



Daily Mail

LATE WAR NEWS SPECIAL

'SANATOGEN' NERVE-TONIC FOOD

Sorry if you can't always get 'Sanatogen' and 'Genasprin', but their ingredients are now in great demand to help the country's war effort.

'Genasprin' KILLS PAIN QUICKLY TIME 171

STALINGRAD ARMY WIPED OUT

16 Axis Generals Among the 46,000 Captured

MARSHAL PAULUS IS A PRISONER

FIELD-MARSHAL PAULUS, Commander-in-Chief of the German Sixth Army and Fourth Tank Army at Stalingrad, was captured by the Russians yesterday a few hours after he had been promoted to the highest rank by special proclamation from Hitler's headquarters.

He was seized with his staff when Soviet troops stormed the OGPU headquarters in the heart of the city and completed the greatest disaster that has befallen Germany in this war.

It is now revealed as a disaster of unsuspected proportions. Instead of 220,000 men, the trapped army consisted of 330,000 troops, it was announced by Moscow in a special communiqué last night.

In addition to the Sixth Army, the Fourth Panzer Army has been trapped and destroyed. Thirteen German and two Rumanian generals and 46,000 troops have been captured. Booty taken between January 10 and 30 includes 744 aircraft, 1,517 tanks, and 6,523 guns.

THE FULL STORY

Here is the full story as told in the special communiqué:

"Our forces on the Don front between January 27 and 31 completed the annihilation of the German troops at Stalingrad. In the course of the fighting, and from the reports of German generals now prisoners in our hands, it was ascertained that by November 23 the German forces there numbered at least 330,000. The auxiliary engineering and police units are taken into account, and not 220,000 as had been reported previously.

"As is known, the German forces encircled before Stalingrad between November 23 and January 10 had lost up to 140,000 from the action of our artillery, bombing from the air, the action of our land troops, sickness, frost, and exhaustion.

"In this way, by the time of the general offensive which our forces began on January 10, the German forces, including the reinforcing units, engineering units, police units, and army rear organisations, numbered about 190,000 officers and men.

"The calculation has been confirmed by the acting Quartermaster-General of the German Sixth Army, Colonel von Kobrovsky, who is a prisoner in our hands.

"He stated that on January 10 the effective strength of German forces encircled before Stalingrad numbered, including non-combatant organisations, 195,000 men.

46,000 CAPTIVES

"In view of this data the victory of the Soviet forces before Stalingrad assumes even greater importance. The number of prisoners between January 27 and 31 increased by 18,000 officers and men.

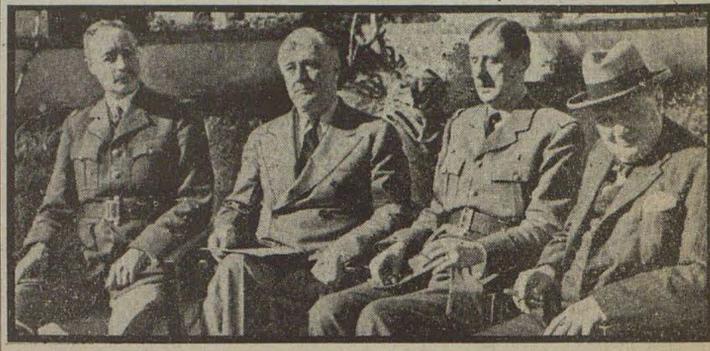
"In the course of the general offensive against the encircled enemy forces our troops captured 46,000 officers and men in all.

"To-day, our forces captured General Field-Marshal Paulus commanding the group of German forces before Stalingrad consisting of the Sixth Army and the Fourth Tank Army, his Chief of Staff, Lieut.-General Schmidt, and the whole of his staff.

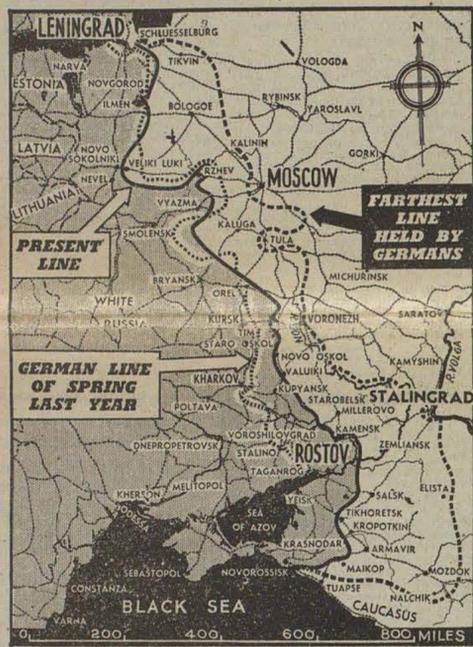
"The following generals were also taken prisoner:

