

OREGON 14
UCLANS 7
STATERS 33
MONTANA 0

TROJANS 21
BEARS 7
STANFORD 20
HUSKIES 7

IRISH 13
ARMY 0
NAVY 7
PENN 0

GEORGIA 75
FLORIDA 0
MICHIGAN 35
HARVARD 7

INDIANA 7
MINNESOTA 0
IOWA 6
WISCONSIN 0

TEXAS 20
BAYLOR 0
OHIO 59
PITT 19

MISSOURI 26
NEBRASKA 6
TEXAS A. M. 27
METHODISTS 0

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MEDFORD, OREGON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1942

NO. 197

AMERICAN FORCE LANDS IN AFRICA

Huge Invasion to Thwart Axis, Protect Own Shores

ALSO OPENS LONG HERALDED SECOND FRONT FOR REDS

Move Into French Colonies Fully Equipped—British to Send Troops—Vichy Break Seen.

Washington, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—American army and navy air forces, equipped with the most modern armored weapons, are landing tonight on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of French African colonies in the opening of the long heralded second front against the axis.

The White House and the war department announced the landing operations simultaneously shortly after 9 p. m. The invasion of Africa evidently is on a tremendous scale. It is commanded by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of United States forces in the European theatre.

The White House also issued the text of a broadcast message by Mr. Roosevelt to the French people informing them in their own language of the purpose of the expedition and assuring that the allies seek no territory and have no intention of interfering with friendly French authorities in Africa.

Seek Nazi Rout
The announcements did not precisely locate the American landings. But it appeared possible that the maneuver could develop into the western end of a pincer strategy designed to crush German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's axis legions once and for all in North Africa.

The White House said the invasion was undertaken to:
1. Prevent axis military occupation of any part of northern or western Africa.
2. To deny the axis any African springboard from which to launch an attack against the Americas.
3. To provide second front assistance to "our heroic allies in Russia."

"The landing of this American army is being assisted by the British navy and air forces and it will, in the immediate future, be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British army," the White House announcement said.
"This expedition will develop into a major effort by the allied nations and there is every expectation that it will be successful in repelling the planned German and Italian invasion of Africa and prove the first historic step in the liberation and restoration of France."

French Assured
The statement emphasized that the "French government" as well as the French people had been informed of the United Nations' intentions to move into French Colonial Africa but there was no intimation that Vichy had agreed to the high strategy.

This story of an American invasion of Africa from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic is being pounded at a jittery Europe tonight as a foretaste of what is to come as the United Nations' offensive gains momentum and the axis begins to bend and break.

Europe has been nervous for some days. Even from Berlin there have been reports of the movement of tremendous convoys into the Mediterranean and

War Bulletins

Tokyo, Sunday, Nov. 8 (Japanese broadcast recorded by United Press, San Francisco)—Tokyo radio said today Japanese naval units have penetrated the Atlantic ocean to join German's U-boats in smashing allied sea communications.

FRENCH FLEET IS MAJOR FACTOR IN AFRICAN ACTION

Leaders Prepared For Move—Warship at Dakar—Land Force Weak.

London, Sunday, Nov. 8 (U.P.)—A United States army spokesman declared tonight that the invasion of French African colonies is "the start of the real American war in the European theatre of operations."

"The action far overshadows any American action in this hemisphere previously," the spokesman said.
"It will be carried out with the utmost vigor. It marks a turning point from the training period to actual fighting."

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 powerfully.

The chief French concentrations are believed to be at Dakar, the strategic Senegal port on the West African coast, 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, Maillé and Terrible, about 12 submarines, the supply ship Jules Verne, three mine sweepers, 10 Corvettes and some light units.

This good news for the United Nations is accompanied by uninterrupted successes of the British Eighth army in Libya where Rommel seems to be on the run, and fast.

Vichy consistently has opposed the use of its territory, colonial or otherwise, as bases against the axis.

ROMMEL'S FORCE IN FULL FLIGHT, NEARS DISASTER

May Make Stand at Hellfire Pass—Many Prisoners—Italians Surrender.

