DECK GUNNER ON 'SUB' SINKS SHIP OFF JAPAN

AMERICAN TELLS HOW FIRST SHELL RIPPED VESSEL

Crew, Made Bloodthirsty By Pearl Harbor Treachery, Accounts for Several Craft at Japs' Doorstep

By United Press.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 9.—An American submarine was cruising on the surface "at the very doorstep of Japan" when a big enemy merchant vessel loomed directly ahead.

The crew, witness to the Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor, "was a blood-thirsty lot," and the captain apparently had neither the time nor the inclination to submerge. He turned to his gun pointer and said:

"Hit the bridge with the first shell."

Down She Goes

The gun pointer, Ensign Samuel E. Clark of Birmingham, Ala., turned his sights on a perfect target dead ahead—a big red Rising Sun painted on the bridge—and the submarine's deck gun fired. Two more shells slammed into the Japanese craft. She caught fire and then went down.

That was the story told by Ensign Clark today at this submarine base, the story of the first United States submarine to patrol boldly off Tokyo's harbor, and the first underseas boat to sink an enemy with its deck gun.

This was only the beginning, for Clark's "sub" went on to take six of seven other enemy ships during on-the-surface engagements. Several more enemy craft are listed in its log as sunk by torpedoes.

Clark, who is 33 years old, recently was commissioned after 12 years in the Navy. He was a chief electrician's mate when his captain, Lieut. Comdr. Stanley P. Moseley, gave the order to fire the deck gun.

"The captain told me to hit the bridge with the first shell," he said. "He said I was to put the first shot right through a big red Jap Rising Sun painted on the vessel.

"That's just what we did. The next shell went through their living quarters and the third through the engine room. The ship caught fire and went down."

At Doorstep of Japan

Clark's submarine was on its way to Pearl Harbor when the Japs attacked that base on Dec. 7, 1941. En route, enemy planes dived on the ship's periscope and sprayed the water around it with machine-gun bullets.

"Later the submarine was bound for Japan and the crew was a bloodthirsty lot," he said. "One look at that base at Pearl Harbor and you wanted to go fight 'em with a butcher knife.

"My conscience hasn't hurt me yet for anything we've done."

When the submarine reached its patrol area, it was operating "at the very doorstep of Japan," Clark said.

Devastating 'Toys'

"We were the first 'sub' there and the first to use our deck gun," he recounted. "We used to listen to their radio a lot. We called one of the broadcasters, a woman, 'Tokyo Rose.' She spoke in English and used to refer to our submarines as mere toys which the Jap fleet would easily sink.

"But after we had sunk a few of their ships, she began to term us 'the Black Panther of the Pacific,' and some other names. We got a big kick out of her."

As gun pointer, Clark took part in all of the 'sub's' surface attacks. Only once was an enemy ship missed by the first shot. Then the gun misfired, but the next three shells found their mark.

Moseley, who also is stationed here now, received the Navy Cross for distinguished conduct in these dangerous patrols in Japan's front yard.

JAPS BOMBED AT KISKA, REKATA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(UP)—American airmen on Thursday continued their relentless pounding at Japanese installations on both ends of the Pacific battle line—the Solomons and the Aleutians, the Navy revealed today.

They bombed "enemy positions" at Kiska in the Aleutians but were unable to observe results; bombed "enemy areas" and shot down two Japanese Zero fighter planes at Bougainville Island, about 300 miles northwest of Guadalcanal; and started big fires and damaged two float-type enemy planes at Rekata Bay, 135 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

No United States planes were lost at either Kiska or Bougainville, but two were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island, the Navy said.

U. S. WILL GET 800 PERU JAPS

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 9. — (UP) — Eight hundred Japanese have been rounded up by authorities and sent to Talara in Northern Peru whence they will be sent to the United States and eventually to Japan in possible exchange for United States prisoners, it was learned today.

The Japanese included the proprietors of 43 cheap hotels in Lima and Callao, recently closed by sanitary officials.

U. S. WINNING BY PRODUCING, SAYS NELSON

(Continued From Page One)

W.P.B. Today Nelson talked back. "What do they mean by 'getting tough' in this town?" he asked belligerently, leaning forward slightly at his desk. "If toughness means being noisy and blustering, foot-stamping and sweating and desk-pounding, then I'm not tough.

