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Soviet Drive May Isolate Foe in South

Reds Advance Down Vital Railroad Leading To Crimea

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UP)—The Red Armies on the Voronezh front are now smashing southwestwards in an effort to isolate the whole German position in Southern Russia, which obviously is the meaning of the vast turning movement now being executed by Gen. Golikov's forces there.

His men have already reached a point 45 miles from Belgorod junction on the great north-south railway line from Moscow, through Kharkov to the Crimea.

The cutting of this line would complete the destruction of the communications between the German forces in the south and their formations in Central Russia.

It would isolate the Donbas coalfields and the great industrial area surrounding them, and would force the German High Command to utilize the east to west railways for any future evacuation of its troops.

Would Isolate Rostov

Already the first moves in this great strategic plan which would effectively isolate Rostov and cause the city to fall almost automatically are under way.

Voroshilovgrad, one of the greatest Donbas cities, is already under the fire of Russian guns. The cutting of the Kharkov railway to the north would effectively prevent the Germans from bringing in reinforcements to the Voroshilovgrad area.

The vast encircling move which Golikov appears to be carrying out is in the traditional line of Russian operations in this war.

The Donbas region is not only one of the most highly developed in the Soviet Union, with a thick network of railways and great industrial works. It is also a densely populated area full of small towns and villages, many of them consisting of stone houses. As such, it is easy to defend, difficult to attack, and has been turned by extensive fortification into the pivot around which the whole German position in the south now revolves.

Nazis Put Back to Dnieper

The Russians, therefore, are striking down to the northwest of the region. Its encirclement would probably throw the Germans back to the line of the Dnieper.

In nine days, they have advanced 140 miles westwards from their starting point at Shchuchaya. They have fanned out northwest and southwest, cleared the greater part of the Voronezh administrative district, entered the Kursk district and thrust sharp pointers up towards Kursk and Kharkov.

Seventeen Axis infantry divisions have been routed in that time. Over 64,000 prisoners have been taken and although the total killed and wounded have not yet been estimated it is likely that more than 250,000 Nazis have been put out of action on this front in little more than a week.

Cossacks Take Kuban

In the Caucasus, also, there have been significant, if less spectacular, movements during the last 24 hours.

The two major armies now sweeping southwestwards and northwestwards into the rich Kuban basin are less than 100 miles apart.

Following the fall of the key junction of Armavir, the Red Army is pushing up the line towards Kropotkin.

Tough Cossacks from the Kuban swam the icy Kuban river to take Armavir, after the Germans had blown up the ice on the water.

Heavy attacks by superior Russian forces are now admitted in Berlin to be taking place southeast of Lake Ilmen.

Defensive battles are being carried on against the enemy, who is attacking with superior forces, especially in the number of tanks and planes, on the Stalingrad, Caucasus and Don sectors, and southeast of Lake Ilmen," according to a Berlin correspondent.

"The battles on the central front," it is added, "are also gaining in intensity."

The first time that Germany has been told in a communique that the situation at Stalingrad was serious at all came this weekend after very strong hints to that effect were put out by various Nazi commentators.

It is undoubtedly intended to prepare the people of Germany for the overwhelming of the German garrison still in the Stalingrad area. Goebbels is now breaking it to them a little less gently day by day.

French Warned Against Cheering Nazi Reverses

Paris radio before yesterday's news bulletin warned those Frenchmen who "today rejoice at the news of the Russian successes in the east."

Rumors have spread through France of German withdrawals and of the possibility of an early German defeat, the radio admitted, adding: "The German High Command acknowledges the Soviet offensive, but the German defense has not collapsed."

"People should remember that last year the Russians gained initial successes but were overrun by the sweeping German offensive."

Japs on Papua Destroyed After 6-Month Fight

Liquidation at Sanananda Completes Allied Rout Of Enemy Forces

ALLIED HQ, AUSTRALIA, Jan. 24 (UP)—All organized ground fighting in Papua has now ended, with Allies tracking down Japanese remnants and snipers, thus marking the end of a six-month campaign in which Australian and U.S. troops turned an immediate Jap threat to Australia into a Jap disaster, involving the destruction of an army estimated to number 15,000 men.

The campaign, starting with the Jap landing at Buna on July 22 of last year, brought the invaders within striking distance of Port Moresby on the south coast in September, only to be chased back across the Owen Stanley mountains by the Australians and mopped up by them and the Americans in the fierce battles in the jungles and swamps around Buna, Gona and Sanananda.

The liquidation of Sanananda, the last of these pockets, was completed yesterday with heavy casualties to the enemy, today's Allied communique reveals. In yesterday's final skirmishes 117 Japanese were taken.

Fortresses Beat Bombers

At least eight Jap fighters were shot down by two Allied heavy bombers in the course of yesterday's air offensive against enemy bases in northern New Guinea and New Britain, the communique also reveals.

Twelve Jap fighters attacked one Flying Fortress which damaged two ships at Rabaul, New Britain, yesterday. The Fort shot down five of them, damaged two more and returned safely.

Another heavy bomber was attacked by 18 fighters over Wewak, on the New Guinea coast 500 miles northwest of Buna. In a running fight lasting over an hour and a half it shot down three of them, probably shot down two more, and reached its base.

Enemy Airports Blitzed

Other Forts pounded the enemy airports at Rabaul before dawn yesterday, setting fire to a fuel dump and starting explosions which were seen 75 miles away. They also attacked a ship in the harbor and a convoy approaching it, but the glare of the Jap searchlights was such that they could not see what happened to them.

Other fires and explosions were started (Continued on page 2)

120 U.S. Airmen Decorated; Silver Star to Gen. Hansell

Decorations for heroism for 120 American airmen were announced yesterday by Headquarters, Eighth Air Force.

One Silver Star and two Distinguished Flying Crosses were among the awards. Ninety-five officers and enlisted men receive the Air Medal and 22 the Oak Leaf Cluster, which is awarded in lieu of a second Air Medal to men who already have won the medal on an earlier occasion.

Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, San Antonio, Tex., gets the Silver Star in the list of awards. DFCs go to 1st Lts. Robert F. Riordan, Houston, Tex., and Edward F. Maliszewski, Grosse Pointe, Mich.

On Jan. 3 Gen. Hansell led a group of bombing planes over the submarine pens at St. Nazaire. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and the fact that enemy fighter planes attacked the bombers from the time the bombers crossed the coastline until the return, Gen. Hansell led the formation back to a friendly base without loss of life or equipment, according to the citation.

Tripoli Taken, British Pursue Rommel Toward Mareth Line; City's Fall Severe Blow to Italy



The remnants of Rommel's Afrika Korps, fleeing westward beyond Tripoli, are expected to make a stand at the Mareth Line on the Tunisia-Tripolitania frontier, where the French years ago built an "African Maginot Line." While some units of the Eighth Army occupied Tripoli, others raced westward on the coastal road, and still another column plunged on south of the fallen capital in an effort to strike at Rommel before he can effect a junction with Axis Tunisia forces.

Fleeing Axis Columns Pounded Heavily by Allied Planes

The conquering Eighth Army which wrested Tripoli, Mussolini's last and greatest African colonial city, from the Axis on Saturday, swept on along the coastal area well to the west yesterday and engaged the withdrawing enemy in new combats.

Marching into Tripoli at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, Lt. Gen. Bernard Montgomery's troops hoisted the Union Jack over the richest tactical prize of the campaign. It followed a 1,400-mile desert trek unequalled in military history for speed and organization.

While some Eighth Army units occupied the city, others shot through the city in hot pursuit of Rommel's forces retiring toward Tunisia.

Rommel seemed intent on getting behind the Mareth line, the strong defenses which the French built on the southern frontier of Tunisia, but was following his usual tactics of delaying the pursuit by leaving behind small resisting parties of anti-tank gun nests, mines and other obstructions.

Rommel 'Dunkirk' Reported

Next objective is the port of Zuara, 40-some miles to the west, the last place of any size that Italy has left in her African empire. Naval and air forces were already dealing with that port, from which Rommel has been making withdrawals by sea in a fashion reported to be similar to the British withdrawal at Dunkirk.

Most of the retreat was still going on by land, however, with Allied aircraft bombing and machine-gunning incessantly.

The major offensive, timed to coincide with the attack on and occupation of Tripoli, has died down. After more than three days of the fiercest attacks by night and day the Allied air forces slackened their effort. The communique yesterday ascribed this to the fast withdrawal of the enemy and the thinning out of the enemy's motorized columns.

Advanced units of the Eighth Army were being supported by the Fighting French column under Col. Ingold which moved up from the desert and is operating on the Allied left flank.

Tripoli Quiet

The city of Tripoli was quiet last night, and there was no trouble with the people, among whom are 50,000 Italians. Damage in the city is not as great as was at first expected, although the German demolition squads did a thorough job on the docks and the two moles in the harbor.

Special repair gangs are already at work on the harbor, preparing it to become a major base in the Allied offensive against Tunisia. Allied ships, says Morocco radio, are already on their way to the port.

The speed of the enemy withdrawal is apparent to those who have reached Tripoli. His chief delaying belt, within two miles of Tripoli, was easily overcome. Scores of abandoned trucks, some apparently in working condition, and scores of supply dumps, still stocked and undamaged, show how speedily he retired.

At Dawn Saturday

The occupation of Tripoli by Montgomery's armored fighters, many without sleep for 48 hours, took place as dawn broke Saturday.

As the morning sun struck the minarets of Tripoli's many mosques, some shaded by rising columns of smoke from objectives the Germans had destroyed before they fled, British tanks were well within city and natives were out to welcome them.

Starting at dawn Friday two main columns pressed on city, one advanced from Castel Verde along the coast road, the other from Azazia, south of the capital.

