

Reds' Pace Increasing In Caucasus

Drive Close to Next Big Goal, Voroshilovsk; Weather Is Worse

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UP)—In spite of incessant rain, snow, slush and unrelaxed German resistance, the new pace of the Russian advance over a broad front in the eastern Caucasus is being maintained, bringing the Soviet troops nearer to Voroshilovsk, the next big objective on this front.

On the right flank of Gen. Maslennikov's advance the Russians are now well to the west of Zhuraskoye, which lies in the heart of the plateau north of Mineralny Vody, and are continuing their advance.

On the extreme right wing they are within 20 miles of Blagodarnoye, terminal of the railway running south of Divnoye, below the Manych Canal. Somewhere along this railway they will be able to join forces with the Russian troops moving south from the Kalmuk. These troops were last reported at Privutnoye, 13 miles north of Divnoye.

Pace of Drive Grows

Since the Kalmuk has already been entirely cleared of the enemy, there will be no need for the Russians to leave large forces behind their drive southwards.

The pace of the Russian drive along the Rostov-Baku railway apparently increased after the capture of the Mineralny Vody branch-line network, and the Russians are maintaining it. Tonight, after further advances throughout last night and today, they were well west of the seven inhabited places captured yesterday north of the railway and those southwest of the railway, the most advanced of which is Kalaborga. Further places were captured up to this morning.

Maslennikov is continuing his tactics of clearing both flanks south and north of the railway preparatory to an easier drive along the line itself.

Counter-Attacks Repulsed

Counter-attacks by the Germans as they retreat, often backed by 30 or more tanks and heavy infantry forces, are being continually made at various parts of the front. One such attack was launched at Kumagorsky, but Russian tanks and armor-busters drove it off.

On other sectors the Russians have surrounded German garrisons and are proceeding to wipe them out. The Germans are choosing the many rivers in the area, railway towns and road junctions as centres of resistance.

At one point the Russians captured an airdrome after surrounding it, and took all the bombers on the ground as well as piles of bombs.

Weather Getting Worse

The German resistance is not the only thing the Russians have to overcome. The weather—and it is getting worse—consists of ceaseless rain, snow flurries and deep slush.

This may be one reason why Russian engineers, following right on the heels of the advancing Red army, are laying new lengths of line along the railway and repairing railway stations as they go to give the advancing army a maximum speed.

Preparations for a drive into the heart of the Kuban district are being made already, indicating that the Russians have no intention of slackening their pace. Airdromes in the western Caucasus from which Hitler hoped to control a wide area are being hammered with increasing strength.

One of these, at Krasnodar, was attacked by Russian bombers, with engines switched off, from high level. The results were so successful that repeated raids were made during the following 24 hours, accounting for 40 machines on the ground and two in the air. Fuel dumps and installations were wrecked.

American With Aussies Wins DSO For Heroism

Maj. William Thornton Watson, Columbiana, Ohio, who is serving with the Australian forces in the Southwest Pacific, has been awarded the DSO for "epic bravery which could not be exaggerated," according to the London Gazette. He commanded a Papuan infantry battalion during enemy landings on Gona.

Command of the Maroubra Force, to which he was attached, changed hands four times, due to casualties, before Watson, who ranks as a lieutenant, finally took over at Ojiy on July 26, 1942. "His sheer bravery and powers of leadership saved Maroubra Force from possible disintegration," the Gazette said.

German Paratroopers See Action in Tunisia



Keystone Photos

First pictures of German parachute troops in action in Tunisia show units of the special force flown from Italy loading a heavy anti-aircraft gun near Tebourba. At right, seeking cover from a bursting bomb, Nazis huddle in a fox hole.



Essen Bombed With 100 Tons In 12 Minutes

RAF Follows Fortress Raid On Lille With Blow At Krupp Works

Less than 12 hours after American Flying Fortresses blasted the German war resources with a raid on industrial Lille, in France, Wednesday afternoon, RAF bombers struck at Essen, the heart of Nazi armament production.

In 12 minutes RAF bomb bays emptied 100 tons of high explosive aimed at the giant Krupp works there. It was the eighth time in 11 nights that Bomber Command had battered at the Ruhr.

While Eighth Air Force intelligence officers were computing the toll of Nazi fighters shot down in Wednesday afternoon's raid on Lille, in which three Forts were admitted lost, the British bombers were heading over Germany in a blow that may have been designed to flatten once and for all the big armament plants of Krupp.

