THE WEATHER
Little Change In Temperature.
TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:
Greensboro: H., 66; L., 51. Greensboro Airport: H., 65; L., 50.
(OTHER DATA ON PAGE 7, SECTION 2)

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS EXTRA

VOL. LXII. NO. 114. ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS GREENSBORO, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1942. HUNDREDS OF STATE CORRESPONDENTS INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE PRICE: DAILY—FIVE CENTS SUNDAY—TEN CENTS

YANKS INVADING AFRICA

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Big Axis Force Trapped In Egypt

Draft Bill Delay Hits Married Men

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(AP) —Congressional delay in enacting the teen-age draft bill will cause the induction of 200,000 married men into the armed forces in December who otherwise might not have been called until late next spring if at all, informed legislators said today.

This was an over-all figure for the country as a whole. The effect will vary with each locality, depending on the supply of unmarried men still available to each draft board.

Chairman Reynolds, Democrat, North Carolina, of the senate military committee, said that even if the measure is finally passed next week and it is signed immediately by President Roosevelt, actual induction of 18 and 19-year-old men probably would not start until about January 1.

Confirming this estimate, Senator Gurney, Republican, South Dakota, attributed the result to delay caused by congressional controversy over a senate amendment requiring a year's military training after induction before 18 and 19-year-old selectees could be sent into combat abroad.

The war department has objected strenuously to this restriction and has bent every effort to get the house members they might to vote to eliminate it. The matter will come to a test in the house Monday on a motion by Representative Rankin, Democrat, Mississippi, to accept this and other senate amendments, including a provision directing draft boards to defer irreplaceable agricultural workers.

Selective service officials said it would take from 30 to 40 days after the bill becomes law to "process" the 18 and 19-year-old selectees and actually begin to get them into the army.

Those who have become 18 since the last registration may be asked to register shortly and there has been talk of installing an automatic system under which each youth would be required to report to his local draft board for registration within five days after his 18th birthday.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service, recently told congressional committees it would be necessary to call 100,000 married men without children to fill November quotas. He testified before the senate military committee October 14 that if the draft age were lowered from 20 to 18 immediately, selective service could begin calling 18 and 19-year-olds in December.

Reynolds said he did not believe the bill could become law until late next week, nearly a month after Hershey's appearance, thus delaying the induction schedule that long.

Hershey said that in order to increase the army to 7,500,000 by the end of 1943, it would be necessary to call about 200,000 selectees a month beginning in December.

He estimated that 800,000 to 900,000 men 18 and 19 would be available for these calls, counting out those in that age class already enlisted and those likely to be rejected as unfit. For that reason he said he believed he could delay calling married men, except those inducted in November, until April or later if the

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 3)

Rommel Is Smashed In Brief Stand

Isolated Italians Are Surrendering In Large Groups

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 7.—(AP)—Approximately 100,000 men of Marshal Rommel's axis army of 140,000 were reported captured or pinned down in pockets far behind the swiftly moving African front today as the British Eighth army swept on toward the Libyan border after smashing the German armor in its second attempted stand.

Disregarding the thousands of foot soldiers left in the dusty backwash of the battlefront, Lt.-Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's British and American tanks tore into the disorganized flanks of their main prize—the battered remnants of the German armored divisions—west of Matruh in an effort to eliminate them entirely. They already had caught up with this fleeing force once and sent it into headlong, harassed retreat a second time.

Italians Give Up.

Hungry bands of isolated Italians are surrendering hourly in Egypt to the rapidly-advancing British army, and soon some 100,000 axis prisoners are expected to be in allied hands, frontline dispatches reported.

Montgomery spurred his men on to swifter pursuit of the enemy with the admonition that the "battle just won is only the beginning of our task." The British object apparently was to harry Rommel's men constantly so they could not rest or regroup their shattered forces.

Montgomery's observation was contained in the following order of the day to the Eighth army:

"I feel sure that the battle we have just won is only the beginning of our task. There is much to be done yet, and it will call for supreme effort and great hardship on the part of every officer and man.

"Now They'll Get It."

"Forward then to our task of removing the Germans from North Africa. The Germans began this trouble, and they must take the consequences. They asked for it, and now they will get it. Let no officer or man relax, let us drive ahead westward, destroying the enemy wherever he is met."

