

## Roosevelt, Churchill in Africa

### Allies Seek New Battle In Tunisia

#### Advance in Mud to Meet Nazis at Ousseltia; Rommel Digging In

American and French patrols, slogging through deep mud left by recent rains, pushed north and north-east of Ousseltia yesterday to establish contact with German forces withdrawing into Tunisia.

To the east, Nazi Gen. Rommel's hard-pressed Afrika Korps was digging in behind the Mareth Line—with Gen. Montgomery's Eighth Army jabbing into position for an encirclement.

The battle tempo of the previous day had slowed because of the weather, but there seemed to be little doubt that the Nazi forces, Rommel's and that of Gen. von Arnim, were now almost back-to-back in the narrowing Tunisian area still under Axis control.

#### Counter-Attacks Cease

Germans attempt to break out of the armed pouch now drawing ever tighter around them had failed. The desperate counter-attacks by which the Nazis gained some ground in the Ousseltia Valley were not repeated.

The fleeing Germans left demolished roads and hidden minefields behind them but failed to halt the advancing British. Yesterday a communique from Cairo announced the capture of Zaoua. The fall of that town, 30 miles west of Tripoli and only a few miles inland from the Mediterranean, brought Gen. Montgomery's men into striking distance of Zuara.

That town is the port through which Rommel tried to evacuate some of his badly mauled units in a North African Dunkirk.

Air attacks continued, with the Axis airfield at Medenjin as the chief target. Harbor installations at Zuara were bombed by Allied squadrons and a ship in the harbor there received a direct hit.

Unconfirmed reports persisted that advance units of the Eighth Army had already crossed the Tunisian frontier.

Informed observers were confident that the Germans will run into greater and greater difficulties in supplying the forces still intact inside the Tunisian pocket. Both Nazi armies will be a heavy drain on the resources of the country and hard months probably lie ahead for both the troops and the civilian population.

#### New Colonial Governments

Meanwhile, British authorities announced that areas already cleared of German troops are operating under newly established governing bodies. In Tripolitania, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Cyrenaica administrations are in effect. Land seized from native owners by the Italians has been returned and, as a result, British occupation is exceedingly popular.

An ironic note in yesterday's communique was an Italian claim of prisoners captured and tanks destroyed. With the Italian African empire now blasted out of existence by British guns and British bombs, Rome claimed to have taken 4,000 Allied prisoners, and to have captured or destroyed 13 tanks, 60 guns and 200 trucks between Jan. 18 and Jan. 24.

### Air Power Can Win in '44 Says Eddie Rickenbacker

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, famous American air ace of the last war, who was recently missing for 11 days in the South Pacific, declared today that he could see no final victory for the United Nations before the Autumn of 1944, and perhaps not even then, if America failed to hurl her great air power against the Japanese mainland.

He said the victories at Guadalcanal, Buna and Gona were tremendous, but added, "We cannot defeat Japan by an island to island campaign. We must strike at the heart of Japan through air power."

### Reservists in Colleges for Duty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—War Department officials said tonight that the bulk of the Army's enlisted reservists in colleges throughout the nation would be ordered to active duty in the near future. The students would be called at varying dates depending on the completion of school terms.

### Allied Leaders During Last Meeting



President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Premier Winston Churchill photographed during their last historic meeting that took place in Washington.

### Yanks Observe 62 Decorations Year in Isles

#### Gen. Hartle Reads Message From President at Ceremonies

By Bryce Burke  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BELFAST, Jan. 26—Americans and Britons joined here today to commemorate the first anniversary of the landing of American troops in the British Isles in World War II.

In ceremonies highlighted by the delivery of a message from President Roosevelt—which declared that "Now and henceforward we think of attack—determined, relentless, smashing attack"—a monument was unveiled to mark the landing of the Second AEF.

Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, acting commanding general of American Forces in the British Isles in the absence of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and who commanded the first contingent of American troops to arrive a year ago today, read the message from the President to American and British servicemen and to officials of the governments of England, Northern Ireland and the U.S.

#### Allied Leaders Speak

The commemorative ceremonies included a parade, addresses by Gen. Hartle, Sir James Grigg, British Secretary of State for War, and J. M. Andrew, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and the unveiling of a monument in front of the City Hall.

The monumental stone, inscribed—"First USAEF landed in this city 26th January, 1942"—was unveiled by the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland.

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#### Three DFCs, 19 Clusters, 39 Air Medals In List

Sixty-two Americans receive decorations yesterday by the Eighth Air Force. Three DFCs, 39 Air Medals, 19 Oak Leaf Clusters and a Purple Heart award brought the total to USAAF men in the European Theater of Operations to 583.

Thrice decorated 1st Lt. Charles E. "Red" Cliburn, Hazlehurst, Miss., was honored with the Oak Leaf Cluster. He previously had won the DFC, the Purple Heart and the Air Medal.

New DFC recipients were Maj. Eugene A. Romig, 212 High Ave., Byesville, Ohio; Capt. William B. Calhoun Jr., 6807 Division Ave., Birmingham, Ala., and 1st Lt. Robert D. Shaw, Walla Walla, Wash.

Maj. Romig, co-pilot of a Flying Fortress which was crippled over enemy occupied territory after successfully completing its bombing run, aided the pilot in bringing the four-motored bomber back over friendly territory, ordered the crew to bail out when he realized a normal landing could not be made, and helped the pilot to bring the Fort down to a landing with only slight additional damage.

#### Fought Off 25 Nazis

His Fortress attacked by 20 to 25 enemy fighter planes, Capt. Calhoun managed to keep the big ship on an even keel so that his gunners could shoot down five of the attackers despite heavy damage to the Fort. Calhoun also ordered his crew to bail out.

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### Map All-Out Drives With Military Staffs; President Flew Over

#### Gens. Marshall, Eisenhower, Montgomery, Arnold Among Leaders at Conference; Giraud, de Gaulle Meet and Agree

By Wes Gallagher

Associated Press War Correspondent

CASABLANCA, Jan. 26—President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, in an unprecedented and momentous meeting, reached "complete agreement" on war plans for 1943 designed to bring about "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy and Japan.

Defying every tradition, the jaunty but grim United States President flew across 5,000 miles of Atlantic for a 10-day meeting with Churchill which saw the two nations bring Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, and Gen. Henri Giraud, commander-in-chief of French forces in Africa, together for the first time in a little villa just outside this city.

Virtually the entire war staffs participated in day and night discussions which ended this afternoon with a press conference before a group of war correspondents flown secretly from Allied Force Headquarters half way across Africa.

These are the "high spots" of a conference which President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill agreed was unprecedented in history and might decide the fate of the world for generations to come:

### FDR 'Proud' After Visiting Amazed Yanks

CASABLANCA, Jan. 26—Amazed American troops had their President as a luncheon guest in the field during an inspection trip which he made during his 10-day stay here, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed at his press conference. He also placed wreaths on the graves of American soldiers killed in action.

