

Roosevelt And Vargas Declare Dakar Cannot Become Threat Against Enemy Loses Vital Area In Solomon War

Two Presidents Hold Conference Aboard Destroyer At Natal

TO MAKE OCEAN SAFE Joint Statement Reveals Talk Of Axis Sub Campaign

(By The Associated Press) WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Roosevelt and President Vargas of Brazil, in a momentous conference aboard a United States destroyer at Natal Thursday, agreed that "it must be permanently and definitely assured" that West Africa and Dakar will never again become a blockade or invasion threat to the Americas.

In a shipboard setting reminiscent of that which produced the Atlantic Charter of Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the leaders of the two biggest countries of North and South America formulated a declaration holding significant potentialities for the war and the peace.

Reminiscent of the Atlantic Charter's pledge of freedom of the seas for all, too, was the Roosevelt-Vargas declaration that their two countries aim "to make the Atlantic ocean safe for all."

A joint statement from the two presidents, released by the White House tonight, made known that the Axis submarine campaign figured importantly in their conversations, and said, "President Vargas announced greatly increased efforts on the part of his country to meet this menace."

The meeting place of the leaders of the two American nations was described in the statement as an "unannounced location" in Brazil. However, dispatches from Rio de Janeiro said it was disclosed upon Vargas' return there that the conferences were held aboard a United States destroyer anchored in the Potengal harbor at Natal, key point on the Brazilian "hump" extending toward Africa, and a trans-South Atlantic air center.

Joining in at least some of the conversations were Brig.-Gen. Robert Walsh, commander of the South Atlantic wing of the Air Transport Command, and Rear Adm. Jones

SALAMAUA GOAL OF ALLIED PUSH

MacArthur's Forces Now Driving Toward Big Jap Base

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, Jan. 30.—(AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces are pursuing strong Japanese patrols toward Salamaua, 140 miles northwest of Buna in New Guinea, after repulsing an attack west of Mubo, an Allied headquarters, a communique announced today.

At the same time an official announcement said that the death of Lieut. Gen. Tomatori Horii, who commanded the Japanese army of 15,000 men which was practically exterminated in months of fighting in the Buna area, had been confirmed by captured documents and prisoners.

The communique announcing that New Guinea warfare was now being transferred aggressively by

City Manager A. C. Nichols returned to Wilmington, Friday after a visit to Raleigh where he conferred with State Legislators Wade and Kermon of this county. Among the matters discussed was the proposed extension of the city limits, it was learned.

A number of changes have been made in the city limits extension plan as originally outlined by the city council after a series of conferences and open meetings with citizens in the affected areas, he said.

The city manager said these changes would have the effect of reducing the area proposed to be included in the new limits but would leave unchanged the estimated increases in population and valuation.

Both the proposed legislative

Proposal To Repeal Salary Limit Heard In Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—A concerted drive to tack on a rider repealing President Roosevelt's \$25,000 (after taxes) salary limitation stymied action by the House Ways and Means committee today on a bill to increase the nation's statutory debt limit from \$125,000,000 to \$210,000,000.

Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif.) offered the repealer, and the members forthwith decided to postpone action on the debt question until February 6. Meantime, the Senate Finance committee voted unanimously to report a bill raising the debt ceiling with no amendments. Gearhart recalling that the House committee last year voted down a proposition to limit salaries to \$25,000, said "the intent of Congress was treated with indifference" when the president issued an executive order imposing the limitation after the anti-inflation law was enacted last October.

SOLON DEMANDS FLYNN REJECTED

Byrd Of Virginia Declares Appointee Not Suitable For Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—Senator Byrd (D-Va.) demanded today that the Senate assume the responsibility of rejecting President Roosevelt's appointment of Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic national chairman, as minister to Australia.

Byrd, who has supported the president's foreign policies but often differed with him on domestic issues, said in a statement that the appointment "will not be helpful to our war effort in the Pacific and will be resented by our ally, Australia, even though that government cannot express its displeasure."