Job Is Being Done

"But," he added in the mild voice which has deceived many an ex-employe of W.P.B., "if being tough in this town means getting a job done, than I am tough—because the job is getting done."

Resting both elbows on his desk, Nelson condensed his philosophy of production into a single sentence: "I believe in setting the objective, getting the most capable men to reach it, sticking to it and getting there."

"That's my idea of being tough," he added.

To illustrate this point, Nelson drew an analogy between himself and an Army "top kick."

Old Business Forgotten

"Who makes the better sergeant?" he asked. "The 'tough' one who lays all his men out, or the one who awakens in his soldiers an esprit de corps?"

Nelson took exception with those critics who accuse industry of a "business-as-usual" attitude.

"The great accomplishment of American business in 1942 was making that term mean war business," he said.

"There's one thing people fail to recognize—that today, 'business-as-usual' means war business. In Detroit, nobody thinks of automobiles any more. They're talking about automobiles as the business they used to be in. Airplanes, tanks—that's their business now."

Nelson summed up the major production problem of the coming year this way: Getting the supplies of materials and finished parts to the factories and workshops where they're needed most at the time when they're most needed—not too soon and not too late. And it is being worked out, he stressed.

Official Communiques

—AFRICAN FRONT—

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(UP)—The War Department today issued the following communique, No. 291, as of 3:35 p. m., Eastern War Time:

"North Africa:

"1. Flying Fortresses (2-17's) with an escort of Lightnings (P-38's) bombed the harbors at Bizerte and Ferryville yesterday, and hits were seen on the docks, oil tanks and among shipping.

"2. Two enemy fighters were shot down by the bombers and two more by the escort.

"3. Elsewhere in Northern Tunisia air activity was slight. Spitfires shot down one ME-109.

"4. Our fighters made many sweeps over the southern area and one patrol of four Warhawks (P-40's) which encountered five Focke-Wulf-190's near Fondouk, shot down two of them without loss. Mitchells (B-25's) attacked railroads at Kalaa Srira (west of Sousse) and at Graiba (between Sfax and Gabes). Targets at Gabes and the Kairouan air field also were bombed. Escorting fighters shot down two enemy planes on these raids.

"5. From all these operations six of our aircraft are missing."

—SOUTHWEST PACIFIC—

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Jan. 10. (Sunday) — (UP)—Today's communique said:

NORTHWESTERN SECTOR: Timor—Our attack planes strafed roads and enemy-occupied villages from Baucau to Beaco, starting fires.

"KAI ISLANDS: Our medium bombers again attacked and broke in two the torpedo boat previously hit.

"Merauke: A single enemy plane dropped two bombs, causing no damage.

"NORTHEASTERN SECTOR: Madang — An allied heavy unit bombed and strafed the airdrome.

"RABAUL: Two heavy bombers returning from a recent raid (January 5) were intercepted by 15 enemy Zero fighters, shooting down seven and dispersing the others with damage.

"SANANANDA: Our ground troops are increasing their pressure.

"HUON GULF: The convoy which attempted to reinforce the enemy garrison at Kae was joined by two additional merchant vessels. Our Air Force of all categories continuously attacked throughout the day and night. One transport received six direct hits and was left burning. Another transport was hit fore and aft and amidships. A beached merchant vessel was set afire. The remnants of the convoy withdrew during the night after unloading.

"In incessant air battles, our planes shot down 39 enemy fighters for certain and 17 probables in addition to those previously reported. We attacked the airdrome in a surprise maneuver and destroyed six fighters. Enemy barges, supply dumps and activities on the beach were bombed and strafed, causing large explosions and fires visible for 50 miles. The enemy's air losses over the past three days in this area may be regarded as serious."

Quito Axis Partisan Fired

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 9.—President Carlos Arroyo del Rio today dismissed Dr. Cesar Andrade Vecallos, from his post as labor commissioners of Quito under a previously announced policy to discharge all government functionaries who are partisans of Nazism and Fascism.

U. S. WAR-GOODS OUTPUT FAILS TO IMPRESS ALLIES

Even Neutrals Are Curious About What Has Become of Guns, Tanks, Planes; Offensive More Eloquent

By CARROLL BINDER
Chicago Daily News Foreign Editor

The Russians continued to push the Germans out of hard-won, strategically important positions all the way from north of Moscow to the Caucasus. The Americans and Australians continued to push the Japanese out of bitterly contested positions in Papua and to prevent desperately needed reinforcements from reaching the defenders of the remaining Japanese positions in the Southwestern Pacific.