One hundred tons in 12 minutes means eight and one-third tons every 60 seconds. As saturation raids go, it was the heaviest yet. When the RAF flattened Lubbeck to rubble, 340 tons of bombs were dropped in three hours—less than two tons a minute.

Based on the known capacity of Britain's biggest planes, Wednesday night's smash at Essen could have been carried out by as few as 14 Lancasters and Stirlings. The force admittedly was comparatively small, and flew there and back in bad weather with the loss of four aircraft, the Air Ministry reported.

Meanwhile, a recapitulation of the afternoon raids against Nazi-held Europe showed that RAF, Allied and Dominion fighters and light bombers tied down Nazi pursuit and blew up communications and shipping while the Forts were lambasting Lille. RAF fighters carried out intruder operations in the Low Countries, losing one plane. Coastal Command hit two enemy supply ships off Holland.

Wednesday night, the Air Ministry reported, enemy bombs were dropped on a small scale over Northeastern England.

971 Ships Safely Escorted to Allied North African Ports

ALLIED HQ, North Africa, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Royal Navy successfully escorted 971 transports, supply ships and other vessels of a total gross tonnage of about 7,500,000 tons between the Straits of Gibraltar and Allied North African ports between Nov. 8, 1942, and Jan. 8, 1943, it was announced here today.

These convoys, coming from the United States and Britain, were made up of merchantships of all the allied nations, mainly American, British, Dutch and Norwegian.

Most of the supplies were for the forces, but there were large quantities of provisions for the impoverished local populations.

The figures were evidence allied naval

House to Study U.S. Sea War

'Ships Versus Planes' One Of Numerous Topics To Be Reviewed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Carl Vinson, chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Committee, announced today the committee had decided to undertake a broad review of American sea warfare since Pearl Harbor.

The committee's study was expected to cover almost every phase of the naval programs, from the training of the Women's Auxiliary Service to the "battleship versus aircraft-carrier" argument.

The inquiry was expected to cover: what success has been made in combating submarines; how close is the coordination between the navy and other armed forces; how serious a menace is the Japanese outpost in the Aleutians; what steps have been taken for the development of the navy's air arm; what new legislation does the navy need; have recent engagements demonstrated that the present type of plane carrier is too vulnerable to air attack.

The committee will hear testimony of veterans from the Solomons, authorities on naval construction and strategy, and technicians familiar with costs, supplies and training.

Crippled Fort Flies 400 Miles

Pilot Hedge-Hops to Base On Two Engines After Raid

ALLIED HQ, North Africa, Jan. 14 (UP)—1st Lt. John C. Cronkhite, St. Petersburg, Fla., piloted a crippled Flying Fortress home on two engines yesterday from a raid on Castel Benito, hedge-hopping more than 400 miles after intense flak and machine-gun fire forced the bomber down to tree-top height over the target.

The plane, a sieve of bullet and shrapnel holes, reached its base after dark, two hours later than the rest of the formation. A flare was sent up to illuminate the field and the plane ground-looped when it landed, but all of the crew was safe.

The crew, which was credited with destroying enemy fighters in a running fight, includes 1st Lt. George S. Cucpuilowski, Detroit, Mich.; T/Sgt. A. W. Hall, Kittle River, Md.; S/Sgt. J. E. Dority, Isbon Falls, Me.; Joe Hamilton, Easley, S.C.; James W. Blond, Chestnut, Pa.; R. E. Allen, Evanston, Ill.; B. R. Cundick, Salt Lake City, Utah; C. E. Bauer, Adrian, Mich.; Al Kulakowski, Toledo, O.; Sgts. William Geary, Erie, Pa.; E. L. Burger, Frisco, Ind.; Al Liebreich, Dallas, Tex.; and George Petrogallo, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

U.S. Will Buy 10% Less This Year, WPB Figures

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Men and women in the United States will buy 10 to 15 per cent. less consumer goods in 1943 than in 1942, the Office of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board estimates.

It was expected that expenditures for services including transportation, recreation and personal services, such as tailoring and beauty parlor treatment, are likely to be slightly higher than last year.

"Waging a successful war," said Joseph L. Weiner, director of the Office of Civilian Supply, "may cause a more rapid drain on our resources than an unsuccessful war. The more troops we have abroad and the better equipment they have, the less will be available for ourselves and the sooner the war will be over."

