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## RUSSIANS ADVANCE 26 MILES IN DAY'S DRIVE IN CAUCASUS; BEAT BACK ATTACKS ON DON (1/15/43)

Microfilm-New York Times archives, Monterey Public Library | 1/15/43 | Ralph Parker, Charles Hurd, Hanson W. Baldwin

Posted on 15/1/2013, 14:35:58 by Homer J Simpson

# The New York Times.

**LATE CITY EDITION**

Intermittent light rains and moderately cold today.

Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 38; Min., 19.  
Sunrise, 8:19 A. M.; Sunset, 5:32 P. M.

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VOL. XCII...No. 31,037.

Entered as Second-Class Matter,  
Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1943.

THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

## WLB ACTS ON COAL; 20,000 MORE VOTE TO DEFER A STRIKE

### INQUIRY SET TODAY

Use of Troops to Halt  
Wilkes-Barre Tie-Up Is  
Demanded in House

15,000 MINERS STILL OUT

But Committee in Hazleton  
Field Decides Not to Quit Work  
Pending Parley With WLB

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—While members of Congress clamored today for Federal intervention and use of troops to end the unauthorized strike of anthracite miners, the War Labor Board ordered a public hearing for tomorrow to ascertain fully "why the anthracite miners, citizens of the United States, whose sons and brothers are at the fighting front, are on strike against the national no-strike policy and against the welfare of the nation in time of war."

The telegram, signed by William H. Davis, WLB chairman, was addressed to John L. Lewis, president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America; the presidents of twenty-two anthracite unions and the presidents of five anthracite companies—the Hudson Coal Company, Luzerne Anthracite Company, Susquehanna Collieries Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company and Glen Alden Coal Company.

Late this afternoon Chairman Davis and the WLB vice chairman, George W. Taylor, attended an executive meeting of the Truman Committee Investigating Defense Expenditures. The meeting listened to Maria Hawk, director of the

## A Wilhelmina Gift Awaits Grandchild

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has sent by her son-in-law, Prince Bernhard, a gift to the grandchild who it is expected will be born in the Ottawa Civic Hospital within a few days. The gift, Prince Bernhard said today, "will be suitable to either a boy or a girl."

"If it is a boy," the Prince said, "we shall all be very happy. If it is a girl we shall not be disappointed."

Arrangements have been made for the release of the official news of the birth of the child as soon as possible. Although it will be sent first to the grandmother, publication will be almost simultaneous.

Prince Bernhard before coming here broadcast from Britain to the people of the Netherlands asking them to refrain from any kind of demonstration in honor of the event that might bring further suffering and reprisals on themselves.

## TWO QUAKES FELT IN NEW ENGLAND

Parts of All Six States Are  
Shaken by Shocks Centering  
Off Cape Ann and Portland

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CENTER OSSIPEE, N. H., Jan. 14.—The six New England States were shaken today by two earthquakes, the first apparently starting off Portland, Me., and the second ten seconds later off Cape Ann, Mass., with the tremors converging into this area.

## BOARD TURNS DOWN PENSION FOR HINES; COURT FIGHT IS DUE

Action Taken Only Few Minutes  
After Mayor's Committee  
Submits Its Report

11 VOTES AGAINST APPEAL

But Lyons, Cashmore, Burke  
and Palma Refuse to  
Cast Any Ballots

The Board of Estimate rejected yesterday the pension application of Philip A. Hines, former first deputy city clerk, who resigned on Sept. 5 after investigation Commissioner William B. Herlands, in a report submitted to Mayor La Guardia, had accused him of improperly accepting gratuities for performing marriages.

Denial of the Hines application was voted under circumstances that forecast, in the opinion of persons familiar with court decisions in pension cases, a reversal of the board's ruling. The vote was taken after the board's reading clerk had read a report, dated Jan. 13, submitted to the Mayor by a committee of three designated by him on Dec. 6 to investigate the Hines matter. Copies of the report were placed in the hands of members of the Board of Estimate only a few minutes before the pension application came up for consideration.

The report, consisting of an interchange of letters between the Mayor and his committee, headed by former United States Solicitor General Thomas D. Thacher, endorsed the Mayor's conduct in having Mr. Hines restored to the city payroll on Nov. 5 as a clerk in the Hospital Department, for the avowed purpose of enabling him to present his pension claim to the Board of Estimate free from any technical defects precluding consideration on its merits.

Four Recorded Not Voting  
A total of eleven negative votes against the Hines application was cast by Deputy Mayor Rufus E. McGahan, Controller Joseph D. Mc-

## Big U. S. Troop Force Arrives in Britain

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Large numbers of United States forces, together with a big contingent of New Zealand, Australian and Canadian air personnel, have arrived at a British port, it was disclosed today.

W. J. Jordan, New Zealand High Commissioner, welcomed the troops and gave a special word to the Americans, acknowledging kindness shown by the people of the United States to New Zealanders.

Authorities said the convoy's trip was uneventful.

## TOWN LIGHT PLANTS FACE OIL SHUTDOWN

Mallbie Asks PAW to Order  
Freeport, Rockville Centre  
to Convert to Coal

The State Public Service Commission yesterday sought the help of the Petroleum Administration for War in shutting down the municipal electric plants in Freeport and Rockville Centre, N. Y., as a temporary measure for saving heavy fuel oil. Both communities, according to Milo R. Mallbie, chairman of the commission, can be supplied with electric power by the Long Island Lighting Company, which generates electricity with coal.

Following a conference with Herman B. Van Cleave, chief of the fuel oil section of the regional PAW office, Mr. Mallbie said last night that he expected the Federal agency would soon issue a directive to the two municipal plants to convert to coal.

Mr. Mallbie said he had conferred some time ago with Mayor Worden E. Winne of Freeport and with Public Utilities Commissioner Henry C. Major of Rockville Centre and had found them favorable to the conversion plan. They have failed to act fast enough, though, he said, declaring that the plants burn 200,000 gallons of fuel oil a month.

Mr. Mallbie said there are now available connections between the two municipal electric plants and

## CLASH IN SENATE ON FLYNN CHARGES; HEARING PROMISED

Bridges Challenges Connally  
on Empty Democratic Seats  
During His Speech

DETAILS 4 ALLEGATIONS

Committee Chairman Caustic  
as He Invites Nominee's  
Foe to Appear Today

By W. H. LAWRENCE

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Charging that the nomination of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, to be Minister to Australia was the "most despicable" appointment ever made by the President of the United States, Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire challenged the Foreign Relations Committee today to give opponents a full and open hearing on their charges that Mr. Flynn was not fit for the post.

Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and one of the handful of Democratic Senators who heard a part of Senator Bridges' speech, retorted that the committee "would try to do its duty," and if the New Hampshire Senator cared to appear tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. the committee would provide sanitary facilities adequate enough to handle even the disposal of "a bucket of slop."

Senator Bridges responded that there would be no slop for the committee to dispose of unless Mr. Flynn put in an appearance.

As Senator Bridges made for the record the charges he had outlined at a press conference yesterday and engaged in the angry exchange with Senator Connally, the Senate scene indicated that the vote on the nomination submitted on Monday would be largely along party lines, with the Democrats having enough votes to confirm him.

Few Democrats in Seats

Twenty-two of the thirty-eight Republicans were in their seats for Senator Bridges' speech, but nearly all of the fifty-five Democrats

## RUSSIANS ADVANCE 26 MILES IN DAY'S DRIVE IN CAUCASUS; BEAT BACK ATTACKS ON DON



RED ARMY FANS OUT

Branching Sweep Nears  
Kalmuck Area, Takes  
New Rail Point

NAZIS POUNDED ON DON

Rostov Defense Worn Down—  
Berlin Claims Offensives  
Fail to Alter Picture

By The Associated Press.  
MOSCOW, Friday, Jan. 15—The Red Army rolling northwestward through the Caucasus now has advanced nearly 140 miles, reaching Sotnikovsk, near the Kalmuck steppes, and Cossack cavalry and Soviet tankmen are pursuing the still retreating Nazis, it was announced today.

The occupation of Sotnikovsk, about sixty-five miles above the railway line to Rostov, marked a twenty-six-mile advance yesterday from the Juravskoe area to the south. It brought the Caucasus army within forty-five miles of the Kalmuck region, where other Red Army forces pushing southward from Stalingrad are operating.

[The advance heightened a flank threat to the Germans' West Caucasus positions in that Sotnikovsk is only about twenty miles from Blagodarnoe, terminus of a winding railroad that connects with the Rostov line at Kropotkin by way of Petrovskoe and Voroshilovsk.]

Other Soviet columns operating in the Kalmuck Republic were driving steadily westward after crossing the lower Volga River at the beginning of their offensive.

