

Partly cloudy with moderate northwest winds. Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 54—Low, 40.

# Wilmington Morning Star

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR AND BATAAN

# MacArthur Proclaims Manila's Liberation; Germans Report Russians Across Oder River; Patton's Troops Rip Through Siegfried Line

## Reds Advance To 32 Miles From Berlin

### Zhukov's Troops Win Many Bridgeheads At Vital Stream

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—(AP) The Red Army in massive strength surged up to the Oder river's east bank on a 73-mile front yesterday, capturing Zelin, 32 miles northeast of Berlin, while the German radio reported Soviet troops had crossed the strategic water barrier and were fighting on its west bank. Moscow claimed no bridgeheads over the Oder, but Col. Ernst von Hammer, German military commentator, announced from Berlin: "Northwest of Kustrin, they succeeded, after heavy fighting lasting several days, in establishing a bridgehead on the western bank of the Oder which is subjected to continuous artillery fire."

Von Hammer did not locate the crossing, but Swedish dispatches from Berlin said it had been made at Kienitz, eight miles northwest of Kustrin and 35 miles from Berlin.

At Zelin, Marshal Zhukov's First White Russian Army is 15 miles northwest of Kustrin and six miles southwest of Barwalde, captured Sunday.

The nightly communique broadcast from Moscow reported that Zhukov's troops had won positions on the Oder from Zelin south and southeast to Radnitz, 58 miles southeast of Frankfurt.

Among the more than 100 towns taken in this push to the river were Goritz, between the bastions of Kustrin and Frankfurt, and 40 miles due east of Berlin; Tirpitz, five miles south of Goritz and five north of Frankfurt; Reipitz, five miles southeast of Frankfurt and less than a mile from the river; Rampitz, three miles from Furschberg, a defense point on the west bank, and Radnitz, five miles from the stronghold of Crossen on the opposite bank.

Moscow also announced further advances in clearing the enemy from the Samland peninsula in East Prussia and in the Budapest area. The communique said Soviet troops had penetrated Poznan, Poland, where a German garrison estimated at 20,000 has been encircled for 10 days, and captured an armament factory, collecting much booty.

One German broadcast said of the fighting northeast of Berlin: "The Russians are trying with every means in their power to widen the small bridgeheads they have set up in the Kustrin sector. The weather has become colder and the ground harder, but recent warm winds have played havoc with the ice on the Oder."

"Russian tanks which tried to cross the ice broke through and sank. The Russians have not been able to make much progress in bridgeheads farther north on the Oder."

This disclosure by the Germans of crossing farther north, although it did not locate them specifically, indicated the Russians might be even less than 30 miles from Berlin.

With the capture of Goritz and other communications centers along the Oder, the Russians won a firm grip on all railroads and highways east of the Oder.

Another captured town, Schaumburg, is three and one-half miles east of Kustrin, the closest approach to that city officially announced by the Russians, although the Germans have reported Kustrin under fierce assault.

German accounts of the war on the Eastern Front gave the Red Army control of nearly all the Oder's east bank, winding 350 miles southward from the Baltic port of Stettin to Ratibor near the Czechoslovak border.

The Moscow bulletin ignored large sectors of this front, notably the southeast of Stettin in Pomerania and that in Silesia, where the Germans asserted Marshal Konev's army has established at least half-a-dozen bridgeheads.

Dispatches from Moscow indicated both Zhukov and Konev were preparing to move en masse across the Oder for the second stage.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 4)

## Claims On Reich Held Prime Topic Of Parley

### Measures Under Consideration Would Render Germany Incapable of Waging War; Big Three Conference Accepted

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(AP)—Claims on German territory by bordering nations which felt the first crushing blows of the Nazi armies would reduce Germany's pre-war territory by one third, Allied officials said today as it became generally accepted that the Big Three conference deciding the Reich's fate was under way.

High on the agenda of the conference, it was believed, were the questions of border annexations, industrial supervision and the division of Germany for occupation by the various Allied armies—measures aimed at rendering Germany incapable of making war in the future.

German propagandists still insisted that the meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin was being held somewhere on the Black Sea, possibly on a warship, and the Berlin radio reported today there was fear in Tokyo that Russia may enter the war against Japan as a result of the meeting.

