

Everything  
for  
the Front

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

In the European Theater of Operations

PASS IT ON  
Help Get This S & S  
to the Joe in  
the Foxhole

Vol. 1—No. 192

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New York—PARIS—London

1 Fr.

Sunday, Feb. 4, 1945

# 1,000 Heavies Rock Berlin

## 2 Divisions Smash Into West Wall

Two U.S. First Army regimental combat teams slugged their way two-thirds through the Siegfried Line east and southeast of Monschau yesterday as that segment of the West Wall guarding the Nazi communications centers of Schleiden and Gemund began to crumble.

In Alsace, Franco-American forces, now on the offensive from the northern plain to the Swiss frontier, extended their grip on the Rhine's west bank, north and south of Strasbourg.

Allied troops still battled German strongpoints in the center of Colmar up to last reports. Enemy forces totalling 600 men held out doggedly in the city's Pasteur and Vieil Hospitals.

Outflanking Colmar on the east and south, the Allies were posing the threat of sewing up powerful German forces in the shrinking Colmar pocket. This trans-Rhine salient has defied Allied conquest of the western Rhineland for months.

### Delaying Action

Regimental combat teams of the Ninth and Second Divs. hacked through the outer belt of the double-looped Siegfried defenses south of the Aachen breach. They stormed through the first belt of pillboxes and were crossing an unfortified zone of from three to five miles to approach the western slopes of the second pillbox belt.

Germans were withdrawing from the free zone, fighting a delaying action as they fell back to the second line of concrete defenses.

The Ninth Div.'s 60th Inf. Regt. plunged eastward three miles to reach high ground west of Dreilborn, a town four miles southwest of the German city of Gemund and seven miles east of Monschau.

The Second Div.'s Ninth Inf. Regt. advanced 2,000 yards. Its forces took the towns of Schoneisfen and Haperscheid, the latter three miles from the city of Schleiden, through which the second Siegfried belt runs.

Southward, the First Inf. and 82nd Airborne Divs. were meeting determined opposition as they blasted deep into the main West Wall zone east of Malmédy.

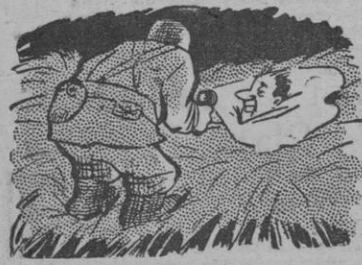
First Div. drove through double rows of dragon's teeth to take the

(Continued on Page 8)

## Stardust Gets In GI's Eyes

SOMEWHERE IN BELGIUM, Feb. 3.—Add situations not covered by the manual: Sgt. Roysford Smith, of an ack-ack battery, with members of his outfit, shacked up in a barn one night during the German counter-offensive.

"We knew other GIs were asleep in there too," Smith related, "so we



just crawled into the hay and went to sleep. A couple of hours later I was called for guard and on the way out stepped right in this guy's face. He sat up and apologized for being in the way."

The apology was so unexpected that Smith turned on his flashlight, revealing a brigadier general.

"Wow!" Smith declared later, "how those stars did shine!"

## Reserves Battle to Halt Reds

### Nazis Claim Thaw Slows Up Soviet Drive at the Oder

German troops, rushed to the Oder River defense fortifications 35 miles west of Berlin, fought back yesterday against Marshal Gregory Zhukov's armored spearheads pounding at Frankfurt and Kuestrin. German radio reports flatly said that a spring thaw had "bogged down" the Red Army.

Last dispatches from Moscow, while admitting that the weather had somewhat slowed Zhukov's First White Russian Army troops, said that the Oder line was being probed by tank columns for weak spots under a curtain of artillery fire while the Red Army commander regrouped and consolidated his forces, building up for a final effort to hurl the Germans from their last big defense line before the Reich capital.

Official Russian reports last night made no mention of the fighting along the Oder in the "Berlin Bulge" but German radio claimed that Zhukov's storm-troops had been battling the Kuestrin garrison for three days while other Red troops probed at the river line at four other points.

### Heavy Fighting on Flanks

Heavy fighting along the flanks of Zhukov's bulge was reported in last night's Russian communique, which said that the Red Army had captured 30 towns east of Frankfurt including Sternberg and Zelenzig, on the Berlin-Warsaw highway.

The Germans, meanwhile, reported heavy fighting on both sides of Frankfurt and northwest of Kuestrin.

On his extreme right flank, Zhu-

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## Western Front Drive Forecast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UP).—Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson today predicted a new all-out offensive on the Western Front.

"It is obvious," he told newspapermen, "that the Germans have yet to feel the weight of another all-out offensive in the west."

"Although they occupied us with their own offensive in December, they must know that they cannot count on a respite in the west." The acting secretary admitted, however, that terrain and fortifications, in addition to the weather, "pose difficulties for us."

He added also that shortened lines of communications might give the Germans an opportunity to make a stand on the Oder, "although even that is in doubt." He pointed out that the fall of Berlin might not end the war, declaring, "No doubt, Hitler's gangsters would like to fight to the last German."

## McAuliffe in Command Of Infantry Division

Maj. Gen. Anthony Clement McAuliffe, who conducted the defense of Bastogne as acting commander of the 101st Airborne Div., has been promoted to the command of an infantry division now in action on the Western Front.

### Himmler and Guderian in Posen—A Month Ago



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo  
Heinrich Himmler and Field Marshal Heinz Guderian, Nazi chief in the East, shown in Posen, Poland, as a Volksturm unit paraded five weeks ago. Today Posen is surrounded by the Red Army.

## Bomber Crewmen Get Taste Of Dough's Life at the Front

By Bud Hutton

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

OUR RIVER FRONT, Feb. 3.—Combat airmen are spending six and ten-day tours of duty in the line with combat infantrymen in a move designed to further co-operation and understanding between the air and ground arms on the Western Front.

The exchange of fighter pilots with ground force elements—particularly with armored units—has been going on for several months, and now members of medium bomber crews from the Ninth Bomber Command are learning about foxhole life at first hand.

Officers and soldiers of air and ground alike have voted to continue the program. Plans also are under way for infantry and tankmen to spend short tours with airmen at bomber bases and fly combat missions if they choose, it was revealed.

**Different View of Target**  
The bomber crews are spending up to two days with individual units, living with the doughs and getting first-hand glimpses of the infantry's needs in the way of air attack on enemy targets, bombardiers especially studying the requirements of particular situations on the ground.

Several bombardiers among the crewmen who have been to the front have been able to see fortified towns, strong points, bridges and other targets bombed by them in the advance of the ground forces

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## Nazis Herd Prisoners West in Face of Drive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (ANS).—German authorities are herding Allied prisoners of war westward on foot from prison camps in the path of the Red Army, the American Red Cross disclosed today.

Chairman Basil O'Connor said the Red Cross had received information through Geneva of the evacuation of Stalag 344 at Lansdorf in Silesia and Stalag 8-B at Teschen on the Polish-Czech frontier. O'Connor said the 58 Americans known to be in these camps last November may be moving westward.

## Bombs Hit On Center Of Capital

The U.S. Eighth Air Force, striking in direct co-ordination with the Red Army's assault on the heart of the Reich, gave Berlin its most concentrated bombing of the war yesterday to climax what probably was the worst 24 hours in the German capital's history.

As refugees from the east jammed the city and battalions of workers rushed defenses against the Russians, only 35 miles away, 1,000 Flying Fortresses cascaded 2,500 tons of fire and high-explosive bombs on the center of the city.

Greater tonnages have been dropped in single attacks by both the USSTAF and the RAF, but never has such a concentrated blow been struck at one section of the city. The objective was the area containing the nerve center of the communications system linking the Eastern and Western Fronts. For 45 minutes bombs screamed down on the Anhalter and Potsdamer railroad stations, the Tempelhof marshalling yards and the office buildings from which military movements through the city are controlled.