"Our soldiers are eager to carry on the fight, and I want you to tell the folks back home that I am proud of them," he said, waving a finger at the correspondents.

Describing the first visit a President of the United States has made to troops in the field outside the Western Hemisphere since the visit of President Wilson in 1919—and the first in a war zone since President Lincoln—he said:

"I have seen the bulk of several divisions," the President said, breaking the rule that he must not be directly quoted. "I have eaten lunch in the field and it was a darn good lunch, too."

The President said that American troops were equipped with the best weapons in the world and superior to anything which had been developed.

"They had a band at one place I visited, which played for lunch," he said. "It was a good band, but they had to move it upwind so that I could hear it."

He said he had visited Port Lyautey, where some of the heaviest fighting took place.

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### Rendezvous Location Defied Gestapo

#### Roosevelt, Churchill Met, Inspected Troops, Under Noses of Germans

ALLIED HQ, North Africa, Jan. 26 (AP)—The sensational meeting of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt was carried out almost under the nose of the Germans.

The President, who broke all the ordinary security rules imposed on those charged with his protection by flying to North Africa, further challenged the efficiency of German intelligence by visiting Port Lyautey, almost on the Spanish Morocco border.

So good was the secrecy and close-mouthedness of both the French and Americans who knew of his visit that not a word leaked out in 10 days.

#### Casablanca 'White House'

In going to Casablanca President Roosevelt left one White House for another. Casablanca means "white house" in Spanish. A town of 20,000 people, a wool and grain port for central Morocco, it was built by the Portuguese on the site of the once prosperous city of Salé.

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Casablanca is 3,750 miles from Washington, but the President flew probably 5,000 miles to get there. It is 1,300 miles from London. Port Lyautey, where President visited graves, near the Spanish Moroccan border.

#### 'Unconditional Surrender'

1. The leaders of Britain and America, military and civil, agreed on war plans for 1943 designed to maintain the initiative in every theater of war.

2. Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that peace can only come through the "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy and Japan.

3. Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle, meeting for the first time under the sponsorship of the President and Prime Minister negotiating for a united French movement, designed to put the French armies, navy and air force again into the field against the Axis.

4. Josef Stalin was kept informed of the results of the conference. In fact, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill offered to meet M. Stalin "very much farther east," but the Russian chief was unable to leave the U.S.S.R. owing to the need for his direction of the present Red Army offensives.

5. Maximum material aid to Russia and China were one of the prime aims of the United States and Britain.

#### U.S. Troops See President

6. President Roosevelt visited American troops in the field in North Africa, the first American President to visit an active war theater since Abraham Lincoln.

Meetings were held in a closely-guarded, barbed wire-surrounded enclosure—a hotel in Casablanca—under the greatest secrecy. The Prime Minister arrived at the meeting first. When President Roosevelt arrived by plane a few hours later he dispatched his personal adviser, Harry L. Hopkins, to Mr. Churchill's villa, and the Prime Minister came immediately. The first meeting began at 7 PM on January 24, and lasted until three o'clock next morning.

Later the President met correspondents in the garden of his villa.

#### Guarded by Planes

Protecting American fighters and Spitfires roared overhead as the conference was held. The only woman present was a WAAC, Capt. Louise Anderson, of Denver, shorthand-typist from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters.

The President's trip to Africa was his first airplane flight since 1932 when he flew to the Democratic Convention in Chicago upon his nomination.

He was accompanied by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the U.S. Army; Adm. E. J. King, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Navy, and Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the U.S. Army Air Forces and Harry Hopkins, the President's personal adviser.

Mr. Churchill was accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Dudley Pound; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff; Vice-Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, and Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington.

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Maj. General Carl Spaatz, Air Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British Middle East Commander; Lt. Gen. Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the Eighth Army, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal.

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Hash Marks

The English accent—even the cockney—has its good points. But we don't think it's at its best in the realm of popular music. The other night a British orchestra was playing a very soothing tune, "Be Careful, It's My Heart." Everything was smooth until the singer got to the punch line; then he blurted, "Be Careful, It's Me 'art."

Anything can happen now! Kissing her husband goodbye as he headed for his army examination, a Chicago wife



said, "Goodbye dear, be a good soldier." After he departed, she thought, "I am going to help him. The sooner we all get into this war the sooner it will be over and the sooner we will be together again." An hour later she enlisted in the WACKS. She returned home and found her husband out in the kitchen, wearing an apron and stirring an omelette. Said hubby, "Surprise, dear, I wasn't accepted." Said wife, "Surprise, dear, I WAS!"

The wise guys are passing this story around New York. Jim Farley phoned ex-New York city mayor Jimmy Walker, and said, "Hello, Fiorello" (referring to present Mayor LaGuardia). Walker answered Farley, once presidential candidate, "hello, Franklin."

A note from T/S Howard Maurer, of an engineer unit somewhere in England reminds us that some of the best stories of army life are about those quaint characters—buglers. The favorite tale of Company "B," says Maurer, concerns an ex-bugler of the unit who reported as bugler of the guard with a three days' growth of whiskers, his shoes pleading for polish and a wrinkled uniform—looking as though he had just escaped from Bataan on the last raft. The O.D. controlled himself commendably, giving vent to his feelings only to the point of remarking, "You look like a buzzard. Clean yourself up and report back for duty." Hurt to the quick, our intrepid bugler spruced himself up and made his appearance. "Pvt. Buzzard reporting for duty, SIR."

The infantry is missing a good bet if they don't grab Donald Shaw of New York. Shaw walked 140 miles to enlist,



refusing all rides on the way. On enlisting, he said, "I think I will like the army because I understand they do a lot of walking—walking is my hobby."

Nick Boila, theatrical booking agent of Chicago, has little hope of replacing the typewriter stolen from his office this week, but he is wondering what the thief intends to do with it—the machine is equipped with Rumanian characters on the keyboard. No, boys, that isn't the machine we write Hashmarks on. J. C. W.



"Steady, Eddie; it looks like a cheap trick to shatter our self-confidence!"

Jews Freed by Allies in Tripoli

Roosevelt, Churchill Photos Displayed to U.S. Newsmen

By Don Whitehead Associated Press War Correspondent TRIPOLI, Jan. 24 (delayed)—The shock of seeing people liberated from virtual bondage and watching their emotional outbursts is the most graphic



Men of the Gordon Highlanders (left) march behind their pipe major and piper during the victorious march into Tripoli—last great city of Mussolini's African empire. Following close behind came British armored power (above) carrying more Highlanders into the vital Mediterranean port.



impression we have of the occupation of Tripoli.

Only a few hours ago, British troops and advance units of the RAF rolled into this city and the official surrender to Gen. Montgomery wrote the last chapter to the fall of Mussolini's African empire.

Touring the city, we visited Tripoli's ancient ghetto, where some 16,000 Jews are crowded into a labyrinth of houses and cellars, resembling a rabbit warren. We walked through the arched gate, guarded by military police. As soon as the people recognized us as Americans, it was riotous.

