

Cloudy and colder this afternoon. Yesterday's temperatures: High, 60—Low, 38.

Wilmington Morning Star

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR AND BATAAN

Reds Seize Silesian Coal Area, Take Memel; First Army Opens New Drive Against Nazis; American Troops Within 34 Miles Of Manila

Yanks Strike Yanks At Pampanga, In Blizzard; Last River Barrier Surprise Foe

2,000 Allied Bombers Pound Railroads In Ruhr, Rhineland

PARIS, Jan. 28. (AP)—The U. S. First Army opened a new drive on the Germans westward in a bitter pre-dawn blizzard today, slugging two miles east to within five miles of the Reich along the Belgian route over which the Germans sped in their winter counter-offensive 44 days ago.

Far ahead of the ground forces, fighting pressure on the west against an enemy reeling under Russian blows from the east, nearly 2,000 U. S. and British heavy and medium bombers roared through the clouds, blasting at railroad yards and bridges in the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Simultaneously, the U. S. Third Army, rubbing out some of the last rearguards in northern Luxembourg, swung abruptly four miles northeast into Belgium hard on the First's south flank.

Thus these two veteran American armies presented a solid 400-mile front within artillery range of the West Wall.

An ominous lull settled over most of the remainder of the snow-locked Western Front except in southern Alsace, where French and American forces tightened a clamp around Colmar—enemy citadel—and drove to within four miles of the Rhine.

Patrols lunged out aggressively along the U. S. Seventh Army front in northern Alsace, and along the Roer on the U. S. Ninth and British Second Army fronts at the gateway to the Ruhr valley, where the British now were drawn up along the Roer at a number of places.

Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army sprang a surprise attack at 4 a. m. in a blizzard which heaped snowdrifts seven feet high. In the early hours the First overwhelmed startled garrisons of three towns northeast of St. Vith.

Veteran First Division troops spearheaded the attack, and with forces from other units charged through waist-deep snow, capturing Berscheid, Velender and Heppenbach in a cluster five to seven miles northeast of St. Vith. Heppenbach is four and a half miles from the German frontier.

There was no advance artillery preparation. After the first surprise, the German resistance began to stiffen.

Snowdrifts and mines were the chief obstacles, AP Correspondent Hal Boyle said the drifts were so deep that trail-blazing units had to change off every 60 yards—so estimated were those plodding through the snowfields.

The reopening of the First Army's drive came 43 days after Field Marshal von Rundstedt broke through the Ardennes in his December offensive.

Doughboys assembled shortly after midnight in the bitter cold, clad in snowsuits for camouflage and newly-issued Arctic suits which were designed by the Army for forces in the far north.

They struck out into the storm, cleared barbed wire entanglements and were upon the German positions as they slept. Startled prisoners said they didn't believe anyone would attack in such weather.

In addition to capturing the three towns, the first division cleaned out Reichels Busch, a heavy brushwood forest more than two miles west northeast of Heppenbach.

Due east of St. Vith, the Seventh Armored Division dug a half mile into a thick fir forest some three miles from the border, bearding the Germans in their woods positions to which they had retreated after losing St. Vith.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, meanwhile, slashed four miles northeastward, cutting in a border from the Belgian-German border a few miles southeast of St. Vith. In the advance, the Luxembourg front was at the Our river on the border or no more

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

Town of Mexico Taken; Huge Stores of Materiel Captured at Clark Field; Rosario Falls After Hard Fought Battle

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Monday, Jan. 29.—(UP)—Swift-moving U. S. 14th Corps patrols, gaining as much as ten miles have advanced to within 34 airline miles of Manila and reached the Pampanga river, last major barrier on the road to the Philippines capital, it was announced today.

Surgings southward from Angeles, captured Saturday, Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold's forces reached the town of Mexico, in their closest approach to Manila in the three-week Luzon campaign. Seven miles to the northeast, they reached the winding Pampanga at Arayat, on the southeastern slopes of 3,687-foot Mt. Arayat.

The advance to Mexico represented a ten-mile gain from Angeles and it placed the Americans three miles northeast of San Fernando, capital of Pampanga province at the head of a four-mile wide bottleneck between the Pampanga and Candaba swamps on the shortest route to Manila.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Daily War Bulletin reported that four airfields also were seized at Angeles, which was taken by twin columns. One force then veered eastward to Arayat and the other south to Mexico.

Some 15 miles behind the advanced spearheads, other 14th Corps troops were mopping up an estimated 5,000 Japanese pinned in the hills around Clark Field after failing in an attempt to halt the American march toward Manila.

Far to the north, below the Japanese mountain stronghold of Bataan, troops of the U. S. 43rd Division captured bitterly-contested Rosario after a battle lasting almost three weeks and pushed to within one-half mile of the important road junction of Camp One.