Cairo, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery ordered his eighth army tonight to finish the job of "removing the Germans from North Africa" as it pressed hot on the heels of the wrecked Afrika korps now striving to brace for a stand on the Libyan frontier.

Cairo, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—The Imperial 8th army hurled armored forces, motorized infantry and swarms of planes tonight at the remnants of Marshal Erwin Rommel's once proud Afrika korps—possibly only 25,000 out of an original 140,000 now trying to brace for a stand at Halfaya (Hellfire) pass on the Libyan frontier, 240 miles west of the Alamein battleground.

The main body of the Imperial forces was reported to be well west of Mersa Matruh, 110 miles west of Alamein, and advance striking forces were believed to be as far as 200 miles west of Alamein or close to the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, 240 miles west of Alamein.

How many men Rommel had left in the Halfaya area could not be established. Already 20,000 prisoners have been counted in British hands. Rommel's desert casualties were estimated at something like another 20,000 and 75,000 Italian troops had been left far behind the swirling battleground, ready to surrender when the British can find time and men to round them up.

Rommel entered the desert battle with a maximum of 140,000 troops in the forward area. Unless he has been able to rush up reinforcements from the rear in large numbers, it was doubted that he had more than a division or two left to attempt another stand at Halfaya.

It appeared possible tonight that the bruised and beaten Axis forces might not even attempt to stand at Halfaya but would instead continue their headlong flight as deeply as possible into Libya in an effort to open up a gap between themselves and the pursuing 8th army.

Block Retreat
Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery has ordered that every attempt be made to cut off Rommel's retreat and it was believed he may have sent a hard-hitting, fast-moving column swinging wide across the desert to cut in behind Rommel in Libya and block further retreat by the Axis or an attempt to bring up reinforcements from the west.

The picture given tonight by couriers from the western desert was one of the utter destruction of the Afrika korps. The battlefield was strewn with tanks and wreckage and corpses, they said.
The plight of Rommel's Italian allies was more desperate even than that of his own fighting units.

No less than five Italian divisions had been put out of action, four of them at the extreme south of the Alamein line and a fifth a little further northward.

Los Angeles, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—The famed Japanese Zero fighting plane may be just a copy of a 1939 American model, according to an article appearing in the November issue of Western Flying magazine.

Medford Lawyer Speaker



William M. McAllister (right), Medford, was assured election as speaker of the 1943 house of representatives when 57 pledges came in Thursday. Herman H. Chindgren, Molalla, who lost out in the speaker race, congratulated McAllister and pledged his support.

POWERFUL FLEETS BACKS LANDING OF INVASION FORCES

No Word of Contact With Foe as Yet—British Forces Cooperating.

Allied Forces Headquarters in North Africa, Sunday, Nov. 8 (U.P.)—American troops by the scores of thousands opened their African offensive today with the world's greatest naval armada in the Vanguard.

The Americans and British have landed in great force on the coast of North Africa.

It is the opening of offensive action in the European theatre by Yankee Doughboys who are slogging into action on this side of the Atlantic for the first time since 1917-18.

The operation, which was launched under the cover of huge fleets of naval warships and airplanes, was described as the largest single American offensive action in history.

American land, air and sea forces with the cooperation of British naval and air forces and a small number of British infantry are carrying out landings in French West and North Africa.

The operation is under the command of Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, American commander in chief in the European theatre.

American troops have landed simultaneously in numerous areas of Africa.
However, beyond the terse communique issued by Eisenhower there was no news up to 2:30 a. m. (9:30 p. m. EWT) as to how the operation actually was proceeding.

There was nothing to indicate at the moment that any factor was holding up the Americans in their move to take control of vital areas.

This is an American show—with British cooperation.
YANKS PENETRATE NORTHERN PAPUA ON GUINEA FRONT

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, Nov. 8 (U.P.)—A large number of American troops, transported by air from Australia during the last month, have penetrated central-northern Papua, on the New Guinea front, to the vicinity of Buna, a communique said today.

Allied forces now control all of Papua except the Japanese-held beachhead in the Buna-Gona area.
Inland, Australian ground forces maintained constant pressure on Japanese positions near Oivi, where fighting was continued for several days.

