

STALINGRAD NAZIS LIVE LIKE STONE AGE MEN

INVADERS DIG DEEP IN RUINS THEY CREATED

Nervous Germans, on Short Rations, Come Out Only at Night; Russ Seek Out Enemy House by House

By VASSILY GROSSMAN
War Correspondent of the Russian Army Newspaper Red Star

STALINGRAD, Dec. 30.—(De. layed)—(UP)—The Germans in Stalingrad are living like hairy beasts of the stone age, nibbling at their starvation rations of bread and horsemeat, amidst the ruins of this magnificent city they destroyed.

I stood today on the ice-covered fourth-floor roof of a Stalingrad house, looking through a telescope over the German-held city. Not a moving figure was visible. There was not a puff of smoke.

The Germans now show themselves only at night. They nervously listen for the approach of a Russian attack party, and when they hear one they call:

"Hey, Russia! Shoot at the lens. Why shoot at the heads?"

The Russians have emerged from the earth. They walk quietly in the streets they have freed.

On a snow-wrapped hill across the river from the city I see men busily unloading fresh munitions for the Russian attack which, street by street, house by house, is freeing the city.

In Stalingrad, a postman with his leather bag trudges slowly to the battalion command post with the mail. Forty yards from the nearest German position two Russian soldiers walk along unconcernedly distributing hot soup from their jugs.

For many months here, the slightest sound drew heavy fire from the German side. Thousands of men awaited nightfall before they emerged into the open to catch a breath of air and stretch their numb limbs.

Today, those Germans who remain alive are dug in deep under the earth or scurrying in concealment among stone ruins.

The Germans destroyed everything they could in Stalingrad with their big six-barrel mortars. They burned everything that was left in the city—schools, drug stores, hospitals. Now they are reaping what they sowed in the cold ruins, without fresh water, hiding from the sun.

Official War Communiques

—FAR EASTERN FRONT—

UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Text of the Navy Department's communique No. 237, issued today, follows:

"PACIFIC AND FAR EAST:
"1. United States submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these seas:
(A) Two large cargo ships sunk.
(B) One medium-sized passenger cargo ship sunk.
(C) One medium-sized cargo ship sunk.
(D) One medium-sized transport sunk.
(E) One medium-sized tanker sunk.
(F) One small cargo ship sunk.
(G) One destroyer damaged.
"These sinkings have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Text of the War Department's communique No. 285:

"ASIATIC THEATRE:
"1. On December 30, medium bombers of the 10th Air Force attacked the Japanese-occupied air base at Schwebo, Burma. Hangars and revetments were hit and a large oil fire started.
"2. On December 31, a force of fighter planes armed with small bombs attacked Japanese railway communications in Northern Burma. Direct hits were reported on rolling stock and installations at Naba. Near Mohyinj, a train of six cars was strafed and the locomotive destroyed. At Mawlu water tanks were shot up. At Hoping, two freight sheds were set on fire. Outside Hoping, nine cars of a train moving south were badly damaged and the locomotive destroyed. Two of the cars damaged were fuel tank cars. At Pinbau, about 50 freight cars were strafed."

UNITED NATIONS
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Jan. 3 (Sunday)—(UP)—General MacArthur's headquarters today issued the following communique:

"NORTHWESTERN SECTOR—
Reconnaissance activity only.
"NORTHEASTERN SECTOR—
New Guinea: Lae. Our medium bombers and attack planes with fighter escort attacked the enemy airfield. Thousand-pound bombs were dropped on the runway, hangars and dispersal bays and the target area was heavily strafed, starting numerous fires.
"SALAMAU: Our medium units bombed the enemy-occupied town, starting fires in buildings."

AFRICA AREA: On the night, our troops in general assault have broken the back of enemy resistance and are destroying his shattered forces."

Laval Got Warning

November 4, 1940, after there had been evidence of French collaboration with Germany, Hull told Gaston Henry-Haye, the French ambassador here, that "we propose to be on our guard" against Vichy acts inspired by Pierre Laval, then foreign minister, that were intended to aid Hitler's military activities.