**Advance Toward Armavir**  
In its strides yesterday the Red Army operating along the Rostov railway toward Armavir seized Suvorovsk, fifteen miles northwest of Mineralnye Vodi, the communiqué said. It also took the railway station of the same name, as well as the settlement of Grazhdansky-Pervy, twenty miles west of Mineralnye Vodi.

[Berlin claimed that Soviet attacks between the Caucasus and the Don, south of Voronezh and below Leningrad had failed to change the situation. The Red

Army's Voronezh offensive was said to have collapsed.]

Russian communiqués and dispatches said nothing of new Red Army offensives reported by the Germans in the Voronezh sector, midway between Stalingrad and Moscow, and in the Lake Ilmen region south of Leningrad. Russian policy has been to conceal news of any new drive until it has achieved considerable success.

Along the Don at the northern end of the Caucasus the Russians were beating off repeated Nazi counter-attacks, which cost the enemy 1,000 dead and twenty-two tanks yesterday, the communiqué said. The Red Army is operating only sixty miles east of Rostov and apparently is meeting its heaviest opposition in this sector because of the obvious threat to that Nazi communications hub.

**Wearing Down Foe on Don**

The Russians did not claim any specific towns in this sector, but again announced that they were wearing down the Germans in men and equipment in steady fighting and gaining ground, too.

On the Central front, the communiqué said, 500 more Germans fell in unsuccessful Nazi counter-attacks southwest of Velikiye Luki, which has been the scene of a long exhausting struggle in the snow. Enemy equipment and prisoners also were seized, the midnight bulletin said.

\* In the Stalingrad area, where the remnants of twenty-two Nazi divisions still are fighting against a Russian ring thrown around their positions between the Don and Volga Rivers, twenty-six more Nazi transport planes were destroyed on Wednesday, the communiqué said. The Germans for weeks have been flying in supplies for these battered units.

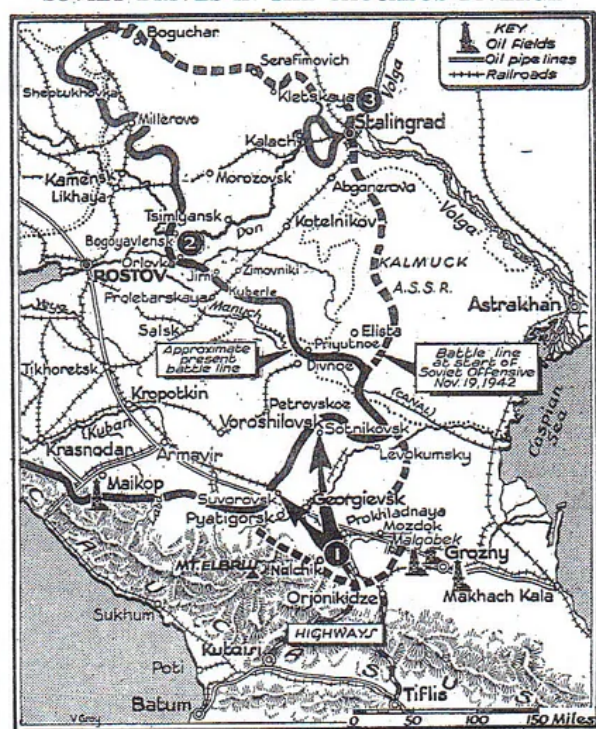
The Army newspaper *Red Star* said tanks and Cossacks, returning

Continued on Page Six

**Continued From Page One**  
triumphant to their homeland, had surrounded a large German force in the Caucasus. Farther north the Russians moving down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway continued mopping up the Zimovniki region and moved closer to the important rail hub of Salak, about thirty miles away from the vanguards. The advance on the lower Don was resumed after "overcoming stubborn enemy resistance," the High Command said.

The methodical clean-up continued also in Stalingrad, where the Russians said they cleared the en-

SOVIET DRIVES IN THE CAUCASUS DIVERGE



From the Georgievsk region (1) Russian columns have speared directly north to capture Sotnikovsk and northwest to capture Suvorovsk, on the road to Armavir. In the area of the lower Don (2) the Red Army reported advances despite "ceaseless counter-attacks." At Stalingrad (3), according to Moscow, twenty-three Nazi transport planes were destroyed in the course of a day.

**Caucasus Advance Is General**  
By RALPH PARKER

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
MOSCOW, Jan. 14—Lieut. Gen. Maslennikov's Caucasus army is maintaining contact with the main German forces in all principal sectors. A series of violent battles in the last twenty-four hours resulted in the announcement of general advances this morning.

Later the Russians announced the capture of a series of places and the destruction by tanks of an enemy infantry unit, which lost nineteen guns. Some Red Army men previously captured were released. Elsewhere Russian guns were reported blazing at columns of retreating Germans.

Yesterday's advances, carried out in rain and sleet, took the Russians over the upper Kuma River, where the Germans had elected to stand athwart the main Elista-Mineralnye Vodi highway,

which descends from the Stavropol hills about forty miles west of Budenovsk.

General Maslennikov's right wing apparently is skirting this line of hills and throwing Cossack squadrons far forward over the Stavropol steppes, while his left wing is advancing up the Transcaucasian railroad parallel with the highway toward the Kuban. Yesterday tank units under Colonel Filippoff, which had distinguished themselves in earlier stages of the Caucasus operations, were reported to have driven the Germans from their main defense lines to the west, raiding an airfield where all the bombers were taken by surprise.

**Resisting Tanks Routed**

Severe resistance was encountered on the Kuma line and in one sector thirty German tanks were involved in a counter-attack, but most of them were destroyed and the rest, with their supporting riflemen, left the field in disorder. In another sector the Germans were reported driven from strong



points where their defenses had been hastily prepared.

Cossacks with tank support surrounded several such garrisons and from others the Germans were driven westward. The Germans clearly are making every effort to prevent a further deterioration in the Central Caucasus and to defend the Kuban.

The Nazis are fighting with increasing stubbornness on the lower Don front, though the reserves they have thrown in have failed to hold the Russians' advance on the left wing. The Russians announced a break-through and the capture of several localities with important quantities of booty and prisoners. In another sector a German battalion's formation was broken and 400 Germans were reported killed.

The enemy has concentrated much artillery and tanks for Rostov's defense and now is striving to gain time to regroup the forces thrown into confusion by the rapid retreat from Kotelnikov, plus heavy losses of men and equipment. Every village and farm is defended and machine-gun nests are abundant, particularly along the railroad.

The Russians are finding their long-barreled anti-tank rifles, operated by two men and firing explosive shells, useful weapons for the suppression of these nests. Units armed with these weapons precede the infantry and set fire to wooden buildings in which the Germans take cover.

**Zimovniki Stand Short-Lived**

Details were released today of the important battle for Zimovniki, to which the Germans fell back after blowing up the Sal River bridges when their flanks were threatened by the fall of Dubovskoe. Zimovniki stands securely on the Kublerle River and its approaches are difficult because of the flat steppe around it and the absence of villages. There General Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein concentrated the remnants of two of the three Panzer divisions, routed before Kotelnikov—the third was sent westward across the Don—and received a fresh infantry division from reserve. Two regiments of the Elite Guard Viking Division also formed part of the garrison.

Zimovniki had been prepared for a defense before Kotelnikov's fall and the Russians' first attacks against it were unavailing. But after five counter-attacks had been repulsed the Russians advanced across the Kublerle River, accumulated superior forces, pinned down the enemy in the northwestern part of the town and curled around to the rear to straddle the railway. Finally the Germans were expelled. Fifteen thousand tons of grain and 5,000 head of cattle were found intact.

The success of the operation is attributed by Red Star to careful

reconnaissance, which caused the Russian losses in the final assault to be very light, precise artillery fire and careful preparation for the night attack, which forestalled an orderly German retreat.

It is reported from Stalingrad that the Germans are using bombers to take bread to Col. Gen. Hermann Hoth's Sixth Army. Junkers-52 transport planes are reported to be rarely reaching their destination.

**NAZIS CALL DRIVES FUTILE**

**Russian Attacks Fail to Change Situation, Berlin Asserts**

Continued Russian attacks between the Caucasus and the Don, near Voronezh and below Leningrad, have failed to "bring about a new change in the situation" on the Eastern Front, German military quarters said yesterday, according to Berlin broadcasts recorded by The United Press in New York.

The High Command announced that Soviet attacks on the Caucasus-Don front were repulsed, with twenty-six tanks destroyed or captured. Attacks against German and Hungarian positions south of Voronezh collapsed, the communiqué said. However, fighting continued in the Lake Ilmen-Lake Ladoga area below Leningrad.

German military quarters were quoted by the Transocean agency as saying that neither the Voronezh nor the Leningrad assault could yet be called a "major attack" and opinion prevailed that their sole purpose was to hinder the reinforcement of the southern front.