Hills Taken By French In Tunisia

First Lafayette Escadrille Operation Aids Capture Of Strategic Heights

By the Associated Press

French troops attacking northwest of Kairouan occupied two mountains of strategic importance yesterday in the only offensive action on the Tunisian front.

The Lafayette Escadrille went into action for the first time with the French forces which took Djebel Bou Hadjar and Djebel Bou Dabous mountains, about 15 miles northwest of Kairouan for important gains, the French military spokesman said.

In the same area 80 Italian prisoners were taken after the French closed in on a valley where fighting had been going on for two days. It was also announced that the crack Morocco division was operating near Kairouan and had killed 17 Germans and captured eight in local engagements.

An American Spitfire pilot shot down a German plane, which was seeking to attack an advanced airfield, and in the ensuing engagement the raiders were driven off, an RAF spokesman announced.

Weather Grounds Planes

Bad weather temporarily halted the Allied harassing operations against Rommel from the west. From the east Allied air forces again struck heavily at Axis forces in Tripolitania in a renewed burst of activity, but bad weather here also made operations difficult.

Airfields in the Misurata region were the special targets. Enemy fighters attempted defensive action over the airfields. At least four Messerschmitts were destroyed, and the Allies lost eight planes, three of them American.

Meanwhile an indication of the strength the Allies are building up to strike at the Axis came in a report that Royal Navy had successfully escorted 971 transports, supply ships and other vessels, totaling 7,600,000 tons, between the Straits of Gibraltar and North African ports between Nov. 8, 1942, and Jan. 8, 1943.

The Allied Headquarters communique said: "There was no change in the ground situation. Air activity was light, our fighters shot down one enemy fighter without loss. Last night two enemy bombers were destroyed. It is now known that one more enemy bomber was destroyed on Jan. 12."

Algiers had two alerts Wednesday night.

How French Took Hills

ALLIED HQ, North Africa, Jan. 14 (UP)—French infantry units have gained control of 10 miles of forested heights running from Karachoun southeast towards the sacred city of Kairouan and are now wiping out pockets of Axis resistance in the valleys and passes.

In the initial action two days ago, they trapped 200 Italians by cutting off both ends of a valley. Those Italians have now been wiped out, 80 of them killed and the others captured with all their equipment.

The new French line runs through Djebel Bou Dabous at a height of about 2,000 feet. French guns now dominate the road running southeast from Karachoun towards Kairouan, and the French infantry is working its way down the eastern slopes towards the Mediterranean. There is much territory to be gained before they reach the sea, however. The first objective is Kairouan which they are approaching from the northwest.

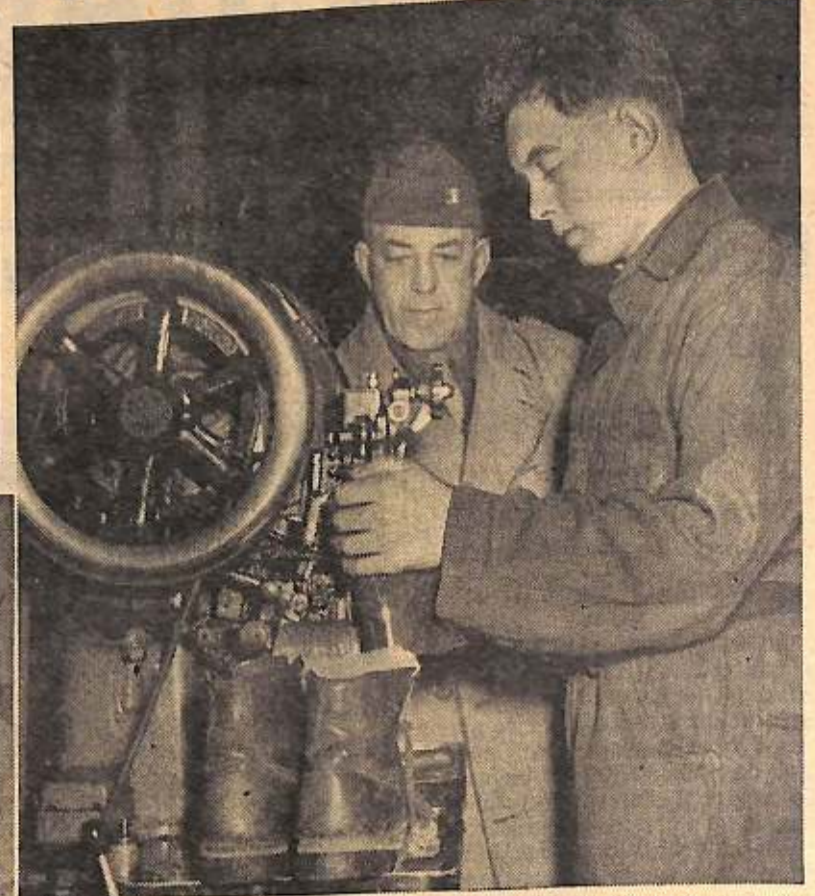
Reich Reported Ready To Call Previous Rejects