Byrd's announcement that he would vote against confirmation boosted to 36 the number of senators publicly committed in opposition to the nomination, compared with the 30 on record as favoring it. Twenty-two Democrats and eight Republicans remain publicly uncommitted and apparently will cast the deciding votes next week.

Opposition senators claim 49 members, a bare majority, will vote against the nomination but administration strategists dispute this, asserting they have sufficient votes for confirmation.

The opposition of another Democrat, Senator McCarran of Nevada, was revealed today when it became known that he had arranged to "pair" with Senator Reynolds (D-N.C.), a supporter of the nomination, if McCarran fails to return to Washington from a western trip in time to vote.

Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) announced for the first time that he would vote against the nomination. The opposition of Senator Millikin (R-Colo.) was disclosed in arrangements made for him to "pair" with Senator Scruggs (D-Nev.), openly committed to vote for Flynn, if either is absent.

Thus, 30 Republicans and six Democrats are committed against confirmation, with 29 Democrats and a Progressive, Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, on record in support of the appointment, if John Byrd is made to pair LaFollette with Senator Johnson (R-Calif.), an opponent.

bill, and a map outlining the projected new boundaries of Wilmington, will be published as soon as available, Mr. Nichols said.

Chief changes in the proposed limits as outlined are:

1. Elimination of a considerable area of marshland north of the present limits at Smith Creek and fronting on the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear river.

2. Elimination of an agricultural and dairy area east of Mercer avenue by bringing the proposed eastern line of the city to within 200 feet of Mercer avenue.

3. Elimination of a large tract of woodland east of Greenfield lake and south of the Cape Fear country club.

As originally outlined, the present population of the city would be

Americans Continue Extermination Of Foe On Guadalcanal

JAP VESSELS BOMBED Ten Zero Fighters Shot Down With Six Probably Destroyed

(By The Associated Press) WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—American troops continuing their war of extermination against the Japanese on Guadalcanal island captured a large enemy command post Wednesday, the Navy announced today, while warplanes struck heavily at Japanese ships and base installations in the central Solomons.

Navy Reveals Results A Navy communique gave these results of operations Wednesday and Thursday:

Two Japanese destroyers, two cargo ships and a tanker were damaged by American bombing attack. One of the cargo ships probably sank.

Thirty-six Japanese were killed and three captured when the command post was taken. Two additional pockets offering resistance were wiped out. A large amount of enemy equipment fell into American hands.

Ten enemy Zero fighters were shot down with a loss of four United States planes. Six other Jap planes were probably destroyed.

Enemy installations on Kolombangara island were bombed by Army medium bombers which started a large fire at the Jap base.

The 36 Japanese killed at the command post raised to 715 the number of enemy troops reported slain in Guadalcanal fighting in the last 10 days. In addition 48 have been reported captured. Thus about one-fifth of the enemy troops estimated to have been on the island ten days ago has been put out of action.

Japanese plane and ship losses in the Solomons to date, as compiled from Navy communique, stand at 791 planes destroyed in combat and 57 ships sunk, seven probably sunk and 98 damaged.

The location of the command post was not specified in the communique but a Navy spokesman said that it probably was somewhere in the four-mile strip of coastal country between Kokumbona and Tassafaronga. Kokumbona, about seven miles west of the airfield, was captured January 23. Tassafaronga is the next relatively large village held by the enemy in the line of the American advance.

While American ground forces were pushing forward Wednesday, the enemy set over a force of five high-level bombers to attack American base positions. Our fighters intercepted them, and the Navy said that "incomplete reports indicate that nine Zeros were destroyed and six others probably destroyed. The four United States planes, officially listed as missing, were lost at that time."

The enemy attack was completely frustrated and none of the planes dropped bombs.

The American raid on Kolombangara island, about 190 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal, also was carried out Wednesday. Marauder medium bombers with Aircobra fighters delivered the attack, which resulted in a large fire, and all returned safely.