The High Command said Russian attacks in the Western Caucasus had dwindled to single and disconnected sorties following the heavy losses suffered in the initial assaults. All attacks have been thrown back, the Germans said.

In the Stalingrad area, the communiqué said, German troops repulsed strong infantry and tank attacks in "heroic struggles."

Entire Fall and Winter  
Stock of  
**GOWNS & COATS**  
At  
Drastic  
Reductions  
**NELSON-HICKSON**  
9 West 57th St.

# War News Summarized

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1943

Moscow announced last night that Soviet forces advancing northwestward in the Caucasus had occupied Sotnikovsk, 140 miles from their starting point, and were continuing to pursue the retreating enemy. Yesterday alone they registered an advance of twenty-six miles. The town and railroad station of Suvorovsk, fifteen miles northwest of Mineralnye Vodi, also fell during the day as well as a place about twenty miles west of Mineralnye Vodi. Red Army units in the lower Don area beat back strong German counterattacks. [1:8.]

Most of the activity on the ground in Tunisia was on the part of the French, who were reported to have stormed an enemy-held position near Djebel bou Dabous and to have taken prisoners in another engagement. For the first time in a week aerial operations were on a small scale. [1:7; map, P. 2.]

As to the campaign in Libya, the Germans reported that the British Eighth Army, having received reinforcements and completed preparations, might be expected to launch new attacks within the next few days. No change in the situation was reported yesterday. [3:1.]

On the French political scene, Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, issued an emphatic denial that his government was supporting General de Gaulle while the United States State Department was backing General Giraud. He declared that Britain had given General Eisenhower a free hand and would support him in anything he did.

He further said Washington and London were working to bring about a meeting between the two French leaders. [1:6-7.]

In North Africa, Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister, gave confirmation of this cooperation and said that a settlement of the political tangle there lay in a Giraud-de Gaulle meeting. [4:1.]

Mr. Bracken's statements were interpreted in Washington as indicating that the two governments would soon reach an agreement about some North African political issues. [4:8.]

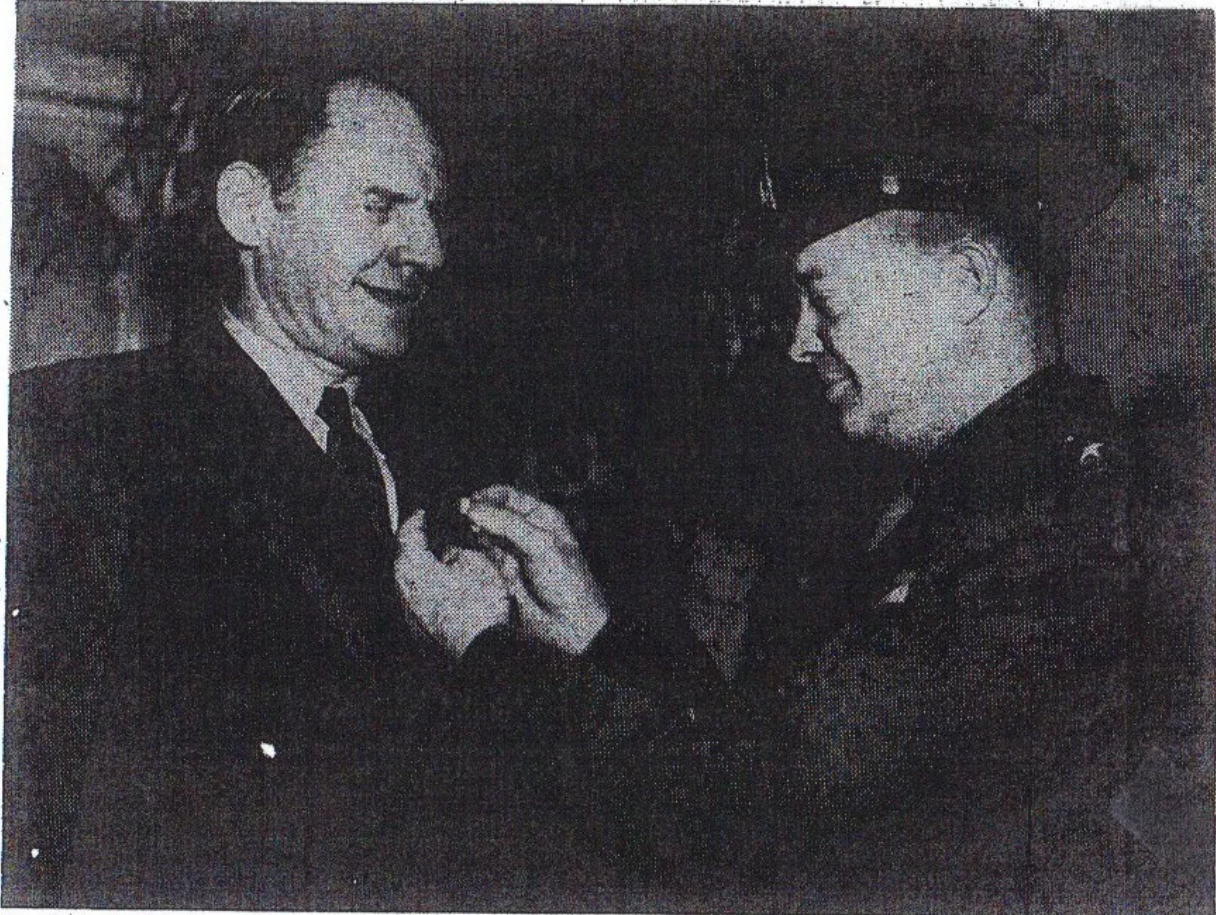
Dispatches said that the Allies were distributing powdered milk to children up to 14 years of age in fifteen cities in North Africa. Nine centers were opened yesterday to serve 11,000 children in Algiers alone. [5:2-3.]

The Royal Air Force raided Essen again Wednesday night, dropping 100 tons of bombs in twelve minutes. Four bombers failed to return. During daylight yesterday Allied aircraft carried out offensive operations over France and Holland. [5:1.]

On the other side of the globe, according to a Navy communiqué, American torpedo boats turned back a flotilla of Japanese destroyers trying to approach Guadalcanal. Two and possibly three of the destroyers were said to have received torpedo hits. [1:6-7.]

Military headquarters in Chungking announced that two towns in Honan Province had been reoccupied by Chinese troops. It was also revealed that there was heavy fighting on the Yunnan-Burma border. [6:1.]

## HONORED FOR HIS AID IN THE OCCUPATION OF NORTH AFRICA



Robert Murphy, former United States chargé d'affaires in Vichy and now President Roosevelt's personal representative in the occupied territory, receiving from Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, United States commander of Allied forces in the area, the Distinguished Service Medal.

Associated Press

## CASE HISTORY OF NINE LIVES



ISSUED BY  
**CAPTAIN OF PORT  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

**HERMAN THE CAT**  
NAME  
**EXPERT MOUSER**  
OCCUPATION  
**U. S. S. COAST GUARD**  
SPONSOR

VALIDATED - UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

(GENUINE ONLY IF WATERMARKED U S C G)

ISSUED	EXPIRES	CITIZENSHIP	PLACE OF BIRTH
1-12-43	XXXXXX	U. S. A.	BALTIMORE, MD.
AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES
8 Mo.	15"	11	GREEN
			COLOR HAIR
			GRAY
			ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.
			XXXXXXX

SERIAL NO. 05225058

INDEX FINGER  
RIGHT HAND

His Mark  
**HERMAN THE CAT**

Port precautions being what they are, even the cat must have his identification card, so this official credential, including pawprints, was issued for the pet of a Coast Guard unit at Baltimore.

Associated Press Wirephoto



PT Boats Torpedo 2 Destroyers,  
Rout Flotilla Near Guadalcanal

By CHARLES HURD  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—United States motor torpedo boats beat off, on Sunday night (Solomons time), the second attempt by the Japanese within a month to send destroyers, presumably carrying reinforcements and supplies, to Guadalcanal Island. They torpedoed two and possibly a third.

In the Sunday night action, a Navy communiqué issued here today stated, the PT boats "attacked a number of Japanese destroyers near Guadalcanal."

In the ensuing engagement, the torpedo boats reported, one enemy destroyer was hit with two torpedoes, a second was hit once, and two possible hits were made on a third. The announcement added that "the enemy force retired to the northwest." There was no announcement as to the number of Japanese vessels involved in this engagement or the number of torpedo boats used by our forces. There also was no reported destruction or damage suffered by our attacking craft.

In December the Japanese were repulsed in a similar manner when torpedo boats and airplanes discovered and attacked ten destroyers heading toward Guadalcanal. At that time, according to subsequent observation, the enemy destroyers were attempting to run

Continued From Page One

close enough to shore to drop supplies, sealed in floating containers, into currents that would carry them to points where enemy forces on Guadalcanal could salvage them.

