

TWO

13 ANSWER CALL FOR WAC-MEDICS

Thirteen Wilmington women this week have answered the Army's call for 25 volunteers from this area to train and serve as medical and surgical technicians of the Women's Army Corps, Lt. Helen L. Madden, WAC, reported yesterday.

Of the thirteen, four have passed their examinations and taken the service oath, six were rejected for various reasons and four were examined yesterday and are now awaiting reports on their status.

The national recruiting drive, begun two weeks ago, aims at bringing into the service 8,000 Wac-Medics to help care for Army wounded, currently being shipped back to the United States at a rate slightly higher than 1,000 men per day.

Army medical officials estimate that even with a nurse-draft in effect, the general hospitals in the nation lack 50 percent of the personnel that will be needed to staff casualty wards. Accordingly, Wac-Medics are being enlisted, given six weeks' intensive training in hospital procedure and being assigned to hospitals in companies of 100 for every 1,000 patients.

Entrance requirements for volunteers for service with the Wac-Medics, admittedly stiff in regard to intelligence, education and character, can be investigated at all Army Recruiting Stations, applicants are advised.

NAZIS REPORT SOVIET GAINS

(Continued from Page One)

ingsberg, within range of Russian guns.

The Third White Russians clamped a 12-mile seige arc around Braunsberg on the west, south and east after renewing their drive on that coastal communications center from the west. Braunsberg lies astride the Passarge river. On the west bank of the stream, Red Army men captured Stangendorf, two and a half miles west, and Sager, two miles south.

On the river's east bank, the Soviets won Schilligen, three miles south southeast, and Pagenhof, three and a half miles east. The arc around Braunsberg extended to New Bahnau, five miles east north east, captured by troops which crossed the Bannau river.

One mile and a half north of Neu Bahnau, the Russians drove to within three miles of the last highway linking the two strongholds.

Converging on Heiligenebel, which lies on the Jarft river, the Third White Russians also captured Freihufen and Gruenwalde, four miles west of the eight-way road and rail center in an advance along the south bank of the Jarft. On the river's north bank, the Soviets' closest approach was five miles northwest where they took Wulliten.

Sixteen miles southwest of Koenigsberg, other elements moved three miles down the coast of the Frisches Haff (lagoon), capturing Schoelen in an advance that narrowed the pocket to 18 miles in length and no more than seven miles from the sea at its deepest.

CAR ENTERED

Hugh Long, of 310 North Seventh street, reported to City police last night that his car was broken into and a liquor ration book, a half carton of cigarettes and three packages of chewing gum taken. The loot was valued at \$1.50.

Third Army Threatens To Trap 80,000 Nazis

(Continued from Page One)

This closed the door on a pocket of approximately 300 square miles which contains an estimated 2,000 Germans.

Another column of the unidentified division crossed the Glan river in an eight-mile advance and reached Elzweiler, 14 miles northwest of Kaiserslautern.

One column of the Tenth Armored Division in a six-mile advance also reached a point 14 miles west of Kaiserslautern, knocking out nine tanks enroute. Two other columns of the same division were 15 to 23 miles from Kaiserslautern after five-mile advances.

The Tenth Armored was possibly 35 miles or less from a junction with the Seventh Army at Kaiserslautern, which would form the already of three traps, one of which already has been sprung, west of the Rhine.

The third trap was devised to snap shut in the center of the Saar and lacked 14 miles of closing after the Seventh Army cleared the Siegfried barrier and Third Army Infantry Division completed the subjugation of Coblenz and pressed on south to the Rhine, giving Gen. Rhine's west bank southeastward from that city.

8,000 Allied Warplanes Batter German Targets

LONDON, Tuesday, March 20.—(AP)—Nearly 8,000 Allied warplanes in an endless procession battered German targets yesterday, with U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators spearheading the assault by attacking three jet-plane factories and other war plants deep inside the Reich against aroused Luftwaffe opposition.

