtually untrod by white men before.

The Japs made immediate counter attacks, some of which succeeded but with losses. Most of the attacks were repulsed due to fast work on the part of the Air Force, determined U.S. Navy action and the slashing, footslogging Marines themselves.

Battle of Reinforcements

For a time it became a question of which side could get up effective reinforcements first. While the Air Force carried out constant raids and reconnaissances, the Navy struck a devastating blow on Nov. 14 which ended, for the time, Jap reinforcement attempts. One Japanese battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, five destroyers, eight transports and four cargo ships were sunk, the Navy announced.

Until weeks after the fall of Singapore on Feb. 16, while Allied sea power was busy elsewhere, Japs troops were infiltrating and gaining what bases they needed throughout the Solomons.

The U.S. amphibious attack on Guadalcanal was heralded as evidence that, after disheartening months, American forces had been able to switch over to the offensive in this strange war of land, sea and air.

Guadalcanal itself is important as a strong base not only for offensive naval and air force action but as an outpost for defense of our positions in Australia and the Southwest Pacific. The island itself is 90 miles long by 30 wide.

Except for a long strip on the northeast coast about 40 miles long the island is mountainous, with peaks rising to 8,000 feet, and is covered by dense tropical jungles. Just off the east coast is an anchorage which can accommodate a major fleet.

Crew Survives 7,000-Foot Dive in Flying Fortress



Returning from a raid on Lorient sub pens, this crew of a Flying Fortress shot down two enemy fighters and survived a 7,000-foot dive caused when pilot and co-pilot were thrown clear of controls and ship's wings were hit simultaneously by shell fire. Left to right: 2nd Lt. E. H. Vanhala, Duluth, Minn.; 2nd Lt. Julius Dorfman, Philadelphia; Capt. E. E. Tribbett, Thornton, Ind., pilot; an interrogating officer; T/Sgt. Joseph A. Morris, Miami; T/Sgt. Richard J. Sutterfield, Fairmont, W. Va.; T/Sgt. Oliver H. Moore, New Brighton, Pa., and S/Sgt. Albert A. Schlosser, Hanover Township, Pa.

Crippled Plane Dives 7,000 Feet

Crew Hurled About Craft In Wild Plunge Towards Sea

(Continued from page 1)

left waist gunner, T/Sgt. Joseph A. Morris, Miami, Fla., aided in putting out the fire.

In the co-pilot's seat, Lt. H. T. Reardon, West Los Angeles, Cal., felt his headset shot away.

Meanwhile, the top turret gunner, T/Sgt. Oliver H. Moore, New Brighton, Pa., opened on a third enemy fighter which fell, burning. "It was just like shooting grouse," the ball turret gunner, S/Sgt. Albert A. Schlosser, Hanover Township, Pa., said later, "only these so-and-sos shoot back."

As the running battle continued, Capt. Tribbett headed his ship directly into the attacking fighters, forcing them to shoot above or below. The crew told how Lt. Dorfman, the bombardier, climbed out of the nose and went through the plane administering first aid to the wounded.

"The Focke Wulfs were thicker than reavers," T/Sgt. Richard J. Sutterfield, Fairmont, West Virginia, said.

Fought Though Wounded

The radio operator, T/Sgt. P. E. Galloway, Salt Lake City, Utah, was hit in the head but kept on firing. When Lt. Dorfman reached him, he smiled and held up both thumbs to show he needed no attention.

They were fighting at 10,000 feet when the plane was hit and went into a dive.

Both the pilot and co-pilot were torn from their controls. For 7,000 feet, while Capt. Tribbett struggled to get back to his instruments, the Fortress plunged downward.

Waist gunner Morris was thrown to the floor with such force that he was paralyzed momentarily. At 3,000 feet, Capt. Tribbett finally managed to get the ship back to level flight.

Landed safely at an English base, Lt. Vanhala said: "If it hadn't been for our crew and pilot and their guts, we never would have gotten out of it. I'm ready and willing to go anywhere with a crew like this."

Said Capt. Tribbett: "With my crew I'm ready for Berlin."