Tripoli's fall culminated over two and a half years of fighting, during which British forces twice took Cyrenaica and reached El Agheila on the Tripolitanian frontier, only to be flung back. In the present campaign, which opened Oct. 23, the Eighth Army not only retook Cyrenaica but carried the battle across a vast stretch of the most difficult desert into Tripolitania.

Loss of Tripoli, capital of the most-prized Italian colony, was a severe blow to Italy.

Mussolini summoned his cabinet to a two-and-a-half hour meeting after the (Continued on page 2)

Enemy Takes Hill in Tunisia, Is Halted by French, Americans

ALLIED HQ, Tunisia, Jan. 24 (UP)—A battle for a vital valley was in progress tonight in Tunisia. The Germans have managed to advance halfway down the Ousseltia valley and now hold the eastern end and the heights on each side. French and American troops have stopped their advance and are maintaining their hold on the western end of the valley.

The hill of Djebel Bou Dabous fell to the Germans when a French unit holding the height was driven back. This is on the eastern side of the Ousseltia valley. The French forces have now withdrawn to Djebel Ousseltia, which lies south of the road from Ousseltia to the sacred city of Kairouan.

On the other sector of the front, where a two-pronged attack carried the enemy towards Robaa before it was stopped, the situation remains unchanged, and minor shelling was the only activity in the Robaa area in the last 36 hours.

Two U.S. Divisions?

(German-controlled Paris radio said two United States divisions had been brought from Morocco to the Tunisian front.)

Axis forces, chiefly German, have been moving down the Ousseltia Valley for some days in an effort to throw back the Allied forces and thus allow more elbow-room to Gen. Rommel's forces when he moves north into Tunisia.

Advanced French units in the area north of the Ousseltia-Kairouan road, about 21 miles northwest of Kairouan, have been engaged with the enemy and have fallen back towards the south, but not before Moroccan troops, nine miles from Ousseltia, trapped and wiped out one German detachment.

Allied counter-attacks are taking place and additional troops have been rushed up, according to Axis sources. These say that all attacks on the heights captured by the Germans and Italians were repulsed.

The air war goes on unabated. Allied troops fought with cooperation from light (Continued on page 2)

Fortresses Hit Lorient, Brest

RAF Follows With Raid At Night; B25s In Action

American Flying Fortresses struck another heavy blow at Nazi U-boat pens at Lorient and Brest Saturday to pace a series of weekend attacks which saw Allied bombers and fighters in operation from Germany to the Atlantic.

The Forts, protected by squadrons of RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters, reported excellent results, although they lost five planes when enemy fighters attacked over the target area. The number of Nazi planes shot down was not announced.

It was the third raid of the month for the Eighth Air Force, and its third on Lorient and second on Brest since it went into operation here.

The RAF followed the Fortresses' daylight attack with another raid on Lorient Saturday night. Several tons of heavy explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped and many large fires were left burning. At the same time RAF bombers attacked other objectives in Western Germany. Three planes are missing from the two operations.

American Fighters Over

American fighters swept over targets in the Low Countries and North France Friday and shot down three FW 190's while losing one. The USAAF aircraft were covering bombing operations of the RAF.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that at least five important changes are underway in the construction of the Flying Fortress which should greatly increase its effectiveness as a daylight precision bomber.

The changes cannot be disclosed, but (Continued on page 2)

Chief of Pacific Sub Fleet On Lost Transport Plane

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The U.S. Navy announced that a large naval transport plane with Rear Adm. Robert H. English, commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet submarine force, and 18 other persons on board was more than 24 hours overdue on a flight from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco.

There has been no radio contact with the plane since early yesterday morning when it circled in the vicinity of San Francisco. Bad weather prevented it landing at that time. Search over a wide area of land and sea has failed as yet to reveal any sign of the four-engined seaplane.

Announcement Expected Of Allied Strategy Council

Secretary Hull Hints Machinery Set Up For New Action

As the United Nations rejoiced yesterday over victories on three fronts—in Africa, Russia and the South Pacific—reports grew in Washington and London that a formal announcement will be made soon of the formation of a new Allied council to map the all-out victory strategy for 1943.

In Washington Secretary of State Cordell Hull hinted that new machinery was being established and more intensive action would follow. He emphasized that he was referring to greater unity among the Big Four Governments—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China—but he declined to elaborate on the hint.

Negotiations Reported

In London there were reports that negotiations were under way for the formation of a war council aimed at an offensive in Europe following the inevitable cleanup of Axis forces in North Africa.

German-controlled Paris radio on Saturday said that reports of the presence of Winston Churchill in the United States were confirmed by a news item from Washington saying that exceptionally important political conversations were under way there.

There is a widespread belief in the United States that the United Nations have now worked out their major strategy for the year with the object of decisively defeating Germany in 1943. This grows out of the extraordinarily optimistic atmosphere now existing in the United States. There is no question, for example, that most Americans believe that the war will be over this year.

Press Speculates

The Press of both the United States and Britain gave the story big display yesterday, but no official announcements have been made. They are expected soon, however, observers agreed.

London newspapers speculated on the future plans under such front-page headlines as "Big News Soon, Says America," "Great Events Ahead" and "Unifying Plans of Allies."

Some speculated on the seeming reluctance of Hitler to attack Britain from the air and offered the explanation that he is saving his man and plane power to resist an Allied attack somewhere in Europe.

There was much speculation in the United States as to the course of action which Hitler may follow within the next few weeks to make up for his losses in Russia and Africa. Four possible courses were seen: He would remain on the defensive and conserve his forces, move through Spain to Gibraltar and bottle up the Mediterranean, invade Britain, or open a spring offensive against Russia.

These opinions were voiced after official warnings against false optimism in Washington on the ground that Germany's war machine is still powerful.

Rommel - - -

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fall of Tripoli had been announced to the Italian people.

The Italian communique admitted the evacuation of the port after the heavy fighting of the preceding days, and, according to the Italians, after the destruction of the more important facilities.

The Germans, apparently not over-anxious to let their people know this latest blow to the Axis, omitted the fall of the port from their ordinary communique and included it in a later addition. They spoke of "systematically detaching" their tank army from the enemy's forces.

Broadcasting from Rome yesterday, Umberto Guglielmotti, an Italian national councillor, said that the loss of Tripoli "came as a pain to all Italian hearts. The enemy has thrown his strongest force against us, and the war in Africa left no alternative but to sacrifice men and ground. Tripolitania was for us the symbol of a new life and the center of hope and pride," he declared.

"In occupying Tunisia we hold positions which are much more important strategically. If this were not the case, we would have defended Tripolitania inch by inch."

As the Eighth Army plunged westward after Rommel, it gained advantages for the coming air offensive. In the way of airdromes, there is little for Rommel until he gets well into Tunisia, while the Allies have taken possession of the Castel Benito airdrome, 10 miles south of Tripoli. Although partly ploughed up and otherwise damaged before the Axis left, it can be put into use with little trouble.

The Allies already are hammering at Axis airfields towards Tunis. Medenine airfield has been bombed and hangars hit and planes destroyed. The quays at the port of Zuara have been hit, and the main coastal road through Ben Gardene in Tunisia has been plastered with bombs.

Supplies for Iceland

Supplies to forces in Iceland will be sent by both Britain and the U.S.

Willkie Lauds Report Of War Strategy Board

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie urged full support for the formation of an Allied grand war strategy board today, which is reported to be under discussion.

"It is to be hoped," he said, "that recent intimations coming out of London and Washington are correct—that there will soon be set up a joint grand war strategy board, consisting of representatives of the U.S., Great Britain, Russia, China and other Allies. We should all support such a course of action if it is adopted.

"In such a joint action lies not the hope of victory alone but equally the hope of eventual world peace."

120 U.S. Airmen Are Decorated

Gen. Hansell Wins Silver Star; Two DFCs Awarded

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waist gun to the other after his companion waist gunner had become a casualty.

AIR MEDAL AWARDS

Majors Eugene A. Romig, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Herbert O. Wangeman, Shreveport, La. Capt. Lawrence P. Dwyer Jr., Michigan City, Ind.; Henry G. MacDonald, San Francisco; Clifton Pyle, Marshall, Tex., and Joseph Yuravich, Ansonia, Conn.

1st Lts. William D. Beasley, Tampa, Fla.; John R. Bell, Prescott, Ariz.; Alan L. Bobrow, Philadelphia; Dean W. Bohlen, Rantoul, Ill.; William K. Davidson, Austin, Tex.; Albert W. Dieffenbach, Washington; Erel F. Eyster, Miami, Fla.; Robert H. Phillips, Los Angeles; John J. Sanders, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Russel E. Schleich, San Francisco; Donald E. Stockton, Redmond, Ore.; Harold L. Stouse, Spokane, Wash.; Lawrence A. Weschler Jr., New York, and Paul V. Williams, Dublin, Tex.

2nd Lts. Samuel H. Anderson, Cranford, N.J.; Norman L. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.; Peter W. Branch, Washington; Norman Bryant, Jacksonville, Fla.; James R. Bullock, Greensboro, N.C.; Paul C. Burnett, Marshall, Tex.; Jesse S. Elliott, Jacksonville, Fla.; Thomas P. Finlay, Greenville, Miss.; Claude F. Galloway, Venice, Cal.; Charles R. Grice, Fort Worth, Tex.; Stephen H. Lindley, Jr., Odessa, Tex.; Roy R. Moser, Yuma, Ariz.; Squire T. O'Connor, Haverhill, Mass.; Joseph B. Onorato, Forest Hills, N.Y.; Bill J. Reed, Siloam Springs, Ark.; John H. Roten, Akron, O.; Joseph M. Strickland, Liberty, Miss.; and Robert J. Swindle, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

T/Sgt. Eldon W. Audiss, Endeavour, Wis.; John L. Barrett, Medford, Ore.; Paul L. Bass, Jefferson, Tex.; Marshall B. Baluth, Hazlet, Minn.; Ernest J. Kiss, Jersey City, N.J.; Robert S. Lammers, Toledo, Ohio; Robert E. Mutter, New York; Donald R. Richardson, Larusell, Mo.; Charles R. Terry, Rochester, N.Y.; Lyle C. Woods, Plankinton, S.D.; Roman R. Zaorski, Pittsfield, Mass.