The Nazis sent up swarms of interceptors of all types in an attempt to break up the armada of 1,200 American heavy bombers and their escort of 800 Mustangs.

A communique tonight announced 39 of the enemy planes, including five jets, were shot down by the Mustang pilots but said tabulation of American losses was incomplete. One group of jet fighters was known to have broken through into a group of Fortresses, stabbing at the big bombers in groups of threes and fours.

Reports from the U. S. Ninth Air Force boosted enemy losses as fighter-bombers from this command ripped up 22 Nazi planes on the ground and American-French squadrons of the First Tactical Air Force destroyed five in dogfights.

PRICE MARK-UPS FROZEN BY OPA

(Continued from Page One)

Price Administrator Chester Bowles promised consumers that the actions taken tonight will assure them of their share of the reductions which will be made possible by operation of the new pricing regulation to be known as the maximum average price order. Under this regulation manufacturers are required to restore lines to the averages of 1942-43.

With controls over the additions that retailers may make to their cost, the reductions which will start at the manufacturing level and will be sifted untouched down to the retail buying level.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

breakthrough, was running into rougher opposition as it cut across the lines of German forces washing over into its path in retreat from the charge of three other armored divisions.

Nevertheless, it battled on east two and a half miles beyond the broken Nahe river line, clearing Wolfshelm, 12 miles southwest of Mainz, and plunged four miles southeast of fallen Bad Kreuznach into Wolfenstein.

The Germans were clearing out of the western Saar rapidly, and Dillingen, another stronghold at its frontier, fell with the same ease as did the nearby anchor of Merzig yesterday.

A total of 5,500 prisoners taken yesterday testified to the speed of the Third Army dash, while the Germans who got away were machine-gunned, bombed and blasted with rockets from dawn to dusk by U. S. warplanes ruling the Saarland's skies unchallenged.

Bingen, nine miles north of Bad Kreuznach on the Rhine and Nahe rivers also was cleared.

Behind the Fourth, the 87th Infantry Division completed the subjugation of Coblenz and pressed on south to the Rhine, giving Gen. Rhine's west bank southeastward from that city.

Service Chief Named at Davis

CAMP DAVIS, March 19—Major Donald S. Joyce, recently returned from the China-India-Burma theater of operations has been assigned to duty as Director of Administration and Services at the new installation of the Army Air Command at Camp Davis.

From the period February 1—March 10, Major Joyce acted as commanding officer of this post. He was relieved by Brig. General George L. Usher who assumed command on that date.

The Major, a former resident of Tenafly, N. J., entered the service in April, 1942, and was sent overseas two months later. He was assigned to the China-India-Burma theater, where he served as Assistant Adjutant General. He served in this capacity until October, 1944, a which time he was returned to this country and was ordered to Redistribution Station No. One, Atlantic City, N. J. It was from this station that he was transferred to Camp Davis.

Prior to his entering the service, Major Joyce was affiliated with the Merlis Real Estate Co. of New York. He attended New York Military Academy, Cornwall on-the-Hudson, N. J.

GERMAN REVEALS COUP'S FAILURE

(Continued from Page One)

and Ulrich von Hassel, and later some former labor leaders, this informant said.

This is his story:

It became increasingly clear that only someone in uniform and from the old Prussian military caste could carry out the assassination. It was even to Hitler, a first attempt was carried out in December, 1943 but the bomb was defective and was recovered before Hitler's associates discovered it.

The circle of conspirators extended even to Himmler and Marshal Erwin Rommel, supposedly two of Hitler's most trustworthy paladins. Rommel was killed in France and escaped detection. Himmler afterward reneged. It was he who delegated Popitz, the Prussian finance minister, to sit in on the conspirator meetings, and he also sent an attorney named Langbein to Switzerland to ask the Allies whether he, Himmler, would be acceptable in case Hitler ceased to exist.

In a meeting with Gauleiters seven days after the ill-fated attempt, however, Himmler claimed Popitz had contacted him and that he had pretended to play along just to get evidence on the plotters.