Spanish Language Classes For Soldiers at Milestone

Spanish courses for U.S. enlisted men will open at the Milestone Club, High St., Kensington, London, next Monday. Soldiers interested in learning Spanish are invited to phone Mrs. Smith at the club, W. 8405.

The week's entertainment program includes sightseeing tours Sunday at 9.45 AM, a ping-pong tournament and Rotary luncheon at Rembrandt Hotel, Tuesday. Thursday there will be a movie at 8 PM, and Friday a dance at 7.30 PM.

Negro Choir to Sing

The Negro choir of an Engineers Regiment will sing at the English-Speaking Union in London Sunday at 3 PM.

Blondie

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



80-Year-Old Skipper Sails In Liberty Ship

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—An 80-year-old San Francisco, Cal., sea captain, believed to be the oldest in the world, commanded a new Liberty ship in a convoy which recently brought relief to Malta.

Capt. George E. Bridgett came out of 15 years of retirement to run the risky seas, and was given command of a new tanker built in 24 days in Kaiser shipyards.

Capt. Bridgett began his career in an old windjammer and earned just \$20 the first five years. He was a captain for 48, but was in Malta only once before, 57 years ago.

With him this time was his grandson, who is serving his apprenticeship as an engineer. Bridgett was born in Nottingham, England, but became an American citizen in 1893.

Big Allied Force Needed in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Slight increases in the United Nations forces in the Pacific would permit aggressive, offensive action against the Japanese, Maj. Gen. Victor Odium, Canadian Minister to China, said today.

In Washington, on the first lap of his journey to Chungking to confer with American and Chinese officials, Gen. Odium predicted that the big land battles that would ultimately bring defeat to Japan would be fought in China.

"The war in the Pacific is still in a defensive stage with some offensive features, but with a slight increase of the United Nations forces there it could be aggressively offensive," Gen. Odium said.

China would be the main military sphere in the final stages of the Pacific war, he predicted, because it was the only area close to Japan where armies could maneuver.

Air strength would be applied against Japan from the north, presumably from the Aleutians and from the south as well as Chinese bases. Naval strength would be applied from all sides, closing Japan in a ring of steel.

London University Union Offers Facilities to Troops

Facilities of the American University Union, 1, Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1, have been offered to all American servicemen stationed in the British Isles.

Educational opportunities are available, along with readers' tickets to the British Museum, Public Record Office and other archives. Information on special courses being conducted for American troops on leave at Oxford, Cambridge and London universities will be provided to all officers and men.

Eric Knight Dies In Plane Crash

Author of 'This Above All' Helped Write Troops' Guide to Britain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Maj. Eric Knight, author of "This Above All" and other well-known books, was among 26 passengers of an American transport plane killed last Friday when the plane crashed near the coast of Dutch Guiana, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. Harold George, commanding general of the Air Transport Command. Nine crew members also were killed.

Maj. Knight helped to write the booklet "Short Guide to Britain," published by the War Department and distributed among American troops bound for the British Isles. Prior to "This Above All," he was most famous for his short stories, particularly of Yorkshire people. "The Flying Yorkshiremen" and "Never Come Monday" were among the best known.

Other passengers who died in the crash were William Hogsom, New York, attached to the State Department; P. E. Foxworth and a Mr. Habersfield, FBI agents, and other State Department representatives, army personnel and civilians, it was announced.

Shipwrecked U.S. Seamen Toasted New Year on Raft

Eleven American seamen, adrift in an Atlantic winter gale, drank a toast to the New Year at midnight from the last water in their lifeboat's cans. Shortly after, as Jan. 1, 1943, came to icy life, they were nearly swamped by a wave. A companion boat had overturned while launching, all hands lost. From the third boat, holding 23 men, there is still no news.

Today the seamen are guests at the Royal Yacht Club in a Scottish port, first U.S. seamen at the club which has been taken over by the U.S. War Shipping Administration. They told their story there yesterday.

The New Year was only a few hours old when the men were seen from the air and picked up by a fast ship. Some are now in hospital, suffering from "immersion feet," painful disease resulting from sitting in cold water.