Australian jungle fighters executed local encircling movements to dislodge Japanese on the defensive, the communique said.

"Supported by allied air forces which conducted a ground strafing attack, units from Milne Bay now have completed clearing the remnants of hostile forces from the islands to the north and have occupied adjacent strategic points," the announcement said.

NEW AIRCRAFT HEAD
Los Angeles, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—I. S. Randall, Transcontinental & Western Airlines executive, has been named general manager of the aircraft war production council of East Coast Airframe Manufacturers, counterpart of the council operating on the west coast, it was announced today.

First Communique

Washington, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—The war department announced tonight that United States army, navy and air forces had started landing operations during the hours of darkness tonight at numerous points on the shores of French North Africa.

Text of war department communique No. 232:

"North Africa:
1. United States army, navy and airforces started landing operations during the hours of darkness tonight at numerous points on the shores of French North Africa. The operation was made necessary by the increasing Axis menace to this territory. Steps have been taken to give the French people, by radio and leaflets, early information of the landings. These combined operations of United States were supported by units of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

"2. Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower of the U. S. army is commander-in-chief of the allied force."

ALLIED BOMBERS RAIN HAVOC UPON BREST AND GENOA

Air War to Italy For Third Straight Night—Sub Nest Ablaze.

London, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—American and British planes plastered the port area of Brest today in a raid on the German-held coast after the Royal Air Force had struck powerfully at Italy last night, heavily bombing Genoa and leaving the key port aglow with flames visible for 120 miles.

Air raid alarms sounded in Switzerland and tonight, indicating that the RAF for the second straight night was taking the air war to Italy in a smashing drive against Italian war industry—and morale.

American flying fortresses and liberators escorted by allied fighters attacked the German docks and submarine pens at Brest with heavy bombs in an afternoon sortie from which all bombers returned, a joint British and United States communique revealed.

From dawn to dusk RAF fighters ranged the continental coast from Belgium to the Cherbourg peninsula, straying havoc through German airdromes, communication systems, and power plants.

The daylight offensive dovetailed with the return of the four motored British bombers from Genoa.

RED ARMY ROUTS NAZIS FORCES IN STALINGRAD AREA

Hitler Loses in Key Sectors of Southern Front—Flanks Pounded.

Moscow, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—The Red army blasted German siege troops out of their crumbling fortifications in and on both sides of Stalingrad today, and its armored trains shattered a tank-led Nazi shock force in the Nalchik area of the central Caucasus.

As Russia celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Soviet revolution with assurances of impending Red army offensives and eventual victory, Adolf Hitler's invasion forces were reported stopped in their tracks or losing ground on every key sector of the front.

For the second time in 48 hours the Russians scored impressive successes in the factory area of Stalingrad, driving the Germans from two strongly fortified points, while artillery swept the enemy positions northwest and south of the city, smashing entrenchments and gun emplacements.

To the south the German spearhead aimed at the Grozny oil fields and the Georgian military highway had been stalled for four days, and two Nazi regiments of 6,000 men with a tank escort were hurled back with heavy losses.

The Red army command revealed that it had shifted armored trains to the main battle zone southeast of Nalchik. Two of them destroyed 10 German tanks and scattered two companies of troops in a protracted battle emphasizing the setback the Nazis had suffered after a triumphant surge within striking distance of the key town of Ordzhonikidze.

As the Stalingrad defense garrison slowly developed the initiative it seized after the virtual collapse of the German onslaught, supporting armies cut deeper into the enemy flanks above and below the city.

Russia observed the 25th anniversary of her revolution with increasing reports of Red army successes in all key sectors of the southern front. These tended to bear out Soviet assertions that the German offensive had been wrecked and the tide of battle soon would be flowing the other way.

Riverside, Cal., Nov. 7 (U.P.)—Creditors of King C. Gillette, Jr., safety-razor heir, tonight were forced to admit that Gillette's bankruptcy-hearing statement that "I haven't got a dime" appeared well-founded.