### 300 Miles of Planes

Smoke clouds rising from the city were so heavy that the last bomber formations used special "electronic eye" instruments to help them locate the target, USSTAF officials announced in London.

The column of bombers, escorted by 900 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, was 300 miles long. As the lead plane, piloted by Col. Lewis D. Lyle, of Pine Bluff, Ark., was laying its bombs into the unprotected center of the city, the last Fortress in the train was just crossing the Zuyder Zee.

Unopposed by the Luftwaffe, they hurled their loads through broken clouds, but reported the results they saw were good. Col. Lyle said the erupting scene looked as if "someone with a giant rake was tearing out the heart of the city." He saw a bomb pattern which "seemed built-up over about four square miles." The heat of flaming buildings, he said, drove clouds upward "as if they were boiling."

As Berlin's sirens wailed the warning that the Forts were coming, work crews still were clearing the debris from Thursday night's RAF raid, in which a record number of Mosquitoes struck twin blows in the suddenly stepped-up aerial assault on the already chaotic capital.

Reports reaching neutral capitals, meanwhile, added to the picture of confusion and misery inside Berlin. A Berlin dispatch to the Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel, in Berne, Switzerland, said that millions of resi-

(Continued on Page 8)

## U.S.-Made Equipment Aids Red Armies' Huge Offensive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Reuter).—Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley in a statement tonight said that in Red Armies battering the Nazis on the Eastern Front are using millions of tons of American-made ammunition and equipment supplied under Lend-Lease.

From the beginning of Lend-Lease up to Dec. 1, 1944, the U.S. has supplied more than 331,000 motor vehicles, which carry more than half of the Russian Army's supplies on some fronts, he said. Up to November, 1944, Lend-Lease furnished 1,045 locomotives, 764 flat

cars, 1,000 dump cars and 100 tank cars.

He said that the U.S. has sent 2,120,000 tons of steel to the Russians and had aided them in rebuilding war industries in Nazi-devastated areas.

The U.S. has sent 60 power trains to help replace sources of power such as ruined Dnieprostroy, and have others ready for shipment, Crowley declared. These power trains consist of complete steam generating units mounted on railroad flat cars. Finished munitions sent to the U.S.S.R. up to Nov. 30, 1944, include 12,200 airplanes, 294,000 tons of explosives and 6,000 tanks.



**Bobby Socker**

I received the enclosed letter from a "bobby-socker"—one of the typical teen-agers back home, whom a great many GIs think of as kids that don't realize there's a war going on.—Sgt. A. J. G., Air Corps.

Dear Big Brother: Andy, the other day a soldier said he thought the younger generation didn't believe there was a war on and that we weren't helping in any way. That simply cut me to the bone.

If ever you get discouraged and think that, just read this letter. Show it to anyone who might think as this soldier thinks, over there or anywhere.

I am a bobby-sock girl. Just a high-school kid. There are millions just like me. Boys too. We are happy and gay (on the outside) I admit. But, Andy, on our insides you would simply be surprised if you could really know how we feel.

You see, Andy, we are kids that can take anything in our stride, because we were born in the time when depression was ending and war beginning. We really don't know what real peace is. We raise our heads, smile, laugh, jitterbug and everything else. When this war started practically every kid pledged his or her services to Red Cross, Girl Scouts, every other organization there is to help. We help, too. Roll bandages, gather paper, grease, tin cans anything our boys need. Still we have our fun.

You see all of us have friends and people we love in the war. We may seem happy but we pray every night that our school chums come back to us, whole and free.

Andy, never forget that we are with you no matter where you are, here or there. Our spirits will be in your heart for, you see, you and us are fighting for the same thing. Love, "Little Sis," Pat.

**Light Task**

Many times we do not fully appreciate some of the good things we have. Electricity is one thing that is more or less received as a matter of course.

The facilities for these parts of the country were originally planned for peace-time needs. War adds an extra burden.

In Paris and Brussels use of electricity is now restricted due to the shortage of coal.

If all of us would do our part by utilizing electrical facilities in a conserving manner, with lights on only when necessary, this would save the all-critical item of coal.—M/Sgt. A. C. Sauer, QMC.

**It Makes a Man Bitter**

Soft lights, free-flowing liquors, pinks, blouses, romantic dancing, and exclusion to infrequent front-line visitors on 1 or 2-day passes; brusqueness and inhospitality when approached on chances of partaking of a full hot meal. After 30 continuous days up front in mud and snow—such have greeted this officer and others when on brief pass to units 5, 10 and 20 miles from the 88s, the foxholes, mines and artillery concentrations.

It makes a man bitter to see the contrast in life. Too many rear echelon officers and EM still don't know that a war of blood and guts, of bitter cold and death, of 24-hour working days, is going on a few miles just beyond the artillery flash.

If Gen. Patton's ideas of moving staffs and rear echelon men from their big desks, bars and restaurants to where shells fall, to where men die and writhe with pain, to where the pin movements on maps are really adopted, I am sure that many men with big stuff on their shoulders and with stripes dotting their sleeves would start to earn their pay and their rank, I am sure the war would be run 25 percent better and that V-Day would not be so far off as it now is.

Give every man possible a chance to say to himself, "I have seen Jerry, I have fired at him and pushed him and he has tried to hit me." I salute those men in the rear echelon who have put their shoulder to the wheel until it hurts. Only these are worthy of the uniform they wear.—2/Lt., 102nd Inf. Div.

Our first Sgt. sent two men in a 2-1/2-ton truck, 20 miles one way for a book called "The Stray Lamb." We've heard of book lovers walking a mile for a good book, but never of an NCO ordering a guy to waste gas and to travel 40 miles for something like that.—Pvt. Johnny, 3804 Trk Co.

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**Hash Marks**

Ain't it the truth: One of the boys in the band tried to write a drinking song, but he couldn't get past the first two bars.

A Pfc we know in a signal corps foto lab sends this one in: A photographer's daughter is just like her father. She sits in a dark room and waits for developments.

Home front scene: First 4F: "My girl is carrying the torch." 2nd 4F: "She sure must love you."

"Now, she's a welder at Consolidated."

A sweet young thing once mused: "He said he was going to kiss me, but I wouldn't stand for it, so he led me over to the divan."

Sgt. James sez that after a man finds out that a woman is no angel—he tries to ascertain to what extent she isn't.

Chivalry is not dead. London's streets were ankle deep in slushy snow. A trim, young lady was strolling nonchalantly near the curb. Two steps behind came a nattily-dressed Air Force captain. The captain saw a bus pulling up to the curb, anticipated the forthcoming splash and jumped to the



side of the lady. The lady escaped unscathed, but the gallant captain was splattered from head to toe. After recovering from the surprise of the initial jostle, the girl thanked her hero for saving her precious stockings from a splashing and the couple went off arm in arm.

When a guy claims a gal is cold he should remember that so is dynamite until you start fooling.

An anxious father gazing at the triplets the nurse had just carried out of the delivery room: "We'll take the one in the middle."

T/Sgt. Brown writes: "I just can't understand how anything I love as much as cognac could turn on me this way. Ain't it the truth?"

M/Sgt. Joseph M. Cohen sez there's a goldbrick in his outfit that's not afraid of work. Why hell, he can lie down right next to it.