You simply cannot grasp the effects this victory had on the people until you try to wade through the street with little children clinging to your feet and beseeching you—not for material things—but for a word or smile of comfort.

We saw children scream with joy at the sight of American and RAF planes. Such an outpouring of emotion is difficult to comprehend. It's stunning.

Offered Gifts

People threw themselves at our feet, offering gifts not only in wine, but money as well. Men threw their arms about our necks and kissed cheeks. Women kissed hands. Children clung to our legs and kissed dusty shoes. They showed us photographs of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill with cries of "Viva America" and "Viva Inglisi."

They produced skimpy pitiful loaves of bread, less than six inches long, which were rations for two persons per day.

Suddenly we were grabbed by the arms. A husky young fellow shoved us through

crowds into a courtyard and down a flight of dark steps into a room where a white-robed patriarch sat at a bare table.

A torrent of people crowded after us. Hundreds, without exaggeration, were clamoring for admittance when someone barred the doors. They produced wallets of Italian currency printed by the Germans with Italian permission. They told us it was the Italians, rather than the Germans, who practised bestiality. One merchant told us the Germans always paid the prices asked, but the Italians habitually threw a fraction of the article's value on the counter and said, "That's all," taking the merchandise.

Jewish Merchants Shot

They told us a few hours before the troops entered the city some leading Jewish merchants were dragged from their shops and shot. They were not surprised. The same thing had been going on since this city of Mediterranean piracy was a prehistoric rendezvous.

The first they knew of Tripoli's fall was when the British armored cars and tanks rumbled through the streets. Gen. Montgomery gave the civilian population his personal assurance that they had nothing to fear, during the brief ceremony of the city's official surrender.

Gen. Montgomery said: "My army's main concern is that the civilian life continues to be as normal as possible. There is a very big civilian population. Against those people I have nothing, provided they remain orderly. My war is with the Italian and German armies, and I will pursue them to the end. I have nothing but praise for the Eighth Army, and the soldiers have done exactly what I have required of them."

Italians Accustomed To British Now

By Henry Gorrell United Press War Correspondent

TRIPOLI, Jan. 24 (delayed)—The men of the Eighth Army, battle-scarred veterans, toughened and roughened by their 1,000-mile trek from the bloody field of El Alamein, saw their first decent-looking women for months when they marched into Tripoli.

They were Italian nurses, who cycled in and out among the British tanks with their Red Cross badges on their arms.

The Italians soon accustomed themselves to the British. But there were some things they thought strange.

"War's a queer thing," said one Italian police chief, as he listened to the bagpipes and watched his chief taking orders from a British red-cap.

Highland pipers played the Eighth Army into Tripoli. They were followed by picked Scottish infantry, light tanks, armored cars and Bren gun carriers.

As the men entered the queen city of the Italian empire, ammunition and supply dumps, fired by the Axis troops before leaving, were still sending their smoke up towards the blue African sky.

Then men of the Buffs, the 11th Hussars and of a number of Highland regiments formed up in the main square overlooking the harbor.

Gen. Montgomery was in the triumphal march into the Italian city, and the pipers played as the governor, the president of

Italian Cops on Job

An English captain is now assistant chief of police in Tripoli. Under him, army police kept a careful eye on the Italian police who had been left to help keep order among the 30,000 Italians left in the city. The Italian police tried to show off their ability to their new masters, strutting round the town before the priests, friars, nuns, women and children, who were part of the population left by the retreating Axis forces.

Some of them patrolled the streets on bicycles and motor-bikes, but there were not many cars left in the town, and those were used by the high officials who had been ordered to remain, as had those at Misurata.

No meat or bread had been left in Tripoli when the Eighth Army arrived, but there was understood to be enough basic food to feed the population for several weeks.

From where I am sitting I can see 19 ships in the harbor. And although it has been battered pretty badly, it still looks usable.

The Italian chief of police admitted, however, that the RAF's bombing of

Deserted By Allies, Italians Curse Nazis

BASE NEAR TRIPOLI, Jan. 23 (delayed) (UP)—"They can jump in the sea for all we care."

That was the remark—referring to their German allies—of a party of 30 Italians captured by the advancing Eighth Army east of Tripoli.

They had, they explained, been deserted by both their officers and the Germans.

Later, a German sergeant ran up. "Grab your rifles and come this way," he told them. "Infantry are attacking us and we need the help of infantry."

The Italians gently explained that they were artillerymen. They did not fire rifles, anyway, and they were certainly not going to fire them now.

When they had surrendered, the Italians explained they were glad to be prisoners. The Germans, they said, were eating all the good food and leaving them only hard bread.

Tripoli Harbor and the ships in it had been most effective.

The most recent bombardment was on Jan. 14, when the 7,000-ton Bertani was hit. The worst day, according to the same police chief, was Nov. 29. The 8,000-ton Cirio was sunk on that day while she was carrying a cargo of gas and oil.

Three other ships were hit on the same day, including the D'Annunzio, the Mon Reale and the Julia. All were subsequently repaired, however, and returned to Italy.

The Italian chief of police, Maj. Giovanni Vecchione, was a member of the "Foreigners Bureau" in Rome some years ago, and he remembered the time that I had been expelled from Rome on the personal order of Mussolini, though it was back in September, 1936.

"Glad to see you again," he said. "It's a small world, isn't it?"

In spite of his affability, however, a nearby sergeant in the military police did not trust him.

"I don't like the looks of that fellow," he confided in me. "I'm going to keep a close watch on him."

The Big News Breaks

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have met in Africa to map out the campaign for 1943, a campaign designed to bring victory to the United Nations with the complete surrender of Germany, Italy and Japan.

The announcement, flashed to the people of the United Nations, comes at a time when clarification of world policy by the Allies has been the need of the hour.

Victory is at last visible on the horizon, and with victory will come new problems of tremendous import to us all. The present meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill will go far in solving some of the most pressing of these, and will give assurance to the world that the ideals for which we are fighting are not empty war slogans.

The "future of France" is problem number one at the present conference. France needs a "united leadership." Our treatment now of the people of Fighting France will be watched by all subject peoples, and by the German propaganda machine, which will miss no opportunity to make the most of any errors in judgment on our part.

The selection of North Africa by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill indicates the importance they attach to a union of French leadership. With Generals Giraud and De Gaulle, both indicating a desire to solve the present problem, its solution during the North African conference seems assured. With its solution other problems will fall more easily into place... and armies of the United Nations will march on from victory to final victory.

The Rats Are Nervous

Every sailor will tell you rats are the first to abandon a sinking ship and often the rodents will leave a sound, modern ship, safe in port, apparently warned by a sixth sense that it is doomed.

In Europe the Axis rats are also seeking new holes. Over the past several months Germany has been putting increased pressure on her allies to send additional levies to the Eastern front. All have responded, having little alternative; but all are loath to send more men, and the response has been disheartening to Hitler.