Wednesday evening Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes, protected by Wildcat fight-

ers, were seen in the area of the island.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

What Hitler Planned — And What Happened



Arrows in top map show pincers on Russian oil fields and the Middle East toward which Axis armies in Southern Russia and Eastern Libya were aiming seven months ago. Shading indicates battle fronts at that time — June, 1942. Bottom map shows what happened to Axis strategy. In Africa, Nazis have been driven from Egypt to the Libyan-Tunisian border, and the British have taken Tripoli. The Nazis face a showdown battle in Tunisia with the British, French and Americans. In Russia the Nazis have been driven out of large areas in the Stalingrad-Caucasus area, and the Reds are pushing toward Kharkov and Rostov.

French African Politics Appear Still Complicated

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—French political complications concerning North Africa appeared as numerous as ever tonight after Gen. Henri-Honore Giraud declared that he was in agreement with Gen. Charles de Gaulle only on "issues on military, economic and financial matters" and that no prospects of any single united French movement existed at present.

At the same time, a member of de Gaulle's own staff, returning from the Casablanca meetings, forecast a revolution in metropolitan France when the German hold there is broken if ex-Vichy men continue to have a part in the North African administration.

"Even General Giraud must understand that," said the Fighting French officer, Maj. Claude de Boislandier.

Addressing a press conference at Allied headquarters in North Africa, Giraud declared "the question of politics" had not been taken up with de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader, when the two were brought to gether during the historic Roosevelt-Churchill meetings.

"There is no question of a single united French movement throughout the world at the present time," said the high commissioner for French North and West Africa.

"We are establishing a permanent liaison on critical economic and military questions." (Giraud pointed out, however, that this discussion with de Gaulle at Casablanca was a preliminary step to others which would be taken.

"Both de Gaulle and I have agreed we must go progressively and methodically in our negotiations," he said.

In a statement issued before the conference, the high commissioner brought out for the first time that his government "does not aim at establishing any kind of regime, but only at assuring the best day-to-day administration of the French territories remaining free."

"This government is the temporary government of the French territories remaining free."

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

RUSSIAN TROOPS SLASH HUGE GAPS IN GERMAN RANKS NEAR VORONEZH

Powerful U. S. Bombing Assault Lashes At Sfax

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—The Axis port of Sfax on the Tunisian coast, a communications and supply point vital to the enemy's scheme to join the army of Tunisia with that of Marshal Rommel from Libya, has been grossly damaged in the most powerful American bombing attack yet delivered in the war in North Africa.

This unprecedented raid — a "saturation" assault so effective that even the Italian high command acknowledged "heavy damage" to the port — was disclosed today in an Allied North Africa communique that again reported no ground action of consequence.

It was accompanied by word that Rommel's rear guard had been under British artillery fire in the Zuzara area 35 miles short of the Tunisian frontier. Rommel's big guns were replying — an indication that while his advanced elements were far ahead and into Tunisia he yet had withheld forces of considerable weight to harry the British pursuit.

The Sfax raid, which was delivered yesterday, was driven home by the largest number of planes ever sent by the 12th U. S. Air Force against a single target. Flying Fortresses led off, followed and supported by

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

that Rommel's rear guard had been under British artillery fire in the Zuzara area 35 miles short of the Tunisian frontier. Rommel's big guns were replying — an indication that while his advanced elements were far ahead and into Tunisia he yet had withheld forces of considerable weight to harry the British pursuit.

The Sfax raid, which was delivered yesterday, was driven home by the largest number of planes ever sent by the 12th U. S. Air Force against a single target. Flying Fortresses led off, followed and supported by

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

that Rommel's rear guard had been under British artillery fire in the Zuzara area 35 miles short of the Tunisian frontier. Rommel's big guns were replying — an indication that while his advanced elements were far ahead and into Tunisia he yet had withheld forces of considerable weight to harry the British pursuit.