The ideal occasion for putting the plot into effect seemed of come when Hitler invited Mussolini to general headquarters near Loezen in East Prussia to attend a ceremony incorporating two Fascist divisions into the German Wehrmacht.

Von Stauffenberg, as executive officer to the chief of troop inductions, Maj. Gen. Friedrich Olbricht, was the customary officer designated formally to take in the Italian units with a crisp brief speech. Von Stauffenberg and his fellow-conspirators, however, assumed that Hitler as usual would preside over the ceremony in a bomb-proof concrete bunker.

Instead, Hitler desired to put on an act of fearlessness before Mussolini, and hence held the staff meeting that particular day in a wooded shed camouflaged as a grove of willow trees.

The session opened with a 10-minute address by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel expressing gratitude to the Fascists. Von Stauffenberg followed. Stopping to fetch a piece of paper with his remarks from a brief case next to his chair, he also pulled out an egg-shaped bomb and with his boot shoved it unobserved under Hitler's chair.

His brief address over, Von Stauffenberg left since he had no further business and Hitler called for the daily overall Wehrmacht report. Von Stauffenberg lingered outside a few moments.

There was a terrific explosion. Von Stauffenberg, looking through a door that had been blown open, saw Hitler lying on the floor, blood-covered and aflame, and took it for granted the Fuehrer was dead. He calmly entered a waiting plane and flew back to Berlin, certain the plot had been successful.

But he learned later that Hitler, while listening to the Wehrmacht report, had left his chair and stepped to a cupboard for a magnifying glass. Thus the bomb hit him indirectly. The effectiveness of the blast also was marred by the fact it was intended for a concrete bunker rather than a resilient wooden shed.

At the War Offices in Berlin, Von Stauffenberg met Generals Beck, Erwin von Witzleben and Erich Hoepfner, according to my informant, and told them Hitler was dead. Machinery was put in motion for the coup.

"Two vital mistakes of omission were made, however," the informant said. "First was the failure to make certain that a 'right' duty officer was in charge of the Berlin guards regiment. Instead, an ardent young Nazi named Renner—who in a short time advanced from sergeant to major—was on duty. He carried out the first order unquestioningly—namely, for the regiment to seize the so-called government quarters (roughly between the Unter den Linden and the Leipziger Strasse and between Wilhelmstrasse and Friedrichstrasse).

"Another order, however, was to arrest Goebbels. Instead of merely obeying instructions, he told Goebbels 'we must arrest you because our Fuehrer is dead.'"

Goebbels intuitively, and with accustomed bluff, replied, "It isn't true! I'll prove it to you!" He seized a secret private telephone connected directly with general headquarters and got Hitler to stammer a few words. Then he called together all propaganda ministry officials and told them of the attempt on the life of the Fuehrer.

Then Renner, on Goebbels' orders, rushed back to the War Office where his men overpowered and shot von Stauffenberg and Olbricht and gave Beck, who was bleeding to death slowly from a self-inflicted wound, a final shot. Then he had the other plotters arrested.

Meanwhile, instructions devised by the conspirators indicating what to do, who would head the government, et cetera were going out on the army teleprinter. Even then, in the opinion of my informant, the coup might have succeeded if steps had been taken to see that the "right" enlisted men sat the machines. Instead, ardent Nazis were in control.

Messages with instructions and information already had gone to a number of army headquarters, including Paris, Munich and Breslau, when one radio operator in the War Office picked up news that Hitler still was alive. He advised his Nazi comrades operating teleprinters and they in turn as-

SENATE PASSES HOSPITAL BILL

(Continued from Page One)

arrangement of the money still leaves all the funds on this same contingent basis.

In support of the amendment, Lumpkin said, "these rural hospitals are so much more urgently needed than the funds for indigent patients that I feel we have the cart before the horse." He said that there is "a crying need" for 6,000 hospital beds in the State at present and that it is "the least we can do to lend a hand to the rural hospitals."