MacArthur announced that the Japanese 23rd Division and the 38th Independent Mixed Brigade defending the northern sector had been "practically decimated" and that the enemy has been forced to move his northern reserves from the Baguio sector to supplement

remnants of his forces guarding northern Luzon against the American advances in the Rosario area.

Seventeen miles southeast of Rosario, the Americans were steadily reducing Japanese positions beyond the town of San Manuel and sharp fighting is continuing, MacArthur disclosed.

MacArthur announced that elements of eight Japanese divisions already had been identified in Luzon—the Second Armored Division and the Eighth, 10th, 12th, 19th, 23rd, 103rd and 105th Infantry Divisions. In addition the 58th Independent Brigade had been identified along with a number of Marine and Naval organizations and many garrison and service units.

So far the Americans have destroyed 71 of the Second Armored Division's tanks.

MacArthur also revealed that capture of Clark Field's vast air installations last week netted a considerable pile of Japanese booty, including 200 new airplane engines, many radio transmitters and receivers, great quantities of radio and telephone equipment, several months supply of ammunition, food and equipment and more than 40 artillery pieces of various caliber.

The American aerial campaign meanwhile continued with heavy bomber assaults on the former American naval base at Cavite on the southwestern fringe of Manila, Corregidor and Bataan.

Liberator bombers struck two successive days at coastal defenses on Corregidor and Cavite, unloading 200 tons of bombs. Direct hits were scored on gun positions and large fires were started. Bataan was swept by medium and attack bombers which wrecked enemy defenses in the Subic bay area and strafed signal installations and troop bivouac centers.

Air patrols destroyed three planes on the ground at Del Carmen airfield and again started landslides at the south entrance of the Balete pass leading into the Cagayan valley of northeastern Luzon.

Train Departure Delayed At Col. Roosevelt's Call

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Departure of the Chicago and North Western extra fare City of Los Angeles was delayed for an hour and seven minutes last night at the request of Col. James Roosevelt of the Marines who tele-

graphed he was on "urgent duty status," a representative of the railroad said today.

Col. Roosevelt, accompanied by his wife, asked that the streamliner be held when the train he was riding from Washington dropped six and a half hours behind schedule because of weather conditions.

E. W. Everson, assistant station master of the railroad who received the request from Col. Roosevelt, said the delaying of the train departure was "not common but not unusual."

"It has been done several times in the last year and three or four times in the past six months," he said. "If a representative of a big firm on Government business or a Government official must make the connection we consider holding the departure. If it had been any other Army, Navy or Marine high officer making the request last night, we would have done the same thing."

Lynne L. White, vice president in charge of operations for the road, said when the request from Col. Roosevelt was received it appeared the City of Los Angeles departure would have to be delayed only a few minutes.

But the incoming train from Washington kept getting later and later," he added. "It was just one of those things."

White added, however, that the crack train departure had been delayed longer than an hour and seven minutes for "an important passenger" on at least one previous occasion.

Everson said he didn't know of any passengers besides the Roosevelt family.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 1)

JAMES ROOSEVELT DENIES REQUEST FOR TRAIN DELAY

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28.—(AP)—"I didn't ask to have the train held," Col. James Roosevelt answered a reporter's question a few minutes after the City of Los Angeles arrived here tonight.

The colonel, who with his attractive wife, boarded the Union Pacific streamliner in Chicago after the train was held one hour and seven minutes, added:

"It must have been the conductor of the Manhattan limited that asked for it to be held. We were seven hours late getting into Chicago."

Asked if he had informed the conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad train that he and his wife had reservations on the City of Los Angeles, Roosevelt replied that he had.

"But I didn't ask him to hold the train."

If there were any other passengers on the Manhattan Limited that were making connections on the streamliner, Colonel Roosevelt was unaware of it.

JAPAN APPROVES BUDGET By the Associated Press. Japan's biggest military budget in the nation's history, providing for the expenditure of 85,000,000,000 yen during the 1945-46 fiscal year won final legislative approval yesterday with unanimous acceptance by the House of Peers.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 1)

One Thousand Miles Of Doom For Germany



Map shows how Red Army, through 1942, '43 and '44 gradually beat back the German Wehrmacht to the point where 1945 brought the start of Russia's "Win the War" offensive, which now is threatening Berlin.

WALLACE PLANS FIGHT FOR JOB

Rebuffed Cabinet Aspirant Will Take Case To People

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(UP)—Former Vice President Henry A. Wallace is prepared to place the "issues" before the people if the Senate refuses to confirm his nomination to be Secretary of Commerce, it was disclosed tonight.