The Americans and British were forced to mark time in Tunisia by bad weather and other circumstances which favored the enemy. President Roosevelt served notice on the Axis that we shall strike hard this year in both Europe and the Pacific and broached "the possibility" that the United Nations may win the war in 1944.

That, briefly, summarizes the high spots of the war news the past week.

To many Americans, the most impressive portion of the President's address Thursday was the statement of American accomplishments during 1942 and the confident assurance that the output of planes, tanks, ships and other war materials would be vastly greater next year.

Allies Less Impressed

It may be salutary for Americans to realize that our Allies are not nearly so much impressed by those figures as many of us are. American foreign correspondents and such observers as Wendell Willkie have reported that Chinese, Russians, Australians and even Argentinians and other neutrals remain unimpressed when they hear or read American boasts of huge war output. They want to know what has become of these numerous planes, tanks and guns inasmuch as comparatively few have reached the first three theatres of war.

American victories such as that at Midway, which the President portrayed in its true proportions Thursday, and American-British offensives such as those in North Africa, are far more eloquent propaganda for both Allied and neutral consumption.

Particularly significant were the words addressed to China and the applause accorded the reference to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by the President's congressional auditors. The Chinese were never persuaded as to the strategical wisdom of the decision to dedicate the preponderance of American-British strength to the war against Germany. The Chinese have come to feel that too little American and British effort is being devoted to the interim "holding" operations against Japan.

Chinese See Contempt

What has hurt the sensitive Chinese most has been a deep-seated suspicion that influential figures in the American and British war effort lack a sincere desire to assist and strengthen Chinese resistance and, more galling, look with contempt on the Chinese collaboration. They believe that with better will a considerably larger volume of war materials could be delivered to China now.

Disparaging and contemptuous remarks about the Chinese made or believed to have been made by important Britons and Americans have burned deeply into the Chinese consciousness. Failure to make good commitments made to China by the President was attributed to deliberate sabotage by subordinate officials unsympathtic to China. Failure by the combined chiefs of staff committee to consult Lieut. Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, head of the Chinese military mission to the United States, as much as the Chinese felt he was entitled to be consulted further aggravated Chinese resentment.

Such was the setting in which the President made his warm tribute to "the heroic people of China" and pledged this nation to "advance this year" and "force the Japanese to fight."

Equipment Promised

"We shall get the battle equipment into China to shatter the power of our common enemy," Mr. Roosevelt promised. "From this war, China will realize the security, the prosperity and the dignity which Japan has sought so ruthlessly to destroy."

Even before these words had reached China, Arch Steele, whose knowledge of China is unmatched by that of any other American journalist, had cabled that in the part of China held by the generalissimo there is not the slightest tendency to compromise with the Japanese army. China's leaders, Steele reported, are inspired to continued resistance by their increasing conviction that the United Nations will win the war. The President's words will reinforce that conviction and help soothe injured feelings.