The spheres of Allied military occupation were more or less agreed upon when the Big Three met, with French participation apparently the only issue left for agreement. The British, it was believed, would occupy northwest Germany with the Ruhr Valley and the large seaports; the U. S. Army would occupy southwest Germany and Russia would take over east and northeast Germany. Austria and Berlin would be occupied jointly.

Most observers believed the Big Three would consider occupying Germany for at least six years, possibly longer. Some quarters say the occupation must endure for at least a quarter of a century to teach the Germans that war does not pay.

Before the three leaders were the claims of France, Poland and Czechoslovakia for border annexations and there was also the possibility that some German territory might go to Holland and Belgium. Moscow evidently favors Austria as an independent nation.

The provisional, Soviet-sponsored Polish government now sitting in Warsaw has staked a claim to (Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

## DeGaulle Shows Resentment Over Rebuff By Big Three

### Paris, Feb. 5.—(UP)—Gen. Charles deGaulle expressed French resentment that he hadn't been invited to participate in the Big Three conference and laid down French conditions for postwar Europe in a radio address today.

His conditions were: French military occupation of the whole length of the Rhine river; separation of the left bank of the Rhine and the Ruhr basin from the "German state or states," independence of "the Polish, Czech, Austrian and Balkan peoples."

"It is a sort of law that nobody is secure when France is down," he said. "On vanquishing Germany now depends the very life of France. But now three great powers are seeking to bring about outside France and without France the means to solve the German problem."

"We know that many people in the world think it strange that in the present period of struggle, the chiefs of governments of the three great powers seem to find and arrange outside and without France plans by which this war must be brought to an end."

"So far as the future peace rules are concerned or any other disposition that refers to it, we have told our Allies and we have said publicly that France naturally will not be engaged by anything at all she has not been able to approve on the same terms as others."

"France will only accept such undertakings as will conform to the aims she has defined for herself—that no aggression from Germany will be possible in the future either against herself or against others with which she is or may be Allied."

"To be more precise, I stress these once more: definite presence of French forces from one end of the Rhine to the other; Separation of territory on the left bank of the river and the Ruhr basin from that which will be the German state or states; independence of the Polish, Czech, Austrian, and Balkan people who have borne the principal weight of maintenance of the peace in Europe."

DeGaulle outlined a French postwar policy based first on her alliance with Russia and a future alliance with Britain; second, on a series of regional alliances with Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland to be followed later by participation in a world wide peace security organization.

"This of course will include in the first instance the United States of America and will afford every state a supreme guarantee of its life and development in human society," he said.

His references to Russia and Britain were warm but his mention of the United States appeared a somewhat casual afterthought—possibly reflecting French belief that it was the United States which (Continued on Page Two; Col. 8)

## HERRIOT REPORTED ALIVE

LYON, France, Feb. 5.—(AP)—An investigation by the International Red Cross has shown that the French Leader Edouard Herriot was in good health in a German detention camp, the mayor's office reported today.

## Germans Lost 220,000 Men In Vain Push

### U. S. First Army Has Been Put Under Gen. Bradley Again

PARIS, Feb. 5.—(UP)—The German gamble in the Ardennes counter-offensive cost the enemy 220,000 men, vast stocks of equipment and the misplacement of his strategic troops, Allied Headquarters announced tonight. It was disclosed at the same time that the U. S. First Army had been placed back under the control of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

The announcement said that half of the 220,000 enemy casualties were prisoners and that the German losses also included 800 enemy tanks and assault guns destroyed during December and 650 more in January. Thousands of mechanized vehicles of all types also were destroyed.

"The vaunted Ardennes offensive resulted in complete defeat for the enemy," the announcement said. "Furthermore, to make the attempt, Hitler had to use his only strategic reserve and practical, every offensive division in the west at a time when he should have kept the strategic reserve in Germany to meet the Russian offensive which he should have been expecting."

The headquarters statement said only that the U. S. First Army, now attacking the second belt of Siegfried defenses in the Monschau sector, had been switched back to the 12th Army group which is headed by Gen. Bradley and which included the First, Third and Ninth Armies until Field Marshal Montgomery was given command of the First and Ninth Armies December 22 when they were cut off from the Third during the German counter-offensive.