The magnitude of Rommel's defeat was such that messages from the forward-moving front tonight said he now has "not one chance in a thousand" of stemming the British sweep which was being acceler-

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 2)

AIRBORNE DIVISION ADOPTS EAGLE.

In what was probably one of the most colorful ceremonies by an army division in modern military history, the 101st airborne division at Ft. Bragg, this week adopted as the official mascot of that streamlined unit an American bald eagle, "Young Abe," reputed to be a descendant of "Old Abe," who won fame as an army mascot in the war between the states. Troops of the division were assembled on the parade grounds to hear the official order read by Lt. Col. Edward Schmitt, division adjutant general, and the speech of acceptance by Maj. Gen. William C. (Bill) Lee, commanding general of the 101st division, which has been named the "Eagle division." "Young Abe" is shown here being held by Master Sgt. John W. Griffith, of Delta, Colo. On Sergeant Griffith's arm can be seen the eagle insignia of the division. (PRO photo by Staff Sgt. Peter Lashe.)

Russian Army Holds Its Ground On All Fronts

Over 1,800 Germans Are Killed At Stalingrad, In Caucasus and West

MOSCOW, Sunday, Nov. 8.—(AP)—The red army held its ground on all fronts Saturday, the 25th anniversary of the Russian revolution, and killed more than 1,800 Germans in Stalingrad, the central Caucasus and the western front, the soviet midnight communique indicated today.

The Germans continued to attack fiercely on the Nalchik plains at the foot of the 18,000-foot Caucasus mountains, where the Russians threw two armored trains into the battle yesterday, but failed to gain, the communique said.

In Stalingrad they also threw their tanks and infantry against a Russian stronghold in several attacks, but the red army repulsed all the attacks and killed about 700 Germans. The Russians also were able to consolidate their positions in other parts of the city.

The Germans were reported stalled in the Mozdok region where their penetration into the Caucasus has been deepest.

(The Germans again hinted that the Russians were massing for a winter offensive northwest of Moscow in the area of the sources of the Dvina and Volga rivers. German planes were said to have attacked troop concentrations and movements.

(The Berlin communique said German infantry ousted the Russians from a western Caucasus height in a hard rain. In the Nalchik area, an armored train and 30 tanks were declared destroyed "in defense against enemy counterattacks east of Alagir." The Stalingrad fighting was described as local.)

Two fortified positions were captured and a company of nazi infantry was destroyed in the north Stalingrad factory district, dispatches said. The communique said nine blockhouses were destroyed in the southern part of the narrow, 15-mile long Volga city. Northwest of Stalingrad Russian guns and mortars were credited with wrecking eight blockhouses and five batteries and annihilating about one battalion of German infantry.

U.S. Troops Enter Fight Near Buna

Ground Forces Penetrate To Main Jap Base

MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sunday, Nov. 8.—(AP)—American combat troops are in action near Buna, vital Jap base on the north New Guinea coast, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

Simultaneously, General MacArthur disclosed that the allies have occupied Good Enough island to the northeast of New Guinea, off Collingwood bay, in an obvious flanking movement.

It was from Buna, in mid-summer that the Japanese began a drive across tortuous trails of the Owen Stanley mountains which carried to within 32 miles of Port Moresby, allied base on the south coast, before it was stalled. Late in September the allies began encircling and infiltration movements which rolled the Japs back and yesterday's communique had mentioned bitter fighting at Oivi, which is 55 miles south of Buna.

Brought By Air.

"American ground troops in force, transported by air from Australia during the last month, have penetrated central and northern Papua to the vicinity of Buna," a communique stated.

"The allied forces now control all of Papua except the beachhead in the Buna-Gona area."

The surprising development came as a thrust around the eastern end of New Guinea from Milne bay where Jap troops landed in July only to be pinned against the sea and slain or forced to their ships.

"Units from Milne bay," the communique said, "have now completed clearing remnants of hostile forces from the islands to the north and have occupied adjacent strategic points."

While this disclosure was being made, Australian ground forces still were meeting fierce resistance at Oivi where the retreating Japs are making a stand. Today's communique said the Australians maintained constant pressure and were resorting to their hitherto successful tactics of local encircling movements in efforts to dislodge the defenders.