The White Book traces a consistent course by Mr. Roosevelt and Hull throughout the fatal decade. In speeches and in diplomatic endeavors, both leaders warned of ominous tendencies in the world.

Hull Saw Clouds Gather
The President's famous "quarantine" speech in Chicago, October 5, 1937, was included in the record. Hull, June 12, 1935—and later with increasing fervor as events shaped themselves toward a word catastrophe—warned of reckless, competitive armament building which he said would "again plunge the world into disaster" if continued.

November 25 and 28, 1941, Hull emphasized the critical nature of our relations with Japan. He told high officials of this government that there was virtually no possibility of an agreement with Japan, and that in his opinion Japan was likely to commit new acts of aggression at any time. He advised our military leaders to assume that Japan might attack various points simultaneously, in an effort to demoralize us by surprise tactics.

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The new appointees were Hans Adolf von Moltke to Madrid, Heinrich Georg Stahmer to Tokyo and Hans Thomsen to Stockholm, succeeding Dr. Eberhard von Solt, Eugen Ott and Victor Prinz zu Wied, respectively.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—(German broadcast recorded by U. P. in New York)—The Berlin radio today announced a German diplomatic reshuffle in which new ambassadors were named to Spain and Japan and a new minister to Sweden.

Calles Denies He's Too Ill to Take Post
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2.—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, 63-year-old former "Iron Man" of Mexico, tonight denied newspaper reports he was "too ill" to accept an active post in the Mexican government.

Through his secretary, George Castellanos, he told the United Press he "never felt better in his life" but that his main desire now was to spend the rest of his days in peace, free from politics.

"stop-gap" until the O. C. D. Federal Security Agency and the United States Public Health Service work out some proposal to submit to Congress to satisfy such claims.

Meanwhile, the P. C. A. is handling all claims of civilian-defense volunteers. No action has been taken by the three agencies yet on the proposed legislation.

ENVOYS WARNED HULL ABOUT AXIS

(Continued From Page One)

C. Grew from Tokyo, George S. Messersmith from Berlin, and Breckinridge Long from Rome.

Grew Reported Fully
Grew, the United States ambassador in Japan, kept the State Department fully informed of the dangers inherent in Japan's ambitions for Asiatic domination. January 27, 1941, he told the department of reports from many sources that Japanese military forces planned a surprise mass attack on Pearl Harbor in case of "trouble" with the United States.

November 3, 1941, he warned of Japanese preparations for a war which might make inevitable a war with the United States. Two weeks later—three weeks before Pearl Harbor—Grew cabled from Tokyo that the Japanese probably would resort to surprise measures.

Nazi Activity Was Noted
Messersmith, now United States ambassador to Mexico, was consul general in Berlin, June 26, 1933, when, in a letter to the State Department, he reported a "dangerous situation" in Germany. He told of a developing martial spirit, and said that German leaders were "capable of actions which really outlast them from ordinary intercourse."

November 23, 1933, Messersmith said leaders of Germany had no desire for peace unless it was a peace in complete compliance with German ambitions.

Breckinridge Long, then United States ambassador to Italy, predicted Italy's 1935 attack on Ethiopia more than a year in advance.

When it became apparent in early 1940 that Italy was planning to join Germany as an active war partner, Mr. Roosevelt made numerous efforts to dissuade Mussolini. Finally, June 1, Mussolini confirmed Italy's decision to enter the war, and said he preferred not to receive any "further pressure" from the President.

The White Book related details of the diplomatic discussions with Japan prior to Pearl Harbor. It confirmed an account of that period as reviewed by the United Press a month ago, and showed that Japan was plotting war deliberately while making protestations of peace.

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2 NAZI WARSHIPS LOST IN BATTLE

LONDON, Jan. 2.—(UP)—The story of a naval battle in European waters began to take form tonight as Germany admitted loss of an auxiliary cruiser and a destroyer, while Britain conceded the sinking of a corvette.

The German High Command had issued a communique giving the first Axis version of a naval battle which previously had been described vaguely by the British.

The Germans said the engagement took place Thursday near Bear Island, 315 miles south of Cape South, Spitzbergen, that it lasted several hours, and that German cruisers damaged several Allied cruisers and destroyers.