The Rumanians have recently suffered heavily in Russian engagements, especially around Stalingrad. These heavy losses have forced Ion Antonescu to clear what was left of his Rumanian armies out of Russia, for even dictators can be made to feel the pressure of public opinion.

Hungary has always hoarded her military formations so as to have them on hand for the final reckoning with Rumania over Transylvania. This hoarding has done Hitler's cause little good; but it is an established policy that will be continued.

Bulgarian officials realize the Bulgarian people are pro-Russian, and that a national uprising would be courted if Bulgaria entered the war actively against the Soviet Union.

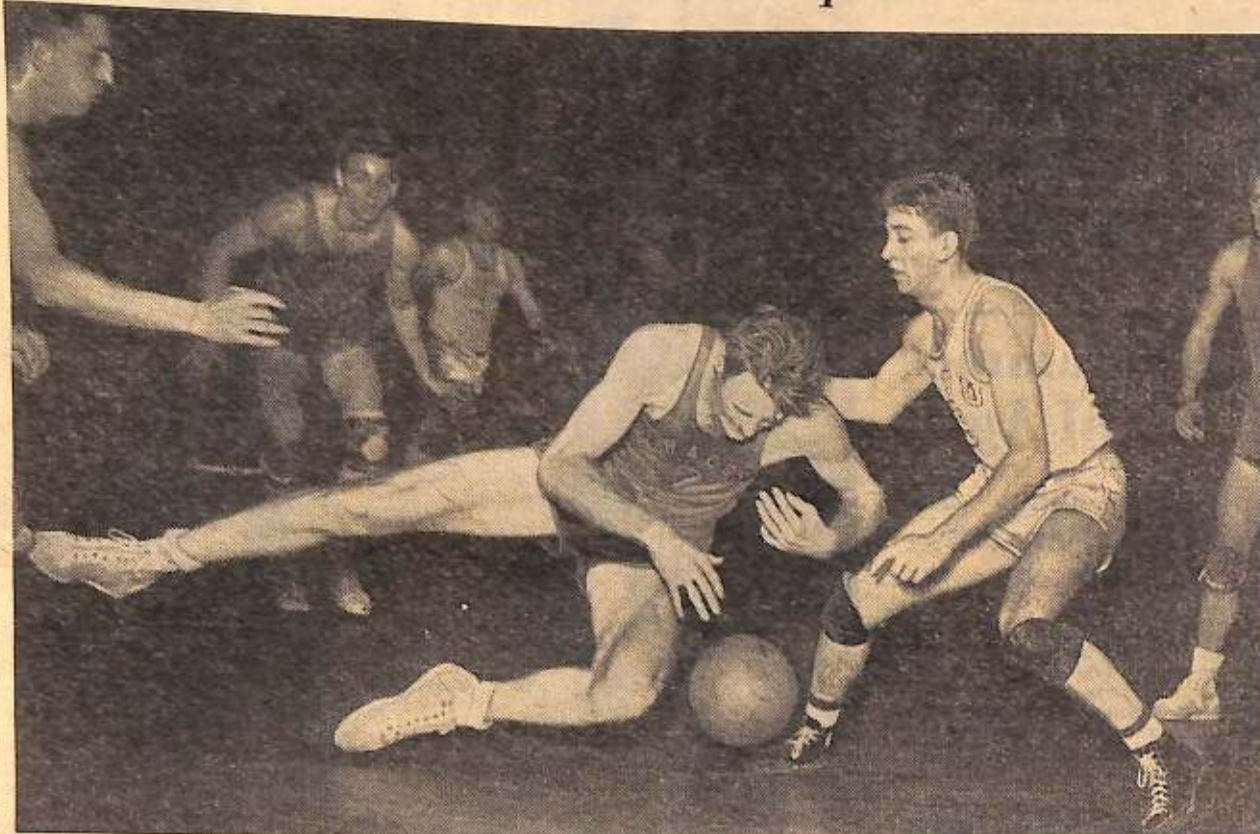
Thus we find that Hitler's growing need for men coincides with the reluctance of his satellites to provide them. In view of the recent turn in military fortunes it is doubtful if Hitler's "partners" will grow more generous, for every indication points to the fact they are preparing to desert the Axis ship at the earliest opportunity.

Tale of Three Cities

In 1941 Hitler ordered Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad to be taken before winter set in so his forces would have protection from the bitter Russian winter and so his battle line would have three mighty anchors to hold it firm against expected Russian counter-attacks. The Nazis failed to take the cities named, and now, after a year and a half, the Russians have launched from them a mighty offensive. After Dunkerque the British counter-attacked in Egypt; after Bataan America struck back at Midway, Coral Sea, Guadalcanal and in New Guinea. Now Russia, after a series of early reverses, is striking back hard in a mighty offensive that is bringing new hope to her people and to the United Nations. The present Russian offensive, a modern Tale of Three Cities... is a magnificent story that will live in history.

# Mouton Stops Lazar for Second Straight Knockout

## Court Action on Madison Square Garden



Charles Stanton (7), of Syracuse, beats New York University's Sam Mele (9) to the ball, and drops to the court to gain possession—the magic of the speedray camera stopping him in midair—during the Syracuse-NYU basketball thriller at Madison Square Garden last night. NYU won 38—31.

### Hardings Pace Strong Crimson Hockey Squad

#### Harvard Team Has Won Seven Straight Games

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26—Harvard is jubilant over its 1943 hockey team. Not since the days of Austie Harding has the Crimson achieved a comparable mid-season record. Austie was an All-American and the most brilliant player in the annals of Crimson history. He once scored four goals against Yale, three of them unassisted. He was graduated four years ago and now is in the Navy as an ensign. But it seems that the name Harding is itself a success formula. This year's flashy aggregation has three Hardings in the starting lineup! Dick, left wing, Austie's cousin, is the team's leading goal getter with 18 tallies and seven assists. Austie's brother, Bill, is regular right wing, while brother Goodie won a nip and tuck battle over Jim Summer and Steve O'Neill for goalie. He has allowed less than two goals per game. This Harding, pardon us, this Harvard team has won seven games, losing only to Dartmouth in a pre-season exhibition. And the Cantabs are confident of reversing the verdict in their return engagement, thus lodging a strong claim to the Eastern championship.

### Shaughnessy Going to Pitt

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26—University of Maryland authorities have announced the resignation of Clark Shaughnessy, 50, head football coach. Shaughnessy has accepted a long term contract as head coach of the Pittsburgh Panthers at a reputed \$20,000 a year. Formerly coach at Stanford and Chicago, and the leading exponent in college circles of the famous T formation, Shaughnessy will replace Charlie Bower who has resigned and is awaiting to be assigned to active duty with the Navy as an athletic director. Shaughnessy insists that his appointment will not change Pittsburgh's attitude toward de-emphasizing football. "I won't guarantee a single game or any percentage of games." Nevertheless observers believe that Shaughnessy's presence should revivify the listless Panthers.