It appeared possible to informed observers here that the same attempt had been repeated, but confirmation of this view must await further advices.

Military officers here said that the Japanese may have attempted to get more food and supplies to their beleaguered forces on Guadalcanal to place these troops in a position to open an offensive that would serve as a diversion for Japanese attempts at counter-invasion.

While the motor torpedo boats again apparently frustrated such plans, our air and ground forces pressed their attack against the enemy troops on Guadalcanal, and continued their advance.

For the first time in several days our bombers let alone the Japanese air base at Munda on New Georgia Island, while diverting their blows to Rekata Bay, some 150 miles northwest of Henderson Air Field on Guadalcanal.

Rekata was visited on Wednesday by a force of Martin Marauder medium bombers, escorted by Bell P-39 Aircobra and Lockheed P-38 Lightning fighters. These planes bombed "enemy installations at Rekata Bay," which are known to include installations to service both war planes and light surface craft. Large concentrations of ammunition and supplies also have been reported from time to time as bombed at Rekata Bay.

There apparently was considerable activity on Guadalcanal itself but the Navy's communiqué was most reticent in describing it. It stated only that "United States ground forces on Guadalcanal Island supported by air forces continued their advance."

There was no amplification of this announcement, which implied a direct aggressive movement. Since the main body of Japanese are reported to be west of our positions, beyond the Matanikau River, it appeared probable to observers here that the advance is progressing in that direction.

New Zealanders at Guadalcanal  
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 14—New Zealand airmen now are acting as Guadalcanal's eyes; an official government war correspondent reported in a dispatch today. The first New Zealand

squadron went into action within twenty-four hours after its arrival, the correspondent said. The first New Zealander to knock down a Japanese plane carried out a remarkable return flight with one motor knocked out of action by ack-ack fire. He made a long detour around bad weather and landed in the darkness.

Allied Music Banned by Tokyo

All music of American or British origin is banned in Japan by regulations just issued by the Tokyo government, the Berlin radio reported yesterday in broadcasting a dispatch from Tokyo, as recorded by The Associated Press. The government issued a list of American and British phonograph records that come under the ban and must be surrendered by private owners or dealers. The only foreign records obtainable in Japan will be those of German and Italian origin," the dispatch said.

5 SULLIVANS DIED,  
SURVIVOR WRITES

Seaman on Cruiser Juneau  
Says 4 Brothers Sank With  
Ship, Other Succumbed

LETTER TO THEIR PARENTS

Mate Hopes Lives Were Not  
Lost in Vain—Wallace  
Sends His Praise

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 14 (AP)—The last slender thread of hope that their five sons, reported lost in the sinking of the Cruiser Juneau, might still be alive, snapped today for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan.

A letter sent from Chicago told how George, 29, eldest of the five brothers, had died on a life raft and the other four had gone down with the ship in action in the Solomons last November. The other four were Francis H., 26; Joseph E., 23; Madison A., 22, and Albert L., 20.

Navy officers have called the brothers' loss probably the heaviest suffered by a single family in American naval history, since Navy policy has been to divide members of a family in wartime service. The enlistment of the five Sullivans Jan. 3, 1942, however, had been conditioned on their remaining together.

Mrs. Sullivan is scheduled to christen a Navy tug soon at an Oregon shipyard. The boys were all single except Albert, whose wife and 22-month-old son also live here.

The Sullivans declined to disclose the name of the writer of the letter and said only that he was a Nebraska boy who was writing from Chicago while awaiting assignment.

The letter read in part:

"First, let me introduce myself. I was a sailor on the Juneau with your boys. George was a special friend of mine. I am afraid all hope is gone for your boys."

"George got off but died on the life raft I was on."

"The other boys were below at the time. They went down with the ship and did not suffer."

"It was a sad and pathetic sight to see George looking for his brothers, but all to no avail."

"George and I made several liberties together and always kidded about coming home and going back on the railroad after the war was over."

"I don't know whether a letter of this sort helps you or hurts. But it's the truth. I saw it."

"In the meantime, may I wish you a pleasant trip to Oregon and I trust you to carry on in fine

spirit. I truly hope your boys' lives didn't go to no avail. "I will try to avenge them for you."

Wallace Sends Praise

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 14 (AP)—Vice President Wallace has complimented Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan of Waterloo for their display of "marvelous spirit" after receiving the news that their five sons, 20 to 29 years old, were listed by the Navy as "missing in action," following the sinking of the U. S. S. Juneau in the Pacific Nov. 14.

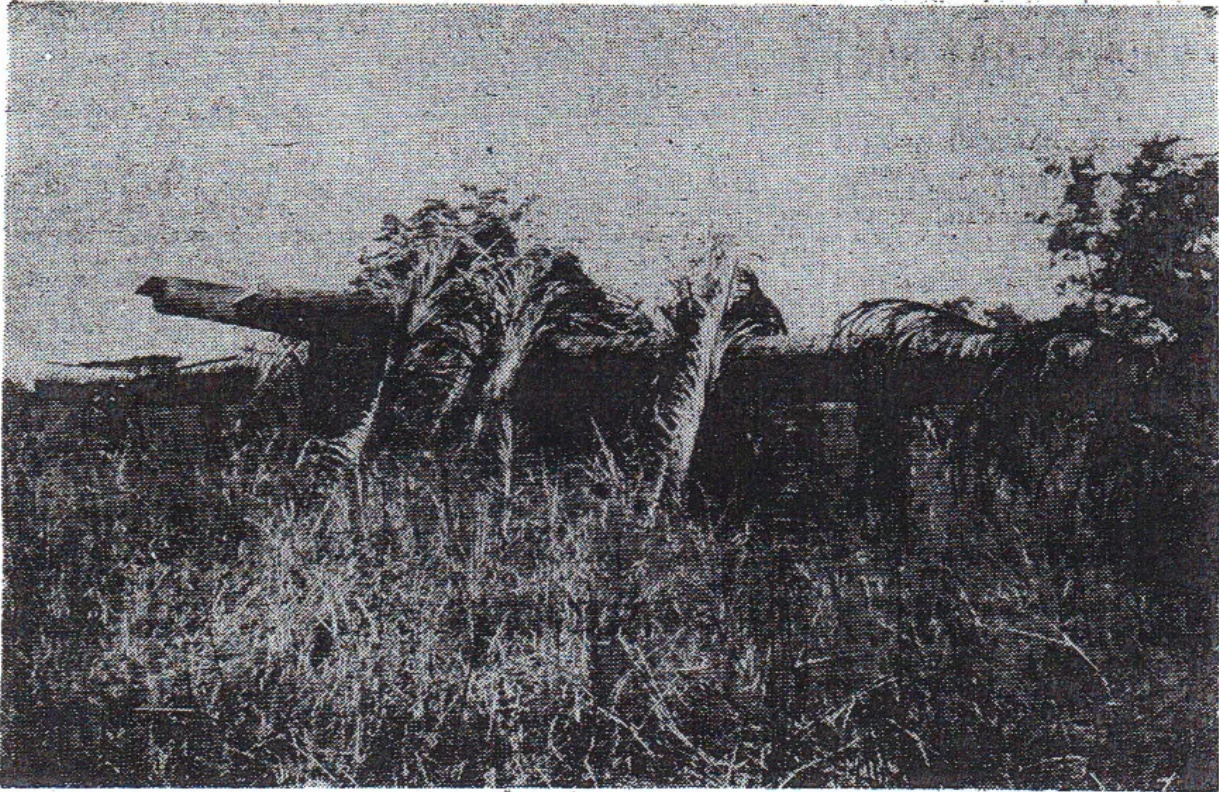
Mr. Wallace's telegram, addressed to Mr. Sullivan, said:

"Guy Gillette (Senator from Iowa) and I were talking last night about the marvelous spirit which you and your wife have displayed in facing one of the most extraordinary tragedies which has ever been met by any family in the United States."

"It is the spirit of the Sullivans which will enable the United Nations to gain a complete victory."

From all corners of the country other messages of sympathy came to Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan.

TRICKERY THAT FAILED THE JAPANESE THIS TIME



A mock airplane camouflaged in the Buna sector of New Guinea which was designed by the enemy to draw the fire of our airmen and cause them to waste bombs.

Associated Press



## CHINESE REOCCUPY TWO HONAN TOWNS

Recapture Kwangshan and Loshan and Keep Foothold in Sinyang—Gain in Anhwei

### TAPIEH DRIVE IS REPULSED

Japanese Assert They Encircle 50,000 in Area—Burma Bombing Kept Up by R. A. F.

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Chinese High Command tonight announced the reoccupation of the Honan Province towns of Kwangshan and Loshan and declared that Chinese troops fiercely attacking the Japanese within the city of Sinyang and its environs had made progress.