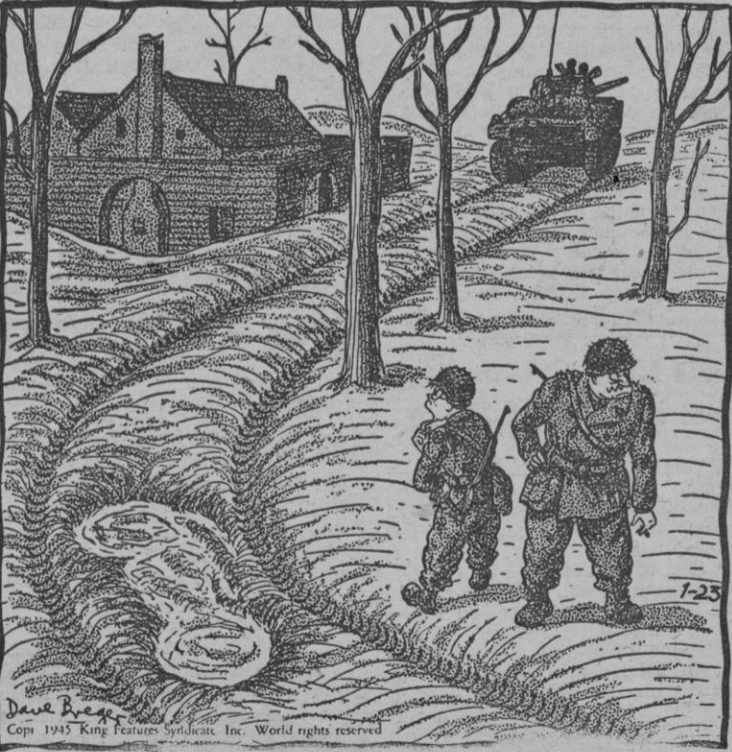
Here lies my first sergeant; let him lie. He's found rest—and so have I.

There is a certain colonel in the ETO who is said to be quite strict about keeping the area clean. Shoveling mud and picking up cigarette butts is the specialty that he calls upon the men to do. He has been nicknamed "Mud and Butts."

And then there was the new WAC steno who asked her captain where he kept the round envelopes—she had to send out ETO circulars.

J. C. W.

**Private Breger**



"Strange, Sir! I'd swear I left our motorcycle right around here!"

**Are Nazis Quitting West Wall?**

Something peculiar has been happening on the Siegfried Line for the past couple of days and Press Association front line reports led to speculation as to whether Von Rundstedt was going to hold that line or withdraw to the Rhine. It appeared, however, that whatever the Germans were up to would soon become evident as the U.S. First and Third Armies punch on into Germany.

AP's Wes Gallagher, with the Ninth Army, said Germans had suddenly fled large sections of the front and Allied patrols had failed to contact enemy forces—which meant, he said, there was considerable territory occupied by neither Allies nor Germans, in a situation paralleling the 1939 "sit down" war.

UP's John McDermott, with First Army, flashed: "Germans apparently withdrawing Siegfried or thinly manning it in some parts of First Inf. Div. and 82nd Airborne Div. sectors... where U.S. patrols entered line and found some pillboxes empty and snow covered, indicating no recent occupation."

UP's Ronald Clark, from 21st Army Group: "Mystery of 12 88s which were found undamaged with ammunition and abandonment of number of pillboxes in Siegfried Line near Losheim... is puzzling number of authorities. No attempt has been made to spike guns or damage or booby-trap pillboxes and thus far there appears no reason for abandonment."

AP's Ned Nordness, from Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters, said on the other hand:



Concrete "dragon teeth" tank obstacles in the Siegfried Line near Lammersdorf, Germany.

"American troops ran into increased resistance as they edged into the Siegfried Line east of Monschau and it looks as if battle for these defenses may be heavy and long."

Other AP reports said that for the past three days there was almost no artillery fire on Americans attacking east from St Vith to Monschau. This is almost unprecedented since the Allies reached the West Wall. Later AP reports said German artillery fire was coming from field guns presumably behind the pillbox belt. Among current theories, AP said,

is the view that the Germans may withdraw to the east bank of the Rhine in order to release reinforcements for the Russian front. In this case they might have only rearguards to hold out as long as possible or to defend only key positions, saving mobile reserves to smash any Allied breakthrough attempt.

There was no official indication that the Germans were pulling out of the West Wall and official reports late yesterday indicated resistance in the Siegfried Line was stiffening.

**10,000 Shifted Monthly to GF**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—Acting Secretary of War Robert Patterson said yesterday that physically-fit soldiers previously assigned to non-combat duties are being converted to infantrymen at the rate of 10,000 per month.

Patterson also disclosed that approximately 500,000 men from Army installations in this country have been reassigned and are in the process of going overseas as infantry reinforcements.

One feature of the conversion program, Patterson said, was to transfer "fifty-seven battalions of anti-aircraft to the infantry."

The War Department spokesman explained that 3,000,000 troops now in the United States in housekeeping units are composed of men that are either overseas veterans or classified as limited service.

**Czech Move Attributed To Following Red Lead**

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UP).—The decision of the Czechoslovak government to announce its recognition of the Polish provisional government before the meeting of the Big Three was regarded as emphasizing the importance which the Czechs attach to following Russia's lead.

Recognition of the Polish provisional government fits into a pattern of Czech-Russian policy by which the Russians hope to build security for their western approaches.

**MacArthur Up Front Sees Troops in Action**

CLARK FIELD, Luzon, Feb. 3 (ANS).—Gen. MacArthur yesterday rode in a jeep within range of Japanese artillery overlooking Clark Field to watch his troops avenge one of the bitterest defeats of the early days of the war.

He sat silently as his jeep rolled past the wreckage of hundreds of Japanese planes. He inspected the charred ruins of a big hospital building and from the steps observed American artillery hits on the Japanese.

**69 Yank Divisions Listed in Action**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—American Army and Navy communiques and frontline dispatches have identified a total of 69 American divisions fighting overseas. There may be more, but censorship restrictions have not yet been lifted on any other divisions.

Of these, 47 divisions have been identified on the Western Front and the remaining 22 are in the Pacific. Four Pacific divisions are Marine outfits.

In addition, three Canadian, 14 British, eight French and one Polish division have been identified on the Western Front, making a total of 73 divisions there.

It is estimated that between 70 and 80 German divisions are opposing the Allied divisions on the Western Front.

**WPB Cuts Down on Film To 11 Major Producers**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (ANS).—The WPB today cut the amount of film allowed 11 major movie producers by five percent and limited the number of copies of each feature-length picture to 285 prints.

The WPB said that it will now take longer for new motion pictures to reach neighborhood and small-town theaters.

**Stimson Blames Error of Judgment For Roosevelt Dog's Plane Priority**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (ANS).—Col. Elliott Roosevelt's bull mastiff, Blaze, got an A priority for his now famous airplane trip to California through an "error of judgment," Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today in a letter to Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.).

Stimson said that his investigation had not been completed, but had gone far enough to indicate that "certain procedures with respect to priorities within the Air Transport Command were not co-ordinated sufficiently to

**3,108 Jap Ships Sunk by Navy**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (ANS).—The Navy Department disclosed that 3,108 Japanese warships and merchantmen had been sunk or damaged since Pearl Harbor and a spokesman added that the remaining units of the enemy's once-powerful battle fleet would be no bigger than an American task force.

Although the remaining Jap vessels might match a strong U.S. task force in size, he said, they couldn't touch the famed task force of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, which has been inflicting tremendous damage to Jap shipping.

The Navy Department said that Navy forces had sunk or damaged more enemy vessels since the first battle of the Philippines, June 19, 1944, than during the entire preceding period of the Pacific war. Japanese shipping since that date has been sunk or damaged at a rate in excess of 50 vessels weekly.

**\$1,750 for Icicle**

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3 (ANS).—Miss Seleda Hansen was awarded \$1,750 damages because of a big drip—the frozen kind. She alleged that an icicle dropped from a hotel roof and struck her.

