

Partly cloudy and slightly warmer today with highest temperature about 42 degrees. Yesterday's temperatures: High, 47—Low, 38.

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# Americans Hold 15-Mile Beachhead On Luzon; And Take Four Towns; Big Battle Is Looming; Tip Of Nazi Ardennes Salient Is Crumbling

## Draft Quotas To Rise Fast Before July 1

900,000 Needed For Military; 700,000 Wanted For Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(AP)—Draft quotas will rise sharply in the next six months, government officials disclosed today in urging "work or fight" legislation to fill resultant gaps in war production ranks.

The Government proposes to extract some 200,000 of the 900,000 men needed for the armed forces from occupationally deferred workers, aged 26 through 29, in war-essential industries.

And only through National Service legislation channeling every able-bodied person into the war effort, said Undersecretary of War Patterson, can the 900,000 men be furnished to the Army and Navy and 700,000 workers be provided for industry before July 1.

Patterson informed the House Military Committee of the Army's and Navy's plan for the step-up in inductions, which would boost draft calls from the present 110,000 a month to about 150,000.

At the same time, War Mobilization Director Byrnes reportedly was winding up a series of conferences with top war officials to revise the list of essential industries so as to protect the most important factories from the draft inroads.

In turn, some 40 members of the House agreed to ask Byrnes to meet with them to explain the necessity for inducing additional deferred farm youths, the largest group of young men now available for military duty. The farm group session was called by Reps. Lemke (R-ND), White (D-Idaho) and Moran (R-Wash.).

Rep. Anderson (R-Minn.) said that "there is hoarding of labor in all war plants of the country" and added that "you could take 25 per cent of such employes and not reduce production."

"Why," asked Rep. Knutson (R-Minn.) "have 11,500,000 men in the armed forces when there are two vast reservoirs of men virtually untouched in Asia—India and China. We're just saps."

Among these developments, the War Manpower Commission reported an apparent "marked increase" in men seeking war jobs. Evidently as a result of recent government moves toward the "work or fight" principle. In some cities gains of from 50 to 100 per cent were recorded and lines formed at employment offices, WMC said. No national estimate was available.

Patterson's estimate that 700,000 workers will be needed for war production and war-supporting activities is a drastic increase over the previous highest six-month estimate of about 300,000. Patterson noted, however, that it would be necessary to add to the earlier needs a considerable number of men to replace those drafted from industry for the fighting forces.

24 Servicemen, Civilians Killed In Flaming Crash Of Airliner On Mountain

## Byrnes Orders Heat Cut To 68 Degrees

Partial Blackout On Display Lighting Also Planned To Conserve Nation's Supply Of Coal And Avoid Rationing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(UP)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes tonight called for a 68-degree maximum temperature in all the Nation's homes and office buildings and ordered a partial blackout of display lighting

## VANDENBERG ASKS ALLIED ALLIANCE

Senator Ends Isolationist Past With Call For Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(UP)—Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R-Mich.), No. 1 Republican foreign affairs spokesman in Congress, broke completely with the isolationist past today by urging the United States to make an immediate "hard and fast" alliance with Russia, Britain, France and China to assure permanent demilitarization of the Axis powers.

This should be done without waiting for determination of other postwar relationships, he said, because it would eliminate the root of many Allied frictions over current political divisions in Europe—unilateral and bilateral actions stemming from fear of reborn German aggression.

His treaty proposal was the major point of a three-point war and peace program he set forth in an historic speech initiating a full-dress Senate debate on American foreign policy. The other points:

1—A United Nations security organization, such as proposed in the Dumbarton Oaks proposal, should be formed immediately with a specific proviso calling for ultimate review of protested injustices in the eventual peace terms. He said this reservation would "at least partially nullify the argument that we are asked to put a blank-check warrant behind a future status quo which is unknown to us and which we might be unwilling to defend."

2—Utmost candor in all foreign relations, not only between the Roosevelt administration and the people but among all Allies and with the enemy as well. Without suggesting appeasement, this might give Axis peoples some incentive to desert their present leaders if they knew what the price of unconditional surrender will be cheaper the sooner it comes.

## Balanced Budget, Stable Tax Law Asked By Cherry

RALEIGH, Jan. 10.—(P)—In company with record-breaking appropriation and finance bills, Governor Cherry sent to the Legislature today a recommendation that North Carolina's balanced budget be continued and no major tax changes be adopted.

The Advisory Budget Commission, of which former Governor Broughton was a member, submitted a proposed budget calling for the appropriation of \$220,081,484 for 1945-47, exclusive of \$851,585,079 which the Assembly set aside today for retirement of the General Fund debt. The 1943-45 appropriation was \$178,505,823.