A highly reliable source said that, despite apparently overwhelming opposition, he does not plan to withdraw his name to save himself and President Roosevelt further embarrassment for what the Chief Executive called a political "reward" appointment.

Instead, the one-time Iowa farm boy will "stay in and pitch" until the Senate has decided whether or not he is competent to fill the post.

The United Press informant portrayed Wallace as feeling that, even if the Senate rebuffs him, he will have an air-tight case to lay before the thousands of people who have supported him in the past and consequently that his stature as a national political figure will increase rather than diminish.

He is said to feel that the main issue—the "common man" versus "capitalism"—between him and his arch enemy, ousted Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, has been nicely drawn and will give him a strong talking point by radio and through the newspapers.

Confirmation appears to hang, ironically on the ability of pro-Wallace and Administration forces to win passage of a bill by Sen. Walter F. George, (D-Ga.) to keep Federal loan operations from Wallace's jurisdiction.

Rejection of the nomination seems almost certain if his opponents are able to force a vote on confirmation before the bill is considered.

An informal poll conducted by the United Press shows that of 70 senators questioned, 38 will vote against confirmation and 21 for. Six said they were open-minded on both the nomination and the

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

House Anticipates Fight On National Service Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(UP)—A streamlined work-or-jail bill to force every man between 18 and 45 into the war effort goes to the House floor tomorrow, but indications tonight were that by the end of the week, it will be staggering under a load of controversial amendments.

Approved by the House Military Affairs Committee and given a green light by the Rules Committee, the measure would fine or imprison a man who refuses his draft board's injunction to take a war job. It will have a stormy reception.

Conceding this, Chairman Andrew J. May (D-Ky.) of the Military Affairs Committee, nevertheless predicted that the bill he sponsored for President Roosevelt will become law.

"This legislation is desperately needed," he said tonight, "and in my opinion it will be passed. The committee has trimmed it of all controversial provisions and has made compromises so that it will be passed."

As soon as amendments are in order, however, they will come pouring in.

Two southern Democrats, Reps. Eugene E. Cox, Ga., and Howard W. Smith, Va.—of the rules committee—served notice that they will move to reinstate the anti-closed shop provision under which a man drafted for war work could not be forced into a labor union against his will.

This will be countered by congressmen friendly to labor with an amendment to give statutory recognition to the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Rep. Paul Stewart, (D-Okla.) who reportedly voted against the May bill in committee, will offer an amendment to vest drafting power in the War Manpower Commission, taking it away from the local Selective Service Boards.

Stewart also will seek to have embodied in the bill recognition of the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act. That amendment provides for the deferment of youthful farmers whose jobs are essential.

Rep. Jerry Voorhis, (D-Calif.) said he would attempt to have his bill substituted for the May bill. Under his measure, WMC would retain control of manpower and employment ceilings. It would punish both employer and worker who violated United States Employment Service regulations on hiring or quitting. It also would make violations a misdemeanor punished by one year in jail or up to \$10,000 fine.

As the House fight brewed, powerful support and opposition developed outside Congress. The American Legion came all out for

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

CHIANG HONORS GEN. STILWELL

New Ledo Road To China Named For American Army Officer

CHUNGKING, Jan. 28.—(UP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said today that completion of the Burma-Ledo road had broken the siege of China and that it now becomes the main artery of bases from which new blows against Japan soon will be delivered.

Chiang officially named the 620-mile highway the "Stilwell Road" in honor of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell who planned the artery and almost saw it completed before differences with Chiang led to his recall. Chiang said the new road would "have the effect of a powerful tonic on the spirit of our army and our people."

He spoke on a broadcast (Mutual) to the United States with Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, Stilwell's successor in China, and U. S. Ambassador Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley who said there was a growing belief the final defeat of Japan would take place on Chinese soil.

To the militarists of Japan, Chiang said, the Stilwell Road will be an omen of defeat, while all those who gave their lives for this immortal deed. Every Chinese will be as grateful as I am.

"We shall never forget the hardships, the suffering and the sacrifices made so far from their homes in Burma, in savage hills and fever-infested jungles to break the blockade of our country and to throw our arrogant enemy back on his haunches."

"Our people in the enemy-occupied areas will hear of this and they will hear of the mounting losses which the United States forces are heaping upon just over the horizon and they will know the hour of their deliverance is at hand."

"Let them fight with the firm determination and fortitude that they have shown the past 14 months in Burma and Yunnan. In conclusion let us name this road after his distinctive contribution and of the signal part which the Allied and Chinese forces under his direction played in the building of the road."

Wedemeyer pointed out that the strongest proponent of a land route to China was Stilwell who conceived the plan and fought it through. He also paid tribute to Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan who fought to open the route.