Nazi Master Race Hopes Are Fading

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—(INS)—Germany's bitter war to establish her "new order" of so-called racial superiority and blood purity is being lost at home by the "moral disintegration" of German women under the stress of the long conflict.

This ironic defeat for the master race was indicated today in connection with letters found on German dead in the Russian campaigns.

A symposium of such letters, wirelessed by Maurice Hindus from Moscow to the American magazine, pictures many younger German women on intimate terms with prisoners of war and with laborers imported by Germany from her slave and satellite states.

Powerful Forces Open 2nd Front On Two Coasts

Well-Equipped U. S. Army, Backed By RAF and British Navy, Pouring Ashore On French Colonial Soil; British Divisions Expected Shortly

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(AP)—Powerful American expeditionary forces are landing on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of the French colonies in Africa in the first big-scale offensive of the war under the Star Spangled Banner, supported by the British navy and the RAF.

An electrifying announcement of the action, obviously aimed at winning complete domination of the dark continent and reopening the Mediterranean sea for the United Nations in conjunction with the victorious British drive westward from Egypt, was made in a simultaneous announcement tonight by President Roosevelt and a communique from the war department.

The White House statement said the purpose of the move was two-fold:

1. To forestall an axis invasion there which "would constitute a direct threat to America across the comparatively narrow sea from western Africa."

2. To provide "an effective second front assistance to our heroic allies in Russia."

EMPHATIC ANSWER.

Thus the axis had an emphatic answer to its attempts to "fish for information" by broadcasting accounts of heavy allied troop convoys escorted by warships mustering at the rock of Gibraltar in recent days.

The troops apparently were some of those which have been concentrated in the British Isles for some time, itching for action as they went through the final stages of their battle training, for they were commanded by Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief in the European theater whose headquarters had been in Britain.

Eisenhower broadcast a message to the people of French North Africa on behalf of the President assuring them that "we come among you solely to destroy your enemies and not to harm you" and issued a proclamation instructing them how to co-operate.

To signify co-operation, the general directed that they fly the French tri-color and the American flag, one above the other, or two tri-colors by day and shine a searchlight vertically into the sky by night. He also directed French naval and aviation units to remain idle.

Pouring Ashore.

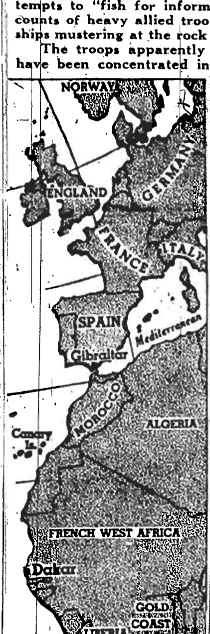
Eisenhower's message indicated that the troops were pouring ashore in Morocco, which has both Atlantic and Mediterranean shores and the remainder of French North Africa which comprises Algeria and Tunis on the Mediterranean.

Landings also presumably were being made in the French West African colonies, including Senegal, whose capital of Dakar lies only 1,870 miles across the south Atlantic from the bulge of Brazil.

The announcement gave no details of the composition of the troops, and their equipment, for obvious military reasons, but said that they were equipped with "adequate weapons of warfare" and that they would, "in the immediate future, be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British army."

There was no doubt that the expeditions were made in heavy force with tanks, artillery and all the ac-

(Continued On Page 10, Col. 2)



INVASION JUMPOFF. This map shows Gibraltar, the probable starting point for the American invasion of French Africa and the African landing area. U. S. troops, the White House announcement said, are pouring ashore at "numerous points" on the Mediterranean and Atlantic shores of the French colonial possessions.

5,188 Japs Killed In Solomons Fight

Navy Report Indicates American Losses 1,000; Battle Continues

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(UP)—At least 5,188 Japanese troops have been killed in land fighting in the Solomons since U. S. forces invaded that area August 7, the navy announced late today, indicating that American troop losses are something under 1,000.

The navy set Japanese losses at this figure in a late afternoon communique issued a few hours after disclosure that American army forces on Guadalcanal advanced several miles against enemy forces east of Henderson Field on Friday. The earlier communique also disclosed that marines had repulsed light enemy attacks from west of the field.