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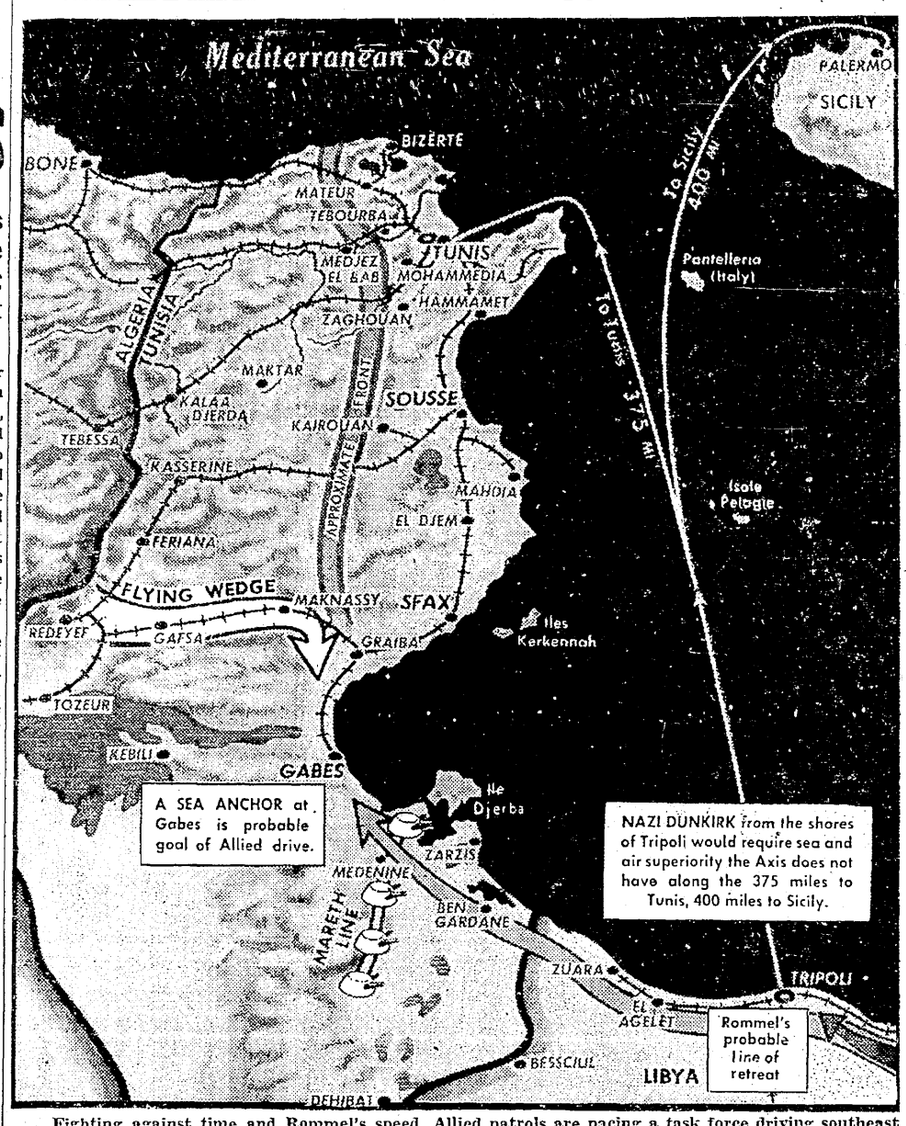
Spaatz Heads Allied Air Force in Africa

ALLIED NORTH AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 9.—Maj. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, who learned combat flying in the First World War, has been named commander in chief of the new Allied air force in North Africa.

Spaatz will continue as commander in chief of American Air Forces in the European theatre of operations, and nominal head of the 8th Air Force, which will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker while Spaatz is in North Africa.

ALLIED FLYING WEDGE



Fighting against time and Rommel's speed, Allied patrols are pacing a task force driving southeast through Tunisia. Gabes, key seaboard city on the road from Tripoli, is their probable goal. An Allied line anchored there would split the Axis African forces, keep Rommel from joining his battered troops with the defenders of Tunis and Bizerte, possibly set them up for the kill by the pursuing British Eighth Army.

BEFORE the winter rains turned Northwest Africa into a treacherous mudhole and slowed the Battle of Tunis to a walk, Allied patrols slipped through Axis lines to reach the sea near Gabes. More patrols are continuing work in that sector. And slodging through the mud behind them, about 40 miles northwest of Gabes, is a strong Allied task force.

Somewhere deep in the Libyan Desert a French army, said to number several thousands when it left Lake Chad weeks ago under Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc to join the North African campaigns, was reported several hundred miles inside Libya. General Giraud's French North African units are infiltrating into Southern Tunisia near the road to Tripoli.

Marshal Erwin Rommel, on the road since October 24 covering more than 1,000 miles with the Eighth Army still at his heels, had part of his rear guard digging in near Wadi Zem-Zem, about 200 miles east of Tripoli.

Advance units of the broken Afrika Korps were said to be streaming into and beyond Tripoli, apparently racing the Allies toward union in Tunisia with the Axis defenders of Tunis and Bizerte.

THUS, two months after General Eisenhower led his invasion forces onto North African beaches, the Allied squeeze play in Africa is shaping up so that the real pressure on the Axis can begin. The offensive in Southeastern Tunisia against Gabes, which started out as light patrol activity, may be the key to the Allied plan.