### NEWS FROM HOME

## Longer Work Week Proposed To Free Men for Farm Labor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Sen. Chandler Gurney (R., N.D.) asked today for a substantial increase in the basic 40-hour work week to permit the flow of 6,000,000 additional workers to the farmers as the only solution of the manpower problem. Sen. Gurney, who was the author of the draft bill for 18 to 19 year olds, scoffed at proposals to place "ceilings" on the size of the American armed forces. On Monday Paul V. McNutt, manpower commissioner, and Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, announced they would seek to mobilize a land army of 3,500,000 to volunteer for seasonal farm work this year. They announced that persons doing work not connected directly or indirectly with the war effort would be enrolled in both rural and urban communities and asked to shift temporarily to planting and harvesting work whenever they were needed.

### 40,000 Letters With Cash

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Dennis Mullane, Staten Island, when asked in a radio quiz contest Saturday how many Henrys had occupied the English throne replied "five." As a penalty for her ignorance the judge decreed listeners should send her pennies to purchase war bonds for her son, Harold, a marine. At least 40,000 letters have come from listeners and the money has not yet been counted. Police were detailed to guard her house each night.

### Women 'Sparks' for Navy

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26 (AP)—America's first group of 350 enlisted "waves" (women naval wireless operators) will be graduated tomorrow at the University of Wisconsin after a four-months course in radio communications. A total of 175 honor graduates will become petty officers and the rest "radio operator, third class." The "waves" will be assigned to shore duties, freeing sailors and Coast Guards for sea duty.

### Oppose Civil Aviation Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—A bitter fight over a proposal to create a standing house committee on civilian aviation flared into the open today with

### Joe Choynski Dies; Bare Knuckle Fighter

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26—Joe Choynski, probably one of the most famous of Jewish heavyweights and the last of the old time bare knuckle fighters, has died here at the age of 77. He was the chief rival of Gentleman Jim Corbett, of whom he hadn't a very high estimation. "Who'd he ever beat but me," he was quoted as cracking. He fought Corbett six times, losing five bouts and drawing one. In their most historic engagement, in 1889 aboard the barge Benecia in California, Choynski was knocked out in the 28th round.

## Boxing, Baseball or Bullets—Marine Takes 'Em in Stride

By Tom Bernard  
Stars and Stripes Navy Editor

Bullets, boxing gloves and baseballs are Gordon T. Bradshaw's favorite weapons, and he uses all three with equal proficiency. For Bradshaw, 26, has played six years pro baseball, fought five years as an amateur boxer and won proficiency medals as a rifle, pistol and hand-grenade expert as a U.S. Marine. A resident of Niagara Falls, N.Y., Bradshaw is stationed with a U.S. Marine detachment at Navy headquarters in London. Bradshaw's sports honors are many. As a welter and middle weight fighter, he has won three Golden Gloves titles—in 1933, '34 and '35—and has mixed with 180 opponents in the amateur ring. His greatest baseball triumph was in a pre-season game between the Anniston, Alabama, nine, for which he was pitching, and the St. Louis Cardinals on April 5, 1939. Bradshaw struck out hard-hitting Enos Slaughter, Card outfielder, twice, and gave up only one hit to Mickey Owen in the fourth inning. While pitching for the Quantico Marines against Bobby Feller, Cleveland Indian ace who was on the mound for the Norfolk Naval station, Bradshaw held the Bluejackets to four hits and won a 0-0 six-inning tie against the former Cleveland shutout king. Before joining the Marines on Nov. 12, 1941, Bradshaw divided his time between the two sports—playing baseball in the summer and teaching boxing at the Niagara Falls YMCA in the winter. Since entering the Marine Corps he has won medals as a rifle sharpshooter, bayonet expert, pistol and hand-grenade user. He served at Quantico at the radio school, at Washington, in London and Scotland.



Bradshaw

## Cards to Train At Cairo, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26—Sam Bredon, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, has announced that the Redbirds will do their Spring training at Cairo, Illinois, bordering the Mississippi River. The facilities at Cairo include two outdoor playing fields and an indoor running track, but no indoor diamond. The St. Louis Browns, with whom the Cards hope to play exhibitions, are training at Cape Girardeau across the river. Cairo is the capital of "little Egypt," the Southern Illinois river country popularized by Mark Twain. The laborers from the docks and the levees will comprise more than half the Cards' training audience. Bredon describes the site as "the best obtained by any major league team." The Illinois WPA handbook describes Cairo night life as simply a colorful main street fronting a levee and "lined with hotels, shops and taverns, many deserted and falling in ruins." The handbook goes on to say that the town is in "a state of gentle decay." But Bredon insists that the recreational facilities are adequate since "there are plenty of motion pictures. The boys should be too tired by evening for anything else." That's understating your case, Sam. The handbook says that you can go for a steamboat ride up and down the Mississippi and the taxis will take you anywhere for 10 cents.

## Hockey Standings

National League				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Boston Bruins	17	11	6	40
Detroit Red Wings	14	8	9	37
Toronto Maple Leafs	16	11	4	36
Chicago Black Hawks	11	10	9	31
Montreal Canadiens	10	15	7	27
New York Rangers	7	20	5	19
American League				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Hershey	20	7	8	48
Buffalo	20	12	5	45
Providence	18	18	2	38
Indianapolis	17	16	3	37
Pittsburgh	17	17	2	36
Cleveland	13	16	5	31
Washington	9	20	6	24

opposition from the chairman of three powerful committees of the House of Representatives.

Heads of the Military Affairs, Naval Affairs and Interstate Commerce Committees said there was no need for a new group. The backers' proposal emphasized the growing importance of civilian aviation and said the legislation should be handled by a single committee.

### Cavalry Tops With Girls

DENVER, Jan. 26—The Rocky Mountain News polled local girls to determine what branch of the army produced the most romantic boy friends. The cavalry was tops because "most girls love boots and the smell of horses," but armored division men were low because "those panzer boys are always in such a damn hurry." Infantry, artillery, paratroops, signal corps and quartermaster men followed the cavalry in that order.

### Actress Held in Shooting

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26—Madge Bellamy, 39-year-old movie star of the silent era, is being held by police on a charge of assault after she allegedly fired two shots into a parked car in which a friend, Stanley Murphy, was seated. Police said she had searched for Murphy since Jan. 1, after he had married a New York model. Murphy's car was parked outside the exclusive Pacific Union Club when Miss Bellamy fired. He was not wounded.