Lumpkin's proposal was supported by Sen. Ward of Craven, who with the proposed amendment would make for "a greater, richer, happier North Carolina."

Opposing the entire medical care bill was Sen. Aiken of Catawba, who said that the State's local units should provide hospital facilities and that the State-supported medical care program would grow ed their lieutenant what to do.

The lieutenant called General Fellgiebel, chief of the signal corps, and Fellgiebel, who had sat in on the conspiracy, ordered him to continue.

Instead, however, the lieutenant called Fellgiebel's superior, General Hermann Reinecke and a loyal Nazi Reinecke gave counter-orders and the revolution was nipped in the bud.

Reaction among high army officers to the plot was three-fold. Some, like General Otton von Stuepnelagel at Paris, actively supported the revolution and were arrested by a SS security detachment.

Others like General Kriewel at Munich simply went traveling several days until they could see which way the wind blew.

Some, like an unidentified general in command at Breslau, came to the gauleiter for their areas and assured them of loyalty to the regime.

Once the revolution was averted, trials by the dread Volksgericht (people's court) in Berlin made short work of the plotters and their friends.

RED CROSS DRIVE GETS GOOD START

(Continued from Page One)

her prisoner of war husband "through the Red Cross."

Strange commended the women of the Canteen Corps who served the breakfast; the Rev. Freed, host; the Tide Water Power Co. for furnishing the space for campaign headquarters; and the press and the radio station.

Following the invocation by the Rev. Mortimer Glover, vice-chairman of the Red Cross Disaster committee, the group remained standing for the National Anthem. Harry Bliss, representative of the American City Bureau, which is conducting the drive here, asked that all divisions turn in progress reports as often as possible, and reminded the workers that the campaign ends March 8.

Bliss explained the use of the Award of Merit certificates and the "Memo for Joe", emphasizing that the latter is personal and that the Award will be given only to units and not individuals. "Within hours," he said, "bulletins will be placed in the mail assigning each team a quota or minimum objective as its share

CHICAGO, March 19—(AP)—Charles W. Phillips, public relations director at Women's college, Greensboro, N. C., today was named as a candidate for second vice president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

of the county's \$88,000 goal. Do the same kind of splendid job you did last year and make the boys out there proud of you. Do all you possibly can by next Saturday," he concluded.



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"Somewhere at sea," a PT boat roars past an aircraft carrier. The planes are Navy Dauntless Dive bombers. (Official U. S. Navy photograph)

Bombers, fighter planes, PT boats are powered by 100-octane gasoline. It's well known that gasoline of this rating can be made from oil of low sulfur content. But urgent demands for the gas were even greater than enormous supplies of the oil.

Atlantic supplied an answer... with the help of the glass wool that comes in "bats." As a result, high sulfur content of certain crude oils no longer limits production of 100-octane combat gas.

At the start, Atlantic's scientists jumped in to produce 91-octane fuel from these oils. That was when unheard-of quantities of such gasoline suddenly were demanded for our aviation training program. Battling against time, Atlantic engineers whipped

problem after problem in pilot plant runs—finally got 91-octane from high sulfur oils.

With the switch to full-scale operation in the refinery, new "bugs" popped up. Carbon particles plugged the top of the huge catalyst bed, retarding the flow of vapors.

Here's where Atlantic researchers "broke up the game" with glass wool bats. The glass wool caught the carbon... licked the last trouble in volume production under the new process. So successful is the process that today it's being used to produce 100-octane fighting fuel.

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In action on the Pacific islands and in Europe, the Weasel negotiates sand, mud, swamp, solid ground or snow. It takes to deep water like a boat—propelled from shore to shore by the movement of its flexible, rubber-padded tracks.

Designed by Studebaker engineers, this versatile new personnel and cargo carrier supplements more than 55,000 Cyclone engines that Studebaker has already built for the Flying Fortress, more than 165,000 heavy-duty Studebaker military trucks.

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