Completion of the road in addition to being a tremendous engineering feat will be a strong factor

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

Eighth Army Thrown Into Soviet Push

Berlin Lies 109 Miles Away After 16 Mile Advance

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 29.—(AP)—The Red Army in a 16-mile advance rolled to within 109 miles east of Berlin yesterday, completely conquered the rich Dabrowa coal fields and industries of southern Silesia with the capture of Katowice and Beuthen, and seized the long-surrounded Baltic port of Memel in a new northern offensive.

Premier-Marshals Stalin announced clearance of the enemy from southern German-Polish Silesia areas that produced one-fifth of the German war machine's coal supply, and the activation of an eighth Soviet Army in the north brought the total to perhaps 4,000,000 Russians now engaged in the gigantic winter offensive.

On the 17th day of the big push Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army overran 400 more Western Polish localities beyond encircled Poznan, last big Polish city in German hands, and deployed on an 80-mile arc facing straight toward Berlin.

Zhukov's central columns, threatening to cross momentarily into Brandenburg, Berlin's home province, captured Pniewo, on the Warsaw-Berlin motor road 27 miles west of besieged Poznan and 109 miles due east of Berlin.

In the northwest they reached the pre-war German-Polish frontier at a new point by capturing Czarnkow, 126 miles northeast of Berlin and 90 miles southeast of Stettin, German Baltic port. At the southern end of the arc, the Russians rolled through Lezno, a 10-way highway junction close to the German frontier and 130 miles from Berlin.

While Zhukov's troops drove directly on Berlin by the shortest route to the Nazi capital, other Soviet units spread out on the south and to the north to secure his flanks.

In the north, the Russians drove 29 miles into the Polish corridor northwest of Bydgoszcz, capturing Sepolno, six miles from the German Pomeranian frontier and 10 miles from the Danzig-Berlin trunk railway. At Sepolno the Russians were 74 miles southwest of Danzig.

Seizing Lobzenica, 30 miles west-northwest of Bydgoszcz, another rolled to within three miles of the Pomeranian frontier and to within 110 miles east of Stetin. These troops were outflanking on the north the German rail center of Schneidemuhl, 20 miles to the southwest, and Berlin said that Schneidemuhl already was under Soviet assault.

Other Russian troops had crossed into the Polish corridor from the east, ferrying the lower reaches of the Vistula river below captured Chelmono, 25 miles northeast of Bydgoszcz. In this section Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian troops also cleared the east bank of the Vistula on an eight-mile stretch between Chelmono and Grudziadz. Among the places taken was Rudnik, four miles south of Grudziadz, an important river crossing town.

Northwest of Allenstein, 62 miles south of Königsberg, the Russians for the second straight day repulsed assaults by large German infantry and tank forces attempting to break through to the west, the Soviet communique said.

Moscow radio said that 250,000 Germans were trapped in East Prussia and that the enemy had lost a total of 40 other divisions since the Russians launched their winter offensive. "The material lost would equip an entire army," the broadcast said.

Berlin said that the Russians had broken into the outskirts of Königsberg, and there were reports that the Germans already were dynamiting installations in the city amidst a violent Soviet artillery barrage.

Moscow's bulletin disclosed that the Russians were edging around Königsberg on the north and south as well as attacking the big city frontally. During the day the Russians captured Trutenau, five miles

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 5)

Solons Protest Shipment Of Newsprint To France

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(AP)—A first year after victory in Europe, and said newsprint here is "in critically short supply."

"Russia should be able to ship out of Archangel and Petsamo to the north and from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean and to the south and satisfy these European demands," they said.

Shipments to France from the United States not only would dip into this country's short supply of papers, the two wrote, but would tie up shipping facilities needed to supply the war.

"As the battlefronts now stand," they concluded, "Russia is the key to this problem and we respectfully suggest that you bring this situation to the attention of the Russian government."

The congressmen also told Stettinius: "The fact that paper requirements are put so high on the priority list by the French is of peculiar interest, since in the years becoming more and more self-sufficient in meeting her own paper requirements by expanding her pulp and paper industry."

"The victory of American armies in France was so sudden and so

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

Local Flier's Homecoming To Unit Told By Witness

(Editor's Note) Lt. Morris was reported missing in action shortly after Christmas and a few days later, his parents were notified that he was safe. This story tells of his return to his unit.

From a Red Cross field director has come a story of a local flier, First Lt. Cliff C. Morris, Jr., of 311 North Fourth street, depicting the fine performance in action of servicemen from Wilmington and elsewhere in the United States.

It was near Christmas, somewhere in Italy, and in a dimly lighted operations office, staff mem-

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 4)