## Three Yankee Warships Are Lost In Storm

Pacific Typhoon Swallows Destroyers; Loss Is High

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(AP)—Three destroyers of the Pacific Fleet were lost during a severe typhoon in the Western Pacific, the Navy announced today.

The vessels were the Hull, the Spence and the Monaghan. At the same time, the Navy announced the loss as the result of enemy action in the Pacific of four landing craft (LST), a motor torpedo boat, a small submarine chaser and a small auxiliary vessel.

The Hull and Monaghan had normal complements of about 150 men each and the Spence about 220. The commanding officer, four other officers and 49 men of the Hull were rescued. Survivors of the Spence totaled 24, including one officer of the supply corps, and six of the personnel of the Monaghan were rescued.

The Hull was skippered by Lt. Comdr. James Alexander Marks of Chevy Chase, Md.; the Spence by Lt. Comdr. James Paul Andrea of Alexandria, Va., and the Monaghan by Lt. Comdr. Floyd Bruce Garrett, Jr., Little Rock, Ark.

The Navy said the disaster occurred while the vessels were taking part in recent combat operations in the Western Pacific. In addition to the three destroyers, a number of vessels suffered damage during the severe typhoon.

Next of kin of casualties of the Hull and Monaghan have been notified and those of the Spence will be notified as soon as possible.

A court of inquiry headed by Vice Admiral J. H. Hoover was convened, the Navy said, by Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz to investigate the circumstances.

No information was available as to the identity of the small craft reported lost to enemy action.

The Monaghan was built at the Boston Navy Yard and commissioned April 19, 1935. The Hull was built at the New York Navy Yard and commissioned January 11, 1935. The Spence was built at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., and commissioned January 8, 1943.

The text of Navy communique No. 567:

The following craft have been lost in the Pacific area recently as a result of enemy action:

Four landing craft (LST), one motor torpedo boat, one small submarine chaser, one small auxiliary vessel.

The above, in addition to the loss of the destroyers USS Hull, USS Monaghan and USS Spence announced in a Navy Department press release today, together with losses previously announced in communique and press releases, cover all losses of surface craft during the Philippine campaign up to December 31, 1944.

## Germans Quit St. Hubert In Quick Retreat

Most Of Enemy Apparently Shifted To East Side Of Bulge

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 11.—(AP)—The western end of the Germans' Ardennes salient—carved out in their costly December counteroffensive—appeared today to be caving under Allied pressure from three sides.

There were indications that German Field Marshal von Rundstedt already had shifted most of his forces to the eastern end of the wedge in Belgium.

The Germans acknowledged quitting St. Hubert, southwestern anchor town of the salient. Although his report was without Allied confirmation, the German radio said St. Hubert, 14 miles west of Bastogne, was evacuated before the Americans entered it.

La Roche, another communications hub on the north side of the salient, was being mopped up rapidly after having been bypassed by American armor and infantry in a general advance, and front-line correspondents said the main German force had abandoned that town as well as others on the north and west.

Another reverse for the Germans was an advance by the American Seventh Army to the south where the Germans began counterattacking when it was apparent that their Belgian offensive had bogged down. The Americans pushed ahead a mile in a sector seven miles southwest of Saarbrücken, a field dispatch said.

Von Rundstedt appeared to have effected an orderly withdrawal in the Belgian bulge under cover of the same foul weather that shrouded the mid-December westward plunge of his armies and deprived the Allies of support of their tactical airforces.

The U. S. First and Third Armies, now less than nine miles apart at the waist of the salient after a day of battering advances through ice and snow, thus faced the prospect of finding the pocket empty when they eventually come together north of Bastogne.

More than 1,000 American heavy bombers pounded at the rear of the withdrawing enemy, bombarding bridges, road junctions, airfields at the base of the bulge. Some of the Nazi airfields had been constructed in recent weeks for close support of von Rundstedt's drive. Only 300 fighters escorted the big ships in their daring attack.

After 30 hours of violent armored battle, American forces swept through the fiercely defended road junction of Samrée on the northern flank of the salient and drove on more than a mile southward.

## Shipyard Union President Describes Body's Revival

The complete text of P. F. Halsey's statement on the North Carolina Shipbuilding Co.'s labor policy will be found on page 10.