S/Sgt. Osce V. Bennett, Gainesville, Ga.; Martin A. Bucholz, Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert G. Card, Palo Alto, Cal.; Clarence S. Coomes, Sacramento, Cal.; Cyril E. Curb, Gemmill, Minn.; James B. Farrar, Talala, Okla.; Richard C. Fortunak, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Lewis J. Fredericks, Hampton, Iowa; John A. Garriott, Matheson, Colo.; Edmund Gates, Jr., Riston, Okla.; James C. Harrison, Ridgely, Va.; Elmer H. Hazzleton, Heuvelton, N.Y.; David B. Hatch, Tulsa, Okla.; Jack C. Hickman, Comanche, Okla.; Carl W. Hunter, Ogden, Utah; William L. Jones, Irving, Tex.; John P. Klee, Cleveland; Thaddeus F. Kusowski, Saginaw, Mich.; Alan E. Magee, North Plainfield, N.J.; John L. McArtor, Washington; Marshall W. Miller, Greenwood, Altoona, Pa.; William C. Mularew, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Calvin H. Owen, Union Star, Mo.; Richard E. Shumard, Steubenville, Ohio; Bruno C. Stanczyk, Cleveland; Willard W. Stephen, Spokane, Wash.; Theodor S. Tupper, St. Johns, Mich.

Sets. Frank W. Bartlett, Whitesville, Va.; Merel D. Bradley, Fresno, Cal.; Houston R. Brown Jr., Van Nuys, Cal.; Edward L. Demuth, Green Bay, Wis.; George G. Fournier, Chisholm, Me.; Luther M. Gross, Catawba, N.C.; Wilbur F. Hummel, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edward T. Levering, Woodlawn, Md.; Thomas H. Morrison, Axton, Va.; Homer W. Perkins, Tulsa, Okla.; Alvar B. Platt, San Joaquin, Cal.; Vito Pugliese, Cooperstown, N.Y.; Alberto Salvo, Dorchester, Mass.; and Charles R. Storer, Osborne, Kan.

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS

Capt. Kenneth K. Wallick, Wrightsville, Pa. 1st Lt. John G. Hawkins, Houston, Tex. 2nd Lt. Jesse H. Elliott, Jacksonville, Fla.; Stephen H. Lindley, Odessa, Tex., and Joseph M. Strickland, Liberty, Miss. T/Sgt. Eldon W. Audiss, Endeavour, Wis.; Richard L. Hare, Grand Falls, Tex.; Clarence V. King, Island Falls, Me.; Henry E. Mika, Youngstown, Ohio, and Lyle C. Woods, Plankinton, S.D. S/Sgt. Joseph R. Alvey, New Haven, Ky.; Clark A. Erhardt, Beecher, Ill.; John A. Garriott, Matheson, Colo.; John H. Mitchell, La Jose, Pa.; Myron C. Srsen, Cleveland, Ohio; Willard W. Stephen, Spokane, Wash., and Theodor S. Tupper, St. Johns, Mich. Sgts. Richard O. Flint, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Lester B. Snook, Everett, Mass., and Debert G. Steffens, Stockton, Ill.

American Airmen Join Battle Against Nazi Submarines



U.S. Army Air Force Photo

This ten-man crew of "Tidewater Tillie," a B-24 Liberator Bomber of the Eighth Air Force is now on anti-U-Boat patrol in European waters. Left to right: (Kneeling) T/Sgt. R. W. Pierce, Valentine, Nebr., T/Sgt. J. W. Brinkley, Wytheville, W. Va., T/Sgt. F. A. Pribble, Okla. City, Okla., S/Sgt. E. Yuchak, Bayoone, N.J., and Sgt. A. Spotanski, Nanticoke, Pa. (Standing) Capt. D. C. Northrop, Glenbrook, Conn., 1st Lt. E. A. Powers, Athens, Tenn., Capt. J. H. Shaw, Mansfield, Pa., Capt. R. E. Jones, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and S/Sgt. K. D. Hosack, Scenery Hill, Pa.

Only 4,000 of 15,000 Japs Left Alive On Guadalcanal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Lt. Col. Lewis B. Puller of the U.S. Marines, who has just returned from Guadalcanal, said today that there were less than 4,000 Jap soldiers left on the island and declared there should be "no trouble" in clearing them out.

Col. Puller, who commanded a battalion until he left the Solomons on Jan. 1, said there were originally about 15,000 Japanese, including various reinforcements, on Guadalcanal, and that of those 7,000 were killed up to Jan. 1. Since that time the Navy has reported an additional 1,000 killed.

Col. Puller, who was wounded seven times in one engagement but refused to

leave the battle, said, "The Japanese on Guadalcanal have had enough of it," and expressed the opinion that with the American forces there, composed almost entirely of army troops, closing in on the Japs, they would probably surrender.

Col. Puller said that the Japs had not heretofore in the Pacific fighting been placed in the position similar to that of the American troops on Bataan, who were compelled to surrender because of the lack of food and supplies.

He declared that the last reinforcements the Japs received to his knowledge were one to two battalions, totaling about 1,500 men, who landed to the east of the American airport early in October.

Japs on Papua Forced to Quit

(Continued from page 1) in attacks on the enemy bases at Lae, Salamaua and Finschafen, round Huon Gulf 150 miles northwest of Buna, and Madang, some 300 miles further up the coast. Barges were sunk in fighter sweeps along the coast, and the track to Mubo, nine miles south of Salamaua, was trampled.

Fighters and medium bombers attacked a Japanese airdrome, anti-aircraft and searchlight positions and buildings on Timor. Japanese planes tried to hit back by raiding Port Moresby and Milne Bay in Papua and Merauke in Dutch New Guinea, but did no damage.

Guadalcanal Operations

Intense air activity has broken out in the southwest Pacific with continued American raids on a number of Jap positions and Jap counter-attacks by air on U.S. positions at Espiritu Santo and Guadalcanal, says the Washington communique.

More mopping up operations on Guadalcanal and the loss of a U.S. Coast-guard cutter were announced in a Washington Navy Department communique: "The U.S. Coastguard cutter Natsck has been overdue in the North Atlantic for several weeks and must be presumed lost.

"U.S. forces on Guadalcanal continued mopping up and patrol operations."

Forts Batter Lorient, Brest

(Continued from page 1) they are planned to protect vulnerable spots which Nazi fighter pilots evidently have learned from examination of captured bombers.

For the first time American-built Mitchell bombers (B-25s) were reported in action over Occupied Europe. They took part in Saturday's daylight raids, according to the Air Ministry. The same type of bomber which raided Tokyo, the Mitchell is a twin-engine plane made by North American Aviation.

The Mitchells, along with American-made Mustangs and other planes, swept over France, Belgium, and Northwest Germany, attacking troop trains, barges on canals and other targets. One Mustang squadron shot up 17 locomotives, while other attacks brought the total to 27 for the day. Three fighters and one bomber are missing from these operations.

Enemy planes attacked places in Northeast England and the South coast on Friday night. Bombs were dropped at widely separated points in both areas. Small casualties were reported at two places in the South. One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

The Southeast coast was also the target for Saturday, where bombs and machine-gun fire caused damage and casualties at two places.

U.S. Unit Joins War on U-Boats

Anti-Submarine Command Of American Fliers Revealed

An American Air Force Anti-Submarine Command is operating from England in a three-pronged offensive against German U-Boats, it was revealed yesterday.

Flying from RAF Coastal Command stations, American bombers have joined with the RAF in the fight against the submarine packs operating from French ports on the Bay of Biscay.

Existence of the Anti-Submarine Command was revealed following the announced sinking of a U-Boat by an American Liberator piloted by 1st Lt. Walter E. Thorne, Marietta, Ohio.

The Anti-Submarine Command's work, it is understood, will complement the day attacks by USAAF and night attacks by RAF bombers on the sub pens at Lorient, St. Nazaire, Brest, La Pallice and other points on the French coasts.

Hit U-Boats at Sea

The newly announced command's part in the Battle of the Atlantic is to hit at Nazi submarines as the U-Boats funnel back through the Bay of Biscay to refit at the Atlantic ports which Hitler has exploited since the fall of France, and to strike again when the U-Boats leave to resume their attacks on merchant vessels of the United Nations.

The third element of the war against the submarines is the effort of the RAF Bomber Command to destroy U-Boat factories at Bremen, Hamburg, Emden, Wilhelmshaven and other German centers.

The war against the German submarine fleet thus is resolved into: (1) an attempt to prevent U-Boats from being built, (2) an effort to make their home bases unusable, and (3) a final assault on the underwater vessels themselves as they pass to and from the Atlantic Ocean.

In recognition of this threat to their undersea fleet, the Germans have counter-attacked by dispatching long-range aircraft with which U.S. Army Air Force units already have had preliminary brushes. One of these came when a B24 bomber on anti-submarine patrol was attacked by six Junkers 88s.

Licked Six Ju88s

Two of the Junkers planes came in on either beam and the other two opened fire from dead astern. Successive attacks were made, but on the third encounter one of the Ju 88s ran into concentrated fire from the B24's guns. As it fell away the top turret gunner gave it a long burst and the port waist gunner saw the enemy plane crash into the sea. The other five German aircraft then broke off the attack, but the last to turn away was damaged, and was observed making for home with smoke streaming from his port engine nacelle.