**RADIO AFN AEF**  
(583 Kc. — 514 M.)

TODAY	
1200-News	1810-U.S. Sports
1215-Ice Hockey	1815-American alb'm
1230-RG show	1845-Raymond Scott
1300-Spotlight	1900-Jack Benny
1330-Sammy Kaye	1930-All Join In
1400-News	2000-World News
1410-Spotlight	2005-U.K. News
1425-Anne Shelton	2010-Canada News
1455-U.S. Sports	2015-Dorothy Charles
1501-Barn Dance	2045-Theater Organ
1530-Kostelanetz	2100-News
1600-At Ease	2105-Mail Call
1615-Music for All	2135-Guy Lombardo
1700-News	2200-Sun. Half-hour
1715-AEF Special	2230-AEF Weekly
1800-News	2300-News
1805-Mark Up Map	
TOMORROW	
0600-Rise and Shine	0900-News
0700-News	0925-Morning Medley
0715-Song Parade	1000-Morning After
0730-Dance orchestra	1030-Music
0800-Combat Diary	1100-U.S. News
0815-Personal Album	1105-Duffie Bag
0830-Modern Music	1145-Plano Parade

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## Proving Ground for Allied

# Military Government

Germans Expected Barbarism—  
Fair Treatment Surprised Them

By Ed Wilcox  
Warweek Staff Writer



ROETGEN, Germany.—Several months ago a war swept through here, leaving its indelible marks on this little village. The scars of battle remain on the buildings along the main street, the streets still show the pocked effect of mortar and artillery bursts, but the rubble and debris have been long since cleared from the street. Roetgen is beginning to raise its head again and the people have gone back to normalcy and peaceful living.

The smoke and dust of battle had scarcely settled when the American Military Government team moved into this community and went into operation. Orders were posted which told the civilians what was expected of them—co-operation—and the American Army was established as the new authority in all matters of government.

Roetgen, in peacetime, was a town of slightly more than 2,400 inhabitants, most of whom were engaged in the weaving industry. It is notable not for its size, strategic or military importance, or historical significance. It is of interest to us only because it has been rather the proving ground for American Military Government within the Third Reich.

### Survey Reveals Opinions

Since the time when our AMG team began operations in Roetgen, a survey has been made in the town in an effort to find out how we are doing, what the people had to say about us, and how the Germans receive democracy after years of Nazism. The survey included interviews with 30 villagers—a typical cross-section of the town. Their observations and comments are food for postwar thought.

Here is what the report said:

"The villagers were unanimous in their praise of the correct behavior of our troops in the village. Many said that they were actually surprised at our fair treatment and admitted that they had been led to believe that we would impose a reign of terror, rape and murder."

One villager told interrogators that Radio-Berlin had broadcast information which led the people to

believe that conditions in those parts of Germany which had fallen to our advancing armies were deplorable. "Those of us who are educated and listened regularly to the BBC and other Allied broadcasts knew that these stories of rape and torture were untrue," he said.

"Most of us," he continued, "look upon you as 'liberators' and not as conquerors." When our armies entered the Third Reich, General Eisenhower issued a statement that we come "not as liberators, not as oppressors, but as conquerors." It's a favorite German line to tell the Americans that they never wanted Hitler and that we have "liberated them." If we fall for that hokum, we'll be runners-up to the many provincials who have bought the Brooklyn Bridge on the first visit to New York City.

"Most Germans fear occupation by the French or Belgians," he continued. "They are afraid that your armies will go on into Germany, leaving the border towns to be occupied by the French or Belgians." What he omitted in this statement is the fact that the average German figures that we will be easy on them. They realize that the French and Belgians, who suffered four years of occupation under the terror of the Gestapo and SS, would have a slightly different formula for re-educating the Hitlerites.

### Villagers Abuse Hitler

When the interrogators asked the villagers what they thought about the war, they received all sorts of abusive remarks addressed at Hitler—they didn't condemn Hitler for causing the war and running wild

in Europe—their disgust was born of the fact that Hitler had lost the war.

Ex-party members were usually the ones who were most eager to place the blame squarely on Hitler and his pals—they claimed that they were in the party only because they had been threatened and told that they would lose their jobs if they didn't join.

Few of them have any faith in Goebbels, the scrawny Minister of Propaganda, and his promises of new secret reprisal weapons which will turn the tide for a Nazi victory. A storekeeper, asked about the V weapons, said: "All of that talk is just a means of delaying the final end on the part of the Nazi bigwigs."

Not many of the people believed that there will be a civil war—most of them seemed to think it will be a tough fight all the way. Many said that the SS, SA and the Hitler Youth would follow Der Führer's orders to the very last. "You can expect to fight all through Germany," a villager said. "I am convinced they will not give up."

"... We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors. In the areas of Germany occupied by the forces under my command, as in other countries liberated from the horrors of Nazi Tyranny, we shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created."

(Gen. Eisenhower.)

It is interesting to note that in the interviews, few of the 30 people questioned, admitted knowing anything about Lidice, Oradour, Lublin, Warsaw, and the rest of the long list of horror orgies which stain the hands of the SS and Gestapo war criminals.

After being told a few things about these incidents, the villagers shrugged and said, "It must be a very low type of German who would do such things." Amen!

Several people said that they considered Hitler's efforts to eliminate the Jews of Europe as the most serious mistake he ever made. The common people, they contended, never endorsed the Jew-baiting in Europe. Almost every one of those questioned told some story to illustrate their friendly feeling for the Jews under Hitler.

It was interesting to note that only five persons of the 30 condemned Hitler's persecution of the Jews on the ground that it was morally wrong or uncivilized—the very feature of the pogroms which made the civilized world shudder!

In their thoughts of the future, most Germans fear inflation. The bank director in the village reported

that the first day after the Roetgen bank reopened on October 13, with a capital of 21,000 marks, there was a run on the bank and withdrawals totaled 5,000 marks.

Opinions on occupation of Germany differ. Some say that Germany will be ready to govern herself and walk the straight and narrow as soon as the armistice is signed. Others contend that a 10-year occupation will be necessary.

One woman said that the most important post-war problem is the re-education of the German youth. She told of the conditions in the German schools under the Nazi regime and the decline of the educational system when the Hitler Youth program became first in priority.

"All of the Nazi books, methods, and teachers must go," she said. "A serious shortage of teachers will certainly occur and will be a terrific problem—most of those who taught before the Nazis took over are gone now."

One man, speaking of the educational program, said that there is a story circulating which ribs the failure of the Nazi educational program. A good fairy, the story goes, came to the cradle of a newborn Nazi baby. "May you be intelligent, honest, and a good Nazi." A bad fairy then stepped to the crib and said, "By the power of my curse, only two of these attributes may exist at the same time."

### People Respect Firmness

The first two villagers said that the success of our war aims lie in being firm and fair in our treatment of the Germans. "These people respect firmness and discipline," one said.

"The German people expect fair treatment of decent Germans and they want to see justice done in the cases of the Nazis. If your leaders ever have dealings with known Nazi local or government officials, you

will immediately lose the faith and confidence of those who sincerely hope for a new Germany, free of this element that has caused this war."

American Military Government in Roetgen has been based on fair treatment, firm and disciplined conduct in all dealings with German civilians, and absolutely no fraternization between our forces and the enemy civvies.

That is the pattern for making our victory stick: Firmness, fairness, stern discipline, and no fraternization or coddling. It has been tried and tested and it works.