The communique, broadcast by D. N. 3, the official German news agency, admitted loss of one destroyer and reported destruction of one Allied destroyer.

Cruiser Left Sinking
The British Admiralty, which declined to comment on the German communique, previously had announced merely that a battle was under way and that considerable damage had been done to a German cruiser and destroyer. The latter was left in a sinking condition, the Admiralty said.

The destroyer admitted lost by the Germans possibly was the same vessel mentioned in the Admiralty bulletin, but there was no indication that the auxiliary cruiser admitted lost was the same ship which the British said was damaged.

The German Command said merely that the auxiliary cruiser was lost in an engagement with a British cruiser of the 9,850-ton Devonshire type. The High Command said the auxiliary cruiser was of the Atlantis type, which is not listed in available shipping handbooks.

Crew Scuttles Vessel
The Admiralty also announced in a communique that a 10,000-ton enemy merchantman had been intercepted by Allied patrol vessels, while trying to run the Atlantic blockade and that its crew was captured after scuttling the ship.

The Admiralty announced loss of the corvette Snappdragg, but gave no further details. Loss of the destroyer Blean was announced last night.

Seaweed Proves Useful
DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—Farm women in Eire have been gathering seaweed to fertilize their land during a shortage of chemical fertilizers.

Apples Honor Man
MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—The McIntosh apple was named for John McIntosh of Dundas County, Ontario, who discovered it in 1796.

GREEKS WRECK TROOP TRAIN, 250 NAZIS DIE

CAIRO, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Greek guerrillas derailed a train carrying 500 German soldiers and a load of war material between Athens and Salonika, killing 250 troops, a reliable Greek source reported today.

The train fell over a precipice and the ammunition it was carrying exploded, it was said.

Greek sources also reported that guerrillas in another district killed an Italian officer and 46 soldiers. Occupation authorities, in reprisal, shot several residents of nearby villages and burned a number of villages to the ground, they said.

These quarters asserted that guerrilla forces are extending their domination through widespread areas of Greece, operating chiefly from mountain strongholds, thus forcing the Axis to maintain large numbers of troops to protect lines of communication.

Front in Europe Urged in Commons
MANCHESTER, Jan. 2.—Denis H. Pritt, Socialist member of Commons, urged in a speech today that the Allies open a second front in Europe to eliminate the possibility of Axis advances in a new offensive in Russia next spring.

Asserting that Europe is the only place where Adolf Hitler can be decisively beaten, Pritt said a large scale Allied landing in Italy or elsewhere on the Continent "obviously" would seal Der Fuehrer's fate.

Mikhailovic Joins Yugoslav Cabinet
LONDON, Jan. 2.—King Peter of Yugoslavia signed a decree today naming new appointees to posts in the government, which still includes members of all political parties, although the number of ministers was reduced.

Dr. Stohodan Jovanovic remained as premier, and assumed the office of minister of the interior and foreign minister as well. Gen. Draja Mikhailovic, leader of the Yugoslav guerrillas, became minister of Army, Navy and Air Force.

6-Wheel Jeeps 'Brain Child' Of Yank on Guinea
WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Six-wheel jeeps, brain child of a Signal Corps colonel, are making their appearance in New Guinea.

The colonel conceived the idea one sleepless night and became so excited he awakened a transport officer and they worked it out together, perfecting the first model by flashlight.

Now many jeeps are being converted by welding wheels together. It's an important improvement around Buna, where there are only two types of transportation—jeeps and native carriers.

DE GAULLE MAY GO TO AFRICA

(See Page 3 for wirephoto)

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, deploring a political situation in North Africa that "will be embarrassing for operations of the Allied armies," disclosed today that he had suggested a meeting with Gen. Henri Honor Giraud on French soil to discuss the problem.

De Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, said that the suggestion had been made to Giraud, new French High Commissioner of North Africa, on Christmas Day. It was believed that Giraud had not replied, although both had expressed a desire a week ago to "get together."

The De Gaulle proposal was seen by London observers as holding a definite hope for an early agreement between the Fighting French and French officials in North Africa.

