The two English-speaking Ambassadors to Moscow paid a visit to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin at midnight last night. That was the first direct sequel to the announcement of the Casablanca conference. United States Ambassador Admiral Standley, accompanied by the Councilor of the British Embassy, met Stalin in the presence of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotovp. They handed the Soviet Premier a joint note from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, which the read on the spot. TP Ordmiral Standley declined to say whether it had any relation to the Casablanca conference, but he did admit that it concerned the war effort.

Correspondents then asked Standley whether there had been wayk any negotiations for a supreme joint Allied command. The Admiral replied that he had heard private discussions. But he added: "Personally, I find it difficult to conceive one general staff

which could assimilate data and decide operations
throughout the world. " And he added: "There has been
much misunderstanding regarding such a joint command."

At home, Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, had this to say about the conference: "It has opened the way for a global offensive against the Axis in all parts of the world. " And he repeated: "A global offensive, not merely local attacks." Elmer Davis went on to say that the discussion was dominated by military concessions. That, he said, was shown by the ability of General Giraud and General Charles DeGaulle to come to an agreement on the prosecution of the war.

Though they agreed about the war, Giraud and DeGaulle did not get together on political issues. With all the cheering over the conference, that fact could not be concealed. However, the British and Americans have not given up hope. They are going to try to bring the two French Generals together again. Military and economic commissions will be exchanged between the French High Commissioner in Africa and the head of the Fighting French in London. However, they will not attempt to settle any political problems.

In France itself, the resistance of the people did not last long; of Marseilles could not last long, against Nazi machine-gunners and snipers. The old harbor district of picturesque Marseilles tonight lies in smoldering ruing. The Nazis even brought up field guns. Worst of all, with the soldiers came the dreaded S.S.Trman

The American troops in Africa are beginning a drive that threatens to wipe out Marshal Rommel's retreating force from Libya. But we are not the ones who are saying this. The news comes from the radios of the Axis, powers; which are not likely to over-emphasize any news favorable to us. However, we do learn from our side of the battle that united States tanks and infantry have fought a successful engagement in northeastern Tunisia, reconquered the northern pass into the Ousseltia Valley. POnly the other day, the Nazi tanks and infantry drove our men from those identical heights, and the subsequent reports were that the Germans were entrenching themselves. But evidently the trenches did not hold. However, the Germans are still in control of all the mountain territory north of that pass, and it is go take tough fighting to drive them into the sea.

Through Radio Dakar we learn that the main

which, as we heard yesterday, was built by the French as an equivalent to the Maginot Line in France. Hearts

He was Built to keep out the Italians. If it isn't any more useful to the Germans than the Maginot Line was to the French, then the allies will not have much difficulty with that Mareth Line.

It is interesting that we are getting that we are getting that we are getting that in the Axis reports of affairs in Tunisia than in those of our own high command, which are

merely formal and laconic. The Axis radios talk about

They definitely
the situation in Tunisia with obvious fear. They seem
to be afraid of an African Dunkirk, with the Shoe on the
other foot.

While the news of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference was being broadcast to the world, Axis

planes delivered a heavy bombing attack on Algiers.

They were driven off by anti-aircraft batteries and by

British Spitfires.

Secretary of State Hull is angry over criticism of the State Department's conduct in North Africa. People who think the government is wrong should wait until they know all the facts before they say so, their weight around Asaid the Secretary. He pointed out that during the last ten days the abuse of the State Department reached its most violent pitch. During those days, he said, the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings were going on at Casablanca. Mull said further that he believed that some of the Administration's critics did not want accurate information, "Some persons," he declared, facts at all, "had previously not tried to obtain all the facts."