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14 (AP)—In the face of mounting casualties, the German army is making an effort to mobilize every available reserve in Germany by remustering men previously rejected for military service, reliable diplomatic sources said today.

A commission of high officers is touring Germany, it was said, to direct a comb-out of the last manpower—men rejected for slight disabilities, but who could be used as occupation troops or for desk work, relieving able-bodied soldiers for the front.

The diplomatic sources said that the Germans expected to gain another 2,000,000 men for the army. This would leave the labor administrators hard pressed to keep important jobs manned with trained persons.

They Save \$5,000,000 a Year



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photos

Col. Irwin S. Dierking, Jefferson, Ind., commanding U.S. troops in Northern Ireland (center above), watches a soldier workman during an inspection tour of the Army's salvage depot in Ulster. In the picture at left, 1st Lt. Joe Rath, Junction City, Kan., watches S/Sgt. Edward Schneidt, Detroit, repair an adding machine.

The typewriter machine shop, another of the many divisions in this large enterprise, repairs all types of business machines—not only typewriters, but adding machines and duplicating machines. Besides Sgt. Haynes, there are six other enlisted men who make up the supervisory staff of this organization. These men, who did similar work in civilian life, are:

Soldiers Who Supervise

Sgt. Edward Schneidt, Detroit, Mich.; Pfc William J. Quick, Scranton, Pa.; Pfc Robert E. Soose, Cleveland, O.; Pfc Richard Schreckenghaust, Sturgis, N.D.; Pfc James C. Brumfield, Huntington, W. Va., and Pvt. Darwin F. Daniel, Sturgis, N.D.

In this salvage depot is a small room where three Irish girls have many laughs and perhaps shed an occasional tear during their work of handling many personal mementoes collected from some American soldiers who have gone from Ireland.

When the troops embarked they left their "B" bags behind. These contained many personal belongings and will be stored in England until after the war.

Emily Simpson, buxom, motherly woman, in charge said:

"We get many laughs here. The best this week was when we found one bag with a large piece of Irish peat carefully stored in his bag. He probably wants to bring it back to America. I think he must be Irish."

She said most of the "treasures" contain large bundles of love letters and Irish souvenirs such as handkerchiefs and in some cases girls' lipstick.

Soldiers Run Salvage Factory, Reclaiming Equipment

N. IRELAND, Jan. 14—In a huge, unused linen mill here, one of the biggest of its kind in the British Isles, the U.S. Army operates a salvage factory that saves Uncle Sam \$5,000,000 a year. Thousands of dollars worth of GI clothing and equipment are reclaimed every day in this depot by a staff of 140 civilian workers supervised by Army personnel under Lt. Col. H. K. Holden, Des Moines, Ia., and Lt. Joseph Rath, Junction City, Kas. Much of the equipment, after recon-



ditioning, is reissued to the troops. The rest of it, if at all serviceable, is repaired and will be used to clothe prisoners of war. Equipment completely worn out is salvaged down to the last button.

Services of Supply officials have estimated that besides saving the U.S. Government \$5,000,000 yearly, this salvage unit also saves valuable shipping space which otherwise would be devoted to transporting new equipment to replace the discarded materials.

All U.S. Machines

Col. Irwin S. Dierking, commandant of American troops in Northern Ireland, revealed that all machines in the salvage factory were brought from the United States and civilian employees taught to use them.

These civilian workers are paid entirely on merit. A cobbler who can repair four pair of shoes in an hour is paid £6 10s. a week. Those who repair three pairs an hour get £5 and those who handle less than three but more than two an hour receive £3 15s.