## McHale Draws With Al Lukas; Missela Wins

### John Venezia Gets Nod Over George Washut; LaGrange Draws

**Fight Results**  
Pvt. George Mouton, New Iberia, La. (126), won a TKO over Pfc George Lazar, Cleveland (126). Sgt. Ellis LaGrange, New Iberia, La. (126), drew with Pfc Joe Abboud, Omaha (125). Pvt. John Venezia, Detroit (147), decided over Pfc George Washut, Sheridan, Wyo. (149). Pvt. John Missela, Cleveland (139), decided over Pfc Lester Bayne, Baltimore (145). Pvt. Billy Merlaie, Philadelphia (200), drew with Pvt. Al Lukas, New Orleans (193). Pvt. Fran. Boose, Westminster, Md. (165), decided over Sgt. Chink Broussard, New Iberia, La.

Pvt. George (Bayface) Mouton, a miniature Jimmy McLarnin, with dynamite in both hands, last night established himself a solid favorite with the GI fight fans who packed the American Red Cross Rainbow Corner for the Stars and Stripes weekly ring show. A loser in his first appearance three weeks ago, Mouton returned last week to register a one-round knockout victory. Last night, in the opening bout, he used up only one minute 10 seconds to finish Pfc George Lazar, Cleveland. A clever hard-hitting featherweight from New Iberia, La., Mouton survived an early onslaught by Lazar in the first half-minute to drop his foe with an over-hand right to the jaw. Up at the count of four, Lazar was walking on "queer street" and went down again under a sharp left hook. Lazar started to pull himself upright, but Maj. Richard Vidmer, referee, signalled a halt and declared Mouton a TKO winner.

### McHale Draws

In the first heavyweight fight of the Stars and Stripes card, Pvt. Billy McHale, Philadelphia, battled Pvt. Al Lukas, New Orleans, to a draw. Both boys were well matched with McHale using a low swinging left that he brought into frequent use on Lukas' head and chest. By the third round Lukas' nose was bleeding. However, the New Orleans boy kept poking hard lefts to McHale's face and a hard right to the body in the second round sent McHale to the canvas. McHale was not hurt and used the ring wise trick of resting out the count. McHale attached to the London Base command was cheered on by the local boys who had come down to watch him put on a good show. He did not disappoint them.

### LaGrange Gets a Draw

A free swinging slobfest between Sgt. Ellis LaGrange, New Iberia, La., and Pfc Joe Abboud, Omaha, in the second bout had the packed crowd on its feet from start to finish and was declared a draw. Before leaving the ring LaGrange and Abboud agreed to meet again next week if the bout could be arranged, LaGrange making the announcement himself to the crowd. LaGrange, a favorite and winner of two previous bouts at the Rainbow Corner, discovered that his southpaw style was no mystery to Abboud. The chunky Nebraska featherweight hurt LaGrange in almost every round but the Southern boy fought back and held his own in every exchange. In the third fight of the evening, Pvt. John Venezia, Detroit, won a close decision over Pfc. George Washut, Sheridan, Wyo. Venezia, who lost to Lawrence Drouillard two weeks ago, waited for the opening and waded in with long lefts. Washut never did get the hang of Venezia's left and the former Detroit Golden Glover used his feet and hands with experienced ability.

### Missela Wins Close One

In one of the smartest exhibitions of footwork and boxing skill to be seen at these bouts Pvt. Joe Missela, Cleveland, won a three round decision over Pvt. Lester Bayne, Baltimore. Missela continually ducked under his heavier opponent, landing hard lefts to the face and bouncing Bayne off the ropes. Through the first two rounds, Bayne kept measuring Missela for the terrific wild swinging rights with which he continually missed. The action slowed down a bit in the fifth fight but it served to produce an upset when Pvt. Fran Boose, Westminster, Md., got a decision over Sgt. Chink Broussard, New Iberia, La. Broussard had won his first two bouts before last night. Fighting at long range for the most part, Boose forced the action throughout while Broussard was content to counter-punch.

## Sugar Robinson to Fight LaMotta Feb. 5 at Detroit

DETROIT, Jan. 26—Matchmaker Nick Londres has announced that Ray "Sugar" Robinson, Harlem welterweight, will fight Jake LaMotta, Bronx middleweight, in ten rounds at Detroit on Feb. 5. Robinson whipped LaMotta last year, but Jake has a good reputation in Detroit as a result of recently outpointing Jimmy Edgar and kayoing Charley Hayes.



# Soviet Troops Dent Germans On 3 Fronts

## Take Voronezh, Threaten Rostov; Winter Offensive Success, Says Stalin

MOSCOW, Jan. 26—The Red Army, holding Voronezh as its base, swept the Germans back in a triple offensive today—striking sledge-hammer blows along their southern, south-western and Caucasian fronts.

Voronezh—the city through which the Germans poured into southern Russia last summer—was safe in the hands of the Red Army units. Its capture marked the achievement of one of the major objectives of the Russian winter drive.

Rostov is the next big objective, and the capture of that city would put the Germans back virtually where they started in 1942. It would nullify most of the gains the Nazis won in a year's hard fighting.

### Stalin Lists Booty

The advancing Red troops were spurred on by Premier Stalin's Order of the Day, published last night, in which he listed the gains in the great Russian offensive.

Stalin said that 102-Nazi divisions had been routed, 13,000 guns captured and 200,000 men made prisoners in the 250-mile advance.

"The offensive continues," the order concluded. "Forward to rout the German invaders and expel them from the Motherland."

### Message Sweeps Nation

Released to troops on the Russian fronts first, the order was broadcast throughout the whole vast nation and was spreading through the cities today by word of mouth.

On the southwestern front the Red Army took Lozno and Alexandrovka, midway between Veltai and Starobelsk. Lozno is just east of the Moscow-Donbas railway, and the capture of the city straightens the Red line east of Kharkov.

In the North-West, the Red Army, which has been advancing down the railway from Stalingrad at between 12 and 15 miles a day, is now only 35 miles from Tikhoretsk. To the south, the Russians are within 50 miles of the city, communications claimed.

### Red Planes Active

A dispatch from the Northern Caucasus to Red Star, Russian Army newspaper, said that weather conditions are favoring the Red fliers and that the losses of the Luftwaffe were so extensive that it was unable to prevent the advance of Russian ground troops. In the past, Hitler's air force has been an effective weapon when pitted against ground units.

Despite some storm conditions, the Red Star story said, Russian planes were harassing the retreating Germans, with little or no opposition from German fighting planes.

Red Star added that apparently the German pilots and ground crews had not been properly trained for winter combat. As a result, large numbers of German planes have been found abandoned on captured Nazi airfields. Some of the planes were in perfect flying condition, the Russian Army newspaper said, but their gasoline tanks were dry.

### Gen. Hughes Speaker

Brig. Gen. E. S. Hughes, deputy chief of staff for the U.S. Army in the European Theater of Operations, was the principal speaker at the St. Paul's Day luncheon of the Fruiters in Vintners' Hall, London. Also present were Brig. Gen. Ray W. Barker, Col. Norman C. Ryan and Sir Samuel Joseph, Lord Mayor of London.

## Sidelights

(Continued from page 1)

town of Anfa, which they destroyed in 1468. Later they abandoned it to the natives. In 1907 the French occupied it following murders of French and Spanish workmen there.