### Germans Remain Enemies

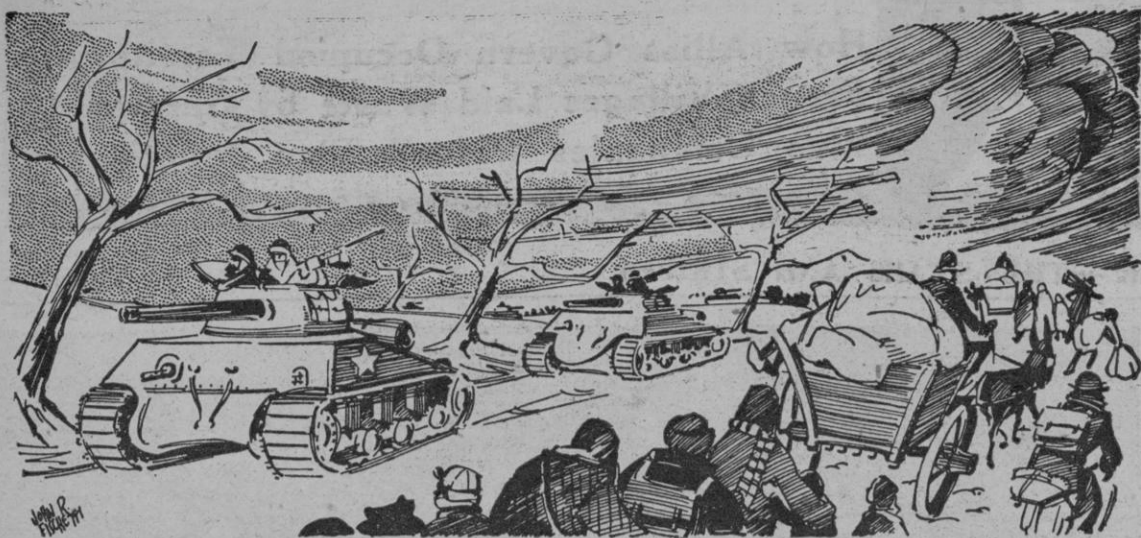
It is easy for us to lose sight of the enemy. A German civilian is an unimpressive sight. He looks forlorn, beaten, and he is eager to be friends. But he is the enemy and what he says about his feelings is merely a ruse to make you feel sorry for him and forget to punish him for his record of crime. He is still the enemy.

"You won't find a Nazi all the way to Berlin," one villager said. He meant that no one wants to shoulder the blame for what Germany has done. Each German would like us to believe that it was his neighbor who was at fault—he was an "innocent bystander." There's a grand old American label for talk like that.

Roetgen is a town of 2,400 defeated Germans. You won't find any Nazis there. And it is not notable for its size, strategic or military importance, or history. But it serves as a pattern for action in Germany and as a reminder that these people, despite what they say, voted for Hitler, enjoyed the Hitler regime so long as it brought conquests for Germany, and are still the enemy.

And we may not find a Nazi all the way to Berlin—or even Berchtesgaden.





By Jack Caldwell  
Warweek Staff Writer

# ...HOMELESS

WITH THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY.—Two-way traffic moves over this ice-encrusted road leading into the city of Strasbourg. Toward the front rumble big tanks, half-tracks, trucks laden with troops and equipment. In the opposite direction plod elderly men and women, young women and children, but all showing the miseries of modern warfare—fear, poverty, anxiety. Some pushed carts and baby carriages bulging with clothing and hastily-snatched-up household articles.

In the wet, snowy fields and hills flanking the twisting road, the muzzles of half-camouflaged guns spurt fire and belch smoke. Occasionally a shell lands precariously close to the road. An enemy recon plane is heard in the distance, but low-hanging clouds make its flight unseen. Anti-aircraft guns go into action. The craft makes a hasty retreat.

The pitiful procession of civilians moves slowly on. Occasionally a child stares wild-eyed as a shell screams overhead. Still they move on over the icy, rutted road, the cutting wind, whipping snow—and the nauseating odor of gunpowder in their path.

"This is the most cruel part of war," remarked a young French lieutenant standing alongside a 6x6 truck which had halted while its occupants warmed themselves around a small bonfire a short distance from the road.

**... No One Is Left**

"The Germans are ruthless. They burn the villages before abandoning them to our forces and force the civilians on to the roads. These people have no place to go—all they can do is hope some merciful villagers further back from the front will give them temporary shelter."

Charred ruins of numerous villages blacken the broad French First Army front. Many times the civilians have been slaughtered, as at Oradour, a village in central France. The penned diary of a German general carried when he was captured recently relates the community's fate.

"I sent an expeditionary force to search the village of Oradour," the diary reads. "The village's population was rounded up . . . 600 men were killed. Women and children were transferred to the church of that village . . . The church burst into flames and exploded—the

church was full of explosives . . . There is no one left in Oradour."

Gerardmer, former summer resort in the Vosges Mountains, was a community of 5,000 persons before the Germans evacuated the place. Now it is a charred hull—a ghost town. A few blackened walls still stand, but the village is now uninhabitable. The Germans burned the town house by house, setting torches even to outlying farm cottages.

**Ravaged by Fire**

The long list of French villages laid waste by the retreating Huns includes the historic town of Saint Dié where, many historians agree, the name America was born. The town was the world's map-making center in the sixteenth century. When the cartographers came to identifying on their maps the recently-discovered continent across the Atlantic, historians say, they first considered names like "Land of Columbus" and "The New World," before hitting on the name "America," in honor of Americus Vespucci whom they credited with discovering the new land.

Today, it is virtually deserted—most of its 12,000 former occupants either killed, in concentration camps or drafted into labor and military units inside Germany. Nearly every house has been ravaged by fire. Charred and broken furniture, bits of clothing, and other debris litter the interior of the destroyed buildings. Snow now blankets the rubble.

**Grievance Against U.S.**

On the main thoroughfare—named Rue America—a plaque dedicated in 1921 by a delegation of the American Legion commemorates the town's naming of the New World. The weather-beaten bronze plaque is on the side of the building in

which the map-makers worked. Only the blackened brick walls now stand.

A white-haired old man was digging through the debris of his fire-gutted cottage a hundred feet up the street. A pushcart stood near him and in it the elderly villager carefully laid bits of clothing, por-

**Excerpts from Hitler's Mein Kampf**

\*  
For the first time the state achieves a lofty goal . . . safeguarding law and order . . . laying a peaceful groundwork . . . preserving and advancing the highest humanity. . .

\*  
Today I am guided only by the sober realization that lost territories are not won back by sharp parliamentary bigmouths and their glibness of tongue, but by a sharp sword . . . and fire . . . in other words, by a bloody fight.

\*  
. . . If victory is obtained through sacrifice elsewhere, the coming generations will not condemn us. The more brilliant the resultant successes, the better they will appreciate the dire distress. . .

traits presumably of his family and other personal items he proceeded to dig silently from the shambles. He glanced up and hobbled over toward the plaque.

"I was peering from the window of my home over there," he said, pointing in the direction from which he had been working, "when two German soldiers ran over to this building. I couldn't see them very well from where I stood, but in a

few minutes I saw smoke curling from the windows and minutes later flames lit up the whole interior.

"Guess the Germans had a special grievance against the United States. This building, the first to be set afire, was the one in which you got the name America a long, long time ago. They then proceeded to set afire other buildings and houses with incendiary bombs, gasoline and torches. French troops at that time were still several miles outside the village. The Germans were plenty jittery and beat it out of town as soon as they had set the whole place ablaze.

**A Little Was Saved**

"Wasn't much the French soldiers could do when they got here—the fire had a pretty good start. But they did manage to save a few of the buildings."

The old villager, stooped probably as much from the cares of war as from old age, said he had been living alone and that most of his possessions had either been taken by the Germans or destroyed by fire.

"I had a banjo some American tourists gave me shortly after the last war," the villager went on, "and I got to play it quite well—but there were times when I did get a little too enthusiastic.

"Back in June I had the BBC on the radio—real low so the Germans on the street wouldn't hear it—I listened to their programs all during the occupation—when I heard that the Allies had invaded France, I was overjoyed and I got out my banjo to sort of celebrate.

**... Yanks Are Coming**

"Funny thing, I never knew that tune—'Over There'—any too well, but that day it came easy and I was plunking away with joy when I heard the telltale sound of German boots clomping up the stairs leading to my front door. I barely had time to switch to a German ballad when the door flew open and a German soldier demanded why I was playing an American tune.

"I looked as surprised as I could and asked him if he couldn't recog-

nize the German music. He looked at me doubtfully, mumbled something about a warning and then strode out of the house, slamming the door behind him. When I was sure he had gone, I struck up 'Over There' again and sang the words . . . the Yanks are coming . . . just as loud as I dared.