- Lt.-Gen. Scheller, commanding 14th Tank Corps;
- Lt.-Gen. Seiditz, 51st Army Corps;
- Lt.-Gen. of Artillery Vetter, 4th Army Corps;
- Lt.-Gen. Pappé, 4th Light Infantry Division;
- Lt.-Gen. Leider, 29th Motorised Division;
- Lt.-Gen. Portes, 295th Infantry Division;
- Maj.-Gen. von Bretzner, 207th Infantry Division;
- Lt.-Gen. von Daniel-Edder, 37th Infantry Division;
- Lt.-Gen. Dubois, 44th Infantry Division;
- Maj.-Gen. Holz, Chief of Artillery of the 4th Army Corps;
- Maj.-Gen. Ulrich, Chief of Artillery, 51st Army Corps;
- Gen. Dimitriu, Commander of the 20th Rumanian Infantry Division;
- Gen. Bratescu, 1st Rumanian Cavalry Division;
- Lt.-Gen. Otto Rinaldo, Chief of Medical Services of the 6th Army; and
- Col. von Kobovskii, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

The communiqué also named seven colonels by regimental name. In addition our troops have captured the staffs of the 14th Tank Corps, 3rd Motorised Division, 207th and 37th German and 20th Rumanian Infantry Divisions, 4th, 53rd, 132nd, 207th, 523rd, 524th, 534th, 535th, and the 536th Infantry Regi-



Russia Front, 1941-2-3



The progress of the Russian limit of the German advance in offensives compared with the limit of 1941 and 1942 are shown here.

Twin Soviet Attacks Near Their Climax

From Daily Mail Special Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sunday. TWO great offensives are approaching their climax in Russia to-night. West of Voronezh the defeated Germans are retreating at full speed on Kursk with the Russians pressing hard on their heels. Hitler must hold Kursk if he is to retain the link between his central and southern armies.

And in the Caucasus some 20 enemy divisions are threatened with envelopment and annihilation following the capture of Tikhoretsk and Maikop.

The German News Agency, which has been reflecting the war situation with some accuracy since the High Command decided to admit its seriousness, said to-night: "Between Voronezh and the Donetz Estuary the enemy continued his attacks with increased pressure. Between the Kuban and the Lower Don the enemy attempted to break through the German lines."

Flying Columns

From Moscow come reports of Russian troops under General Reiter driving hard towards the great German base at Kursk. The retreating Germans are under continuous attack from Stomovik dive-bombers. Leading the pursuit are flying columns of tanks carrying tommy-guns.

Behind them, east of Kastornaya, the destruction of the remnants of seven German infantry divisions continues.

In the Caucasus the Russians are overrunning the great Kuban plain in all directions and pushing rapidly towards the Black Sea coast.

One column is moving forward with great speed towards Krasnodar, 45 miles from the naval base of Novorossiisk.

Advancing 35 miles in 48 hours, Soviet troops yesterday reached Ladozhskaya, 50 miles north-east of Krasnodar. On the way they captured several more points, including a big town which has not yet been named.

A new Russian attack south of Rzhnev with powerful tank and artillery forces, was reported by the German News Agency last night.

Casablanca: The First Pictures

FIRST pictures of the historic meeting at Casablanca between Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt, General Giraud (extreme left), and General de Gaulle have now been released. For ten days Premier and President and their staffs planned the next moves at the Axis—and promised that they could have peace only with unconditional surrender. General Giraud and General de Gaulle in talks which it is hoped will lead to the two French forces being brought closer together. More pictures in BACK Page.



NEW PLAN 'SILENCED' HITLER

Peace Offer to Russia

By WILSON BROADBENT, Daily Mail Diplomatic Correspondent

HITLER'S failure to speak to his people on the tenth anniversary of his seizure of power must remain a mystery for the time being.

But in the opinion of the people in London best able to judge of the situation in Germany, it is a mystery which we should not forget or underestimate.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will very soon tell the world what they think of this development and the conclusions of the Casablanca Conference.

They have little to hide save those technical details which might help the enemy.

Satisfactory

I am assured by those who have just returned from the Casablanca Conference that the conversations were most successful. For the first time the "planners" were in session at the same time as the President and the Premier.

All worked harmoniously and hopefully. There was no friction. All had the same aim in view.

To this extent, the results must be judged as satisfactory. President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were in complete agreement.

As one of those present said to me last night: "I never thought that we could get so close. In my opinion, the conference was a great success."

These words must spell action, and soon.

I gather that the Casablanca Conference examined every aspect of strategy, much of which had been laid down months before, and therefore, the talks were only confirmatory.