### Elliott Was There

Even when President Roosevelt turned up in North Africa unexpectedly he found his son on hand—Lt. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, who is flying with the Allied air force.

Winston Churchill was wearing an American DSO given him by Gen. Pershing in the last war.

### Axis Said Meeting in U.S.

The Axis was in a complete fog over the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting. "Churchill has gone to the White House in Washington again," proclaimed Berlin radio over the last three or four days, and it invariably added that "he has gone to ask for help."

The authorities thought the correspondents were too conspicuous and that obvious conclusions might be drawn. So they arranged sight-seeing tours. And the cream of the Anglo-American corps of correspondents, who had started by covering the war in Tunisia, found themselves watching the monkeys in the zoo in the Sultan's palace in Rabat.

## Job for a Cipherist, But Letter Gets There

A FIELD ARTILLERY STATION, England, Jan. 26—Cpl. Edward N. Baumgartner, Sunbury, Pa., mail orderly for a unit here, has solved his toughest problem. A letter, addressed to "R.V.R.S.L." with the serial number, correct APO and regimental number but incorrect unit number, had Baumgartner stumped for a time, but—"R.V." was deciphered as meaning "Pvt." and "R.S.L." as the soldier's initials. The letter was delivered.

## Forts Hammer Rabaul Again

## Jap Ammunition Ship Explodes, Another Damaged

ALLIED HQ, Australia, Jan. 26 (UP)—Diving in as low as 200 feet to insure hits being scored, Flying Fortresses made their fifth successive night raid on the Japanese stronghold of Rabaul during Sunday night and early Monday morning. A 2,000-ton Jap ship, believed to have been loaded with munitions, was hit and exploded.

A hole was blasted by a direct hit in the side of another medium-sized Jap ship.

### Low Altitude Attacks

At Gasmata, one of our heavy units bombed and strafed the airport from a low altitude.

Near Finschafen, one of our heavy units attacked a supply dump and the building area at a low altitude, starting fires and heavily damaging the building area with 1,000lb. bombs. Three machine-gun positions and one anti-aircraft position were silenced by the strafing.

Allied attack planes made a close sweep of the coast south to Kumusi River, strafing targets of opportunity.

Three enemy aircraft raided the Milne Bay area at night without causing damage.

Two or more enemy aircraft bombed the Moresby area under cover of darkness. Damage was negligible.

### Heavy Fighting on Guadalcanal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UP)—U.S. troops on Guadalcanal have consolidated their positions and are continuing the offensive in the face of heavy Jap resistance, it was revealed in the Navy communique issued in Washington tonight.

On Jan. 25, a large force of Jap dive-bombers, twin-engined bombers and fighters which headed towards Guadalcanal was intercepted and attacked by U.S. aircraft. The enemy planes were driven off and no bombs were dropped on U.S. positions. Four Jap Zero fighters were shot down. No U.S. planes were lost.

## Sees Troops

(Continued from page 1)

place, and had placed a wreath on the graves of American soldiers.

The President took time from the 10-day conference personally to decorate Brig. Gen. William H. Wilbur with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest U.S. decoration, for his part in the landings in French Morocco.

Gen. Wilbur was decorated in the presence of Mr. Churchill, Lord Louis Mountbatten, Gen. Marshall and Adm. King.

The citation by Gen. Eisenhower said, in part: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty . . . he prepared a plan for contacting the French commander in Casablanca and securing an armistice to prevent unnecessary bloodshed."

"He landed at Fedala with the landing assault waves. . . . Commandeering a vehicle, he was driven towards the hostile defenses under incessant fire. . . . He then proceeded in total darkness through 16 miles of enemy-occupied country, intermittently subjected to heavy bursts of fire, and accomplished his mission. . . . Returning towards his command, General Wilbur detected a hostile battery firing effectively on our troops."

"He took charge of a platoon of American tanks and personally led them in an attack and captured the battery. . . ."

A colonel when he landed at Fedala, Wilbur has since been promoted to Brigadier General. President Roosevelt, while inspecting troops, also saw and praised Gen. Wilbur's driver, Sergeant Forbes, who won the DSC.

## Blondie

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



## Memorial for Yanks' Landing



Topical Press Photo

Standing by the stone column commemorating the landing of the first U.S. troops in Belfast, are M/Sgt. Milo H. Heinz, Ottumwa, Iowa, and a sculptor who puts the finishing touches on the stone that was unveiled yesterday in Belfast. The column bears the badges of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps along with the inscription: "First AEF Landed in this City 26th January 1942," and below the badges: "Second World War."

## American Forces Mark First Anniversary of Landing Here

(Continued from page 1)

Ireland, as two soldiers who landed with the original convoy raised the American flag and two others formed a guard of honor.

The flag was raised by M/Sgt. Milo H. Heinz, Ottumwa, Iowa, 43-year-old veteran of the last war, and Sgt. Joseph P. Durkin, South Bend, Ind. The guards were M/Sgt. Lynn Phillips, Linneux, Mo., and S/Sgt. Carroll Kopfer, Unionville, Mo.

President Roosevelt's message, which Gen. Hartle read before his own address, said:

### Defense a Year Ago

"One year ago the first great convoy of American troops to cross the Atlantic in this war landed in Northern Ireland. They came to buttress the grim defence of a besieged fortress of freedom. Things have changed greatly in these 12 months. We think no longer of defence—that is past. Now and henceforward we think of attack—determined, unrelenting, smashing attack. Our troops and those of the United Kingdom, of Canada and of the other Dominions and Allies have chafed in inaction. They will get action. The road to Berlin is long and hard but it is very sure."

Gen. Hartle's address covered the activities of American forces in the British Isles during the year. He pointed out that thousands of troops who received overseas training at camps, posts and airfields in Britain as well as the hospitality of the citizens, are now in action against the enemy.

"Of equal importance to the training and subsequent fighting is the manner in which the men of the two nations became friends," he said. "Some were apprehensive, at first. But as soon as our soldiers got to know yours, and vice versa, no problem evolved."

### Other Leaders Present

Besides Gen. Hartle, other U.S. military leaders present included Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Hill, commander of American forces in Northern Ireland; Col. I. S. Dierking, chief of supply in Northern Ireland, and Col. L. W. Burnham, U.S. Marine Corps.

The monument dedicated today will remain in front of City Hall until after the war, when it will be moved to a permanent place at the docks where the gangway of the first transport rested.

Marching in the parade were members of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine and Nursing Corps; British Army, Navy and women's forces as well as the Ulster Home Guards.

Eighteen American nurses, all second lieutenants, who marched form the only unit that has remained intact in Northern Ireland during the last year.

## Awards

(Continued from page 1)

bail out and he and his co-pilot brought the plane in to a safe belly-landing.