The first communique, issued shortly after noon, said army troops crossed the Malimbiu river, encountering only light resistance. The Malimbiu stretches inland about four miles southward of Koli point, near the scene of enemy landings Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

U. S. Losses About 1,000.

The second communique made no reference to American losses in the Solomons, but it was recalled that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox told a press conference yesterday that Japanese losses there were running better than five to our one. That would set the defenders' losses at about 1,000 or less.

The navy said its figure for enemy losses was based "on an actual count of enemy killed in actions ashore and does not include estimates of those killed in enemy-con-

(Continued On Page 10, Col. 7)

Senate Farm Bloc Demands Higher Prices

Efforts to Force Action Are Hinted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(AP) —The prospect of legislation to force the administration to lift agricultural price ceilings was raised today by militant farm state senators.

As a first step they predicted quick senate approval of an investigation into the administration of farm price provisions of the new price control law as an aftermath of Democratic reverses in Tuesday's elections.

Senators Aiken, Republican, Vermont, and Gillette, Democrat, Iowa, said the agriculture committee would seek abandonment of a policy under which benefit payments received by farmers are included in computing parity prices on which to base ceilings on eggs, chickens, butter, flour and other commodities.

The effect of this policy, plus the use of subsidies to hold down the price of wheat and flour, they contended, had been to keep the income of the farmer below parity.

Gillette agreed that there was "quite a feeling" against the office of price administration in farm sections and added that "undoubtedly this was a very definite factor" in the election.

He doubted, however, that Democratic setbacks in themselves would bring about a change of a policy which the agriculture committee contends is based on a "false interpretation" of the price control law inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Brown, Democrat, Michigan, who was defeated for re-election.

Aiken said he understood that Brown would correct the record to show that this interpretation, approving the inclusion of benefit payments in computing parity, was not part of the general debate on the price control law but an interpretation filed after the vote had been taken.

"If not, we will ask Congress to rewrite the agricultural sections and make them so explicit that the meaning can not be misconstrued by any one," he continued.

Haynes Heads U.S. Fliers In India Area

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.—(AP)—Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes, of the United States air forces, arrived in India today from China to take command of the American air task force here.

A native North Carolinian, Haynes served the past four months as first commander of the United States bomber command in China. There he led many bombing sorties against the Japanese, including the devastating attacks on Hong Kong.

The new command represents a bigger assignment for Haynes, who was made a brigadier general last September after an army career which began in the U. S. air force during the first world war.

Under the new setup Haynes will command the India air task force and Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault the China air task force, under supreme command of Brig. General Clayton L. Bissell, of Kane, Pa.

Succeeding Haynes as chief of the China bomber command is Lt. Colonel Herbert "Butch" Morgan, Jr., of Pittsburgh, who won an excellent record as an observer, bombardier, navigator and gunner.

376 Graduate Nurses Get State Certificates

Tests Held Early So Applicants Could Enroll For War Services

RALEIGH, Nov. 7.—(AP)—Three hundred and seventy-six nurses made passing grades on examinations given by the North Carolina board of nurse examiners, Miss Bessie M. Chapman, secretary-treasurer of the board, announced today.

There were 411 applicants, all graduate nurses.

In addition, Miss Chapman said, 35 nurses were granted certificates in recognition of their registration in other states and 99 North Carolina nurses were endorsed for registration in other states.

The examinations were held September 2, 3 and 4, about two months earlier than usual so that applicants could enroll in the American Red Cross nursing service and in branches of the armed forces. Some of those who passed the tests have already been inducted into the army and navy services, Miss Chapman said.

Duke Graduate Highest.

Nannie Catherine Curtis, a graduate of Duke hospital in Durham, made the highest average grade.

Others who made honor grades, in the order of their averages, were: Jean Elizabeth McCorkell, Duke hospital; Elizabeth Maye Leatherwood, Duke; Mary Rachel Misenheimer, Duke; Christie Lee Bryan, James Walker Memorial hospital, Wilmington; Mary Alice Whitfield, James Walker; Mary Elizabeth Horney, Burrus Memorial hospital, High Point; Jeanne Combs, Duke; Geneva Margaret Warden, Mountain Sanitarium and hospital, Fletcher; Ida Madelin Collie, State hospital, Raleigh; Florrie Garrett Smythe, Duke; Marcelle Anne Mortimer, Duke; Margaret Lillian Smith, N. C. Baptist hospital, Winston-Salem; Sarah Frances Herman, Mercy hospital,

(Continued On Page 4, Col. 4)

Soldier Is Tougher Than His Jeep

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—(AP)—Lt. B. H. Charles, of New York city, has parted company with his jeep.