The guns of the Red Army today continued to blow to smithereens what is left of the German Army at Stalingrad. Not so long ago, they were the besiegers of the great Russian factory city on the Volga, today they are a dwindling, starving, frost

From a quarter of a million to bitten remnant. Yesterday they were twelve thousand, yesterday. And today less than 12,000. Today there are still fewer. For An entire Nazi infantry regiment surrendered, and part of another one was blown to bits including all the staff officers. Those who held out are now themselves the besieged; clinging hopelessly to a few blocks of shattered buildings inside the city. Outside Stalingrad no Germans are left. Instead, the Sixty-Second Russian Army under Lieutenant-General Vassily Chuikov is hammering away at the deserted German soldiers. If the Russian accounts are completely accurate, the only officers they have left are

subakterns. The Russian paper ISVESTIA says the higher officers abandoned their men and have gone back to the main German army by transport. ISVESTIA goes as far took to the home took to the as to name the three generals who thus fled so long ago as early in January.

British military historians, today were talking about the abandonment of that German Sixth Army as the greatest military sacrifice ever made by a Commander-in-Chief \ All sorts of speculations are made to explain Hitler's failure to relieve his beleaguered divisions; Undoubtedly it will be the xerms source of debates by armchair strategists for the biggest major disaster that has befallen the German Army in this entire war. The German high command the fractically admits. H. Which

A communique from Berlin uses these words: **Xxxx "Such parts of the SixthArmy as are still able to fight have

Then, putting the bravest complexion possible on the plight, of what romains of the Sixth from the German high command adds that "They are using every means of defense and holding up the forces of several Soviet armies." Of course, that is exaggerated, but it is at least partly true.

troops are moving according to plan in the Kuban River area, meaning the northwestern Caucasus. Well, the

retreat, for the Germans are moving backwards toward the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The Nazis admit that the Soviets have been able to reinfoce their armies.

Berlin also announces that the great winter battle in Russia is going on with unabated ferocity and spreading to new areas. What that means is that the

dig in on a new line, with the Russians doing all they can to harass them. The Red armies are also pressing hard in the Battle of Lake Ladoga. So says Berlin.

admitted that what was going on at Stalingrad was irrevocably the last phase of that battle; admitted also that nearly the whole city was back in the hands of the Russians. Correspondents of Swiss and Swedish newspapers report that the German public has been tremendously shocked by the news from Russia, which the controlled Nazi press to doing its utmost to play up everything possible about ultimate victory.

Sixteen days ago, the Soviet high command sent an ultimatum to Nazi General von Paulus, German Commander-in-Chief at Stalingrad. This wkkimxkexwkxx ultimatum offered von Paulus the last opportunity to

hopeless. Von Paulus rejected it, relying on the promise made by Fuehrer Hitler on Christmas. Hitler had ordered the & German Sixth Army to fight till the last man and promised help.

According to the Russian account, von Paulus was then in a hopeless position, though he didn't know it. He had only seventy or eighty thousand men left. Their food rations were so low that they had already eaten all their cattle, horses, dogs and cats.

Nevertheless, Hitler prevented that encircled Sixth Army from realizing what ix a trap it was in. Up to by.

January First, he lost more than six hundred are transports trying to feed the Sixth Army.

More than any country at war can afford to lose.

Von Paulus is not mentioned as one of the German

generals who made good their escape from Stalingrad.

nas ordered total mobilization. That means not only the nineteen, eighteen and seventeen year old youths are called to the colors but those of sixteen and even fifteen.

proud to think that American food helped to break the siege of Leningrad and Stalingrad; helped to crack the Nazi lines at the Caucasus. Wickard was talking to a meeting of the National Association of Wholesale Grocers at Chicago, they gave him a rousing cheer.

He went on to explain that by the end of last year, the trend of shipments to Russia took a xxxxx sharp turn upward. In December, for the first time, the food to Russia was more than the combined consignments to the United Kinds and other British destinations. All of which went to the Red Army.

The Food Administrator went on to say that in the coming year, our armed forces and our Allies will need almost a quarter of everything we produce in the way of things to eat. "We must have food ready to fallow our advancing armies," he said.

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GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Ever since our fliers first went acrossed the Atlantic, they have been ting to get at Germany. they have their wish. Our Flying Fortresses made their first raid over the soil of Hitler's Reich. In broad daylight, they heavily bombed Wilhelmshaven, one of the biggest naval bases, in Germany, perhaps the biggest. It can take ships of any size. That was the XX first sequel to the declaration of Casablanca, the announcement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that they planned an attack on the Axis which would end only in the unconditional surrender of Germany, Italy and Japan.