The B24 was undamaged. Commanding one Anti-Submarine Command is Lt. Col. Jack Roberts, Memphis, Tenn. The unit is assigned to the Eighth Air Force for administrative control and to the RAF Coastal Com-



Tunisia - - -

(Continued from page 1)

bombers and fighter-bombers, while, on a wider field, Allied bombers attacked enemy centers by day and night. An Axis airdrome in the Kairouan area was bombed. Heavy planes attacked the docks at Bizerta and one ship was sunk.

Twenty-one planes were destroyed by Allied aircraft yesterday. During a big raid on Bizerta by Flying Fortresses and Lockheed Lightning escorts the Allied unit was attacked by a large number of Messerschmitt 109s. In the running fight that followed 19 Messerschmitts were

Germany Has Nearly 4,000 Typhus Cases

Cases Rose from Zero In '39, League Hears; Others in Italy

GENEVA, Jan. 24 (UP)—Germany had nearly 4,000 typhus cases during the first nine months of 1942, it is revealed in a League of Nations report, which also reports outbreaks of typhoid fever in northern Italy.

The report, issued by Dr. Yves Biraud, of the hygienic section of the League of Nations, describing the spread of typhus over new areas of Axis-occupied Europe, says that in 1939 there were no cases of the disease among the civilian population in Germany.

In 1940 there were six, but in 1941 the figure rose to 395, cases being recorded in 44 of Germany's 74 administrative divisions.

The cases continued to increase and in the first nine months of 1942 rose to 3,674. In September, says Dr. Biraud, Germany ceased to issue figures.

Army Cases Reported Heavy

The report indicated that the cases among the Army might be more numerous, and added that the centers of infection had moved to the northwest of the country, suggesting that the disease might be latent among both the German and the various foreign armies fighting for the Axis.

In Northern Italy, where outbreaks of typhoid fever had been reported, the country people had become used to infected water.

When evacuees from the bombed cities were moved there, however, cases of the fever began to be reported.

It was added that the cases were localized, so far, and could not be considered of the epidemic size.

Reports Military Secrets

Reports from other parts of Axis-occupied Europe suggested that the disease was spreading, but Dr. Biraud pointed out that reports from the usual sources were no longer available as they were considered military secrets.

After the war Dr. Biraud said that "food and drugs" must be the motto. It was useless to send in vaccines and drugs unless the potential patients were properly fed.

"You can't build up immunity to a given disease," he added, "unless the patient is in the physical condition to resist even the milder form of virus."

Efforts To Ease Allied Blockade on France

New efforts to persuade the British and American Governments to relax the blockade in order to feed 100,000 starving French children have been disclosed in London by Howard E. Kershner, Glen Ridge, N.J., relief director of the American Friends Service Committee.

According to Kershner, plans also have been formulated to send milk vitamins to the children of Norway, Holland and Belgium, once the Anglo-American Governments give permission to dispatch supplies, via neutral vessels, which cannot aid the war effort.

"To save these 100,000 starving children for another year we are asking permission to take 3,000 tons of food through southern France only," Kershner said.

Pointing out that the Germans "have never taken any of our food," Kershner said the American Friends Committee would not want to carry on this work if it resulted in any direct or indirect aid to the Axis.

He said he has personally seen "thousands of French children die from hunger," and that the food stored in France by the Committee before 1940 is exhausted.

American Soldiers Attend Lord Mayor's Reception

Enlisted men and women of the United Nations were guests of the Lord Mayor and Mayoress of London at a reception at Mansion House Saturday afternoon.

Movies, dancing, tea and refreshments were on the program. George Formby, famous Lancashire comedian, entertained the troops with songs and jokes.

Among American soldiers present were: Pvt. Arthur G. Wulffenstein, Culver City, Cal.; Pfc Klamon Marmor, Richmond Hill, N.Y.; Pvt. Howard McCalmon, Portland, Me.; Pfc Charles Thimigan, Lake City, Minn.; T/5 Daniel Weiss, New York; T/5 Charles S. Duffy, Scarsdale, N.Y., and T/5 Frank F. Wieder, Jr., Philadelphia.

Nazis in Norway Jittery, Seize Houses for Troops

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24 (AP)—Reports from Norway said that schools and other buildings were being requisitioned by the Germans to house their troops in Osefjord, Mols, Frederikstad and Halden, where the troops had been increasing in numbers since Christmas. Two other towns also were reported to be crowded with soldiers.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 Norwegian Nazi sympathizers were reported to be in military training under German instructors so they could be sent into battle in the event of an invasion.

Navy Gets Oar from Historic Battle

English Gift to U.S. Recalls Sea Fight Of 1864

By Tom Bernard

Stars and Stripes Navy Editor

A naval battle which affected the diplomatic relationships of four Governments more than 70 years ago had an amicable aftermath last week in London with the presentation of a piece of polished, leather-wrapped wood to the United States Navy.

The battle ended with the rescue of officers and members of the crew of the Confederate cruiser Alabama by a British yacht after the Alabama had been sunk by the U.S. warship Kearsage off the coast of France during the Civil War. The Governments of the United States, the Confederacy, Great Britain and France were involved, and the piece of wood which last week recalled the battle was a two-foot length of oar from a lifeboat of the Alabama.

The piece of oar was accepted by Capt. C. L. Austin, USN (SC), from Mrs. G. M. Pascoe Williams, at her home, 37, Haling Park Rd., South Croydon. It had been in her family for three generations and had been given to her grandfather, Evan P. Jones, captain of the Deerhound, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, by Capt. Raphael Semmes, commander of the vanquished Alabama, in gratitude for the rescue off Cherbourg June 19, 1864.

Built in England

Built in Birkenhead, on the Mersey River across from Liverpool, the Alabama was outfitted late in 1862, and with a crew, largely British, in the next 22 months captured 67 ships. On June 11, 1864, she anchored in Cherbourg harbor for badly needed repairs.

Three days later the Kearsage, heavily gunned and armored Union warship, entered the port, reported to authorities, and steamed out again to lay off the breakwater to prevent the escape of the enemy vessel.

Although a larger ship, the Alabama was slower, carried fewer men and did not pack the gun power of the Kearsage; and Capt. Semmes did not know his powder had deteriorated during the last voyage. He notified Capt. John A. Winslow, of the Kearsage, that he would leave the harbor on Sunday morning, June 19.

Cherbourg's cliffs were packed with



U.S. Navy Photo

Mrs. G. M. Pascoe Williams presents part of an oar from the Confederate cruiser, Alabama, to Capt. C. L. Austin, USN (SC), while Pfc Gordon T. Bradshaw, USMC, holds a miniature carved hull of an old British yacht which figured in the battle between the Alabama and the U.S. warship Kearsage.

people. French cruisers prepared to escort the Alabama from the harbor and to enforce the three-mile limit law. The yacht Deerhound, carrying John Lancaster and his family, made ready to put out to sea to witness the battle. The night before the passengers had voted. The vote was even until Catherine, Lancaster's nine-year-old daughter, expressed a desire to see the fight.

At 9:30 AM the Alabama steamed out, accompanied by the Deerhound and the French ironclad Couronne, which turned back and patrolled the three-mile limit.

Eight miles from land the Alabama opened fire. A mile of open water separated the two ships. For several minutes the Kearsage held her fire, then opened up with a starboard broadside at 900.

Alabama Out of Action

Heavy fire from the Kearsage penetrated the Alabama's hull, put out the boilers. An 11-inch shell struck her at the waterline. Semmes tried to run the Alabama ashore, but lack of steam and rising water halted the maneuver.

The ensign was hauled down and the white flag of surrender raised. The Alabama's boats were lowered and some put out for the Kearsage.

Meanwhile, Capt. Jones of the Deerhound lowered lifeboats to rescue survivors. When the Alabama sank, 20 minutes later, Deerhound boats picked up several survivors including Capt. Semmes.

Only seven men were taken aboard the Kearsage. While this was taking place the Deerhound sailed away so that Semmes could not be taken prisoner by the U.S. ship. This caused diplomatic arguments for several years.

Sent Memento of Warship

Months later, after he had been placed in command of another vessel, Capt. Semmes sent Capt. Jones the section of the oar from an Alabama lifeboat. He also forwarded a carved stick which was topped by a likeness of himself and a carved miniature hull of the Deerhound. Accompanying them were letters expressing the gratitude of the Alabama crew for the Deerhound's action.

The oar, the hull, several old pictures of the engagement and some letters and pictures of Capt. Jones were given by Mrs. Pascoe Williams to Capt. Austin, who will turn them over to the U.S. Naval Museum at Annapolis for preservation along with other mementos of America's naval history.

Hans Crescent Loses Mascot

Soldiers' Red Cross Staff Seek Dog Missing Since Friday

"Hans," the year-old dog mascot of the American Red Cross Hans Crescent club in London, is missing.

Described as "kind of a sort of collie," "Hans" is a sandy-cream colored pup who was given to the club and the soldiers who visit there by an English soldier, Scotty Matthews, about two months ago. Scotty heard the Yanks at the club deploring the lack of a pet and went to the Battersea Dog Home, bought "Hans" and gave him to the Americans.

"Hans" has long fur, a curly tail and big brown eyes, according to Miss Patricia Hartnett, S. n. Francisco, program assistant at the club.

Club officials and soldiers have scoured the neighborhood and checked with the police, but no "Hans" since last Friday morning.

In addition to Howard Scoggins, Baltimore, club director, the chief sponsors of "Hans" are Pvt. John Kaufman, Kansas City, Mo.; Cpl. Dick Austin, Lynn, Mass.; Cpl. John Anagost, Syracuse, N.Y., and Pvt. Tom John, Milwaukee, Wis.

The boys at the club think "Hans" might have followed some furloughing GI back to his unit, and ask that anyone seeing "Hans" get in touch with them through The Stars and Stripes, Printing House Sq., London, E.C.4.