The Chinese communiqué said that Kwangshan was recaptured on Monday and that Loshan was taken the next day. Loshan is twenty-eight miles east of Sinyang, important Japanese base in Southern Honan Province, and Kwangshan is twenty-five miles southeast of Loshan.

A Chinese Army spokesman earlier today amended last night's official announcement that Sinyang had been captured. He said that the Chinese were not in complete possession but are fighting within the city's walls after penetrating the west gate.

The spokesman said the Chinese had occupied two road junction towns above the Yangtze River in Anhwei Province. These were Tungcheng, thirty miles north of Anking, the Japanese-occupied provincial capital, and Tsienshan, an equal distance west of Anking.

The Chinese said "sanguinary fighting" was in progress on the Yunnan-Burma border area, with the Chinese stoutly resisting the Japanese and heavy losses being suffered by both sides.

The Central News Agency reported that Chinese planes last Tuesday strafed Japanese positions on the west bank of the Hsiang River in Hupeh Province. Two Zeros met the force, the agency added. One Japanese plane was shot down in flames and the other was so badly damaged it probably was not able to return to its base, it was reported.

The Chinese spokesman declared that the Japanese campaign in the Tapeih Mountain area along the Anhwei-Hupeh border in East Central China "may be said to have failed." The Chinese, he asserted, have reoccupied nearly all the main centers taken by the enemy in the early stages of the campaign, which opened Dec. 19.

He estimated that the Japanese had used altogether 50,000 to

60,000 troops in the Tapeih campaign and suffered about 3,000 casualties.

### Foe Claims Tapeih Victory

Japanese broadcasts recorded in New York yesterday by The Associated Press said Japanese Imperial Headquarters asserted that Japanese forces in the Tapeih Mountain area of Eastern Central China had "dealt the enemy a heavy blow and destroyed the main enemy bases" in a campaign begun late in December.

A communiqué said that about 50,000 Chinese troops commanded by General Li Tsung-jen, one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's ranking lieutenants, had been encircled. The Chinese, it said, had left behind 6,500 dead and 1,500 prisoners, besides quantities of weapons and stores. Japanese losses, it said, were thirty killed in action.

### R. A. F. Hits Burma Town

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 14 (UE)—Royal Air Force bombers yesterday caused considerable damage to the village of Kyauktaw, forty-seven miles north of Akyab, and blasted Japanese-occupied villages on Akyab island during widespread raids against enemy positions in Western Burma, it was announced today.

A communiqué said British fighter planes machine-gunned anti-aircraft positions at the Akyab airdrome and damaged a small boat in the Mayu River area. One plane was lost in these operations.

No important change was reported in the land fighting on the Mayu Peninsula and near Rathedaung, northwest of Akyab.

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# Russia's Gains in Winter Drive

Red Army's Threat to Nazis Viewed as Only a Potential One  
While Germans Cling to Key Defense Points Amid Salients

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The far-flung Russian offensives were still continuing yesterday, almost two months after the Red Armies seized the Winter initiative.

But German resistance was stiffening and the Nazi Armies, despite a 140-mile retreat on the Caucasus front, still held most of the railroad and communication junctions covering Rostov in the south, Smolensk in the center and Leningrad in the north, places important in the supply of the German forces.

The Russians still retain the initiative, as they are likely to do throughout much of the rest of the Winter, and are driving strongly against a German Army that is on the strategic defensive and, in certain sectors, in retreat. Some German garrisons and strong points apparently are partly or completely surrounded and German losses of men and matériel probably have been large.

Progress in North Limited

But the Soviet losses probably have been considerable also, and the Russian advances, in a strategic sense, are still of more potential than actual significance. In

the north the Russian drives around Lake Ladoga, Lake Ilmen and Velikiye Luki, aimed at lifting or relieving the siege of Leningrad, have made but limited progress. Despite the Russian claim to have captured Velikiye Luki, one of the German "hedgehogs"—a claim that probably is at least partly valid despite German denials—the Germans do not appear to be seriously embarrassed on this front, though they are clearly on the defensive.

There is little news from the Smolensk-Bryansk-Orel area, which the Nazis seem to hold strongly.

In the south the Nazis have reported the start of new Russian offensive operations near Voronezh, the northern hinge of the whole Don loop position, and a confused and unconfirmed report yesterday that the Red Armies had taken "Sioboda," identified as on the central front, west of Vyazma, might actually refer to Svoboda, a rail junction and cross-

ing of the Don south of Voronezh, or to the railroad town of Kalach Sioboda, about seventy-five miles to the southeast. If either of these latter towns has been taken, the capture would represent the first stage of a Russian attempt to clear the railroad system from Voronezh southward.

For the Russians in the south have advanced rather rapidly between the railroad lines radiating from the key city of Rostov, but far less rapidly along the railroads, and the tide of their counter-attack has surged around and sometimes almost encircled, but not overrun, key points on these railroads. These key points, strongly garrisoned and defended by the Nazis, are part of the German defense-in-depth system, and as long as they hold out, even though almost surrounded, the Germans are able to deny the use of the railroads to the Russians and are thus able to handicap the development of the Russian offensive.

Large parts of Stalingrad itself, and the railroad systems that radiate from it, are still held by the Nazis; Rostov, the key to the whole area and southern anchor of the Don bulge positions, is still firmly held, though the Russians are fifty to sixty miles away, and southward from Voronezh in the Don loop area the Germans still hold Rossosh, Millerovo and Kamensk.

East of the Don the Russian tide has edged southward along the Stalingrad-Salsk-Tikhoretsk railway, engulfing in turn Kotelnikov and Zimovniki, but Salsk is still in German hands, as is Proletarskaya to the northeast. The Russians have seized the crossing of the lower Don at Tsimlyansk, and apparently the crossing at Konstantinovsk, near the Don's confluence with the Donets, about sixty-five miles from Rostov.

In the Northern Caucasus, where the Nazi armies, to avoid the threat to their flank caused by the Russian push toward Rostov and Salsk, have been retreating from the Mozdok-Terek River line to a point that yesterday was west of Mineralnye Vodi—a 155-mile re-

treat from the German high-water mark of conquest—the Nazis still hold the railroad and communication towns in their rear and on their northern flank at Voroshilovsk, Petrovskoe and elsewhere.

Russians in the Caucasus are plainly following fast upon the heels of rapidly retreating Germans, who so far have not made any determined stands, but have apparently resorted only to delaying actions. Unquestionably the Germans will attempt a determined stand in this region, probably in front of the captured Malkop oil fields. The Nazi retreat is approaching favorable high ground where a stand might be made and behind them, near Armavir, the

Kuban River offers a possible defensive line.

Thus the strategic picture on the north and central fronts in Russia has not changed greatly in two months of Winter. In the south the Russians have made considerable advances and have had preliminary successes, but the situation is still fluid and in flux; the Germans are by no means routed. The control of the communication lines in their rear is in their hands—though Rostov, key to the whole system, is still threatened—and the Germans still hold strong points and citadels that are holding out on the flanks, or in the rear, of the Russian advance, thus preventing the full development of that advance.

Situation Still in Flux

Strategically, the Russian advances are important, but still, in a physical sense, of preliminary significance.

However, two of the most important effects of the Russian offensives must not be underemphasized; the Germans are on the defensive in their fourth Winter of war and no end to a long and increasingly bitter struggle is in sight, something that must, indeed, be a blow to German morale. And Nazi divisions, instead of recouping their strength for a Spring offensive, are being worn down by the grind of attrition war.



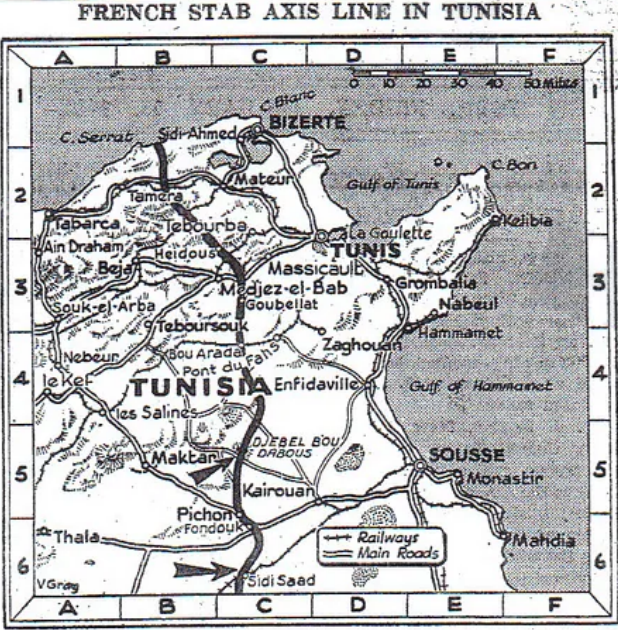
# The Texts of the Day's Communiques on Fighting in Various Zones

**United Nations**  
**ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 14 (P)—A communiqué:**  
There is no change in the ground situation.  
Air activity was light. Our fighters shot down one enemy fighter without loss.  
Last night two enemy bombers were destroyed. It is now known that one more enemy bomber was destroyed Jan. 12.

**AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Jan. 15 (P)—The noon communiqué:**

**NORTHWESTERN SECTOR**  
Timor: Our Long-range fighters attacked the airdrome at Fulgoro, strafing aircraft, anti-aircraft positions and personnel shelters. Our medium units bombed and machine-gunned enemy positions at Laga.  
**NORTHEASTERN SECTOR**  
New Britain—Gasmata: An Allied heavy unit bombed the runway.  
New Guinea—Madang: An Allied heavy unit bombed and strafed the town area.  
Finschhafen: An Allied heavy unit bombed and strafed the area.  
Lae: Our medium bombers with fighter escort attacked enemy supply dumps along the shore. Bombs fell in the target area, starting large fuel fires. The enemy made no attempt at intercepting.  
Salamaua: An Allied heavy unit bombed the area. Our attack planes made a close sweep of the coast, bombing and strafing enemy localities at Labu Sachen Bay and southeastward.  
Mubo: Our ground forces made a successful foray against the enemy. One hundred and sixteen enemy dead have been counted to date.  
Sanananda: Our forces are slowly compressing the enemy's encirclement.

**United States**  
**WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (P)—Navy Communiqué 251:**  
**SOUTH PACIFIC**  
All dates are East Longitude.  
1. During the night of Jan. 10-11 United States motor torpedo boats attacked a number of Japanese destroyers near Guadalcanal. Two torpedo hits were scored on one of the enemy destroyers and one hit on a second destroyer. Two possible hits were reported on a third destroyer. The enemy force retired to the northwest.  
2. On Jan. 13 a force of Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26) with Airacobra (Bell P-39), and Lightning (Lockheed P-38),



Troops of General Giraud stormed an Italian position near Djebel bou Dabous (arrow C-5) and smashed an enemy garrison at Sidi Saad (arrow C-6). The port of Sousse (E-5) was bombed by the Allies. The battlefield in Tunisia, which is not a continuous line but rather a series of positions, is shown by the heavy line.

escort, bombed enemy installations at Rekata Bay. Results were not reported.  
3. United States ground forces on Guadalcanal Island supported by air forces continued their advance.

**LONDON, Jan. 14 (P)—A United States Eighth Air Force communiqué:**  
An offensive sweep by low-flying aircraft of the U. S. A. F. Fighter Command resulted in damage to enemy planes, transport and personnel today.  
Details of the operations announced by the headquarters of the Eighth Air Force were:  
Two Focke-Wulf 190s were shot down north of Ostend. Both of the enemy planes which were destroyed were seen to crash into the sea.  
Other American planes attacked a small coastal steamer with cannon fire. Bursts were seen to take effect.  
Other planes attacked two passenger and freight trains near Dixmude. In each case the locomotives were left in a cloud of steam resulting from hits on the

boilers.  
A small convoy of personnel carriers and army staff cars ended upside down in a ditch. Troops riding in the personnel carriers dispersed.  
At the same time it was revealed that Wednesday's Flying Fortress raid on Lille had been marked by excellent bombing.  
Many hits were observed on the target. Three bombers were missing from the operation.  
All of our planes returned from today's operation.

**British**  
**NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 14 (P)—A British communiqué:**  
Yesterday morning, Jan. 13, R. A. F. bombers attacked Kyauktaw on the Kaladan River. All bombs burst in the target area and caused considerable damage.  
Later in the day other bombers attacked Japanese-occupied villages on Akyab Island. Bombs also were dropped on enemy troops at Laungchaung.  
Fighters on offensive patrols machine-gunned anti-aircraft po-

sitions on Akyab Airdrome and damaged small craft in the Mayu River area.  
From these and other operations one of our aircraft has not yet reported back to base.

**CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 14 (P)—A British communiqué:**  
There is nothing to report from our land forces.  
Yesterday Allied light bombers carried out attacks on enemy forward positions. Combat developed over the target area in which our escorting fighters, assisted by return fire from bombers, shot down at least four Messerschmitt-109s and damaged others.  
Our fighters also carried out a successful low-flying attack on a landing ground.  
Enemy air operations were principally defensive.  
Advanced enemy landing grounds and targets on roads near Misurata were heavily bombed the night of Jan. 12-13 and extensive machine-gun attacks were made on transport convoys in Tunisia and Tripolitania.  
On the same night fires and explosions were caused at the port of Sousse and a hit was scored on a merchant vessel off the Tunisian coast.  
From the above extensive operations eight of our aircraft did not return.

**LONDON, Jan. 14 (P)—A British Air Ministry communiqué:**  
Last night our heavy bombers continued their attack on the Ruhr, with Essen as the main objective. Four of our bombers are missing.  
Aircraft of the Fighter Command, one of which is missing, carried out intruder operations over France and Holland.  
Hudsons of the Coastal Command, without loss, attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast. Two enemy supply ships were hit.

**A later Air Ministry communiqué:**  
Today aircraft of the Army Cooperation Command, none of which is missing, attacked locomotives and other railway targets in Northern France.  
**A joint communiqué of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:**  
Early last night there was slight enemy activity over coastal districts of Northeast England. Bombs which were dropped caused little damage. One person was injured.



**French**  
*LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—A French Headquarters communiqué broadcast by the Morocco radio:*  
Following the local operation which was reported Tuesday the number of prisoners amounts to 200, among them about thirty Germans. Furthermore, important infantry material and two guns were captured.  
We have carried out a successful surprise raid on the station of Sidi Saad, twelve miles south of Fondouk. About ten enemy soldiers were killed. We also captured prisoners. We suffered no losses.  
On the rest of the front there was the usual patrol activity.

**Fighting French**  
*Following is the text of a communiqué from Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc, as broadcast by the Fighting French radio at Brazzaville and reported by the Federal Communications Commission:*  
Fezzan: In less than two weeks troops of Fighting France have conquered all the territory of Fezzan.  
The balance sheet of this campaign already amounts to more than 700 prisoners, forty guns and eighteen tanks, as well as an important quantity of arms and vehicles, captured by the French.

**Russian**  
*MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Soviet noon communiqué:*  
During the night of Jan. 13-14 our troops in the area of the lower Don, on the central front and in the northern Caucasus continued engagements in the same directions as before.  
In the factory area of Stalingrad our assault groups dislodged the enemy from twenty-seven dugouts and blockhouses. The Germans made several counterattacks but were thrown back.  
In the Stalingrad area Soviet airmen raided a German air-drome, destroyed five planes and blew up two ammunition dumps. Nine German airplanes were brought down in air combat.  
In the lower Don area our troops, overcoming stubborn enemy resistance, continued their offensive. One unit routed a battalion of German infantry supported by tanks. About 400 Hitlerites were killed. We destroyed six tanks and three guns.  
In another sector our troops, by a violent blow, broke through the enemy defenses and occupied several populated places. The Hitlerites suffered heavy losses. War matériel and prisoners were captured.  
On the central front our troops conducted engagements in the same directions as before.  
In the area northwest of Velikiye Luki a counter-attack launched by German infantry and tanks was repulsed. More than 200 enemy dead and eight burned-out tanks were left on the battlefield.  
In another sector our artillery dispersed and partially wiped out

a concentration of German infantry. Scores of blockhouses and dugouts were destroyed.  
In the northern Caucasus our troops continued successful offensive engagements and occupied a number of populated places.  
Tankmen of one unit in fierce fighting routed enemy infantry detachments. Nineteen guns, fifty-three trucks, three tractors, scores of spare parts and ammunition were captured.  
A large group of Soviet citizens and prisoners of war was liberated from a fascist concentration camp.  
In another sector our artillery burned or disabled six tanks and dispersed a large concentration of enemy trucks and infantry.

*LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Soviet midnight communiqué as broadcast by the Moscow radio and heard here by the Soviet monitor:*  
During Jan. 14 our troops in the Northern Caucasus, continuing their offensive, captured the district center of Suvorovsk and the large populated places of Grazhdansky-Pervy, Novo-Sunzhensk, Sotnikovsk and the railway station of Suvorovsk.  
In the area of the Lower Don and on the central front our troops engaged in offensive battles in the same directions as before.  
During Jan. 13 in the area of Stalingrad twenty-six enemy transport planes were destroyed.  
In the area of the Lower Don our troops continued their offensive.  
On one sector our units advanced and captured six populated places and wiped out about 1,000 enemy officers and set on fire or disabled twenty-two tanks and two enemy armored cars.  
On another sector a large formation of enemy infantry and tanks that had suffered considerable losses launched ceaseless counterattacks. Our infantrymen, artillery and tank men beat off the German counterattacks and destroyed their manpower and equipment. In the area of one populated place nine German planes were set on fire.  
On the central front southwest of Velikiye Luki our troops conducted stubborn fighting against enemy infantry and tanks. Our units beat off all Hitlerite counterattacks and wiped out more than 500 enemy officers and men.  
Three guns, machine guns, automatic rifles and other war equipment were captured. The number of prisoners is being counted.  
In the Northern Caucasus our units, overcoming enemy resistance, are successfully forging ahead and have captured several populated places. Our units beat off German counterattacks in the area of one railway station. After fierce fighting Soviet troops liberated the station from the Hitlerites. The enemy lost 400 officers and men alone. War materials and prisoners were cap-

tured.  
On another sector Soviet tank men broke into enemy positions and routed a German infantry battalion.  
A detachment of Ukrainian guerrillas in violent fighting against German detachments wiped out sixty Hitlerites. The Soviet patriots captured a gun with seventy-nine shells, two heavy caliber machine guns, two heavy machine guns, 19,000 cartridges, two wireless stations and large quantities of equipment. A few days later guerrillas of this detachment blew up a railway bridge and broke enemy communications in several places.

**German**  
*A High Command communiqué broadcast from Berlin and recorded here by The Associated Press:*

The enemy, after suffering severe losses on the previous day in the western Caucasus, carried out only single and disconnected attacks, which were repelled.  
Continuous attacks made by the Soviets between the Caucasus and the Don and in the Don area failed under the loss of twenty-six tanks. In the area of Stalingrad German troops, in heroic struggles, repulsed strong infantry and tank attacks. The air force supported ground struggles in the main points of operations.  
Enemy attacks launched south of Voronezh against German and Hungarian positions collapsed. Struggles southeast of Lake Ilmen and south of Lake Ladoga are being continued.  
In Libya German and Italian fighters, with two German losses, downed eleven enemy aircraft and anti-aircraft artillery downed three.  
Repeated thrusts made by enemy forces in Tunisia were repulsed. German and Italian air formations dispersed supply columns and troop concentrations of the enemy. Considerable destruction was caused to air bases.  
During the day raids were made by British air formations against occupied western districts. Five enemy aircraft were downed and two more were shot down in the area of the North Sea.  
During the late evening hours British aircraft raided western German territory, mainly the city of Essen. The population suffered losses. Damage was done predominantly to buildings. Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery of the air force shot down five enemy aircraft.  
During the daytime German bombers attacked plants on the British southeast coast and during the night the city and shipyards of Sunderland. Extensive conflagrations were observed.

**Italian**  
*A High Command communiqué broadcast from Rome and recorded here by The Associated Press:*  
Opposing air forces, although hindered by sandstorms, were very active yesterday in Libya. In many air combats eleven

planes were shot down by Axis fighters.  
Five of them were downed by Italians and six by Germans. Our Fourth Fighter Force contributed to these successes, destroying two four-engined aircraft, and thus brought its victories to 500.  
Three other aircraft were shot down by Italian and German anti-aircraft fire.  
Enemy bombing from the air on inhabited localities [several words missing in radio reception] caused casualties among the local population. Damage was not heavy.  
On the Tunisian front repeated enemy attacks supported by tanks failed. Several tanks were destroyed. Our air formations, in several waves, attacked troop columns and concentrations of motor vehicles, about ten of which were set on fire.  
Harbor installations of Algiers and Bone also were bombed heavily.  
One of our aircraft reported missing in our bulletin of the twelfth has returned to its base.

**Japanese**  
*No broadcast of a Japanese communiqué was recorded yesterday by the principal radio listening posts in the United States.*

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1 posted on 15/1/2013, 14:36:10 by Homer\_J\_Simpson

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The Far East and the Pacific, 1941: Status of Forces and Allied Theater Boundaries, 2 July 1942

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Red Army Fans Out (Parker) – 2-3

War News Summarized – 3

Honored for His Aid in the Occupation of North Africa (photo) – 4

Case History of Nine Lives (photo) – 4

PT Boats Torpedo 2 Destroyers, Rout Flotilla near Guadalcanal (Hurd) – 5

5 Sullivans Died, Survivor Writes – 5

Trickery that Failed the Japanese This Time (photo) – 6

Chinese Reoccupy Two Honan Towns – 7

Russia’s Gains in Winter Drive (Baldwin) – 8

The Texts of the Day’s Communiques on Fighting in Various Zones – 9-10

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Russia’s Gains in Winter Drive (Baldwin) – 8

The Texts of the Day’s Communiques on Fighting in Various Zones – 9-10

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<http://www.onwar.com/chrono/1943/jan1943/fl5jan43.htm>

Montgomery Launches a New Offensive  
Friday, January 15, 1943 [www.onwar.com](http://www.onwar.com)

Destroyed German equipment litters the battlefield [photo at link]

In North Africa... Montgomery launches a new offensive. The Axis defenders are forced to retreat from the Buerat position.

In Morocco... The Casablanca Conference. The Anglo-American strategy discussions continue.

5 posted on 15/1/2013, 14:42:51 by **Homer\_J\_Simpson** ("Every nation has the government that it deserves." - Joseph de Maistre (1753-1821))  
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To: **Homer\_J\_Simpson**

<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/andrew.etherington/frame.htm>

January 15th, 1943

EIRE: USAAF B-17E-BO Flying Fortress, USAAF s/n 41-9045, msn 2517, named “Stinky” assigned to the 414th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy), 97th Bombardment Group (Heavy), Twelfth Air Force, based at Biskra, Algeria, crashes at Athenry, County Galway. [Athenry is located about 12.7 miles (20,5 kilometers) east of Galway City]. Aboard are four U.S. Army generals: Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General Armoured Force; Edward Brooks, Commanding General 11th Armoured Division; Williston Palmer; and William Sexton. The four have spent the last month auditing the progress and status of the Allied military campaign in North Africa. The aircraft had taken off from Gibraltar en route to the U.K. so the four could check on the progress of plans for the invasion of Western Europe. Weather is bad and the crew becomes lost and is forced to land in Eire. When the Americans emerge from the aircraft, they are met by a contingent of the Local Defence Forces, the auxiliary force of the Irish Army. The crew surrender their weapons (they have, after all, crashed in a neutral country).

Shortly afterwards a detachment of the 1st Infantry Battalion arrives and takes charge. This unit consists of Irish-speakers from Connemara and the Aran Islands. (In western Ireland, there are many areas where the people speak Irish as their first language and English as their second language.) As the Irish-speaking soldiers go about their business, one of U.S. generals comments, “Gee, these guys sure know their codes.” The Americans are brought to a local hotel and by the end of the day, they have been transported over the border to Beleek, County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, and the next day, they resume their work in England. Moving the plane is another matter. All news of the plane crash is censored, and a unit of the Irish Army from Galway is despatched to hack the plane apart. The local tinkers (menders of metal household utensils) are delighted and apparently do a roaring trade in aluminium buckets. (Jack McKillop)

GERMANY: Rastenburg: Hitler orders the Luftwaffe to fly in 300 tons of supplies a day to the besieged Sixth Army at Stalingrad, an impossible target at this stage.

U-1004 is laid down.

U-716, U-851 launched. (Dave Shirlaw)

YUGOSLAVIA: Bihac: Hitler’s fury with Yugoslav partisans boiled over today when 40,000 Germans, Italians and Ustachi (Croatian fascists) began the biggest offensive yet against Tito’s “ghost army”. Tito has already been forced out of his headquarters here on the Croatian border, and his partisans are moving south towards their stronghold on the slopes of Mount Durmitor, in Montenegro.

Organized retreat - with short, sharp counter-attacks, ambushes and demolition before disappearing into the rough terrain - is a technique used by Tito with increasing effect. The frustrated Axis troops can only reply with savagery meted out on any suspected of collaboration with the partisans. Mass executions are a daily event, with the Ustachi at the forefront in bestiality. Their leader, Ante Pavelich, the Nazis’ client ruler of Croatia, has just returned from meeting Hitler in the Ukraine.

Yugoslav partisans are pinning down thousands of Axis troops, but although Stalin is airlifting supplies to Soviet partisans, Tito’s pleas for aid have been turned down.

U.S.S.R.: Soviet troops crush the Hungarian Second Army at Voronezh.