De Gaulle declared that the French people had been "staggered in their misery by the strange fate of that part of the empire most recently liberated."

"The remedy for this situation," De Gaulle said, "is establishment in French Northwest Africa and all other French territories overseas of a temporary and enlarged central power founded upon a national union, inspired by the spirit of the war and liberation, with the law of the republic to last until such a time as the nation has made known her will."

U.S. 'SUBS' SINK 7 MORE JAP SHIPS
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—United States submarines have sunk seven additional Japanese ships and United States planes have carried out destructive new raids upon Japanese bases at both ends of the Pacific front, the Navy announced today.

The newest report of submarine activity in Pacific and Far Eastern waters brought the total of enemy vessels sunk by United States submarines to 112, with 22 others probably sunk and 29 damaged.

In the air, the most important news was from the Aleutians, where American planes intensified assaults against the enemy's submarine base at Kiska following the sudden strengthening of the island's fighter-plane defenses.

In the South Pacific, United States bombers from Guadalcanal pounded enemy troop headquarters on the island and ranged 150 miles northwest to bomb the Japanese air base on New Georgia Island again.

In addition to sinking seven enemy ships, including two large cargo vessels and a medium-sized transport, American submarines damaged a Japanese destroyer, the Navy reported. Other ships sunk were a medium-sized passenger-cargo ship, a medium-sized tanker and a small cargo craft.

ALLIED RAID ON PALERMO KILLS 6—ROME

ROME, Jan. 2.—(From Italian broadcast)—(UP)—Allied planes raided the North Sicilian port of Palermo during the night, causing at least six deaths and four other casualties, an Italian communique reported today. Light damage was reported.

The communique said that 10 Allied aircraft were destroyed in North African fighting. German formations were reported to have attacked Allied shipping in Algerian waters, badly damaging several merchant vessels and one warship.

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FOOD WASTE AT JAP CAMP TOLD

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 2.—(UP)—Japanese evacuees at the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas have turned the camp into a nest of sabotage and unrest, The Commercial Appeal, Memphis newspaper, reported tonight.

Careless and deliberate waste of food, slow-down strikes, refusal to work and threats against government workers constructing buildings at the center were reported by the newspaper in an expose of conditions described as "a nightmare of confusion."

Paul Taylor, project manager of the center, was reported saying he would begin an investigation of the reported sabotage of food supplies after hearing that Japanese-American cooks were wasteful of food, throwing away much that was edible. An inspection of garbage, the newspaper said, revealed partly filled sacks of root potatoes, and quantities of oranges and other fruit in good condition.

Three truckloads of Japanese men were said to have cornered H. H. Hobbs, assistant area engineer, United States Engineers, and his foreman, threatening to kill them.

Lumber to be unloaded and piled was found dumped into drainage ditches, it was said, and evacuees were said to have refused to handle coal used to cook their own food because they "do not like to handle coal."

U-Boat Taunts Tardy Ship, Then Sinks It
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Office of War Information, cautioning against disclosure of war secrets, tonight told how the captain of a U-boat taunted an American crew before he sank their ship.

"Your ship is several hours behind schedule," the Nazi jeered. "And O. W. I. said the crew knew it was true."

"He knew their orders," O. W. I. said.

Horseman on Way, Argentina to L. A.
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Bill Whorley, 25 years old, set out for Los Angeles on horseback yesterday and hopes to see his mother, Mrs. Zola Whorley, in two months.

Whorley, who came to Argentina three years ago by freighter, seeks to better by one year the record established by Aimee Tschiefly.

INFLATION STILL PERILS NATION

—Says Henderson

By ARTHUR F. DEGREVE
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The United States entered 1943 with the strongest economic structure in its history, but it can "easily lose" the ground gained thus far in the fight against inflation, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said tonight.

"We've got to press a lot harder to insure continuing economic stability," he said. "This must not be destroyed by the selfish interests of any man or any group of men."

Finch Just Begun
"We've just begun to feel the real pinch of war here at home. Up to a few weeks ago most of us had felt no pain. As individual citizens we are right now facing responsibilities that will test the very fibre of democracy. Shortages, rationing and continuing battle against inflation will be the testing ground of the home front."