The Sfax raid, which was delivered yesterday, was driven home by the largest number of planes ever sent by the 12th U. S. Air Force against a single target. Flying Fortresses led off, followed and supported by

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

that Rommel's rear guard had been under British artillery fire in the Zuzara area 35 miles short of the Tunisian frontier. Rommel's big guns were replying — an indication that while his advanced elements were far ahead and into Tunisia he yet had withheld forces of considerable weight to harry the British pursuit.

The Sfax raid, which was delivered yesterday, was driven home by the largest number of planes ever sent by the 12th U. S. Air Force against a single target. Flying Fortresses led off, followed and supported by

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

that Rommel's rear guard had been under British artillery fire in the Zuzara area 35 miles short of the Tunisian frontier. Rommel's big guns were replying — an indication that while his advanced elements were far ahead and into Tunisia he yet had withheld forces of considerable weight to harry the British pursuit.

The Sfax raid, which was delivered yesterday, was driven home by the largest number of planes ever sent by the 12th U. S. Air Force against a single target. Flying Fortresses led off, followed and supported by

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

HITLER ENTERS NEW NAZI YEAR

Dictator Of Germany Celebrates 10th Anniversary Of Rise

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—Germany in the midst of the fourth winter of war will observe tomorrow the tenth anniversary of Hitler's rise to power.

No announcement has been made that Hitler will speak but wartime conditions customarily veil his utterances until just before he goes to the microphone.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the propaganda minister, will read a proclamation from Hitler, possibly dealing with the total mobilization of the civilian population — a move announced yesterday which drafts all men from 16 to 68 and all women from 17 to 45.

The anniversary of Hitler's appointment as chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg has been a favorite occasion for Hitler oratory.

Last year he poured out praise for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, blamed the Russian winter for German reverses in the east and promised that 1942 "will again be a year of great victories."

On January 30, 1941, he declared: "When the hour comes we will give the decisive blows . . . and the gentlemen will have to acknowledge this historical fact in the course of the war."

On January 30, 1940: "For centuries Germany and Russia have lived side by side in peace. Why shouldn't that be possible in the future? I believe it will be possible if both nations want it."

On the 1939 anniversary, eight months before he invaded Poland Hitler said: "For the fifth time the anniversary of the non-aggression pact with Poland is approaching. All true friends of peace will today probably hardly agree with the value of this agreement. I believe in a long peace."

Goebbels will read the proclamation.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 6)

that Rommel's rear guard had been under British artillery fire in the Zuzara area 35 miles short of the Tunisian frontier. Rommel's big guns were replying — an indication that while his advanced elements were far ahead and into Tunisia he yet had withheld forces of considerable weight to harry the British pursuit.

The Sfax raid, which was delivered yesterday, was driven home by the largest number of planes ever sent by the 12th U. S. Air Force against a single target. Flying Fortresses led off, followed and supported by

LOCK FEATURED IN FLYNN CASE

State Tries To Disprove Statement About Unlocked Door

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29.—(AP)—The state today called a rebuttal witness at Errol Flynn's trial on statutory rape charges in an effort to disprove defense contentions regarding a bedroom lock in the house where blond Betty Hansen charges the actor was intimate with her last September 27.

Sgt. Leland Jones, police chemist, testified that two days ago he found scratches like those made by a file on the shank of the inner latch on the door of the "blue bedroom" in the Bel Air home of Fred McEvoy, oil man and part-time actor.

Betty previously testified that while she and Flynn were in the room, the actor approached the door and she heard a click "but didn't know whether he was locking the door or not." Lynn Boyer, singer, said she tried the door from the other side but couldn't open it.

Sgt. Jones declared today that last Wednesday he found not only file or saw marks on the shank of the latch but also evidence that the screws holding the latch to the door had been turned. He said he found a tiny flake of metal on the carpet.

Defense Attorney Jerry Giesler drew from the officer the admission that he couldn't tell how long the scratch marks had been there, and that the friction of turning the latch could have caused the bit of metal to fall to the floor.

The state also called an astronomer to testify about the moon's course on August 3, 1941, when Peggy La Rue Satterlee, 16-year old Hollywood showgirl, charges Flynn molested her aboard his yacht Si-rocco. She testified this happened after he invited her below deck to "see the moon through a porthole."