"Hans"

American Pilots in Africa First-Rate, RAF Chief Says

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas, new RAF commander for the Middle East, visited advanced U.S. Air Force fighter headquarters near Tripoli and expressed appreciation of the work of American fighter squadrons.

"I've had Americans under my command in England," Douglas said, "I must say they did a first-rate job. It is good to see one of our crack British squadrons working here with you."

"We have the tools to do the job, and we have the spirit to carry it through to a victorious conclusion," Douglas said.

Douglas was received by Lt. Col. Arthur G. Salisbury, American fighter commander.

Dance With Chorine Is Prize at Mostyn

Want a dance with a chorus girl? A square dance rehearsal will be held at the American Red Cross Mostyn Club Thursday at 9:30 PM. Twelve chorus girls from "Best Bib and Tucker" and "Fine and Dandy" have been invited to take part with any American soldiers interested in square dancing.

The 12 best dancers chosen from among the enlisted men will be given the opportunity to put on an exhibition with the chorus girls.

Red Cross in Middle East Handles 50,000 Refugees

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (UP)—The American Red Cross in the Middle East today is handling about 50,000 refugees from Greece and Poland in East Africa, Syria, Palestine and Persia, as well as serving U.S. armed forces all the way from advanced fighter bases in Tripolitania to the Red Cross clubs and hospitals in Egypt and Palestine. It is the sole official agency in the war zone rendering volunteer service to the troops.

The Red Cross divides its work in three main sections. First, service to able-bodied men in the field. Second, hospital work among the wounded and sick. Third, arranging club programs for able-bodied men on leave.

Every fighting group in the Western Desert has at least four Red Cross men with them—a field director, two assistants and one recreational supervisor whose duties include case work, dealing with individual soldiers' problems and recreational work with groups.

Negro Engineers' Glee Club Presents Spirituals Program

Soldiers of a Negro engineer regiment sang spirituals and popular songs to an international audience at the English Speaking Union in London yesterday afternoon.

The group, known as the Engineers' Regiment Glee club, was under the supervision of Capt. Samuel Hopkins Giles, Baltimore, Md. Featured on the program were Pvt. Paul Lawrence Love, New York, who sang "September in the Rain," and Sgt. Joseph A. Smith, Augusta, Ga., who sang "Trees."

The program included "God Bless America," "Ship of Zion," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "Old Time Religion," and "Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveler."

The spiritual numbers were conducted and specially arranged by the leader of

OCS Graduates Class on Feb. 3

Gen. Hartle Will Present Diplomas to Second Group

OFFICERS' CANDIDATE SCHOOL, England, Jan. 24—Graduation exercises for the second class of officers' candidates trained in the ETO will take place Feb. 3 in the American School Center gymnasium here, it was announced today by Col. Walter G. Layman, commandant.

The principal address and presentation of diplomas will be made by Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, commanding officer of United States troops in the European Theater of Operations in the absence of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The officers' oath will be administered by Col. E. C. Betts, Judge Advocate of the ETO.

Among the newly commissioned second lieutenants will be 14 Negroes, first of their race to enter this OCS. They were examined and recommended by Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the U.S. Army, before being passed by a board of officers presided over by Gen. Davis.

While this class is being graduated, a new group of 75 men will be in their third week of training at this school, the first American OCS ever established outside the United States. Three members of the third class were recommended for officers' training after serving as instructors for the potential second lieutenants.

Several weeks ago the first class graduated 43 men from 24 States who represented 13 branches of service.

9 Shipwrecked Seamen Tell of Ocean Disaster

Recover From Exposure At American Army Hospital

A U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL, England, Jan. 24—Nine frost-bitten but high-spirited U.S. Merchant Marine men have reached this hospital to tell a story of how high seas cost the lives of two buddies and left 23 more missing. The nine are part of a crew shipwrecked 60 miles off the New York coast and picked up 73 hours later and brought to England.

The freighter, which was to reach a New York port New Year's Day, was wrecked by mountainous seas and abandoned.

"We're wondering," said one of the hospitalized survivors, "what happened to 23 boys in the other lifeboat. And we lost two mighty fine fellows for sure."

The captain of the freighter cancelled an SOS when a nearby freighter signalled he'd stand by until dark. Came dusk, however, and no more was seen of the other ship. So they set out in lifeboats.

Water Ran Low

"We had the usual rations of chocolate, crackers and malted milk tablets," said Per T. Lykke, an able-bodied seaman from Trondheim, Norway. "We were just about out on the third day when picked up," he added. "Besides, our lifeboat was beginning to leak like hell."

All told, seven planes and one blimp flew over until finally one low-flying Army plane sighted the yellow shirt flying from an extended oar. She dropped sufficient supplies, including a receiving and sending radio set, to last until the European-bound freighter ended the lifeboat drifting. When picked up the 31 survivors had drifted 150 miles from land.

"It wasn't so cold except for the wet clothes," stated seaman Alfred Ardowski, South Plainfield, N.J. "Most miserable were the long, sleepless nights; there wasn't any room to sit down."

Torpedoed Twice Before

Unshaven and tattooed, a veteran of 15 years at sea, Boatswain Stanley Yodris, Baltimore, chided: "Hell fire! There's nothing the matter with us a quart of whiskey won't cure. But I've been torpedoed twice and nothing has ever been as bad as this."

The nine unanimously affirmed their anxiety to get back to New York to be "paid off" and return to duty.

Ranging in age from 18 to 32, the other survivors at this hospital are Joseph I. Briant, ordinary seaman, 5132 Music St., New Orleans; Arnold F. Jepson, water tender, 2515 S. Broad St., Philadelphia; Harry H. Harper, water tender, Laconia, N.H.; Ralph Sykes, fireman, Columbia, N.C.; Benjamin Cohen, oiler, 680 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn; and Henry S. Connaley, radio operator, 22 Elm Place, Nutley, New Jersey.

3 Polish Navy Vets With U.S.

Three Americans of Polish descent, veterans of Dieppe, have joined the American merchant marine after nearly a year's service in the Polish Navy, during which they also saw action in the Channel and off the Channel Islands.

The men, John Markielewicz, 7317 Genoa Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Victor Naglik, 22, 3428 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit, and Eugene Dembosz, 20, 67 Guilford St., Buffalo, N.Y., applied for enlistment in the U.S. Navy in London but were informed that foreign enlistments had been stopped. They then turned to the War Shipping Administration in London and have been accepted as able seamen.

Markielewicz and Naglik were members of a 14-man gun crew, 12 of whom were Americans, who bagged three enemy planes at Dieppe. They knocked down another one in a convoy action in the English Channel. Dembosz, a machinist, fed ammunition to the guns from the hold while the ship was in action.

The three Yanks, all of whom speak Polish fluently, also saw action in a hunt for German destroyers off the Channel Islands and near Cherbourg. They told of spending eight hours under the fire of shore batteries while hunting for the enemy ships.

Markielewicz, a former automobile factory employee, enlisted in the Polish Navy Dec. 1, 1941. Naglik, who worked at a similar peace-time job, joined in July, 1941, while Dembosz, an aircraft plant machinist, entered the Polish service on Nov. 3, 1941.

All served on the same destroyer from the day of its commissioning.

Sergeant Will Bring Breakfast

RUMSON, N.J., Jan. 24—A man who didn't know the Army had taken over the swanky hotels here wired for a room. A soldier stationed at the hotel received the telegram and answered: "Certainly stop but make full arrangements through your local draft board."

New Lion, Eagle Treasurer

LONDONDERRY, N.I., Jan. 24—George S. Ames, Y2c, USNR, Syracuse, N.Y., has been elected treasurer of the Lion and Eagle Club here. He replaces Po Gardner, RN, Plymouth, resigned.

Savold Chills Bolden; Lem Franklin Kayoes Allen

Lee Administers 'Last Rites' to Cleveland Negro

Windy City Fans See Three Knockouts; LaMotta Conks Hayes

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—Lee Savold, the Paterson, N.J., heavyweight, needed only three rounds to take the measure of Nate Bolden, Cleveland Negro, and then lick him here Friday night.

Behaving like palookas, Bolden and Savold fought fairly evenly in the first round, but Bolden spent most of the second hanging around Savold's fat neck. In the beginning of the third round, Savold raised two rights to the jaw and Bolden couldn't have seen him if he had wanted to. He merely passed out.

Heavyweight Lem Franklin—they call him Shufflin' Lem because he plays poker constantly—bounced from the corner at the opening bell and conked Altus Allen who was still dragging the anchor. Then Altus folded his hands across his breast and waited for Lem to swat him twice more, putting him to sleep. It took only 19 seconds, which is a quick way of earning a thousand bucks.

Jake LaMotta, 160, the rather fleshy Bronx middleweight, scored a technical kayo over Charley Hayes, Detroit, 162, in the sixth round. In the second, Jake punched Charlie's nose and Charlie hit the deck, not over anxious to get up until the eighth count.

Hayes stayed up all right thereafter until the sixth when his friend Referee Elmer McClellan stepped in and saved his face. It wasn't much of a face to begin with, but after Jake's job of exterior decoration it was enough to upset even the veterans in the front row.

Yanks Get Etten From Phillies

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Through President Ed Barrow, the New York Yankees have announced the acquisition of Nick Etten, first baseman, from the Philadelphia Phillies for \$10,000, and two Yankee farm hands—Ed Levy, first baseman, and Allen Gettel, right handed pitcher, of Kansas City.

Etten is 28, married and has three children, with a 3-A draft classification. For his acquisition by the Yanks he had to be waived out of the National League. With the shortage of manpower in the majors, it is astonishing that the National Leaguers let him go. In 1940, with the Baltimore Orioles, he batted .321 and hit 24 homers. Crashing the majors with the Phils in 1941, he hit .311 and knocked out 14 homers. His average last season fell to .265.

