

APPROXIMATELY 100,000 GERMAN AIRCRAFT IN THE AIR

Eighth Army Forces Move Into Tunisia

Main British Body Expected to Follow Patrols Into Action Soon

LONDON.—(AP)—Patrols of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's conquering Eighth Army thrust for the first time across the Tunisian border, a British communique announced today, and it was expected here that the main body soon would sweep into action.

Renewed ground activity, apparently intended to close in on Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa corps struggling westward along the North African coast, was accompanied by sharp aerial blows at the fiering Rommel's communications and supply lines.

The chief Cairo communique was silent about the British forces closing about Zuzra, last Axis port in Tripolitania.

CLASHES OCCUR A Cairo dispatch said, however, that the British had clashed with the retreating enemy along the coast road in the Zuzra area some 10 miles west of the border.

The fighting included armor-

Nazis Reel Back Before Great Red Tank Drive

Germans Driven Toward Kursk

By HENRY C. CASSIDY—MOSCOW.—(AP) The Russians announced today that the iron giants with which they smashed a 44-mile-wide hole west of Voronezh—tanks described as bigger than anything the Nazis had on the Russian front—were rolling the Nazis back steadily toward Kursk in an onslaught yet unchecked.

Dispatches from this battlefield, where parts of nine German divisions were declared caught in a death trap, said the huge tanks were battering a way through enemy fortifications and over the bodies of Nazi soldiers strewn along the way.

NEW OFFENSIVE At the same time, the Germans, still reeling back before the Russian blows in the south, said the Red Army had opened yet another offensive front—this one south of Lake Ladoga where the Russians began a campaign of consolidation and destruction of the remaining Nazi siege forces west and southwest of Leningrad.

A German communique said bitter fighting, at times hand-to-hand, had developed on a broad front south of the lake as the Russians hurled massed artillery and masses of tanks into the battle.

The German account described the attacks as "bloody" and said the battle was not yet ended.

The latest advance has carried Russian forces to within 45 miles of Kursk, the Russians said. The capture of the railway junction there under Col. Gen. P. I. Golovko in an attack which scored gains of 21 miles in three days and brought the toll of Axis captives to nearly 100,000 in that section.

In three days fighting, the war bulletin said, more than 14,500 German soldiers and 12,000 of the enemy were killed.

JUNCTION TAKEN In the Caucasus, where fighting has continued with similar intensity, the capture of the railway junction of Kropotkin was announced, putting a Russian Army there on the banks of the strategically important Kuban River, sealing one of the gates to the Caucasus.

The Russian news communique recorded in London by the Soviet radio Monitor said that 40 German tanks had been taken in the offensive west of Kremenchuk and that 600 Germans had been captured in one engagement.

The Russians were reported to have captured heavy losses to the enemy.

Another 430 prisoners were said to have been captured as German armor retreated from the city of Stalino and the Russians said that many German officers deserted.

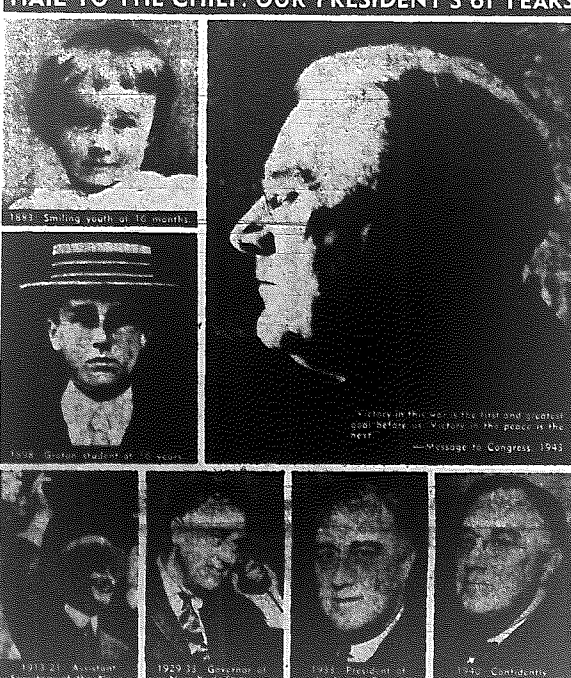
"It is the aim of Brazil and the United States to multiply the Atlantic Ocean safe for all, they said in their joint declaration released at the White House. "We are deeply grateful for the almost unanimous help that our neighbors are giving to the great cause of democracy throughout the world."

The latter sentence was regarded as being addressed particularly to Argentina, the only one of the Latin American nations which has not declared war on the Axis or rupture diplomatic relations.

The two chief executives also expressed "complete agreement that it must be permanently and definitely assured that the coast of West Africa and Asia never again under any circumstances be allowed to become a blockade or an insurmountable barrier against the Americas."