Text of F. D. R's Word to France

Washington, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—In connection with current military operations in French North Africa, the president has broadcast by radio to the French people the following message in French:

"My friends, who suffer day and night under the crushing yoke of the Nazis, I speak to you as one who was with your army and navy in France in 1918. I have held all my life the deepest friendship for the French people—for the entire French people. I retain and cherish the friendship of hundreds of French people in France and outside of France. I know your farms, your villages, and your cities. I know your soldiers, professors, and workmen. I know what a precious heritage of the French people are your homes, your culture, and the principles of democracy in France. I salute again and reiterate my faith in liberty, equality, and fraternity. No two nations exist which are more united by historic and mutually friendly ties than the people of France and the United States.

"Americans, with the assist-

ance of the United Nations, are striving for their own safe future as well as the restoration of the ideals, the liberties, and the democracy of all those who have lived under the tricolor.

"We come among you to repulse the cruel invaders who would remove forever your rights to religious freedom, and your rights to live your own lives in peace and security.

"We come among you solely to defeat and rout your enemies. Have faith in our words. We do not want to cause you any harm.

"We assure you that once the menace of Germany and Italy is removed from you, we shall quit your territory at once.

"I am appealing to your realism, to your self-interest and national ideals.

"Do not obstruct, I beg of you, this great purpose. "Help us where you are able, my friends, and we shall see again the glorious way which liberty and peace shall reign again on earth. "Vive La France éternelle!"

FRENCH COLONIES RICH IN PRODUCE, MUCH MAN POWER

Washington, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—French Africa, which American forces entered tonight, comprises the biggest part of the great northwest shoulder of Africa which thrusts out into the Atlantic.

"The vast territory of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and French West Africa, has an area of more than 2,800,000 square miles—or almost that of continental United States," the National Geographic society pointed out.

"The total population of more than 30,000,000 represents a considerable reservoir of manpower with such essentials as wheat, wool and leather."

"Today, France's overseas resources of farm and pasture are still significant in a warring world short of many of the basic human requirements of food and clothing. French North Africa particularly, with its somewhat limited but intensely cultivated agricultural and grazing regions, is a heavy producer of grains, vegetables, many fruits, hides, wool and cotton.

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia all have mineral resources, increasingly developed, including phosphates, iron, coal, lead, zinc and petroleum.

"On the Atlantic side, the French West African port of Dakar is not only the closest African base to the Americas but it overlooks the sea lanes along which travel many of Great Britain's economic and military necessities.

BERLIN BRIEF IN AFRICAN REPORT

New York, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—First word of the American landing in French Africa to be carried by the axis radio was a brief flash by the Nazi Transocean news agency shortly before 11 p. m. EWT., which merely quoted the announcement from Washington.

SOLDIER'S MOTHER FOUND MURDERED NEAR RED BLUFF

Red Bluff, Calif., Nov. 7 (U.P.)—The brutal sex murder of Mrs. Ada Weisman Johnson, 50, of Berkeley, Calif., whose mutilated body was found in a ditch south of Red Bluff, was being investigated tonight by sheriff's officers.

Coroner V. V. Desrosier said an autopsy disclosed the woman had been criminally attacked and beaten to death early this morning, several hours before her body was discovered by a truck driver. A heavy car had been driven off the pavement and footprints indicated the driver had thrown the body into the ditch.

Mrs. Johnson was believed to have been enroute to Berkeley from Medford, Ore., where she had visited her son, Pvt. Jack Johnson, at Camp White.

Camp White headquarters said last night that Pvt. Jack Johnson, son of the murdered woman, was with the Service Command unit, medical detachment, and had left by train for Red Bluff when notified of his mother's death.

Whether Mrs. Johnson had been visiting her son at Camp White, and was enroute back to Berkeley, was not immediately learned, and no other details were available, headquarters announced.

NO RATIONING OF RUM FOR OREGON

Portland, Ore., Nov. 7 (U.P.)—Although the state of Washington has found it necessary to ration liquor, Oregon supplies are ample, and no need for rationing exists, Oregon Liquor Control commission officials said tonight.

Officials admitted that a buying spree by Oregonians in fear of rationing might make the move necessary, however. "Records of stocks on hand and consumption, plus allowance for increase, show there will be plenty of liquor, although drinkers may have to change some of their brands," one commission member declared.