Husky Etten bats and throws southpaw. Standing six foot two, he weighs 195. He will replace Buddy Hassett who enlisted recently. Since Lou Gehrig's retirement in 1939, the Yankees have tried half a dozen first basemen. Johnny Sturm, who preceded Hassett, entered the services a year ago.

Michigan Upsets Buckeyes In Swim Meet, 52-32

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 24—Ohio Staters have been talking big about their swimming team, but Michigan's Wolverines sank the Buckeyes, 52-32, just about dousing the Buckeyes' hopes.

Had Ohio State Freshman Bill Smith been eligible to compete, the tables might have been turned, but without him the results left no doubt of Michigan's superiority for the fifth straight year.

Wolverine Sophomore Harry Holiday won the 150-yard backstroke in 57, three-tenths seconds, breaking Adolph Kiefer's listed world record of 57, eight-tenths seconds. The versatile Holiday also won the 50-yard free style and swam the winning leg of the 300-yard medley relay.

Ohio State's Hawaiian-born Keo "Kiki" Nakama thrashed to a first in the 440-yard free style and captured second in the 220-yard free style. Wolverine Captain Johnny Patten won the 220 and the 100-yard free styles.

Navy Sinks Rutgers, 47-27

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24—Navy's hoopers beat Rutgers, 47-27, here yesterday. The Middle seconds started the game, rolling up to 14-12 lead before the varsity entered to boost the count to 27-17 at the halftime. Dick Rahm, Middle forward, was high scorer with 11 points.

Hoyas Rout Army, 54-35

WEST POINT, N.Y., Jan. 24—With a team composed of four sophomores and one freshman, Georgetown easily trimmed Army's quintet, 54-35. Freshman Mahinken paced Georgetown with 19 points.

Quakers Ahead, 42-30

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24—Trouncing Yale, 42-30, Pennsylvania gained first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. Larry Davis, with 13 points, led the scorers.

Now He Polishes Off His Opponents

A rather well-dressed shoe-shine boy (right) is this smiling polisher. It's just for a gag now. Beau Jack is the new lightweight champ, who won the title after he defeated Tippy Larkin in a k.o. during the third round. Showing his versatility (below) the lightweight champ plays the piano and reads all about the fight that won him the crown.



Keystone Photos



Greg Rice Aiming to Clip Marks Set by Sweden's Gundar Haegg

By Stanley Woodward

New York Herald Tribune Sports Writer

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Until we have seen Gundar Haegg, Greg Rice is, for our money, the greatest runner in the world. Rice, who really hopes to hit his peak this winter or next, holds the American marks in virtually all the distance runs and held the world marks until Haegg came along.

But Haegg, the Swedish sensation whose marks have just been approved, will have to go plenty to match Greg's consistency at around eight min. 52 sec. for two miles.

An alumnus of Notre Dame, where he majored in accounting, Greg is now an accountant with Louis Marx in New York City, formerly a toy manufacturing firm now engaged in war production.

Classified 4-F

Living at 116 St., virtually atop Columbia University's board track, Greg has plenty of opportunity to condition himself for the winter indoor campaign. Starting with the Millrose meet at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 6, Greg plans to run throughout the winter, spring and summer.

He can't join the services due to a double hernia, which has resulted in his being classified 4-F by his draft board. When he's racing he is forced to strap himself tighter than he can bear for more than 15 minutes. But right now he's not worried about the hernia, but instead is puzzled about a sprained ankle tendon which hasn't responded to his usual treatment, simply "running it out." He believes a good rest is best, but he is unwilling to lay up several weeks until he has seen how the ankle withstands the actual stress of competition.

Coaches Himself

Greg coaches himself now. At Notre Dame his coach was the late Jack Nicholson, still Greg's idol, who converted him from a miler to a two miler and up. Nicholson said he was capable of running the fastest time ever set, and named the time. Greg admits it was better than he has yet done, but he won't divulge the figure.

He has no idea how long he'll continue running—he says only until he's no longer good. Since he was the winner of the Sullivan award two years ago as the nation's outstanding amateur athlete and unquestionably the greatest middle-distance runner ever produced in this country, you might think that he had no more worlds to conquer. But there is Haegg to beat and there is Haegg's new world's records, but especially there's that best two miles Greg hasn't run yet—Jack Nicholson's and Greg's secret.

Leafs Nip Hawks, 5-3

TORONTO, Jan. 24—Syl Apps, the Toronto Maple Leafs' flashy center, scored three goals, two of which were unassisted as the Leafs nipped the Chicago Black Hawks here, 5-3.

Hinkle Splits Sailor Stars

Great Lakes Hoopsters Couldn't Work As Unit

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—Lt. Paul Hinkle, basketball coach at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, has a squad containing five of the outstanding college players of recent years, but he can't play them all on the same team.

As Hinkle puts it, "Basketball is a game of habits. When five former top-notch college performers got together, they fall right into the habits that made them individual stars. The result is a complete absence of teamwork. My starting team this season had Bob Davies, former Seton Hall All-American, and Eddie Rista, Notre Dame, at forwards, Dick Klein, Northwestern, at center, and Bob Dietz, Butler, and George Hamburg, Colorado, at guards. It was a winning outfit for awhile, but I had to scrap it.

Quit, Sulk or Play

"I called the boys together one day, and said, 'You fellows nearly all were key men on your college teams. You had the full glory. Now it's one star against another. All of you are good enough to start and you get mad when you don't. There are three courses open: you can quit as you saw the other fellows in college doing because you were too good for them, you can stay and sulk, or you can buckle down and become team players.' Nobody quit and the boys have played as a unit ever since."

Now Hinkle starts the following lineup: John Hiller, Notre Dame sophomore last year, and Wilbur Schumacher, Butler, forwards, Klein, center, George Sobek, Notre Dame, and Gil Huffman, Tennessee, guards. The main thing Hinkle had to consider in building a lineup was to get the correct proportion of scrappers and waiters. The former to go after the ball, the latter to lay back and wait for the passes. Obviously you couldn't overdo one type or you'd have nobody to start the plays and nobody to complete them.

The current Great Lakes outfit has won 15 and lost two. In the past two seasons the station hoopsters boast 45 wins and only eight defeats—hot ball in anybody's league.

You Gotta' be in the Army

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Scribes returning from the Chicago baseball meetings told about a prominent baseball man who strolled into his favorite hotel, now taken over by the Army, and asked if his reservation had been received. "Maybe so, brother, I don't know," replied the soldier behind the desk. "All I know is you've got to enlist to get in this place nowadays."

Sundra Pitching

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Steve Sundra, the St. Louis Browns' pitcher who bowls for Sheriff Jim Carmack's team at Margate, N.J., during the Winter, tossed nine successive strikes the other night then bogged down and finished with a 2-2 score. During the baseball season, Steve probably would settle for the nine strikes.

Election Sure Thing For Ex-Giant Player

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 24—If you vote the straight baseball ticket, here is your man—Freddy Lindstrom, former standout first baseman with the New York Giants who finished his career with the Cubs several years ago.

Freddy is running for alderman of Evanston as an independent. He has both the Republican and Democratic backing and appears a cinch to win on election day, April 7.

Rockets Dazzle Robbers In Tourney Tilt, 38-20

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 24—The Rockets, an Engineer quintet, opened the Special Services basketball tournament here by beating the Belly Robbers, a Quartermaster team, 38-20.

Paced by high scorer Al Oren, Brooklyn, N.Y., who netted 14 points, the Rockets led all the way, displaying better teamwork than their opponents. T/4 L. Klinger, Somerset, Ohio, and Pfc Francis Kelly, Boston, kept the losers in the game by scoring seven points apiece.

The tournament got under way with Capt. George W. Smoot, Special Services, tossing up the ball. Officials for the game were S/Sgt. George Drago, Port Chester, N.Y., umpire; T/4 Carmen E. Mercadante, Amsterdam, N.Y., timekeeper; Pvt. Nathan J. Levine, Brooklyn, N.Y., referee; and Pvt. M. M. Robins, Newark, N.J., scorer.

The box score:

Belly Robbers		Rockets	
	G Pt.		G Pt.
Lane, lf	1 1	Oren, rf	7 0
Klinger, rf	3 1	Kelly, lf	6 0
Kelly, c	2 3	Lehman, c	1 0
Hornecker, lg	0 1	Carlson, rg	3 0
Jagfield, rg	1 0	Monson, lg	2 0
Kavanaugh, rf	0 0	Mitchell, c	0 0
Pardalis, lg	0 0		
Behn, lf	0 0		
Totals	7 6	Totals	19 0

Blondie

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



by Chic Young

Stars of Ice Have Travel Problems Too

But They're As Merry on Day Coaches as They Were on Pullmans

By Whitney Martin

Associated Press Sports Writer

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—This is about a slick subject, to wit, the Ice Follies, and it isn't written with the idea of beating the tom-tom for the show, as it needs publicity about as much as a pup needs another waggon on the aft end. That is, it has all the publicity it needs.

It is written because it concerns such a wholesome bunch of kids, and because the travel difficulties of the troupe give a fair idea of what our baseball and football teams are up against in their jaunts from here to there.

The show, which is the brainchild of Oscar Johnson and Roy and Eddie Shipstad, has been at Madison Square Garden and is now on a 21-city tour, the fortunes of transportation being with it.

They Improvise Comfort

Last year the show, with its cast of 150, traveled on a nine-car special train. Today it just travels, and the kids feel themselves lucky to find parking spots on day coaches. The only concession the Government has made is to allow the show three baggage coaches for transportation of equipment.

But the kids take it in stride. They are young enough and naive enough to consider their travel adventures a lark, and they also appreciate the fact they are able to travel at all. They've rigged up all kinds of tricky gadgets to make their long day-coach travels more comfortable, and other passengers probably are quite startled to find the skaters unfolding stretchers and draping Navy hammocks from the luggage racks.