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HAIL TO THE CHIEF: OUR PRESIDENT'S 61 YEARS



HAIL TO THE CHIEF: Athletic, editor, lawyer, politician, country squire, governor, President—that is the active career of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, now marking his first birthday as he leads the United States through one of the most perilous periods in its history.

He was born on Jan. 30, 1882, in upstate New York; attended Fachionable Groton Boys' School (football player) and Harvard University (M.A.); married his sixth cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, in 1905; studied law at Columbia; elected to New York State Senate in 1910; named Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1913 by President Wilson; unsuccessful Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920; (served) with infantile paralysis in 1921; returned to politics in 1924, backing Al Smith's nomination as Presidential candidate; elected New York Governor in 1929; President of the United States since 1933.

Atlantic Must Be 'Safe For All'

Invasion Threats To Americas Must Never Reappear, F.R. Varghas Agree

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The Presidents of the United States and Brazil, reaching an accord in a personal conference, are agreed that the Atlantic must be made "safe for all" and that West Africa and Dakar must never again offer threats of blockade or invasion against the Americas.

The joint Brazilian-United States effort, they considered, too, the continuing submarine danger from the Caribbean to the South Atlantic and Varghas announced "earnestly increased efforts on the part of his country to meet this menace."

SEA CROSSED Flying homeward by the longer but safer southern route, F.R. Roosevelt stopped in Liberia on the African coast and then crossed the Atlantic to the east-coast port of Atlantic to declare war on the Axis.

On two points they were definite. "It is the aim of Brazil and the United States to multiply the Atlantic Ocean safe for all, they said in their joint declaration released at the White House.

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British Make First Daylight Attack On City

Swift Mosquito Bombers Sweep Across Germany To Hit Capital

LONDON.—(AP)—British light bombers carried out their first daylight raid in history on Berlin today—tenth anniversary of the Nazi regime—to delay for an hour the start of oratorical exercises in which Adolf Hitler, by proxy, and Hermann Goering and Paul Joseph Goebbels in person declared, the German people must make a supreme effort to win the war or succumb to Bolshevism.

A group of Mosquito light bombers, Britain's fastest, swooped over the German capital precisely at 11 A. M. to hurl explosives on the city and to throw into an hour's confusion the start of a broadcast by Air Marshal Goering.

From the German radio, which never left the air, listeners here heard muffled shouts and the explosion of what might have been bombs or anti-aircraft guns.

HITLER ABSENT In Hitler's absence, "with his soldiers," his address was read by Propaganda Minister Goebbels to an audience of 10,000 in the Sports Palace, Goebbels, in a speech preceding the reading, declared that "only a nation which speaks of capitulation so audibly. The more capitulation never existed in our vocabulary and it never will."

Hitler's proclamation told the German people that "we must fight on doggedly until the whole Continent has been dominated by the Mosquito bombers. If we are nothing in comparison to what they would be if barbed wire and anti-aircraft guns were to be used against us."

Marshall Goering, in his 90-minute speech earlier at the Air Ministry Building, promised the Germans ultimate victory. Originally scheduled to speak at 11 A. M.—the hour that the mosquito bombers struck—he finally got underway at noon.

The British Air Ministry said the swift Mosquito bombers, Britain's newest type in action, returned safely from their hazardous expedition 400 miles into hostile territory.

The Berlin radio subsequently carried out its statement. "Three British planes penetrated into Germany under the cover of the thick clouds today. This operation was carried out for propaganda purposes only."

"The RAF chose the fastest light bombers for today's spectacular raid. The sleek, twin-motored Mosquito was given its names because of its slim lines. Its skin is of plywood, which eliminates rivet heads and enhances its speed—presently close to 400 miles an hour."

LOW FLIGHT Although no details of the raid were announced immediately, it was considered possible that the swift ships had swept across Germany and "continued" to evade anti-aircraft defenses. German fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries were reported to have not leave the air at any time during the raid.

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THE announcement said the raid was designed "to ease Canadian pressing food shortage," would bring Navy, Army and Air Force aid to the publication, into line with the civilian case.

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Allies Chase Japs Toward Salamaua

Strike In New Guinea Sector After Papuan Campaign Concluded

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA.—(AP)—In the first land activity on the New Guinea front since the successful completion of the Papuan campaign a week ago, Allied troops were reported today to be pursuing strong Japanese patrols toward Salamaua after repulsing an enemy attack near Mubo.

Salamaua is approximately 140 miles northwest of Samarapura Point, where the last Japanese resistance on the Papuan Peninsula was reported crushed last Saturday, and is about twenty miles south of the important enemy base at Lae. Mubo, site of a skirmishing between Allied and Japanese patrols several weeks ago, is about fifteen miles southeast of Salamaua.

An Allied communique announcing the latest outbreak of fighting in this area said considerable casualties had been inflicted on the Japanese.