However, a front dispatch revealed that the First Army group reverted to the 12th Army group and Bradley's command January 18 after the Ardennes push had been definitely stopped and the First and Third Armies were linked solidly along the front. This dispatch said that the Ninth Army remains under the over-all command of Montgomery who also heads the British Second and the Canadian First Armies.

Another front dispatch disclosed that the transfer of commands had been planned before the December counter-offensive and hinted at the establishment of a new American army on the Western Front, pointing out that the British field marshal now has three armies under his command while Bradley has two.

Since Eisenhower holds Bradley and Montgomery in equal esteem, (Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)

## McNaughton Is Defeated For Canada's Parliament

### Owen Sound, Ont., Feb. 5.—(AP)—Defense Minister General A. G. L. McNaughton was defeated tonight in the eagerly-watched Grey North Parliament by-election in which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's compromise conscription policy had been made the main issue.

With all Canada studying the balloting for its bearing on Canada's immediate political future, the voters of this largely rural community along the shore of remote Georgian Bay elected to the House of Commons Garfield Case, former mayor of Owen Sound and candidate of the official opposition, the Progressive Conservative party.

The candidate of the Socialistic C. C. F. (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation), Air Vice Marshal A. Earl Godfrey, ran a poor third.

At 8:30 p. m., returns from 123 of the constituency's 127 polls showed: Case, 7,177; McNaughton, 5,994; and Godfrey, 3,068. The Canadian Press had declared on the basis of earlier returns that Case was the winner.

McNaughton's defeat was regarded as a rebuff to the Dominion government's conscription poli-

cy, which drafted limited numbers of Canada's conscripted home army for overseas duty. This policy was a compromise between the desires of anti-conscriptionist French-speaking Canada, opposed to any form of conscription, and those of a large section of the rest of the country favoring all-out conscription.

As a result of the by-election, Prime Minister King is expected to dissolve Parliament shortly without another session, in which event Case will have been elected to a seat he can never take.

As another result of the voting, King is expected to delay the date of the general election, which he may set at his discretion, until events abroad or at home promise a more favorable showing for his Liberal party.

The showing of the C. C. F., aided by Canada's political action committee, counterpart of the PAC in the United States, was weaker than had been generally expected. In the 1943 provincial elections they polled 3,777 votes in this constituency, against the Liberals' 5,400 and the Conservatives 5,158. The Canadian PAC was making (Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

## Rescuer and Rescued



Lt. Col. Henry S. Mucci, (left) leader of the Ranger raid on a Japanese prisoner camp at Cabanatuan in which 513 American and British soldiers were freed. Among them was Major Paul Wing (right), father of former screen actress Toby Wing. (International)

## 1,350 More Jap Captives Released By U. S. Troops

### Santo Tomas Prison Camp, Manila, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—(AP)—Liberating American troops freed some 1,350 American and Allied nationals from Bilibid prison in Manila Sunday after releasing 3,700 from this former university internment camp.

This brought the total released since the troops entered Manila Saturday to more than 5,000.

Of those freed at Bilibid, 800 were prisoners of war and 500 were civilian internees.

Most of those released at the two places were Americans. The next largest group were British and Australians.

They all were half-starved, including women and children, after three years of Japanese captivity. Troopers of the motorized First Cavalry, who entered the Santo Tomas gates Saturday night behind a tank that knocked down the barrier, quickly emptied their packs to give the prisoners food, tobacco and candy.

The cavalrymen, hardened as they were by sights and sounds of war, were shocked at the emaciated condition of some of the prisoners. All were thin and weak from malnutrition.

Packs were turned over immediately, with rations, cigarettes and candy. These served as emergency relief until the arrival of a caravan of supplies, already rolling down the highway to Manila, for the released internees.

The work of evacuating them to other quarters was started almost at once.

Most of the prisoners were free the instant the tank smashed the gate, after the commander had shouted: "Open the Goddam thing or I'm coming in anyway."

Japanese guards still in the camp retreated into the education building of the former Santo Tomas University, taking more than 200 internees with them as hostages. These were released 34 hours later in a truce exchange.