Three of our big bombers failed to return

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from the raid. One token of its effectiveness was a message from British Air Marshal, Sir Arthur Harris. It read: - "Greetings and congratulations from the British Bomber Command to all americans who participated in the first raid on Germany." The message continued: "This opens the campaign the Germans have long dreaded, another ominous sentence in the handwriting on the wall. Air Marshal Harris said further: "To the Bomber Command it is complete and the most welcome proof that we shall no longer be alone in carrying the war to German soil."

While the Fortresses were making A round trip flight of about eight hundred miles to Wilhelmshaven, mostly over water, Liberator Bombers attacked other Nazi targets in northwestern Germany. A broadcast by the Berlin Radio indicates that one of these targets was the harbor of Helgoland, the strongly

fortified island near the mouth of the River Elbe.

The small loss only three planes did not

return; shows the daring quality of this daylight raid

which took the Germans by surprise. One consequence

was that some of our men came back feeling rather

coky. One of them said: "It's a cinch over Germany."

They wadaxxxxxxx met only a few fighters, and the

First Lieutenant Charles Jones of Chicago said he had never seen such beautiful bombing and many of his mates agreed. with him. All the bombs appeared to drop in the center of the target, they said:

 of Chicago, who said:- "We didn't see a thing except some flack."

First Lieutenant James A. Downing of Philadelphia was even more vernacular. Said he: "We caught them with their pants down and it looked like we gave them a hell of a plastering."

The British and American offensive against the Japanese positions in Burma is going on steadily but not spectacularly According to some ideas, this is in the ultimate analysis one of the most important military operations now going on throughout the world. For, if the Allies clear the Japs out of Burma, they can reopen us the Burma Road, once more, hasten the process of the Joh of __ after which we throwing the Japs out of China, and prepare the way the sol of come the next and we hope final bombin for the bombing of the heart of Japan, the Island of Honsing Only the other day, General Douglas MacArthur insists that is the way really to get declared this to be the mostleffective and quickests at the vitals of the Tapanese Empire, not the slow and not by any slow South Sea island-by-island process, that others have favored.

It was announced today that American bombers raided both Rangoon and Mandalay, scored damaging hits, and came back without loss or injury. Bridges were and came back without loss or injury.

seriously damaged, Japanese traffic interrupted,

British Royal Air Force bombed a Jap airdrome

southeast of Akyab, that port on the Bay of Bengal

that is the immediate
which is the first important goal of General Wavell's

advancing into Burma.

The Navy tells us today that the Japanese have established a new airfield in the Solomon, Islands. This we learn because kkx formation of our Flying Fortresses paid it a visit and bombed that new Jap which is located on Ballale Island in the Shortland area, some three hundred miles northwest of Guadalcanal. It is believed that the enemy made that field in order to supplement the Munda field on New Georgia Island. This is in preparation for a new and stronger series of operations against American positions in the southeastern Solomons, especially Guadalcanl.

However, the Navy officers do not believe the Japs have been able to make much use of that field at Munda# because it has been under virtually daily attack from American bombers.

The Navy also tells us that a formation of

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United States aircraft has paid a visit to Wake Island,

a reconnassaince flight. Eight Jap Zeros flew into wp

the alm to meet them and two of them are believed to

have been destroyed. But none of the American planes

was lost returned.

Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx is one step nearer to becoming Minister to Australia and President Roosevelt's personal Ambassador to the Pacific Ocean. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate approved his nomination, approved it by a vote of thirteen to fairly close. Three Democratic Senators joined the Republicans in voting against him. They were Senators George of Georgia, Van Nuys of Indiana, and Gillette of Iowa. The opposition was rather was among those who okayed the President's nomination. Of course, the shouting is not all over yet. The report of the Committee still has to be approved by the Senate as a whole and there will be fireworks. But the all-round betting in Washington is that Flynn will be approved, though by a strictly party vote.

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