Jesse A. Purvis, of 106 South Sixth street, president of the United Shipbuilders of America, Inc., an independent union, followed P. F. Halsey, general manager of the shipyard, on the witness stand yesterday afternoon in the National Labor Board hearing in the customhouse Federal courtroom. His testimony described the revival of the U. S. A., Inc., when interruption of the C. I. O. into the local picture at the shipyard became imminent in April, 1944.

Mr. Halsey had finished his evidence during the forenoon by producing for the record a complete description of the overall labor policy of the shipbuilding company, the eventual object of attack by

## Mercy for the Fallen Foe



American medics treat a nasty wound in the arm of a German paratrooper, who was wounded in the fighting at Bastogne.

## 1,000 Blocks In Budapest Fall To Russian Advance

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 11.—(AP)—Three-fourths of devastated Budapest now is in Russian hands, repeated German counterattacks northwest of the flaming capital have been smashed, and Soviet forces moving westward north of the Danube to outflank the Nazis have driven within a mile and a quarter of Komarom, Moscow announced last night.

## NORWEGIAN UNITS INVADE HOMELAND, SEVER NAZI LINES

LONDON, Jan. 10.—(P)—Norwegian parachute troops have invaded their homeland and cut the Germans' main railway for transport of Nazi troops to Germany, the Norwegian government-in-exile announced today.

Wearing white parkas to camouflage themselves against Norway's snowy backgrounds, the Norwegian troops destroyed sections of two main railways in what a spokesman described as a "good-sized operation." The daring operation was carried out between Trondheim and Oslo, one of the cut railways running through the Dovre mountains and the other through Osterdal.

In announcing the blow to prevent the transfer of German troops from Norway to Field Marshal von Rundstedt's Western Front ranks, the government spokesman disclosed that Norwegian paratroopers had carried out other operations in Norway, but he declined to give the dates or locales.

The Norwegian paratroopers who returned to their Nazi-occupied homeland had been in training in Britain for three years.

## Argentina Cuts Last Tie With Nations Of America

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 10.—(P)—(Argentina's self-isolation, these observers said, gives other American nations no recourse but to leave Argentina out of their councils. The Chilean dispatch added that it was felt in many quarters that Argentina's withdrawal boded ill for continental peace in South America.)

The announcement followed the Pan-American Union's decision Monday to postpone consideration of Argentina's request for a consultative meeting to discuss her relations with other nations of North and South America.

## Foe Rushing Troops From Manila Area

Fliers Pounding Highways To Stem Enemy Reinforcement

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LUZON, Thursday, Jan. 11.—(AP)—Under the impetus of Tuesday morning's power-packed landing, American troops by mid-day Wednesday had carved out a Luzon beachhead 15 miles wide and an average of four miles deep, still finding little or no opposition. They captured four key towns and an airstrip less than 120 miles north of Manila.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today, the second issued from his Luzon headquarters, announced the four separate beachheads along Lingayen Gulf had been consolidated in the first 24 hours of almost bloodless invasion from San Fabian to Lingayen.

MacArthur said the enemy "completely deceived" by the landing at his rear, was bringing up reinforcements from the southern part of the island. This presaged an early opening of the real battle for Luzon.

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Three key rail and highway bridges at Calumpit, 25 miles northwest of Manila, were destroyed in the aerial blasting of all Luzon in support of the invasion.

It was around Calumpit in the dark days of late 1941 that MacArthur's American and Filipino forces fought a bitter delaying action. This prevented the Japanese, who had landed at Antimonan on the east coast, from plunging straight toward Manila before the American commander had time to pull in his advanced scattered forces in the converging withdrawal that ended on Bataan peninsula.

Virtually isolated as were the Americans on Luzon three years ago, the Japanese on the island are forced to call upon dispersed garrisons to meet the formidable, tank-led American Sixth Army driving south from Lingayen Gulf.

Somewhere south of Lingayen, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese commander in the Philippines, must make a stand. How much of a stand will depend on how quickly and successfully he succeeds in bringing troops from the central Luzon plain in the face of day and night U. S. air assaults.

The Americans crossed most of the swamps and "fish pond" areas, which posed the chief terrain obstacle, in their spectacular and virtually bloodless drive inland.

(Broadcasts from the scene said some Yank columns were considerably beyond the four mile average announced officially. Weather was described as stormy, with (Continued on Page Seven; Col. 5)

## Less Than 2,000 Heroes Of Bataan Expected To Be Found By Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(UP)—Fewer than 2,000 of the 16,827 captured American heroes of Bataan are likely to be found by liberating U. S. forces on Luzon, it was estimated today, because death long since has ended the agony of more than half of them and a majority of the survivors are in forced labor camps in Japan, Formosa and occupied China.