In order to save the internees, Brig. Gen. William C. Chase of Providence, R. I., commanding the First Cavalry Brigade which made the rescue, allowed the 65 Japanese guards to leave. They were escorted to the edge of Manila and released.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 3) (Continued on Page Two; Col. 4)

## All Nurses From Bataan Were Rescued By Yanks

### By FRANK HEWLETT

SANTO TOMAS PRISON CAMP, Manila, Feb. 4.—(Correct)—(UP)—The long ordeal of the "Angels of Bataan and Corregidor," the American Army nurses who cared for American and Filipino wounded in the black days of Japanese invasion, is ended at last and all are accounted for.

American troops who liberated this civilian internment camp found them. For all their reasons to celebrate, they would not pause in their newly found work of caring for the wounded in the fight to free Manila.

By way of rejoicing, they revelled in again having clean bandages and an abundance of drugs, brought to them by cavalry units. Imprisoned in these islands since early 1942, they knew nothing of penicillin. They thought soldiers were joking when they promised that a large American hospital unit would arrive within a few hours, and their work would be needed. Two of those happily working tonight survived Japanese bombings on Bataan. They were Rosemary Hogan and Rita Palmer. Some of the nurses freed at San-

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 5)

## Three Forces Are Driving Through City

### General Says Complete Destruction Of Enemy Is Imminent

MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—(AP)—Manila, America's bright jewel of the Orient, was reconquered today. Gen. Douglas MacArthur officially proclaimed its liberation as three Yank columns from North, south and east struck for the kill against any Japanese left in the city. He said "complete destruction" of the enemy is imminent.

Freedom came to 800 prisoners of war and 550 civilian internees at filthy, torture-chambered Bilibid penitentiary. Released from the vermin-infested prison by 37th Division Yanks, they made a total of about 5,500 when added to others liberated earlier at Santo Tomas by the First Cavalry Division.

"Japan is our final goal," General MacArthur said in his statement officially announcing the reconquest of the city which the Japanese occupied January 2, 1942 one week after it was proclaimed an "open city."

The doom of any lingering Nipponese was sealed when the 11th Airborne Division of the Eighth Army, which earlier seized Tagaytay ridge by paratroop action, rolled 35 miles to enter Manila from the south.

The First Cavalry made the original entry Saturday night from the east, followed by the 37th from the north. Both are elements of the Sixth Army.

"The fall of Manila was the end of one great phase and set the stage for another," MacArthur said.

"We shall not rest until our enemy is completely overthrown. We do not count anything done as long as anything remains to be done. . . . Our motto becomes 'On to Tokyo.'"

The wording of MacArthur's statement could be interpreted as a bid for continuing command in the campaigns against Japan proper and a move to spike rumors that the Philippines would be the end of the road for the general.

The official proclamation made it clear a lightning cleanup could be expected.

Johnny Doughboy won the city back 28 days after the landing at Lingayen Gulf and 80 days after the original Philippines landing at Leyte.

The three - way push left the Japanese no avenue of escape other than in the direction of Manila Bay, an area under the constant bombights of American planes.

(Absie, American broadcasting station in Europe, quoted an NBC broadcast as saying the Japanese are withdrawing to Corregidor; One temporary haven could be Bataan peninsula, where Americans and Filipinos made their heroic stand in 1942. Today's communique announced Eighth and Sixth Army columns have junctured at the base of the peninsula and control all roads leading into it.

The First Cavalrymen who held the cordon around Santo Tomas were joined yesterday by reinforcing columns, thus easing the situation and assuring complete liberation of the internees there.

Troops pouring into the city were hampered in their movements by throngs of returning civilians, many carrying their belongings.

Bridges still were being rebuilt at the outskirts and crossings there had to be denied to thousands of civilians to permit military use of temporary bridges and ferries.

The damming up of crowds behind the rivers gave the military police a 24 - hour headache as they tried to keep essential traffic flowing.

American Liberators began the spadework on the next job, recapture of Cavite naval base on the south shore of Manila Bay and Corregidor Island at the bay's mouth, by raiding both in great force Sunday.

Two of the main bridges spanning the Pasig river through the center of Manila were blown up by the enemy. These were the beautiful Quezon bridge and a structure named the Ayala to the south.

(Continued on Page Two; Col. 2)