"The banjo is somewhere in those ruins," he added sadly, as he started back toward his house.

The Alsace region has long been without its younger men—most of them were forced to join the German Army when the Nazis took over. They are used mostly for jobs far back from the front—driving trucks, loading supplies—because, as one French officer remarked, "the Germans know only too well they'd set off for our side first chance they got."

In a village a few miles from Belfort, a middle-aged woman busily polished glasses in her tiny café. Most of the civilians had left the village and customers were very few—but the woman still kept "open shop."

**'Dear Mom'**

"My boy," she said, "pointing toward a picture of a youth in civilian clothes which stood on the mantel near the bar. "He was just 21 when the Germans took him away. He was just a boy—and he was frightened when he knew he was to be put in the German Army. Just before he left me, he said, 'Mama, I'm afraid they'll send me to the Russian front. If they do, I shall kill myself. If you should receive a letter from me with a drawing of a bicycle, you'll know I'm to be sent there.'"

The woman fumbled in the pocket of her apron and withdrew a crumpled letter.

"I got this letter from my boy yesterday . . ." She hesitated a moment, then held the letter out for me to see. "It was a brief note like any son in service would write to his mother and it closed with . . . 'Ton fils chéri (Your darling son) . . . Raoul.'"

Beneath the scrawled signature was the crude sketch of a bicycle.



... St. Die . . . Today it is deserted . . . nearly every house has been ravaged by fire . . . debris litters the interior of the destroyed buildings.

Charred ruins of numerous villages blacken the broad French 1st Army front . . . The Germans burned the town house by house . . .

# Luxembourg Was Nazi Target!

## But Five Key Cross Roads And A Bunch of Yanks . . .

By Ralph Harwood  
Warweek Staff Writer

A HIGH-RANKING soldier's soldier who has never been given to the idle niceties of speech-making recently paid tribute to the leadership and men of the Fourth Infantry Division in a message to the Ivy Leaf outfit's commander. Wrote Lieut. Gen. George Smith Patton to Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton:

"Your fight in the Hurtgen Forest was an epic of stark infantry combat; but, in my opinion, your most recent fight—from the 16th to the 26th of December—when, with a depleted and tired division, you halted the left shoulder of the German thrust into the American lines and saved the city of Luxembourg and the supply establishments and road nets in the vicinity, is the most outstanding accomplishment of yourself and your division."

A glance at the map is enough to show what a big deal for the Germans the capture of that city would have been. It would have provided Von Rundstedt with the ideal southern hinge for his westward drive. A lot of convenient highways fan out from the city into northern France.

Then, too, every newspaper in Germany would have crowed over the retaking of such a prize. And even though the panzers would have had to back-pedal out of Belgium anyway, though the city had fallen, it is a bloody and time-taking business to throw the enemy out of a place the size of Luxembourg, if he fully defends it.

Not that the men of the 12th Infantry Regiment who were strung out in holding positions along the friendly side of the Sauer River were particularly concerned with the fact that they were guarding the approaches to a very important city some 25 or 30 kilometers to the southwest. Even after the shooting abruptly started at 0530 the morning of December 16, and they knew for sure they were in for something big, it is doubtful if very many gave their responsibility much thought.



"An epic," said Gen. Patton

Gen. Barton's men held out

### Digs In . . . and Fights

That's the way it is with the American soldier. There is very little girding of loins and pledging to do or die about him. He simply digs in the face of a bad situation and fights. If you ask him why he fights, he will tell you in all probability that it's largely because there's a war on.

If you venture something about the noble ideals and larger aims of the war, like maybe making the world safe for democracy, he will tell you that he is primarily interested in killing Germans for the sake of making the world safer at that particular moment for himself and a few other guys off to the left and the right a little ways. If democracy cares to ride along on each shot, however, that's all right, too, as long as it doesn't get in the way. This attitude never ceases to be a worrisome thing to heavy thinkers in and out of the army. It also beats the hell out of the Germans.

The 12th's principal defenses at the time of the German attack were set up at five main road junctions south and west of the Sauer. These defenses consisted of company positions commanding the routes to the city of Luxembourg. By stubbornly holding these road-block positions, even though all were by-passed and surrounded early in the attack, the hard-hit American troops prevented a flood of German armor and equipment from rolling on the city.

### Cooks, Drivers Pitch In

At Echternach, from which town a principal highway runs direct to Luxembourg City, a company of the 12th Infantry was situated. The Command Post was located in the basement of a factory, and an observation post was set up on top.

Heavy artillery barrage which the enemy began to lay over the entire sector at 0530 that morning continued without letup for two hours. Immediately after it was lifted, enemy movement in strength toward the river was observed. German elements quickly infiltrated Echternach, and others passed around it. By 1030 the town was surrounded. The company ordered its platoons to pull in around the main CP.

A rectangular defense was formed, covering two blocks. Before this defense could be completed, however, the Germans tried to rush a large garage which housed the company vehicles and the kitchen. The assault was beaten off by cooks and drivers with the help of one jeep-mounted .30 cal. machine-gun placed in the doorway.

### Situation Critical

When this effort had completely miscarried for the over-enthusiastic Krauts, the company went ahead with its defensive scheme, although one platoon was unable to draw in, having been isolated by enemy forces. As night came, the besieged troops remained as quiet as possible, using only grenades so as not to reveal their positions.

For the better part of three days the Germans made no concerted attempt to reduce the American position, apparently believing the surrounded men would lose heart and give up without a showdown fight.

Finally, however, the German command ordered the reduction of Echternach at all costs and, on the night of the 19th, an extremely heavy attack employing tanks, the bazookas, mortars and machine-guns was launched. The CP took rocket hit after hit. The situation became increasingly critical with mounting casualties and dwindling ammunition supplies.

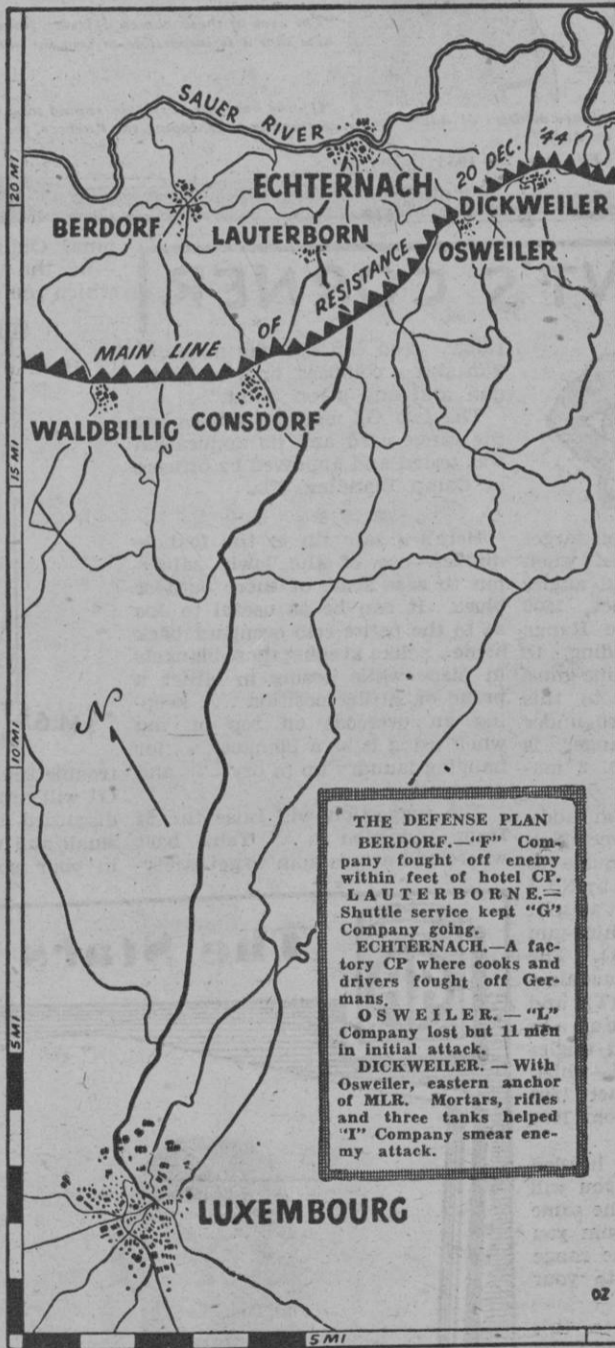
Lt. Richard L. Cook, of Portage, Wis., and one enlisted man made a break out of the town in a jeep, running a gauntlet of fire down the main highway, nicknamed Bowling