But the conference also decided on some big things to happen in the near future.

The Reason

The main strategy cannot be fulfilled all at once. Mr. Churchill has told us that time is the most important thing in military strategy.

The Libyan campaign has proved this, but following the Casablanca Conference we are assured that events will speed up.

Hitler has declared in the past that he prefers action to talking. It serves as a good excuse when you cannot justify your past boasts. This may be the reason why he did not speak on Saturday.

Instead, he allowed Göring to say that it was the Führer's intuition that led the German Army into the disastrous Russian campaign, and Göring is demanding greater sacrifices from the German people.

Both these points are significant. Hitler is planning some move and the Japanese are also now satisfactorily defended.

"On Guadalcanal," he said, "I think we have despatched the threat of the Japanese ground forces. In my judgment the Japanese have abandoned any idea of reinforcing their troops there, and within the next 30 days all organised resistance on Guadalcanal will disappear."—Reuter.

Gen. Giraud Talks Frankly to 'Daily Mail'

Differences with Gen. de Gaulle Their Armies

The frankest statement yet made on the situation between General de Gaulle and General Giraud was given to G. Ward Price, Daily Mail Special Correspondent in North Africa, yesterday by General Giraud himself.

His comments on the political situation follow; the rest of the interview appears in Page TWO.

ASKED General Giraud (cables Ward Price) how far arrangements had gone for collaboration between himself and General de Gaulle.

He answered: "We agreed on our aims. Our only differences are about the means to attain them."

"My own view is that it is only natural that the much smaller forces controlled by General de Gaulle, amounting to some 15,000-20,000 men, should be amalgamated with the larger army under my command."

As regards the political administration of the various parts of the French Empire respectively under his authority and mine, I am content that each of us should continue in charge of the territories under his control.

"The problems of governing Syria, for instance, are quite different from those that confront me in North Africa."

PERSONALITIES

"There are also questions of personalities on which General de Gaulle and myself do not see eye to eye. He objects to the presence of certain people in my administration. I maintain that these are quite secondary matters, which time will solve."

"One thing is sure: It will be neither General de Gaulle nor myself who will determine the future government of a liberated France. This is to be settled by 40,000,000 French people—now so brutally oppressed that hundreds of innocent men have been shot in revenge for attacks on members of the German Army committed far from the places where the victims lived."

"I feel confident that General de Gaulle and I will gradually reach a basis of co-operation. He was delayed in arriving at Casablanca, but we were there together from Friday till Sunday. We shall doubtless meet again, though no time has been fixed."

I asked: "Will you go to London for that or any other purpose?"

General Giraud replied: "I am much too busy with the operations of my troops as currently on in Tunisia. I shall shortly be paying them a visit at the front."

DARLAN ARRESTS

This brought me to the question of the arrests carried out by the French Administration in North Africa of some people here who are said to have worked for the Allied cause and to have helped to prepare our landing.

I mentioned to the General that in Britain and America these arrests had aroused much comment and had been interpreted as a sign that the spirit of the Vichy Government was still strongly represented in his Administration.

He replied with energy and emphasis: "This matter is one which concerns me alone as head of this Government. When there is reason to suspect that any persons have been party to an assassination like that of Darlan I am determined that they shall be brought under the proper process of common law."

"It matters nothing to me whether such persons are partisans of General de Gaulle or my own supporters. As a matter of fact, some of both are in custody for the examination of their cases."

"Some will shortly be liberated, and you can take it from me that I should be the last of all Frenchmen to try—or to wish—to impose a Vichy-minded Administration on either North Africa or France."

"My own record is sufficient evidence for that."

LAW AND ORDER

The young man who shot Admiral Darlan acted probably on his own impulse. But he had been mixed up with some excitable elements among the population here, and it transpires that any of these instigated, even indirectly, the murder of my predecessor. It is a matter of ordinary justice for such criminal conduct to be brought home to them.

"My action in setting these inquiries on foot was inspired by no political consideration whatever. I regret that it has been so widely misinterpreted abroad by people ignorant of conditions existing here, but my sense of duty and justice left me no choice. Murder is not a crime that can go unpunished for fear of arousing political criticism."

EIGHTH ARMY ATTACK-AXIS

Tanks Follow Big Barrage

GENERAL MONTGOMERY has launched a large-scale attack on Rommel's rearguard near Zuara, between Tripoli and the Mareth Line, according to an announcement by the German Official News Agency last night.

The attack, the Germans say, was launched on Saturday. General Montgomery prepared the way with an intense artillery barrage, and then began the assault with what the Axis describe as "far superior tank formations."

According to the Germans the Axis line held all along the front, and it is claimed that guns and planes accounted for 18 British tanks.