Although the pilot was wounded and unconscious and he himself was so painfully wounded that his left arm was useless, Lt. Shaw kept his Flying Fortress in formation for three hours after a bombing run had been completed and safely landed the plane. The No. 2 engine was disabled, the hydraulic system had been knocked out and the cockpit was shattered on the Fort.

Only Purple Heart in yesterday's list of awards went to S/Sgt. Hubert Houston, Johnson City, Tenn.

### Air Medal Awards

- Col. Frank L. Armstrong, Nashville, N.C.; Capt. William R. Calkoun Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; 1st Lt. William B. Adams, Birmingham, Ala.; Robert A. Bercu, San Gabriel, Cal.; James M. Ferguson, Vardama, Miss.; Phillip S. Fischer, East Orange, N.J.; Charles B. Leighton, East Lansing, Mich.; Philip T. Palmer, Wellington, Kan.; Robert W. Seefos, Philipburg, Mont.; 2nd Lt. William J. Anderson, Roslyn Heights, N.Y.; Richard C. Browning, Buffalo, N.Y.;

George W. Frederick, Denver, Col.; Donald Roy Greene, Sandborn, Ind.; and Lawrence R. Ott, Waterloo, N.Y.

T/Ssts Rodney E. DeMars, Lebanon, N.H.; Robert J. Hanson, Garfield, Wash.; James F. Jones, Lake Butler, Fla.; Bernard H. Koenig, Spencer, Neb.; Bernard P. McEnany, Salt Lake City, Utah; Herbert Robbins, San Rafael, Cal.; Roy O. Smith, Tucuman, N.M.

S/Ssts Harry J. Brody, Bloomfield, Mont.; Philip J. Callery, North Adams, Mass.; Ford C. Cowherd, Louisville, Ky.; Henry M. Elder, Anderson, Ky.; Jefferson M. James, Peoria, Ill.; Harold P. Loch, Green Bay, Wis.; Lloyd J. Mahan, Decatur, Ind.; Gilbert A. Murray Jr., Oakland, Cal.; Howard H. Nardine, Los Angeles, Cal.; Casimer A. Nasta, Detroit; Donald H. Rutt, Casey, Iowa; Lloyd E. Wagner, Lima, Ohio; Clarence H. Winchell, Oak Park, Ill.; Joseph J. Zedlin, Hastings, Pa.

Sets Arthur Brunnet, Portage, Pa.; Clarence A. Cluck, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Robert W. Cole, Beverly, Mass.; and Richard K. Witt, Evanston, Ill.

### Oak Leaf Clusters

1st Lt. Howard M. Dunham, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Raymond Y. Kurtz, Belrose, N.Y.; and Ernest Miller, Haledon, N.J.

2nd Lt. James R. Bullock, Greensboro, N.C. T/Sets Eldon W. Audiss, Endeavor, Wis.; Robert E. Marer, Endicott, N.Y.; John E. Owens, Roanoke, Va.; and Eugene J. Remmel, Baltimore, Md.

S/Sets James B. Farrar, Talala, Okla.; Leon L. Bagwell, Maverick, Tex.; Roy H. Gibson, San Diego, Cal.; Glen E. Justice, Decota, West Va.; Thaddeus F. Kusowski, Saginaw, Mich.; Anthony C. McCauley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Raymond T. Moore, Corbett, Ore.; Steven Perri, Long Branch, N.J.; Richard E. Shumard, Steubenville, Ohio; Douglas H. Smith, Mandan, N.D.

# FDR, Churchill Meet in Africa To Map Drives

## Entire War Staffs Confer On 1943 Effort for Complete Victory

(Continued from page 1)

shal Sir Arthur Tedder also participated in the Conference.

"Nothing like this prolonged discussion between two Allies has ever taken place before," the communique announcing the Conference stated.

Both Mr. Churchill's and President Roosevelt's stressing that the conference had worked out a complete global strategy indicated the combined general staffs with the Prime Minister and President had laid out an offensive plan against Germany and Japan for 1943.

This apparently was an answer to the critics who had long claimed that a supreme Allied commander was needed.

The presence of such Generals as Alexander, Montgomery, Eisenhower and Clark was taken as an indication that not only had offensives been mapped for the invasion of the Continent, but that also field commanders for each had been decided upon. Just who would command in what theater would probably be a military secret for some time to come.

Mr. Hopkins, Col. Elliot Roosevelt, wearing the DFC recently awarded him; the President's envoy, Robert Murphy, and Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle, clad in French army uniforms, were first to appear today. Then the President, clad in a light grey suit and with his usual cigarette holder, and Mr. Churchill, in a dark grey suit and with his inevitable cigar, followed.

### Theater by Theater

The President said the conference had reached complete agreement on war plans for 1943, which must end in "unconditional surrender" by the Axis nations.

He and the Prime Minister both said the Allies were determined to maintain battle initiative in every part of the world and that theater by theater every part of the campaign had been discussed.

This was taken to mean that Gen. Marshall, Gen. Brook, Adm. King and Adm. Pound, together with other generals, had mapped invasion plans and probably, too, picked generals for such field commands.

Exact wording of the communique, in its reference to the plans drawn, was:

"Complete agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries and their respective staffs upon war plans and enterprises to be undertaken during the campaign of 1943 against Germany, Italy and Japan with a view to drawing the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942."

### Russia Bleeding Germany

—One of the main decisions of the conference was to lend all material aid to Russia, which was draining German manpower and war materials, the President said, and added that China would get the full measure of help to end the Japanese attempt to dominate the Far East.

The President said the "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy and Japan did not mean the destruction of the populations, but the destruction of the philosophy of these countries based on conquest and reigns of terror.

All the resources of the United Nations had been pooled and would be administered according to one central plan decided upon at the Conference, the President said.

### No When or Where

He gave no hint of when or where the military strength of the United Nations would smash against the Axis.

In speaking of the Allied landings in North Africa, the Prime Minister said that this great enterprise had altered the whole strategy of the war and had given the Allies an initiative which they would never lose.

Discussing the Middle-East fighting, Mr. Churchill described Rommel as a fugitive from Egypt who now would like to pose as the deliverer of Tunisia, but the Eighth Army would never let go of him.

The communique on the conference concluded by saying:

"The President and the Prime Minister and their combined staffs, having completed their plans for the offensive campaigns of 1943, have now separated in order to put them into active and concerted execution."

### French Leaders Agree

A brief announcement at the end of the day describing the Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud meeting said: "At the conclusions of the first conversations in North Africa General de Gaulle and General Giraud are making the following joint statement:

"We have met. We have talked. We have registered entire agreement on the end to be achieved which is the liberation of France and the triumph of human liberties by the total defeat of the enemy. This end will be attained by union in war of all free Frenchmen fighting side by side with all Allies."

### Ex-Yale Professor to Speak

Professor Arthur Lehman Goodhart will be guest speaker at 7 PM tonight at the English Speaking Union's open forum for the U.S. Forces and E.S.U. members. Professor Goodhart, formerly on the faculty of Yale University and now American Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, will talk on the British Empire.