He was driving it through a mine-field toward a United States plane which had been forced down. Then:

"I don't know exactly what happened. I didn't even hear the explosion. But suddenly I must have been 50 feet in the air with parts of the jeep sailing around me, and without a shirt. I am pretty stiff, but aside from that I feel okay."

Defeated Troops Have Hard Time

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—(AP)—The movement of events in the Egyptian battle are so rapid that some German and Italian soldiers are having difficulty finding anybody who has time to take them prisoner.

One large party of Germans overtaken at an advance airbase asked RAF men to take them prisoners, but were told they were too busy.

"Run off and get captured by somebody with more time to spare," an RAF officer said.

Allies Pay Tributes To Red Fighters

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—(AP)—President Roosevelt and a long list of other allied notables paid tribute today to the grimly fighting Russians on their 25th anniversary of the communist revolution.

Mr. Roosevelt's greetings were displayed prominently in the soviet press along with those from Wendell Willkie, secretary of State Cordell Hull, Harry Hopkins, Episcopal Bishop James E. Freeman of Washington, Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, and President James Conant, of Harvard.

Premier Joseph Stalin had set the theme of the celebration with his stirring order of the day saying that 8,000,000 Germans and mercenaries already had been converted into casualties and that:

"We can and must clear the Hitlerite filth from our soviet soil."

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada were notable among the scores of [illegible] sending their greetings.

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T. J. BEAVIS, Mgr. (Adv)

Landings Are To Drive Axis From Africa, Mediterranean, London Says

LONDON, Nov. 8.—(Sunday)—(UP)—American troops descended on the coasts of North and West French Africa today in a nutcracker operation designed to drive the axis from Africa, regain control of the Mediterranean and open the way for an attack northward to the European coast.

The operation was of vast scope, involving U. S. land, air and naval forces, British naval and air forces and a small group of British infantry.

Initial announcements did not specify the landing points of the American forces but Vichy reports that a huge allied battle squadron had been observed steaming east of Oran, on the central Algerian coast, indicated that Algeria, Tunisia—immediately at the rear of the axis positions in Libya — Morocco and Senegal may be involved.

An American army spokesman asserted that this is the start of the real American war in the European theater of operations.

He said that "the action far overshadows any American action in this hemisphere previously and will be carried out with the utmost vigor.

"This marks the turning point from the training to actual fighting."

The spokesman said that the action, timed to coincide with the defeat of Marshal Erwin Rommel in Egypt, was designed to drive the axis completely out of Africa. Asked if it would be called a "pincers move," he said:

"A pincers is only two parts—this is in many parts."

There was no immediate word as to the reaction of the French forces in the African colonies.

However, it was not doubted that resistance would be encountered. The French African governors and commanders have been engaged in almost constant consultation and preparation for such a move for more than a month and they are in a position to dispose powerful forces.

The chief French concentrations are believed to be at Dakar, the strategic Senegal port, on the West African port, at Casablanca on the northwest Moroccan coast, at Oran and Algiers in Algeria and at Bizerte in Tunisia.

It is believed that France has about 100,000 men, many of them native troops and not too well equipped, in Africa. Their air force has been estimated at 500 planes but this may be an overestimate. The French are known to have few tanks and probably not too ample supplies of munitions. For nearly two years they have been largely dependent upon skimpy supplies of oil and gasoline from the United States.

A major factor was expected to be the action of the French fleet which is now divided in two fairly equal parts between the metropolitan French base of Toulon and various African points.

The largest French African naval concentration is at Dakar which has the large, but damaged 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu, believed to be in position to be fired as a fixed fortification.

In addition there are three cruisers known to be at Dakar, the Gloire, Montcalm and Georges Leygues; three destroyers, the Fantasque, Malin and Terrible, about 12 submarines, the supply ship Jules Verne, three mine sweepers, 10 corvettes and some light units.

At Casablanca the French are believed to have another cruiser and about three destroyers. It is believed the French have other light cruiser and destroyer forces at bases on the Mediterranean coast of Africa.