Shortly after rescue their ship picked up a Norwegian seaman who had been adrift on a raft 17 hours. His comrades had one by one loosed their hold and slipped into the sea.

Carrier Yorktown Christened

AN EAST COAST U.S. PORT, Jan. 21 (UP)—The new U.S. aircraft carrier Yorktown was christened by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt here today. Namesake of the vessel sunk in the Pacific, it is reported to displace 25,000 tons.

French Ships Join Allies

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Dakar radio, heard over CBS, stated today that one-fourth of the French merchant navy, representing "50 ships, some of which are of heavy tonnage," is now on the Allied side.

by Chic Young

AEF Landing To Be Marked With Column

Badges of U.S. Services Will Be Inscribed On Memorial

BELFAST, Jan. 21—A six-foot stone column bearing the insignias of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps and inscribed with the words "First U.S. A.E.F. landed in this city 26th January, 1942," will be unveiled here Tuesday, first anniversary of the arrival of American troops on foreign soil in World War II.

Directly below the badges of the three components of the United States armed forces are the words "Second World War," arranged in the form of a V.

This monument, resting on a circular concrete base in the grounds of the City Hall here, will be unveiled by the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, in the presence of British government and army officials and ranking officers of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine and consular services.

Gen. Hartle Will Attend

Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who commanded the contingent of troops which landed here a year ago, will represent the American forces at the dedication. Gen. Hartle now is temporary commanding general in the European Theater of Operations in the absence of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The dedication ceremony will take place at 12.15 PM, while two non-commissioned members of the initial landing group will raise the American flag to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner played by a military band. Following the brief ceremony, detachments from Allied services will march in review before the Duke. This will be the first time the Marine Corps has appeared in Belfast in any form of military demonstration.

The Governor will be accompanied by the Duchess of Abercorn.

Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Hill, commanding general, U.S. Forces, Northern Ireland; Capt. Van Leer Kirkman, commanding, U.S. N.O.B., and Col. L. W. Burnham, U.S. Marine Corps, are scheduled to be present. Parker H. Schurman, of the Consulate General, Belfast, also is expected to attend.

Noon Raid Toll Climbs to 48

Bodies of 14 more children were found yesterday in the wreckage of the southeast London school which was bombed in Wednesday's noon-hour raid. The death toll now is at 48, and rescuers believe about 12 children and three teachers still are buried. At least 70 are in hospitals.

The Air Ministry said the Luftwaffe sent over about 24 bomb-carrying FW190s and Me109s, "about six of which penetrated to London while about 60 others carried out diversions, mainly over the Channel. Eleven enemy aircraft were certainly destroyed in these operations and many more severely damaged."

During Wednesday night, the Air Ministry reported, enemy aircraft dropped bombs at places in East Anglia and Southeast England. No one was injured. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed.

One more enemy fighter was destroyed Wednesday afternoon as RAF fighters made a sweep over Northern France. This brought to 14 the total downed throughout Wednesday.

Sherwood May Go to Africa On Censorship Problems

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Robert Sherwood, director of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information, may go to North Africa soon in an effort to straighten out censorship problems.

Elmer Davis, OWI director, said he felt the people of the United States and Great Britain were not sufficiently informed of developments in North Africa.

Russia

(Continued from page 1)

the Manych. The Russians on the southern bank were 15 miles from Salsk.

Strong German units reinforced by hard-hitting storm Troopers retreated westwards beyond the river Manych as the Russians continued to drive down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretskaya railway after taking Proletarskaya.

Storm troopers and the remnants of other defeated Nazi regiments joined up as the Germans and their allies were driven out of new areas farther south in the Caucasus.

The Russians gained another important strategic victory when they took the town of Mitiakinskaya. This is only 18 miles east of the Voroshilovgrad-Milero line. Chebotovka is about 15 miles northeast of Mitiakinskaya.

The Russians defeated a big force of Germans and Hungarians when they captured Ostrogorsk, 23 miles from Svoboda.

The fighting lasted for several days. When the Russians stormed the town numerous wounded officers and prisoners poured from the houses, their arms upraised in surrender. Entrance was gained through the northern and northeastern suburbs.