\*\*\*\*\*

*This is a story of defense. It is a story in which many individual soldiers each played his part in the defense of a sector which was of vital importance to both us and the enemy. Their success should serve as a lesson to all that even small jobs fit into the grand scheme in such a way that success of the whole operation depends directly on individual soldiers.*

*The defense of the Luxembourg area by five companies of the Fourth Division, defending five road junctions, formed such an operation. By holding these junctions we prevented the Germans from getting their armored and motorized units up to the MLR and forced them to filter their foot troops through fields to the battle area. Heroic defense of each junction thus enabled us to throw our armor against their infantry and stop the advance.*

\*\*\*\*\*



**THE DEFENSE PLAN**  
BERDORF.—"F" Company fought off enemy within feet of hotel CP. LAUTERBORNE.—Shuttle service kept "G" Company going.  
ECHTERNACH.—A factory CP where cooks and drivers fought off Germans.  
OSWEILER.—"L" Company lost but 11 men in initial attack.  
DICKWEILER.—With Osweller, eastern anchor of MLR. Mortars, rifles and three tanks helped "I" Company smear enemy attack.

Alley Road, and having a blast from a tank miss them at almost pointblank range. But help was not available. The company was ordered to come out.

### Echternach Had Fallen

But the company could not come out, although the last message from them indicated they were trying to fight through. The time of the message was 1225 the 20th, more than four days after the German attack had started.

A captured German document dated the 20th stated: "With the capture of Echternach ordered for today the battalion achieved full success. Echternach is in our hands. 116 American prisoners were taken. The success brought the citation of the Commanding General and the Division Commander, and restored the battalion's former reputation."

At Lauterborn, a few kilometers down Bowling Alley Road toward Luxembourg, "G" Company and the Anti-Tank Platoon of the 2nd Battalion of the 12th Infantry made their stand. Two heavy attacks on this position were re-

## ...Presented A Grim Defense That Neatly Crossed Him Up

pulsed, one on the 16th, the other on the 20th, before the Americans were ordered to withdraw.

The defense at Lauterborn was marked by one heroic action after another on the part of individual soldiers. S/Sgt. George A. Cline, supply sergeant of "G" Company from Naugatuck, W.Va., was an outstanding example. Between the 16th and the 20th he made no fewer than 15 round trips between Lauterborn and Consdorf, using every type of vehicle available, from jeep to light tank. The trips were made to evacuate wounded and bring in ammunition, communications, supplies, medicine and water. The Germans must have gotten to know Cline pretty well as he repeatedly ran their fire on his shuttle service.

### From Luxury To Hell

Over where the AT platoon held its position commanding the road that branches off to Consdorf from the main highway, the Graves Registration detail picked up 35 German dead. These were only the ones the enemy was unable to recover.

Late on the night of the 20th, "A" Company of the 12th, supported by a platoon of light tanks from the 70th Tank Battalion, fought its way to the Lauterborn positions. The two infantry companies, plus the AT platoon and the tanks, then fought back to form a section of the main line of resistance set up through a point slightly south of Lauterborn.

At Berdorf, to the west of Echternach, "F" Company had located its CP in the modern Parc Hotel. On the 15th of December headquarters personnel were enjoying the unaccustomed luxury of steam heat, radios in every room and real beds, complete with linen. By evening of the following day, however, the place had changed in appearance considerably, with cooks, runners and supply men joining riflemen, machine-gunners and bazooka teams to defend the building from every window.

Under cover of fog and darkness the enemy managed to work up and dig in within feet of the hotel, as well as to occupy buildings nearby. Hundreds of hits by artillery, rocket and mortar gradually reduced the American strong point to a rubble-filled shell. Beaten back by day, the Germans, ignoring losses, returned at night close enough to fire bazookas into the building and, in one case, to place a pole or satchel charge along the wall.

In one afternoon 1/Sgt. Gerveis Willis, of Augusta, Ga., and Sgt. Norman Finan, of Detroit, killed more than 20 Germans with BAR fire. The whole of the hectic, five-day defense at Berdorf was marked by this self-same heroism and fast thinking which helped take the steam from the German punch.

### Fought Three More Days

On the evening of the 21st, 1/Lt. John N. Leake, of Keokuk, Iowa, commander of "F" Company, received orders to retire to the new defense line to the south. In a fast break and a running fire fight he led his men for 800 yards to a point where they could ride out on tanks and halftracks of the 10th Armored Division.

Taking up position immediately in the MLR, without blankets or overcoats at first, the weary, erstwhile defenders of Berdorf fought on steadily for three more days, helping to repel the German attack of the 22nd on Consdorf.

The villages of Osweller and Dickweiler, over on the right wing of the 12th Infantry's sector, were held by "L" and "I" companies, respectively, throughout the attack and formed the eastern anchor of the main line of resistance established on the 20th. At Osweller, 1/Lt. Cornelius R. O'Donnell, of Buffalo, N.Y., CO of "L" Company, pulled in his platoons when the attack opened, losing only one outpost of 11 men.

### Closest Kind of Siege

A defense was organized in strategic buildings astride the main crossroad. Thereafter, the company suffered but 12 casualties, although the Germans threw in more than a thousand rounds of artillery fire a day—from the 16th to the 25th, and managed to infiltrate some buildings of the town in the closest kind of a siege.

Here again headquarters personnel pitched in with whatever weapons were at hand and helped beat off the Kraut. In spite of their extra-curricular activities, however, the company cooks continued to serve hot chow at least once a day straight through, and to have hot coffee every morning for the men.

Dickweiler was assaulted first at 1100 on the 16th, following the heavy German barrage. The enemy, in approximately two-company strength, was thrown back by "I" Company under the command of 1/Lt. Alexander J. Davit, of Haddonfield, N.J. When the Krauts tried it again that afternoon, the men of "I" Company were really ready for them.

Mortars were angled to catch the reverse slope of the hill over which the Germans had to approach. Riflemen were set to pick off the leading men in the enemy attack. Three tanks were placed so as to lay sweeping machine-gun fire farther up the forward slope of the hill. Holding fire until the Germans were fully committed to their attack, every part of the defense cut loose at once. The attack was completely smeared, and 35 prisoners, including a company commander, were taken.

Lt. Davit learned from the captured officer that the German plan had called for the taking of Osweller and Dickweiler the first day of the attack so that the panzers could get through to the south. The fact that the Germans were never able to take these two points of strategic resistance, and only got Echternach, Lauterborn and Berdorf after it was too late, saved the city of Luxembourg.