Beyond the phrase "near Zuara" the Germans give no indication of the scene of the attack, but Morocco radio reports that a second column of British troops yesterday crossed the Tunisian border by the coast road after bypassing Zuara.

This column is said to be advancing parallel with the column which crossed the frontier farther inland on Saturday.

Late last night an American correspondent, broadcasting on Algiers radio, quoted unconfirmed reports that some Eighth Army men had reached the Mareth Line.

Bad weather prevented air operations over the battlefield on Saturday, but R.A.F. and United States bombers attacked targets in Sicily.

TUNISIA ATTACK

MEANWHILE, in Tunisia, a German force of all arms—tanks, infantry, and artillery—has broken through the French lines 60 miles west of Sfax, occupied Faid Pass, and advanced six miles towards the important road junction of Sidit Bouzid.

This blow at the Allied centre began at 7.30 a.m. on Saturday, when the Germans smashed through the light French infantry defences at Faid Pass. The German force has since advanced to Sidit Bouzid.

Envoy Eludes Nazis, Lands in Britain

ONE of France's leading diplomats, M. René Massigli, has crept to London and has joined General de Gaulle.

He was French Ambassador to Turkey until July 1940, when he was dismissed by the Vichy Government on orders from Berlin.

On the Germans' entry into Unoccupied France last November a warrant was issued within 24 hours for his arrest. He eluded the police and had been in hiding until his escape from the south of France.

M. Massigli, who is 53, holds the British K.B.E. He was French delegate to the Franco-Soviet Conference in 1930, the London Naval Conference in 1930, and the Disarmament Conference in 1932.

ITALIAN CHIEF OF STAFF IS 'SACKED'

MUSSOLINI has sacked his Chief of the General Staff and Under-Secretary for War, Marshal Ugo Cavallero—the man who lost the Italian Empire.

Rome radio, putting it the official way, stated last night that he had been "relieved of his post at his own request."

Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, takes his place, and Gen. Ezio Rossi, commanding the 6th Army Corps, replaces Ambrosio.

A reshuffle of the Italian High Command following the Italian débâcle in Libya and the heavy defeats suffered by Italian divisions on the Don and Donetz.

Chief Praises the Mosquito Men

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Commander-in-Chief, Bomber Command, has sent a message to the Mosquito crews who bombed Berlin on Saturday, congratulating them on their "magnificent" attack.

"Their bombs," says the Air Marshal, coincided with an attempt by Göring to broadcast to the German people on the tenth anniversary of Hitler's usurpation of power and cannot have failed to cause consternation in Germany and encouragement to the oppressed peoples of Europe."

British Submarine is Lost

The Admiralty announce that H.M. Submarine P 222 (Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Mackenzie, R.N.) is overdue, and must be presumed lost.

Next of kin have been informed. As no reference to the P222 is to be found in "Jane's Fighting Ships," it is assumed that she is of recent construction.

Three submarines bearing the same letter have previously been announced as overdue and presumed lost—the P18 on March 22, 1941, and the P32 and the P33 on dates in September 1941.

Honoured by Franco

Lieut.-General Moscardo, defender of the Alcazar during the Spanish War, has been made a Chancellor of the Imperial Order of the Yoke and Arrow by General Franco, according to the Italian news agency, quoted by Reuter.

Changes in Command 'On Way'

Africa Wars Merge

From G. WARD PRICE, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sunday. THE entry of the Eighth Army into Tunisia, announced last night, marks the concentration into one single operation of the two North African campaigns hitherto waged independently from east and west.

Readjustments in the High Command to meet these new conditions may be expected in due course.

In the same way the commands of Rommel and Arnim must obviously be amalgamated now that they are established on the same territory.

The next few weeks will therefore see the stage being set for the first great battle of the war in Africa, which has lasted since June 1940, and whose operations have extended over the width of the continent from Abyssinia in the east to Morocco in the west.

Two major choices are left to the Germans. Will they stand on the naturally strong positions around Tunis and Elbera, with the Allied forces enclosing them from the land, while the Navy and Air Force harass their seaborne line of supplies, or will they try to evacuate to Sicily, relying on the air strength they possess in that island to fulfil what is now the sole enemy purpose in this part of the world—keeping the Sicilian channel closed to our shipping?

ROOSEVELT IS HOME

Washington, Sunday.—President Roosevelt has returned to Washington, the White House announced to-night—B.U.P.

KLEIST MADE A FIELD MARSHAL

Hitler has promoted Generals Kleist, Baron von Weichs, and Busch to rank of Field Marshal, —German radio.

... There's nothing like a Guinness after a hard day's work

GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU

Story of Raid—Page THREE.

British Submarine is Lost

Honoured by Franco