To date they have been able to get Pullman reservations only about a third of the time, and recently the troupe made the jump from St. Louis to Washington in day coaches.

The show, in its seventh year, was incubated during the intermission at hockey games at the Garden when Eddie Shipstad and Johnson used to amuse with their antics as the fore and aft end of a horse.

The early days of the troupe were speckled with trials and tribulations, such as the time it was quarantined in Tulsa, and the time only some skillful manipulation of the occupants of the bus prevented a run-in with the law over the weight rules.

A Major Industry

Gradually the show expanded, although never losing its freshness and youth. That is, the members never have gone Broadway, or Hollywood. They still are country kids enjoying country pleasures, and the cast is just one big family, with Johnson and the Shipstads and the other stellar members sharing the trials and triumphs of the lesser members.

To give an idea of the growth of the show into a major industry it might be mentioned that it played to 1,808,000 persons last year, played to 104 straight sellouts in its 13-week stand in San Francisco, and has broken attendance records in numerous cities.

It is a 48-week show. That is, it has only four weeks out of the year for rest. The new annual show is developed during the 13-week run at San Francisco.

This year two familiar figures are missing. Evelyn Chandler became a mother in September. Bess Ehrhardt is taking a rest. However, the owners take pride in two new personalities, Norah McCarthy, who taught the Dionnes to skate, and Betty Atkinson, whose ice antics while twirling two batons are something to behold.

Incidentally, that remark about the cast being just one big family has more than a peppering of truth. There are 11 sets of brothers and sisters, including three sets of twins.

Browns Pick Spring Site

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24—The St. Louis Browns have announced the selection of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for their Spring training camp. Only 125 miles north of St. Louis, Cape Girardeau offers a baseball park, an indoor diamond plus the gymnasium and football field of the Missouri State Teachers College. Practice will start on March 15.

Indians Select Purdue

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24—The Cleveland Indians have announced their choice of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., as the site for their Spring training.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of the U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations. The Stars and Stripes is edited and published under auspices of the Director of Special Service Division, S.O.S., War Dept., Brig. Gen. F. H. Osborn, and Col. T. Arter, Chief of Special Service Section, ETO, for the U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations and Africa. Printed by The Times Publishing Company, Ltd., at Printing House Square, London, E.C.4 (Telephone: Central 3000). Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors: subscription, 26 shillings per year. STAFF Editor: Maj. E. M. Llewellyn Associate Editor: 1st Lt. H. A. Harchar Associate Editor: 2nd Lt. J. C. Wilkinson EDITORIAL BOARD News Editor: S/Sgt. Robert Moore City Editor: Sgt. Bud Hutton Photo and Makeup: S/Sgt. Ben. F. Price Sports: Pvt. Mark Savigo Navy: Yeoman Tom Bernard, USNR Vol. 3, No. 71, January 25, 1943

Hash Marks

A Pfc we know is still writing letters of explanation to his girl back home. Not so long ago he inadvertently wrote, "Thanks for your cookies, dear. They came in very handy at grenade practice."

Cpl. M. Schwindler passes on this story about a perennial goldbrick in an air corps outfit. The lad showed up at sick



call for the third time during the week. What is it this time, Goldie? queried the medic. Patting his chest tenderly and taking on an expression like a sick calf, the GI sighed, "It's got me, Doc. It's sweeping through the area—I've got purple heart."

Because of the metal shortage the United States may soon have plastic money. What we really need is elastic money—to stretch to the end of the month.

Red Cross service reached a new high this week. Two GIs hearing of recent air raids over England came into the Big City in hopes of getting a glance at the fireworks. They were standing in a Red Cross club when a smiling hostess came up to make them welcome. In response of her questions, they answered, "We've come in to see Jerry." "Oh, yes," said the hostess, "Jerry is one of our new workers—just a minute." She disappeared and came back with a smiling brunette. The GIs walked off in the company of their new acquaintance—a bit puzzled, but happy.

Our nomination for the fastest moving officer in this man's army is Lt. Jacob Lewis. He shifts around so fast that his mail can't catch up with him. Only yesterday we ran a notice in "Help Wanted" that his address was APO 519. Today, through the courtesy of Lt. Hamilton of the 519th Postal Unit (whose unit is really on the ball), we learn that Lt. Lewis has a new address already. It's APO 871 now.

You can trust Hollywood to do things the hard way. "Bataan," a story of 13 men ordered to hold an island pass from



the Japanese, is a classic example. Bataan is a jungle hell where men sweated and the swamps emitted hot vapour. For technical reasons, the Hollywood set turned out to be so cold that Robert Taylor and a dozen or so he-men film actors shivered and the sweat froze on their faces. The directors strode around the set in overcoats and mufflers. J. C. W.

After Tripoli, The Mareth Line



First pictures have just been released of "The Priest"—a 105-mm. self-propelled gun-howitzer which played an important part in Gen. Montgomery's successful rout of the Axis forces now retreating into Tunisia. Known as the M-5 by the U.S. the gun is mounted on an M-3 General Grant tank chassis along with an anti-aircraft gun.

'Magenot of Africa' Is Probable Scene of Decisive Battle

At 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, as bright moonlight gave way to the grey of dawn, forward troops of Lt. Gen. Bernard Montgomery's Eighth Army entered Tripoli. A few minutes later the Union Jack was flying over the port, and Benito Mussolini's Italian empire was a thing of the past.

Capture of the modern city, with its valuable port and airfields—a bit of Europe on the shores of Africa—followed the fastest, probably best organized, land advance ever made by an army.

In 80 days—since the bloody battle of El Alamein, when the British struck their all-out blow at Rommel on Oct. 23, 1942—the plucky men of the Eighth Army had traveled 1,400 miles, an average of 17 1/2 miles a day, in spite of all the booby traps, mines and other foul tricks the retreating Hun could devise, and all the foul weather that the elements can throw at humans in the desert. And, perhaps most significant of all, in spite of the tremendous difficulties of maintaining an ever-lengthening supply line between Egyptian bases and a rapidly advancing army.

A British Show

It was a British show, almost entirely. But U.S. flyers, composing about one-third of the air umbrella thrown over the Eighth Army, gave invaluable support, and U.S. supplies were an essential part of the campaign.

Planes from American factories—Liberators, Fortresses, Mitchells and

Bostons among them—pounded Rommel's retreating forces day after day, and American-made rolling stock—medium Shermans and Grants, light infantry tanks, 105mm. anti-tank guns—carried the advancing army on its journey to Tripoli. Indeed, the one weapon which Prime Minister Churchill singled out as the nemesis of the Nazis' famed 88mm. anti-

Tripoli Battered Twice In 140 Years by U.S.

American airmen who pounded Tripoli before its capture by the Eighth Army were the second U.S. force to attack the port in its history.

The first attack was made 140 years ago, during the Barbary Wars (1801-1805), when the U.S. refused to make annual tribute payments to the pirates in the Barbary states of Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis who preyed on merchant shipping in the Mediterranean.

America launched a war against these pirates after several of her vessels were seized. Edward Preble was sent out in 1803 with the "Constitution" and "Philadelphia" and several other brigs and schooners to blockade Tripoli. The "Philadelphia" ran on a reef outside the harbor Oct. 31, 1803, and was captured. A few months later, Feb. 16, 1804, Stephen Decatur and 80 other officers and men recaptured the ship and burned her in a daring night attack.

During August and September, 1804, Preble, harassed the shipping and fortifications with frequent attacks in which small gunboats entered the harbor to enable crews to board and capture pirate craft while the larger ships kept up a protective fire on batteries.

By the spring of 1805, the Bey of Tripoli was ready to conclude peace. The treaty abolished all annual payments to Tripoli but provided for \$60,000 ransom money for the officers and crew of the "Philadelphia."

tank gun was the 105mm. self-propelled gun-howitzer, known as the M-5 or "The Priest," large numbers of which were rushed to the Eighth Army from plants in the States.

But it was the British who did the job, and last night the battlewise, tough Tommies were still hot on the heels of Rommel many miles beyond the port whose capture had fulfilled their Prime Minister's warning to Mussolini in 1940: "Britain will tear your African empire to shreds and tatters."

The Tommies were advancing with the knowledge that the toughest battle of all lies ahead. Somewhere between the Eighth Army in Tripolitania and the Allied forces in Tunisia Rommel will have to make a stand and fight.

It will be a bloody battle, a decisive one in the struggle for control of North Africa, and into it the Axis probably will be able to throw around 125,000 men—63,000 remaining veterans of the Afrika Korps and the rest reinforcements rushed from Italy and points north.

The Mareth Line

That battle almost certainly will take place at the Mareth Line, on the border of Tripolitania and Tunisia.

The Mareth Line consists of three defensive lines each with concrete emplacements and pillboxes. It runs 60 miles inland from Zarzis, on the coast, to the edge of the Matmatas mountains, where the 2,000-foot heights form a natural flank protection.

Long before losing Tripoli, the Axis

was speeding supplies up the coast to the Mareth Line.

This mass of concrete fortress, called "The Maginot Line of the Desert," was built by the French with the guns facing towards Tripoli. After the 1940 armistice the Italians reversed them to point towards Tunis and stripped some of them. Now the Nazis have turned them back again.

The French said that all facilities for underground living, similar to the Maginot, had been installed in the line, and that stores of munitions, water, radio and telephones had been maintained. Reported demilitarized once, it is not known to what extent the Mareth has been rearmed.

Tripoli Vital In Battle

In the battle to come—and in the subsequent invasion of Europe by the Allies—Tripoli will be of strategic importance.