In Allied medium bombers, the bulletin said, participated in the Mubo attack. Other air formations, meanwhile, attacked the Japanese airbase at Gasmata, New Britain, and bombed the runway at Cape Gloucester airport on the northwestern tip of the same island.

JAP GENERAL KILLED An official announcement said that information obtained from prisoners and captured documents had confirmed the death of Lieut. Gen. Tomotami Hori during the Papuan campaign in which his army of some 15,000 men were destroyed.

Hori, the announcement declared, drowned with an aide and several other officers during the Japanese retreat across Papua late in November while trying to cross the swollen Kumusi River on a raft after Allied planes had destroyed the Waigani Bridge.

New Fighting Breaks Out In Mubo Sector BY YERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA—Fighting broke out anew in the Mubo area of northeastern New Guinea yesterday when strong Japanese patrols attempted a raid on Allied positions 40 miles from Salamaua and 20 from Mubo.

The raid was considered a surprise element when the Japanese were intercepted by Allied forces at Wandimbi village, a few miles from the rear. The Allied units fought off the enemy for several hours, but when the Japanese were attempting to bypass them withdrew 500 yards to a more defensible position, where they were surrounded with both sides employing snipers.

During the night the Japanese See ALLIES CHASE ON page 17.

See NAZI FORCES ON page 17.

Fewer Objectors In This War But Objections More Strenuous

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The comparatively few objectors in this war are fewer than in the last—but one in every 100 resisters—but their objections to fighting extend even to working for wages that might be spent in keeping on the war.

This was disclosed by Col. Lewis P. Keck, 33-year-old army officer from Cincinnati, Ohio, chief of the Selective Service System's camp operations division. This unit operates 78 camps, or work projects, for the approximately 6,000 men who have been excused from military duty because of religious beliefs.

A total of 114 religious groups counting the Mennonites, the largest group, as one. There are 29 different varieties of Mennonites. Keck said 60 per cent of the objectors are farmers, but that his division has been prevented from expending two kinds of farm work projects for them because of a law that says the money must go into the Treasury's general fund.

Only one for which wages must be paid. This was due to protest from farm and other groups that it would be discriminatory if such labor were provided free to some while other farmers had to pay for their help.

"They don't like this work," Keck said, "but they haven't reached the point where they're going to do it."

He added, however, that 40 objectors put at the payment division of pay farmers in New York, Connecticut, and Wisconsin as an experiment are not being increased and that this project was more or less a "trial run."

They said they had spent an expressed "complete agreement that it must be permanently and definitely assured that the coast of West Africa and Asia never again under any circumstances be allowed to become a blockade or an insurmountable barrier against the Americas."

Mass Wave Of Illness

Air Line Employees Suddenly Stricken

CHICAGO.—(AP)—City Health Department officials today investigated to determine the cause of the sudden sickness that struck 70 employees of the United Air Lines who were stricken, said company spokesmen, apparently from food poisoning.

Forty-four of the 70, mostly women, were rushed to eight separate hospitals but physicians said none was in serious condition and they were expected to be released today.

The mass wave of illness struck about two hours after the victims had eaten luncheon in the airlines' employees' cafe. The symptoms shown by the victims indicated they were made ill by some type of food poisoning.

A similar belief was expressed by P. M. Wilcox, secretary of the United Air Lines. He said 500 employees ate lunch in the cafeteria, which is separate from the main dining room, where they were to be served for the air lines' passengers.

Canada Reduces Soldier Supply

OTTAWA, Ont.—(AP)—Immediate reduction in the amount of beef, pork, fish, butter, sugar, corn and other staples to Canadian armed forces in Canada was announced today by the Defense Council, representing the armed services.

The announcement said the reduction was designed "to ease Canadian pressing food shortage," would bring Navy, Army and Air Force aid to the publication, into line with the civilian case.

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Hitler Proclamation Says Nazis Must Win Or Be Slaves Of Reds

LONDON.—(AP)—Adolf Hitler told the German people in a proclamation on the tenth anniversary of his rise to power that they would be the war or be enslaved by Bolshevism.

In the Proclamation, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels read the address before an audience of 10,000 persons at the Sports Palace.

The text of the proclamation follows: "Today is the tenth anniversary of the day in which Reich President von Hindenburg handed over to me the responsibility for the OPEN REVOLUTION."

throughout four years of struggle, defeatist elements both from within and without forced her into open revolution.

The American President Wilson was the fourteen points which were eagerly seized upon by the German people—more so as there had been no positive war aims either among the great masses or among leading personalities.

"The nation was struggling for its mere existence and some sections of the population were therefore of the opinion that the only way to have a future peace which was in no way prepared."

Today's Temp.: H. 41; L. 31. Sunset: Today 6:10. Sunrise Tomorrow 6:23.

Continued cold tonight.

WEATHER