The retiring administrator disclosed in a statement that price controls already have saved the people more than \$6,000,000,000 and the government more than \$25,000,000,000. O. P. A.'s principal hope now, he said, is that this record may be continued without interruption. But, he added, it won't be easy.

Burdens Necessary
"I know it from experience," he said. "Some of that experience has been bitter, but most of it, I can say frankly, has been happy."

Thus, in what may be his valedictory, Henderson acknowledged the criticism that has been leveled in and out of Congress at his price policies. He recognized that every program undertaken by O. P. A. imposes heavy burdens upon individuals and corporations. But he said:

"This is war. And that war was made by Hitler. Hitler and the Japanese are the enemy. This same war imposes the supreme burden upon younger citizens of this country now wearing the uniform of the United States and they must face directly the most brutal enemy of men in recorded history.

DOES IN TUNISIA SWAP AIR BLOWS

BERLIN, (from German broadcasts), Jan. 2.—(UP)—Informed German quarters report signs of imminent and large offensive action by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British troops against positions of German and Italian armored forces in Tripolitania, the German Transoceanic News Agency said tonight.

ALLIED NORTH AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 2.—(UP)—German dive-bombers, escorted by Focke-Wulf-190's, attacked Bone harbor, important Allied Algerian supply port, yesterday morning despite stiff opposition from British Spitfires, it was disclosed today.

Two additional groups of German planes attempted to raid Bone in the afternoon but were intercepted by Allied aircraft before they could reach their target. Four Nazi planes were destroyed and others were damaged.

While the Germans were trying to raid Bone, American Martin B-26 Marauder bombers, escorted by Douglas P-40 fighters, bombed the railroad yards at Tunis, starting several fires in the target area.

One bomber was shot down, but at least one German plane was believed to have been damaged in dogfights.

Flying Fortresses meanwhile bombed Tunis harbor successfully. "There were no details disclosed concerning the raid by the big Boeing planes, but all returned."

(The Berlin radio asserted German planes shot down ten enemy aircraft over Tunisia today and that ground defenses destroyed an additional seven.)

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The new appointees were Hans Adolf von Moltke to Madrid, Heinrich Georg Stahmer to Tokyo and Hans Thomsen to Stockholm, succeeding Dr. Eberhard von Solt, Eugen Ott and Victor Prinz zu Wied, respectively.

Von Moltke was German minister and later ambassador to Poland from 1931-39. Stahmer, considered one of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's top lieutenants, was instrumental in persuading Japan to join in the Tri-Partite Pact in 1940 when he was described as Germany's "masked special envoy."

Later he became the Reich's ambassador to the Japanese-controlled Nanking government.

Thomsen was the German chargé d'affaires at Washington until the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States.

The radio said the three recalled diplomats will be kept at the disposal of the foreign office for other assignments.

Chicken Gives Up Nickel
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Martin Zoppola got a 5-cent refund tonight on the chicken she bought. While cleaning the chicken at her home, Mrs. Zoppola opened the gizzard and found a one nickel.



To a Soldier's Wife

More than all the others together, there is for you one soldier who MUST come back. And who does not ask herself When? ... How? ... Is he safe? ... What can I do to help?

needed by the U. S. Army. Women in the WAAC are doing many noncombatant duties vital to complex modern war. Your contribution, whether skilled or unskilled, will release a soldier for combat.

If you are a United States citizen, age 21 to 44 inclusive, of good repute, of any race, color or creed, go now to your nearest U. S. Recruiting and Induction Station for full information on the openings, pay, promotion and training of the WAAC. Your country—and your soldier—need you.

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

RECRUITING AND INDUCTION SERVICE
LLOYD BUILDING, 609 STEWART STREET, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Other Army Recruiting Stations are in the following cities:
ABERDEEN BELLINGHAM CHEHALIS SPOKANE TACOMA WALLA WALLA WENATCHEE
Dr. write to: "THE COMMANDING GENERAL," Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, or to Appointment and Induction Branch, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.
Seattle Times