Rommel's forces are in a crossfire between British bombers working out of Libyan airfields and Allied pilots based in Algeria. About the best thing he can do is to keep running past Tripoli into Tunisia.

Allied drives from the west are so close to the French-built Mareth Line, a little Maginot, as to neutralize its use as a barrier against the Eighth Army. If Rommel gets to Tunisia first, the consolidated Axis African troops may be able to tie up the Tunisian front and thus the European front for months.

If he doesn't make it, if the Allied task force can break through to Gabes, anchoring on the sea a wedge that will keep the Axis units apart, Rommel may be caught three ways—the Eighth Army from the east, the Yanks and British First Army from the West and the Fighting French from the south.

TO the north lies the Mediterranean and the possibility of a German Dunkerque—an escape by sea either to Tunis or Bizerte or to Sicily and the Italian mainland.

England's Dunkerque was over 25 miles of water and it was made possible by England's amateur deep water and river boatmen and the fact that the Royal Air Force could call upon a great concentration of land-based aircraft from all over England to perform the miracle of so few holding off such a large Luftwaffe.

A Nazi Dunkerque out of Tripoli would be something else again; 375 to 400 miles of open water, no concentration of shipping such as the English mustered, no concentration of nearby airfields or air strength to shelter the evacuation fleets, and a combined R. A. F. and American Air Forces that is steadily increasing its strength as against the Luftwaffe.

Rommel is running down a dead-end street. Should the Allied cut-off strategy come off, he will have to decide—and quickly—whether to stand and fight boxed in under increasing Allied pressure, chance a desperate escape by sea, or quit.

If all this transpires by February when the Tunisian rains cease, both the weather and the desert will be cleared for action against Tunisia and the road to Italy and the Continent.

PROBE OF LUXURY FOOD, FANCY SCHOOLS IN JAP CAMPS ASKED

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Reports that scarce foodstuffs were made available in plenty to Japanese-American war relocation camps in the Far West, while residents of surrounding areas were subject to strict rationing, brought congressional demands tonight for investigation of various phases of the relocation program.

Representative F. LeRoy Johnson, Republican, California, said he had received "numerous reports and rumors" that huge shipments of scarce foods—including eggs, butter, sugar, coffee and meats—were furnished the camps. Residents of nearby areas had difficulty in obtaining their allotted amounts under the rationing program, according to the reports.

'Elaborate School System'

Johnson introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of these reports, and of the reputed "elaborate system of education" contemplated for the relocation projects.

"We are told that teachers in these camps receive higher pay than teachers in the state public school system," Johnson said, "and that extensive training in such nonessentials as art, dancing and rug-making are being offered the confined Japs."

Representative Harry Sheppard, Democrat, California, said, however, that he personally had investigated three relocation camps and found they were receiving necessary quantities of food. He also denied that teachers' salaries were out of proportion.

Representative Jerry Voorhis, Democrat, California, reported receipt of a letter from a state official who said proposals to establish university extensions in the camps left parents of drafted American youths in "a state of impotent exasperation."

"These parents know their sons won't receive university credits for what they are doing," the letter said.

Anson Boyd, California state engineer, informed Voorhis that officials of the Tula Lake camp requested that the state furnish plans for construction of "small mausoleums" at the camp.

"A mausoleum is something that only the higher-income group is able to afford if they happen to be ordinary citizens," Boyd commented.

Immorality Charged

Voorhis said he felt the camps should be "kept simple and made self-sustaining."

Johnson said his resolution also would provide for investigation of asserted immoral conditions at some of the camps, and of activities of disloyal elements such as led to riots at the Manzanar camp recently.

Representative B. W. Gearhart, Republican, California, said he had received complaints from former constituents among the Japanese-Americans who said they were being subjected to intimidation by pro-Axis Japs in the camps.

"They are constantly called on to explain how in a democracy citizens can be interned," Gearhart said.

Gearhart showed a post card from Tokie Slocum, a Japanese-born member of the American Legion, formerly confined at Manzanar. Slocum described the "harrowing and horrible night of December 7, 1942, when pro-Axis Japs placed him on "Death List No. 1" and made an attempt on his life. Although he was taken into protective custody and later discharged from camp, all his personal property was destroyed or stolen, he wrote.