The Tripolitanian capital provides the most logical air base for attacks on the enemy at many vital points. It is within 200 miles of the Axis-held Tunisian ports of Sfax and Gabes, 320 miles from the Axis supply lines through "Bomb Alley," between Tunis and Sicily, and only 300 miles by sea from Benghazi, important Allied supply base which could be reached previously only by a 500-mile land journey which cost millions of gallons of precious gasoline.

From Tripoli the American and British air forces can maintain a 24-hour, round-the-clock bombing of Rommel's forces.

Rommel's forces also make a more vulnerable target now for Allied air strength in Tunisia and Malta.

Tripoli's magnificent harbor, which cost Mussolini more lire than any of his many African developments, can be put to most efficient use by the Allies.

The British fleet in April, 1941, poured thousands of tons of shells into the port for one flaming hour in one of the most massive naval bombardments of the war, and Allied airmen since have repeatedly unloaded destructive bomb cargoes upon it.

Axis Demolition on Harbor

Retiring Germans and Italians undoubtedly performed some demolition of Tripoli's fine harbor, but London military sources expressed the belief the port could be made useful to the United Nations in short order, the same as Benghazi, which was "totally destroyed" several times by both sides but always in use quickly after each capture.

Emphasizing how the capture of Tripoli undoubtedly would set back Italian morale, London sources pointed out it was the capital of the colony of which Italian people were most proud. Its conquest 30 years ago was a triumph for the House of Savoy, not the Fascists.

Tripoli was really Italian and its loss is expected to dismay the people, who will regard it as a prelude to an attack on their homeland.

Mussolini developed Tripoli as a military base at tremendous cost and made its harbor one of the finest in all Africa. Another costly venture was his military highway winding across Tripolitania from the French Moroccan frontier to Egypt, a distance of 1,185 miles. It Duce himself proudly opened this undertaking in 1937, calling it the "Victory Road." It became the Road of Retreat.

With Tripoli gone, the Italian Empire is reduced to a few rocky islands in the Aegean sea.

Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia and practically all of Libya—an area as big as prewar Italy and Germany put together—now are in Allied hands.

Lend-Lease Victory

The contributions made by America and Great Britain to Russia in the form of food, ammunition, tanks, trucks, guns and planes can no longer be dismissed as inconsiderable. Delivered at great risk, these supplies in the hands of brave and capable Russian soldiers have enabled them to turn the tide of battle on the Eastern front.

In his report on this aid Edward Stettinius Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, generously conceded that the people of the Soviet Union have so far fought their magnificent battles against the Axis armies principally with their own arms. His statement is undoubtedly true; but it is also true that Russia was able to use thousands of tanks, trucks, guns and planes of her own creation because she was confident she could throw into battle her last reserves knowing they would be replenished by her Anglo-American allies in ample time.

Thus in a sense recent Russian victories are the common victories of us all, for we have wisely given Russia first priority on all shipments. This priority is all a part of globular strategy, and its results not only provide the best refutation of the Nazi efforts to divide us along ideological and political lines, but also furnishes the best answer to those impatient critics who are disappointed by the progress on other battle fronts.

On the battlefield victory comes only if you are able to concentrate man power and armament in superior quantities at the right place at the critical time. Russia has been and still is the most critical point. Allied leadership has long recognized this fact and through intelligent planning has turned a crisis into a victory. Other blows will soon follow on other fronts, and they, too, will succeed because they are properly planned, timed and delivered.

PRIVATE BREGER



"I hear the Inspecting General has a sense of humor!"

NEWS FROM HOME

Proposes Chain Of Mobile Docks For U.S. Fleets

Navy Wants 48 to Repair Vessels Anywhere In World

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—A globe-girding network of mobile dry-docks for repairing United Nations' vessels, and possibly converting some from one type to another, is planned by the U.S. Navy.

The Navy has asked Congress for \$210,000,000 to finance construction of 48 such docks, and a Bill of appropriation for that sum has been introduced.

Undersecretary of the Navy Forrestal, in a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn, said: "There is a pressing need for vastly increased ship and drydock facilities all over the world." He said the drydock shortage "indicates the necessity for the construction of highly mobile floating docks which can follow fleets or accompany them."

"Mobile floating docks are considered most desirable to meet our current and prospective needs," he declared.

The Navy recommended the construction of at least five floating drydocks for vessels the size of cruisers, 18 for destroyer tonnage and 25 for patrol craft.

'Hell' and 'Damn' are O.K.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, known generally as the Hays office, have announced that the March of Time production, "We Are The Marines," will be permitted to include "Hell," and "Damn" in language used. However, other words, including "bastard," which The March of Time wanted to use, were banned.

Special 'Oscar' for Coward?

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 24—The Motion Picture Academy will vote soon on a proposal to create a special "Oscar" for foreign films, so great was the furore over its failure to consider Noel Coward's "In Which We Serve."

Loretta Young to go Overseas

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 24—Loretta Young's bid for an overseas camp tour has been okayed. She will leave with the next USO-Camp Shows, Inc., group for an unannounced destination.

Record Year for Babies

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—At least 2,800,000 babies were born in the United

102, He's Making Arms For Great-Grandchildren

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The U.S. Employment Service revealed today it had placed a 102-year-old toolmaker in a war production job.

"He is now working in a Middle West war plant turning out weapons his great-grandchildren are using in the Army to beat the Axis," the service said, without identifying him by name.

States in 1942, 200,000 more than in the previous record year, 1921, according to statistics issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The present birth rate is 21 per 1,000 of population.

Ease Draft For Farmers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Selective Service Board has announced that it was liberalising its rules for the deferment of farm workers following Congressional criticism that many farms were being crippled by the recruitment of their workers into the armed forces.

Woolcott Dies; Writer, Actor

Drama Critic Was on Staff Of Stars and Stripes In 1918

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Alexander Woolcott, 56, author, drama critic and actor, died last night of a heart attack suffered while participating in a radio broadcast.

Born in Phalanx, N.J., he began his career as a cub reporter on The New York Times and, although he later gained fame as actor, playwright, author, raconteur and radio commentator, he insisted his most important work was to be a good reporter. He went to France as a Medical Corps private in the last war and later served on the staff of The Stars and Stripes. He and a few other members of the staff founded The New Yorker.

Besides writing dramatic criticism for The Times, Sun and World in New York, he wrote and acted in a number of plays. He was supposed to have been the prototype for "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

Mighty American 'Bull-Dozer' New King of Burmese Jungle

By Walter Briggs
United Press Correspondent

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, Burma Frontier, Jan. 24—There's a new king of the jungle on the Burmese Frontier today. It is the American "bull-dozer," the lumbering road-building excavator that is helping to drive a path back into Burma from the Indian foothills.

These machines are helping to tear a way through the thick jungle while behind them swarm dark little Naga tribesmen with shovels and hoes.

I traveled one of these new roads with the captain of a signal company that is setting up a telephone cable.

The road was a one-way affair, as dangerous to travel as the Burma Road itself; some day, perhaps, it will be as famous.

At a number of places, we passed spots where vehicles had lost their footing on the treacherous road surface and cart-

wheeled down to the valley floor hundreds of feet below.

British forces are covering both sides of the road which pass through what is potentially enemy territory. A pink-cheeked, confident general said his British and Indian troops had been training in jungle warfare with live ammunition.

"My men have learned all the Japanese tricks," he said. "When we go back to Burma, we'll be able to teach them a few they didn't know before."

Gas for Model Planes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—America's model airplane builders will not be denied gasoline for the tiny engines of their aircraft under the rationing regulations, the Office of Price Administration said. Officials explained the experience gained in building and flying models provided invaluable training for future pilots and mechanics. Many model-builders were supplying miniature craft for pilots' training centers.



"I bo'd too hard!"



"Before I forget it Hans, your frau wants to know why you don't write."



Ham Fisher

The Finer Points of a Sun Suit



Keystone Photo

There's no need to doubt the word of blonde, willowy Louise Allbritton of Hollywood that the finer points of the fetching sun suit which so fascinatingly trims her figure are comfort and briefness. And War Industries should definitely stamp approval on the utility angle—saving of cloth.

From West Point to Papua



Keystone Photo

Lt. Gen. Robert (Uncle Ike) Eichelberger, former commandant of West Point, is one general who believes in sharing the discomforts and dangers of his troops. This general, who commanded the Allied forces that wiped out the Japs on Papua, inspects some of the native carriers who help tote supplies to our boys sans shirt.

High Finance—The Brooklyn Bridge Is Sold Again



Keystone Photo

U.S. Troops in Algeria in their spare time rest near their pup tent camp and converse in sign language with a native. From the way they are holding their fingers one might say that some hot bargaining is going on, perhaps a bit of Algerian jewelry for the Brooklyn Bridge.

Successful One-Point Landing by Navy Flier



Keystone Photo

With one wheel of his landing gear down and the other jammed at the half-way position, this Navy flier kept his plane aloft as long as possible while he attempted to free the jammed wheel. He succeeded in bringing the ship to a stop without damage to it or himself landing the plane on the one wheel and a wingtip.

78th Congress Opens



Keystone Photo

Standing before a battery of microphones that carried his words to the people throughout the country, President Roosevelt delivers his "State of the Union" speech to the 78th Congress. It was a fighting speech which served notice on the Axis Powers that they will be attacked and smashed in their own countries. "We are going to strike—and strike hard," the President warned. In rear are Vice-President Henry Wallace (partly hidden) and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, of Texas (right).

Anglo-American Amity



Keystone Photo

An American sailor gives a light to a British seaman just pulled out of the sea off the coast of North Africa during recent operations when survivors were picked up by a U.S. naval vessel.

They Met at Kutb Minar



Associated Press Photo

At the ruins of Kutb Minar, one of the old cities of India, the old maxim "It's a small world" was proved when Sgt. Thomas Doolittle, of Mississippi, and Miss Lavar Donner, of Minnesota, a civilian employee of the U.S. Army in India, met in front of the ruins of a temple.