The shoe repair shop rebuilds approxi-

mately 4,000 pairs of shoes monthly but is capable of doing more, if necessary. In one rush week, 2,715 pairs were repaired.

"In the clothing shop," Lt. Col. Holden said, "we can repair almost anything. On most of the articles we do a substantial, though not necessarily a neat, job, since most of the clothing will eventually be used to clothe prisoners of war."

Each part of every garment or piece of GI equipment found impractical to repair has a special destination.

Wool, cotton and leather goods are sent to British salvage units. Buttons, zippers, aluminum canteens, cups, mess kits and other metals are returned to the U.S. Canvas from broken cots and tents is used for a variety of purposes. For instance, cots are repaired from parts of others.

Sgt. Douglas G. Haynes, Woodbury, N.J., in charge of the laundry and dry cleaning establishment, estimates that between 12,000 and 15,000 pieces of salvage are washed every week and that the laundry has already cut down such Army expenditure from \$14,000 a month to \$2,640. The dry cleaning units cleanse about 4,000 pounds of clothes a week.

Hash Marks

Nearly 3,000,000 pairs of silk and rayon stockings were collected in a recent salvage drive on the home front to gain the material to make powder bags. The experts say enough stockings were turned in to reach from one coast of the United States to the other. Imagine a "run" from Des Moines to "Frisco."

New Mexico ranchers advised an Indian neighbor to place a big rooster in a burlap bag and put the bag under the



hood of his automobile to keep frost off the motor and help it start easily in the mornings. Not having a rooster, the Indian substituted a goat. Next morning he found his sparkplug wires and fanbelt gone.

Here's the longest name in the army, for our money. It belongs to a colored soldier and listed for roll call as D. C. Murphy. But his full name is "Color Daniels Wisdom, May I Know Stephens Faith and Spirit, Choose John's Divine Communion Seal, Moses Meekness, Joshuas Zeal, Win the Day and Conquer All Murphy Jr. His father calls him Junior."

A Richmond, Va., selectee who begins training this week hopes he'll get a sergeant with a sense of humor. When sergeant asks, "What's your name?" the rookie will answer, "Hyman Hyman Hyman," and he won't be kidding either. He jokingly explains the triple-threat name was bestowed on him because his father stuttered, actually his parents decided that with so many relatives with Hyman for first, last or middle name they would give it to their son thrice just to please everybody.

An airbase squadron commander at a New Mexico base received this telegram from a soldier: "Whosoever findeth a wife, findeth a good thing.—Proverbs 18, 22. Married today. On this account request five days furlough extension. My confidence in you tells me I'll receive grace for such occasion." The captain, who is nobody's fool, messaged back: "Parting is such sweet sorrow—Shakespeare. Extension denied. My confidence in you assures me you'll be back on time."

Male pilots were pleased recently when this official order was posted at Air Ferry Command Stations in Britain:



All women pilots will wear dark-blue or black stockings only. Anyone found wearing anything else will be subject to disciplinary action.

In Saint Joseph, Missouri, Deputy Recorder Catherine Shea refused to issue a marriage licence to a 50-year-old groom-to-be. The guy explained he wanted to leave the bride's name space blank because he had several women to ask.

J. C. W.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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The New China

The voluntary surrender by the United States and Great Britain of their extraterritorial and related rights and privileges in China marks the dawn of a new era for China, for while the present treaty does not attempt to cover the whole field of foreign relations, it does provide for the negotiation of a comprehensive modern treaty of friendship within six months after cessation of hostilities, or earlier at the request of either party.

The people of China have welcomed the completion of negotiations with enthusiasm and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent messages to both President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill expressing his deep gratification.

The question of extraterritoriality itself was only one of the matters dealt with by the treaty. By its abolition, British and American nationals and companies in China become subject to Chinese law and the jurisdiction of the Chinese law courts. This move in the past would have meant a great departure owing to the difference once existing between Chinese and Western principles of law and methods of legal procedure.

Now, Chinese legal procedure has been brought closely into line with Democratic ideas. Many of the judiciary are graduates of law-schools in America and in fact a special effort is being made by the Chinese Minister of Justice to form a body of such men well versed in Western procedure and languages to handle cases that come before the Chinese courts as a consequence of the new treaty.