To dispute defense testimony that the moon was too high in the sky that night to be seen through such an aperture, C. H. Clemenshaw, acting director of the Griffith observatory, was questioned about the moon's highest point.

"It's greatest distance above the horizon was about 37 degrees, or a little more than one-third of the distance from the horizon to the Zenith," said the astronomer, who illustrated his testimony with a blue celestial globe.

Peggy's sister, Mickey June Satterlee, 18, testified concerning Peggy's first meeting with Flynn.

Mickey related, in substance, that Buster Wiles, the actor's friend, told her Flynn "wanted a girl friend

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 6)

that Rommel's rear guard had been under British artillery fire in the Zuzara area 35 miles short of the Tunisian frontier. Rommel's big guns were replying — an indication that while his advanced elements were far ahead and into Tunisia he yet had withheld forces of considerable weight to harry the British pursuit.

SMASH MANY UNITS Kill, Rout Or Trap Seven Enemy Divisions In Three Days

MANY TROOPS TAKEN Latest Successes Run Total Of Captured Up; Reds Push Onward

(By The Associated Press) LONDON, Jan. 29.—Tearing huge gaps in Axis puppet ranks west of Voronezh, the Red army has killed, routed, or trapped seven enemy divisions in three days, and run its captive toll to nearly 10,000 prisoners since mid-January, Moscow announced tonight in a special communique recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor.

In the Caucasus the Russians overran the Kuban stronghold of Kropotkin, 130 miles below Rostov, and swept on toward Tikhoretsk, key rail junction 35 miles farther north, the Russians said.

Russians Announce News In a lengthy special bulletin the Russians announced these results on the Voronezh front, which now has been expanded to include the lower part of the central front:

Advance of 24 to 31 miles on a 43-mile front in three days, putting the Red army within 75 miles of Kursk, and 55 miles of Belgorod, two key Axis "hedhog" bases on the Kursk-Kharkov railway.

The killing of 12,000 Axis troops, and the capture of 14,500. Up to Thursday, the communique said, 86,000 Axis troops had been captured since the Voronezh offensive began January 13.

The capture today of Novy-Oskol, 55 miles east of Belgorod, in which an entire Italian Alpine corps was wiped out; or taken prisoner. The prisoner toll was 11,000 Italians, including the divisional commanders, Generals Battista, Pascalin, and Umerci, and their staffs.

This raised the grand total of prisoners to 97,000. Axis deaths on the battlefield, reckoned in many thousands but not yet disclosed by the Russians, would put the Axis casualties in killed or captured well beyond 100,000.

More than 500 localities have been recaptured by the Russians above and below the 50-mile railway between Voronezh and Kastornoye on the line running to Kursk.

This has been done in three days, the communique said. This front had been manned mostly by Rumanians, Hungarians, Italians, and other satellite troops, but the seven Axis divisions that were routed, killed or now are being annihilated in this area were German, the communique said.

They were listed as the 383rd, 82nd, 340th, 377th, 32d, 57th and 68th Nazi infantry divisions. Added to these were one regiment of the 45th division and a regiment of the 299th.

"The remainder of these formations and units are tightly encircled and are being wiped out by our troops in the area east of Kastornoye," the communique said.

The presence of so many German divisions in this area indicated the Nazis were rushing reinforcements to bolster the sagging lines of their puppet troops.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 6)

that Rommel's rear guard had been under British artillery fire in the Zuzara area 35 miles short of the Tunisian frontier. Rommel's big guns were replying — an indication that while his advanced elements were far ahead and into Tunisia he yet had withheld forces of considerable weight to harry the British pursuit.

The Sfax raid, which was delivered yesterday, was driven home by the largest number of planes ever sent by the 12th U. S. Air Force against a single target. Flying Fortresses led off, followed and supported by

Infantile Paralysis Tag Day Opens Here

Today is Tag Day on the streets of Wilmington, when young ladies will approach shoppers for contributions to the Infantile Paralysis campaign fund.