Waacs and Waves—Wires Are Latest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Waacs and the Waves had a new colleague-corps tonight—the Wires—Women in Radio and Electrical Service.

The Wires, the War Department announced, are a branch of the Waacs. Qualified women will be taken into the Wires from now on, it said.

The Wires were first organized at Trinidad Junior College, Trinidad, Colo., one of the schools used in the nation-wide training program of the Army Signal Corps. They have been taught radio, telephone and wireless communications technique.

ALLIES CLOSING ON AFRICA FOE

(Continued From Page One)

struck hard again at ports on the Tunisian east coast.

The major land development was disclosed in a communique from the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, whose Fighting French forces were driving north on Tripoli from Equatorial Africa. He reported that the enemy outpost of Brach, 350 miles southeast of Tripoli, had been occupied.

200 Miles in Day

Seizure of Brach represented an advance of 200 miles in one day for Leclerc's forces. It was believed here, however, that the fighting French unit that captured Brach had detached itself from the main army which captured the Italian outpost at El Gatrun, 550 miles south of Tripoli, yesterday.

A wireless communique from Leclerc's headquarters said:

"The defeat of the enemy in Fezzan (Southwestern Libya) is becoming a rout. Our advanced elements have occupied Brach. Other enemy outposts have been encircled by our troops. Operations continue."

Advance of 1,000 Miles

The Fighting French army now was more than 1,000 miles from its main base at Fort Lamy, in the Lake Chad region, and had nearly penetrated into Tripolitania.

El Gatrun was captured by a flying mechanized column of Le Clerc's Meharists — camel corps — which took the enemy by surprise.

There were increasing indications that Rommel was abandoning his position between Buerat el Hsun and Misurata, east of Tripoli, and was withdrawing to the capital of Italian Libya, where he might make a last stand or withdraw into Tunisia.

Eighth Air Force planes pounded Axis transport lines along the Mediterranean coastal road beginning at Zliten, 85 miles east of Tripoli, and continuing the action almost to the gates of Tripoli. At least three enemy fighters were shot down by Allied planes and anti-aircraft guns brought down another.

Heavier loads and more efficient handling have added the equivalent of 151,000 freight cars to the American railway system.

JAPS LOSE 43 MORE PLANES IN LAE FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

a direct hit on a 14,000-ton transport which burst into flames and exploded.

Fortresses Attack Transports

Early Thursday morning Allied bombers and fighters began shuttling over the convoy. They included Boeing Flying Fortresses, North American Mitchells, Consolidated Liberators, Bristol Beaufighters, Martin Marauders, Curtiss-Wright Kittyhawks and Lockheed Lightnings.

They destroyed or damaged 59 Japanese planes in battles on Thursday.

The Fortresses concentrated on the transports despite the heavy anti-aircraft barrage set up by the cruisers and shot down one Zero fighter. Throughout the day the enemy convoy was escorted by between 10 and 20 Zeros. The Japanese fighters continually landed and refueled at the Gasmata or Lae airdromes.

During the Thursday fighting seven Lightnings engaged in a dogfight with 10 Zeroes at 9,000 feet and 10 others at various altitudes.

The Lightnings opened up Friday by bagging six Japanese fighters and got another eight in a battle just before dusk. Fifteen Lightnings attacked 19 enemy fighters over Lae harbor in the early morning while escorting some Beaufighters, Mitchells and Marauders. The Lightnings shot down four, probably shot down one and possibly another.

Supply Dumps Fired

Meanwhile, the Mitchells sank one transport near the Lae jetty and on subsequent flights saw the ship rolling on its side. Another transport moving from the jetty was hit on the bow. Supply dumps were bombed and set afire.

During the fighting 12 Mitchells were attacked by between 15 and 20 Zeroes which moved in singly from all directions. The Mitchells did not waver and shot down five Zeroes within 15 minutes, probably shot down two others and damaged one.

At the same time the Beaufighters, strafing the airdrome, set fire to one Zero on the taxiway and riddled three more on a runway. The Marauders added 1,000-pound bombs to the maelstrom, hitting a transport near the jetty. It gave off dense black smoke.

Warships Dodge Bombs

Japanese warships scurried around the harbor, dodging bombs and sending up a stream of ack-ack.

Other attack planes made Japanese troops and equipment their target. They knocked out trucks and supplies and hit a 6,000-ton cargo ship, starting fires and explosions around the jetty.