Chinese public opinion has been pressing for the treaty just signed, and attached special importance to two points. These are the withdrawal of the privilege to station troops in certain areas and rendition of concessions at Tientsin and Canton. The right to station troops in China gave to Japan, both in 1932 and 1937, the opportunity of launching attacks on China from Chinese soil, while the concessions throughout the Chinese civil war provided funk-holes for dissident Chinese war lords where they could not be called upon to expiate their crimes against their country.

The new treaty which eliminates these "concessions" will be welcomed by liberty-loving peoples everywhere as an example of our sincere desire to create a better world.

Shortages

The production of war material in America has expanded so rapidly that for the first time in our history we are faced with raw material shortages. A few months ago we possessed an over-abundance of many of these items, including the willing hands and modern machines needed to fashion them into useful weapons.

Today, from farms, forests, mines and oil wells we are forcing maximum production and still face a shortage of many materials.

In Europe, Axis leaders face the same problem, and for them it is far more serious. To meet growing demands Hitler has robbed all Europe and much of Africa to supply his armies in the field and his workers at home.

The occupation of North Africa by the Allies has deprived Hitler of one source of raw material, including badly needed quantities of phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, mercury, cobalt and millions of pounds of wool. Now the retreat in the Caucasus not only assures that Hitler's principal objective, oil, will not be reached; but it also deprives him of the coveted riches that he needs to make his European fortress impregnable. It has deprived him of essential iron, manganese, copper, nickel and a chance to harvest a rich crop of wheat from vast stretches of Russia's best farming land.

An impregnable fortress is not strong if it cannot provide for the needs of its soldiers, and Hitler's Europe is like a fortress built in a huge mountain of rock that contains no well or spring of life-giving water for the use of its defenders.

If we in America are faced with raw material shortages, multiply the difficulties we face by one hundred and you will have the Axis problem.

One Way to Fight Japs—Kill or Be Killed They Know Only First Chapter of War Book—How to Attack

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 14 (AP)—"You can't fight those Japanese by any book," says Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific. "They read only the first chapter, which

says attack—then they throw the book away," Gen. Kenney declared. He was holding forth on his favorite topic—that the youth in the democracies has had too many years without worry over where the next meal or bed is coming from and has never had to battle for existence.

"It's not that our boys aren't good fighters, because they are," Gen. Kenney said. "But it takes them time to learn it."

"They're still trying to fight the war by books, by what they've read about wars. Maybe they know too much about it. In any case they've got to learn that the Japs don't fight by any book."

Knows Only Attack

"The Jap will do things you never expect simply because he knows nothing else than to attack."

"One day on the Buna front we had about 95 of the little so-and-so's surrounded and outnumbered badly. They did not surrender but attacked. And that happened not once but several times," he related.

Gen. Kenney is firmly convinced that the Allies—Australians as well as Americans—must realize there is only one alternative in fighting the Japanese: To kill or be killed.

But he feels that there is another advantage in aggressiveness.

"Largely because the Jap knows only attack, he's likely to become bewildered when you attack him," Gen. Kenney said. "That's been proved time and again. It was proved during our air operations at Buna. Our planes raided Buna airdrome and wiped out an entire squadron."

"All the Jap could think of was 'let's do something.' Still, he didn't know quite what he should do. We would have put in five or six squadrons and bombed hell out of the enemy. The Jap, on the other hand, merely replaced the ruined

squadron, and that got wiped out, too. "There's another thing we must learn about this foe—that he has absolutely no regard for losses of men or equipment."

"No air force but the Japair force would have squandered a squadron that way. No navy but the Jap navy would have kept sending destroyers down the New Guinea coast singly and by twos to keep losing them—and keep sending them."



Us Poor Fish

I wish I were a mermaid
At the bottom of the sea;
So I could read the letters
My friends have writ to me.
S/Sgt. Frank W. Greene.

Advice on Planting

Avoid my friends, the sitting habit
Or if you sit, be like the rabbit
That always keeps right on the jump
With springs concealed beneath his rump.
Man was not made to sit a trance
And press and press and press his pants
For fighting men, a lot of speed
And nimble mind are what you need.
And so my friends, avoid the snare
That lurks within the easy chair
Those that hustle have always found
Both feet must be upon the ground.

Alacrity must be your tool
So take these wise words from a fool
For they are worth their weight in gold
The time to rest is when you're old.
Then you can seek the easy chair
Provided, you can beat me there.
Captain Tedd.



'Lookit that crazy American, Gus, scraping the insides outa his grasshopper pie!'