"We are asking our citizens to give liberally," Harry L. Dasher, chairman of the campaign in New Hanover county said Friday night.

"Our goal of \$1,750 is far away," he continued. "Again I should like to emphasize that a gift of a dime or a dollar will be the concrete expression of our appreciation to President Roosevelt on his birthday for his efforts in our behalf; and it will represent our interest in stamping out the dread disease of infantile paralysis. Without money this year, the hard fight to conquer and control this disease cannot be carried on to victory."

"For President Roosevelt, for the health of a nation, answer the call for dimes," Chairman Dasher urged.

LEND-LEASE HEAD URGES MORE WORK

Stettinius Says Question Is Why More Aid Not Given Allies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—Lend-lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius Jr. called upon Congress today to maintain the mutual-aid supply lines between this nation and its allies for another year, terming the lend-lease program a vital factor in forcing an "unconditional surrender" of the Axis.

As the House foreign affairs committee began consideration of the act's renewal in peaceful contrast to the bitter controversies of its inception two years ago, the white-haired administrator declared flatly:

"If there is any question to be debated in connection with the lend-lease act, it is, to my mind the question of why we have not sent more to our Allies, not whether we should continue to send supplies to them."

From young Rep. Will Rogers, Jr., (D-Calif.), a soldier on active duty until his election to the House and now a freshman member of the committee, came this observation:

"I came here from the Army. I appreciate the lend-lease because it was aiding the men at whose side I was going to fight. It was, so to speak, holding my left flank and my right flank. I was grateful to Congress for passing it and grateful to you, sir, for its able administration."

Both Republican and Democratic committee members commended Stettinius' outline of lend-lease work.

"I hope you've noticed all the Republicans have said nice things about you," Chairman Bloom (D-NY) told the administrator with a smile.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 5)

WEATHER

FORECAST: North Carolina: Continued rather cold Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time) Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., yesterday.

Temperature 1:30 a. m., 36; 7:30 a. m., 36; 1:30 p. m., 38; 7:30 p. m., 37. Maximum 38.2; Minimum 34.6; Mean 36.4; Normal 47.

Humidity 1:30 a. m., 98; 7:30 a. m., 91; 1:30 p. m., 93; 7:30 p. m., 95.

Precipitation Total for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., 0.00 inches.

Total since the first of the month, 4.40 inches.

Tides For Today

Wilmington High 4:21a 11:54a Low 4:47p 8:34a

Masonboro Inlet High 2:04a 8:34a Low 2:15p 8:46p

Moore's Inlet High 2:06a 8:39a Low 2:23p 8:53p

New Topsail Inlet High 2:14a 8:44a Low 2:30p 8:58p

(Elmore's) High 2:20a 8:58p Low 2:36p 9:04p

(All Times Eastern Standard)

Sunrise, 7:11 a. m.; Sunset, 5:40 p. m.; Moonrise, 1:36a; Moonset, 12:41p.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

Walter Lippmann Says: Allied Chiefs Now Able To Do What They Decide

By WALTER LIPPMANN It will be most interesting to hear what Goebbels, who has to make a speech on Saturday for Hitler, has to say about the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in Casablanca. For as a result of what has happened since the beginning of November, all men know that the Allied chieftains are now able to do what they decide to do. The plans which were made in Washington at the end of June were carried out by the 8th Army at El Alamein the last week of October. The plans which were adopted in London early in August were carried out by General Eisenhower's forces at the beginning of November. The exchange of plans and views which took place later

in August when Mr. Churchill went to see Mr. Stalin in Moscow has in part at least been disclosed by the Russian winter offensive and the two African campaigns which are now merging.

Events have proved that the Allies now have the means to wage war, and that in their long ordeal of defeats and disasters their leaders have learned how to wage war. Thus, when Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill speak confidently, as they certainly did at Casablanca, they no longer depend upon faith alone but upon the authority of great deeds successfully done. The people of the world have learned from the timetables of the past