The blitz raged all Friday afternoon. Beaufighters strafed stores on the beach and burned two fighters and one bomber on the runway. They set fire to barges, strafed personnel and blew up ammunition dumps despite heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire.

In addition to the Japanese air losses at Lae, today's communique reported that two heavy Allied bombers returning from the January 5 raid on the big Japanese base at Rabaul shot down 7 out of 15 Japanese Zeros which attacked them and dispersed the others.

At Sananada, New Guinea, the Allies were increasing pressure on the Japanese ground forces trapped there.

4 Dependents Now Free Italian Soldiers

ENEMY DISPATCH Printed With Reserve

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—(from German broadcasts)—The official D. N. B. news agency reported tonight from Rome that the Italian War Ministry had ordered that any soldiers with four or more dependents under 18 could be dismissed from the army.

Twenty different types of serum are produced in large quantity by a drug factory in China operated for guerrilla bands.

RUSSIANS BREAK DEFENSE LINES OF RAIL CITIES

Reds Increase Gains In Caucasus, Capturing 21 More Inhabited Places; More Booty Is Taken

(Continued From Page One)

nikovski) our troops captured inhabited places."

The communique listed the following places captured by Soviet troops in their offensives yesterday:

Krylov, 58 miles northeast of Zimovniki; Bogoyavlensk, 85 miles northeast of Rostov; Nororotoshansky, Trofimov, Gorelovsky, Kyrukovsky, Yermilov, Savelyev, Kastorochny, Sennoy, Zkavuded, Torgovy, Kovalevsky, Krasnyoktyabr, Grushevka, Vesely, Ostrovyansky, Ust-Kaginicky and Kovylkin.

Along the Lower Don, the communique said, the Germans threw more than 100 tanks into a counter-attack, supporting large infantry forces. The Axis troops suffered a serious defeat in fierce fighting, it reported.

Much Booty Captured

"Abandoning many dozens of smashed-up tanks and a large number of dead and wounded officers on the battlefield," it said "the Hitlerites retreated. Pursuing the enemy our units captured two large inhabited places. On another sector, our units, forging ahead, captured from the Germans three self-propelled guns, six tanks, ten machine guns, one radio transmitter and 17 lorries with war materials."

Battering their way through the Northern Caucasus, the Russians scored heavily in a battle for an inhabited point, the communique said. It reported hundreds of Germans killed in the battle and 160 trucks and more than 100 motorcycles destroyed. Thirty-two tanks, 12 field guns, 11 machine guns, six mortars, three ammunition dumps and four mobile workshops were captured.

Northwest of Stalingrad, a tank-supported enemy infantry unit attacked a position held by a Russian unit. They were driven back beyond their original positions by the Russians, who captured 51 trenches.

A flurry of fighting was reported on the central sector, northwest of Moscow, where German counter-attacks were repulsed. The Germans attacked southwest and northwest of Velikie Luki, only 80 miles from the Latvian frontier, and were met with a shower of fire from all available arms. The Germans lost 200 dead and two tanks.

The drive toward Rostov and toward Salsk, an important Axis defense point 100 miles southeast of the Caucasus gateway city, continued throughout last night, the Soviet Saturday noon communique reported.

WAVELL MEETS JAPS IN BURMA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.—(UP)—Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell's troops, aided by powerful air support, have penetrated the Japanese defenses of Burma to within 25 miles of the key port of Akyab on the Bay of Bengal, a communique reported today.

Resuming the offensive first launched in mid-December, Wavell's forces now are in contact with the enemy on both sides of the Mayu River on the Mayu Peninsula and in the vicinity of Rathedaung, about 60 miles from the Indian border.

Wavell's communique and one issued by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's American headquarters in China reported Allied air attacks on widely separated points throughout Japanese-held Burma. No enemy interception was reported at any of the points raided.

Last night bombers attacked installations in the Akyab district, dropping explosives effectively on an enemy airdrome, the communique said.

RUSS DRIVES GAIN

ROSTOV IS GOAL—While the Russians broadened the Caucasus front (1), three other Red armies continued their drives towards Rostov. One army (2) was within 65 miles of the city, while another force (3) took Valkova. A fourth army (4) threatened from the north.—Map transmitted by wirephoto.