Stalin signed the regulations known as ‘Prikaz 25’ of the National Defence Commissariat, which detailed, in 64 pages, the new uniforms of the Red Army. This document marked an astonishing about-face, in that it revived significant traditional uniform features which had been suppressed since the Revolution. While most noticeable in the case of officer’s uniforms, these ‘folk-lore’ items (high collar, shoulder boards, etc.) extended to all ranks. At a time of low morale, after suffering repeated defeats and millions of casualties, the Soviet regime consciously summoned up the ancient patriotic spirit of the Motherland; any reminders of even Tsarist glory were pressed into service. The revived prestige of the soldier’s uniform had a positive effect on the morale of the ‘Frontovik’. (Russell Folsom)(143)(p.30)

NORTH AFRICA: Montgomery begins his advance on Tripoli again and the Germans evacuate Buerat.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, GUADALCANAL: The second US attempt to reduce the Japanese positions on Mt. Austen, known as the Gifu, has been given to 2nd Btn 35th Infantry, commanded by Lt. Col Ernest Peters. His regimental CO Col. McClure and General Collins have decided that envelopment is not possible. He is directed to capture this position with a frontal assault. Since the 10th they have been attempting to follow these orders. He was given incomplete maps (it was all they had) and an estimate of 100 Japanese and 2 “known” machineguns. After his first couple of patrols, he increases this estimate to 400 and 20 machineguns. Peters mounts a general attack today. After a 15 minute mortar barrage the attack begins and manages to gain an average of 50 yards. A second attack at 1400 hours also fails. Col. McClure will replace Petes with Major Stanley Larsen tomorrow.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA: ALEUTIAN ISLANDS: Eight USAAF Eleventh Air Force P-38 Lightnings, three B-25 Mitchells and a B-24 Liberator patrol Constantine Harbor on the northeast coast, of Amchitka Island, fly reconnaissance over Kiska Island, where one ship is sighted, and fly negative armoured reconnaissance runs over Attu, the Semichis and Buldir Islands. (Jack McKillop)

CANADA: Lighters HMC HC 185, HC 186, HC 204 and HC 205 ordered. (Dave Shirlaw)  
U.S.A.: Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth Virginia: The keel of Aircraft Carrier Number 38 is laid, it will be called the ‘Shangri-La’ after President Roosevelt’s comment on where the aircraft which bombed Tokyo during the ‘Doolittle Raid’ came from.

Washington: The Pentagon building is completed. On the Virginia side of the Potomac River outside Washington, DC, a new Headquarters building for the Armed Forces of the US is completed. Due to the 5 sided architectural design, it will become known as “The Pentagon”. The size of this building will allow the US Army, US Navy and US Army Airforces to move their command functions into one place. These have been located all over the greater Washington, DC area. Many of them are housed in temporary buildings, “on the mall”, between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. These temporary buildings were erected during WWI and were not expected to be in use much longer than the duration of that conflict. (Ray Cresswell)

LST-314 is commissioned. (JJ McKenna)

Submarine USS TANG (SS-306) is laid down at Vallejo, California, by the Mare Island Navy Yard. (John Nicholas)

Escort carrier USS Manila Bay laid down.  
Submarine USS Manta laid down.

Aircraft carrier USS Shangri-La laid down.  
Destroyer USS Nields commissioned.

Submarine USS Tinosa commissioned.

(Dave Shirlaw)

ATLANTIC OCEAN: A crewmember of U-134 committed suicide.

The unescorted Ocean Courage was torpedoed and sunk by U-182 about 200 miles south of the Cape Verde Islands. The master, 41 crewmembers, two gunners and two stowaways were lost. Six crewmembers and one gunner were picked up by the British merchant Silverwalnut and landed at Norfolk, Virginia.

At 1031, U-617 fired four torpedoes at a small convoy, consisting of two merchantmen, the Annitsa and Harboe Jensen, escorted by armed trawler HMS Southern Isles. Brandi observed two hits on each merchantman that had a great effect. Both merchantmen were sunk in the attack. One crewmember from the Annitsa was lost. The trawler rescued 31 survivors and a lifeboat picked up two survivors from the Harboe Jensen. The trawler later also picked up the survivors in the lifeboat. Harboe Jensen (Master Sverre Aanonsen) was hit by two torpedoes on the port side and sank immediately. The master and 17 crewmembers were lost. Five Norwegians and one British jumped overboard and found an upturned lifeboat, which they righted. They picked up two survivors from the Greek ship, before the trawler rescued them. Gunner Falkensten, who had also jumped overboard kept himself afloat on a plank and was rescued after about an hour. (Dave Shirlaw)

6 posted on 15/1/2013, 14:51:55 by **Homer\_J\_Simpson** ("Every nation has the government that it deserves." - Joseph de Maistre (1753-1821))  
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To: **Homer\_J\_Simpson**

The small item at the bottom of page 5 about the banning of allied music and the confiscation of phonograph records by the Nipponese dictatorship should be of interest to the New Yorkers who have just had their “high capacity” gun magazines banned and ordered confiscated in a similar fashion.


7 posted on 15/1/2013, 16:36:39 by **fella** ("As it was before Noah, so shall it be again,")  
[ [Post Reply](#) | [Private Reply](#) | [To 1](#) | [View Replies](#) ]


To: **Homer\_J\_Simpson**


**January 15, 1943:**

- *"A non-Jewish Polish woman and her one-year-old child are shot at the Pilica River in Poland because the woman has aided Jews.*
- *"Seventy-seven Jews leap from a deportation train traveling east from Belgium. Most are hunted down and killed by German and Flemish SS troops.*
- *"Thousands of Jews at the Zaslaw, Poland, concentration camp are deported to the Belzec death camp."*



  
"For most Jews, the length of time spent in extermination camps was brutally abbreviated.  
The horrifying efficiency of the Nazi death apparatus is captured by "Entrance Through the Gate, Exit Through the Chimney," an ink drawing by Holocaust survivor Joseph Bau."

  
"Cardinal Konrad Graf von Preysing, the bishop of Berlin during the Nazi era, viewed the Third Reich as a corrupt and pernicious regime.  
As early as May 1933, Preysing challenged the ideological tenets of Nazism and openly called for their repudiation.  
By January 1943 he was the only top German Catholic prelate who consistently opposed the German government's Jewish policies.  
Preysing threatened to resign his post if the other German bishops continued their collaborative behavior."

  
"Léon Degrelle was the leader of the Belgian collaborationist group known as the Rexist movement.  
The Rexistists were explicitly pro-Nazi.  
In 1943 Degrelle announced his plans to incorporate Belgium into the German empire.  
While Degrelle enhanced his power, the Rexistists were largely excluded from political power.  
Moreover, many followers of the collaborationist movement became the targets of a ruthless assassination campaign carried out by the Belgian Resistance forces."

8 posted on 15/1/2013, 16:54:24 by BroJoeK (a little historical perspective....)  
[ [Post Reply](#) | [Private Reply](#) | [To 1](#) | [View Replies](#) ]

To: Homer\_J\_Simpson

Velikiye Luki was a medieval Russian fortress near the borders with Livonia and Lithuania. It lay astride important trade routes. Originally it belonged to Pskov and later the Novgorod Republic, it was eventually absorbed into Russia. Unfortunately, the fortress, along with about everything else in the city, was destroyed during WWII. Today, it is a city of about 100,000 with some industry and a railroad junction.

9 posted on 15/1/2013, 21:50:21 by colorado tanker  
[ [Post Reply](#) | [Private Reply](#) | [To 4](#) | [View Replies](#) ]

To: colorado tanker; Larry381

Larry381 posted an harrowing account of Velikiye Luki back on [December 2.](#) (see reply #9.)

10 posted on 15/1/2013, 22:46:21 by Homer\_J\_Simpson ("Every nation has the government that it deserves." - Joseph de Maistre (1753-1821))  
[ [Post Reply](#) | [Private Reply](#) | [To 9](#) | [View Replies](#) ]

To: Homer\_J\_Simpson

I read the account of the battle of Luki and it was indeed harrowing. Excuse me, however, if I don't work up a lot of sympathy for the plight of the German defenders. The whole war was an utterly needless slaughter.

I note that the Eastern Front generated German Army dead, missing and POW of about 2.1 million, double the figure for the Wehrmacht from all other fronts. A lot of Germans sent there never saw Germany again.

11 posted on 15/1/2013, 23:30:00 by colorado tanker  
[ [Post Reply](#) | [Private Reply](#) | [To 10](#) | [View Replies](#) ]

To: Homer\_J\_Simpson; henkster; CougarGA7; PAR35

Headline: "Russia's Gains in Winter Drive (Baldwin) – 8"

Did anyone notice how, mere days from the Sixth Army's final surrender at Stalingrad, Baldwin apparently has no clue as to what is now going on there?

Will he be surprised to learn?

12 posted on 16/1/2013, 00:28:13 by BroJoeK (a little historical perspective....)  
[ [Post Reply](#) | [Private Reply](#) | [To 3](#) | [View Replies](#) ]

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