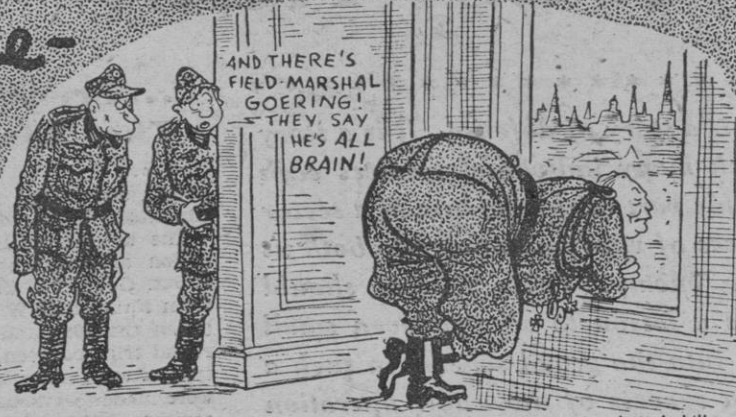


Gen. Barton's men held out

GI JERRY

by Lt. Dave Bréger

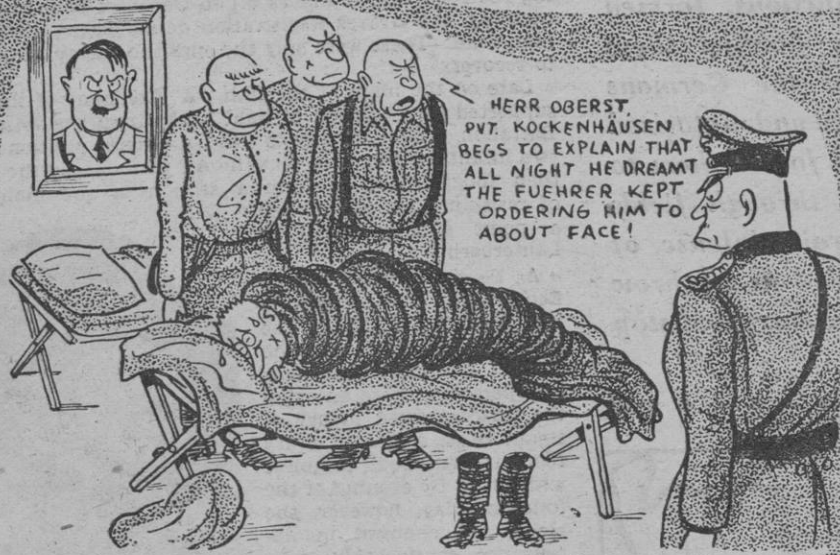
Nazi Guide-Book No. 32



"Every manifestation of human culture, every product of art, science and technical skill, is almost exclusively the product of the Aryan creative power. This very fact justifies the conclusion that it was the Aryan alone who founded a superior type of humanity; therefore, he now represents the arch-type of what we understand by the term 'man'."  
ADOLF HITLER. "Mein Kampf"



"We realize how the people grow together, how they become one soul, one body, how they become Germany. That is the National Socialist paradise! And for all that we have to thank our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler!"  
DR. ROBERT LEY, Oct. 27, 1935



"In the new way of thinking there are no more private people. We, all of us, are soldiers of Adolf Hitler. Orders are received, passed on to the next, obeyed, and we are on duty."  
DR. ROBERT LEY, Nov. 24, 1935



"We stand around the Fuehrer, but only in order to protect him against being squeezed by the love of tens of thousands. Never before has a German been loved so fervently as the Fuehrer."  
RUDOLF HESS, June 12, 1938

"The eyes of these women offering flowers to the Fuehrer looked so beaming with deepest and purest happiness that it is impossible to imagine more beautiful faces."  
DR. GOEBBELS, Apr. 19, 1938

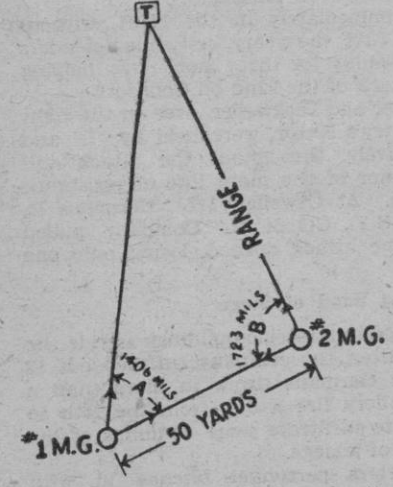
"If only once the suspicion should take root in our people that the National Socialist movement indulges in personally worshipping the Fuehrer, the damage would be unlimited."  
NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, Essen, Sept. 6, 1934

THE OLD SERGEANT'S CORNER

TWO math wizards from an Engineering Headquarters Detachment, T/5 Tas Coroneos and Pfc Ernest Harrison, have figured out a method to help machine-gunners determine the range of their target with the use of two machine-guns. They've plotted a "range card" with the exactness of an Einstein—and have trigonometric proof for its application.



range. You can use one machine-gun and a compass, or a machine-gun and any given point.  
The two GI mathematicians say the range card and its application was tested and approved by officers at Camp Blanding, Fla.

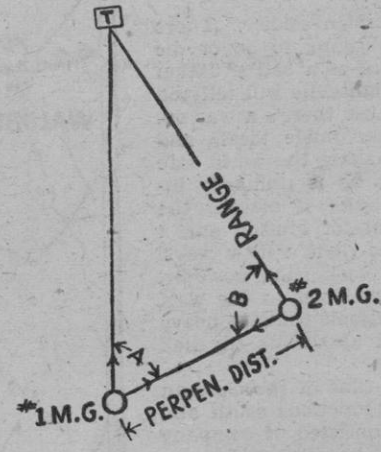


sure 'A' (see accompanying chart) by sighting on target (T) with No. 1 machine-gun and traversing until sights rest on pintle of No. 2 machine gun. Angle in mils is obtained from traversing dial. "Measure Angle 'B' by similar

method. Use same point on target as No. 1 machine-gun used when sighting target. Then add angles 'A' and 'B' and subtract 1600 from their total. In the Range Table column corresponding to distance between machine-guns, find the figure closest to this answer. Opposite this figure, under the column headed 'Range,' is found the range from No. 2 machine-gun to target.  
"For example," Harrison adds, "we'll say the distance between Nos. 1 and 2 machine-guns equals 50 yards. The angle traversed by No. 1 machine-gun by sighting target (T) and then No. 2 machine-gun equals 1406 mils (Angle A). The angle traversed by No. 2 machine-gun by sighting target (T) and then No. 1 machine-gun equals 1723 mils (Angle B). Add angles A and B—1723 plus 1406—which equals 3129. Then subtract 1600 from your answer—3129 from 1600—which equals 1529 mils.  
"Looking down column headed '50 yards' on Range Card you will find the figure 1529. On the same line under the Range column you will find the figure 700—the range from No. 2 machine-gun to your target.  
"There are variations to this procedure for determining the

Here's a safe tip to the foxhole dweller—use of the lowly safety-pin to ease some of those outdoor blues. It can be as useful to Joe as to the petite crib occupant back home... like keeping those blankets in place while dozing in either a prone or sitting position... keeping an overcoat on top of you when using it as a blanket... for hanging laundry up to dry... and many other uses.  
The suggestion will raise the 64 franc question... Yeh, but whereinell are ya goin' to get safety-

pins? Old Sergeant has the answer—in the ammunition bandoleers which you shouldn't have too much



trouble finding around. The smart GI will retrieve the pins from these discarded bandoleers... they're small and won't take up any room in your pocket...

"When you're in a tight spot and your flashlight batteries go weak," says Pfc Marvin J. Specht of a Railway Operation Battalion, "take the bottom out of the flashlight and obtain two or more weak batteries.

"Set them on top of the others. With a piece of small wire, fasten one end of wire, using adhesive tape, on the bottom battery. Run wire to inside of case to complete the ground circuit. Then, fasten the adhesive tape strips around the bottom of the last battery, fastening to the outside of the case.

"This way it creates a bright light and will last for quite some time."  
The idea sounds all right providing the two extra batteries can be gotten. If they're not handy, Old Sergeant suggests heating your two weak batteries. That often does the trick, too.

**RANGE CARD**

Range	10 yards	25 yards	50 yards	75 yards	100 yards
100	1500	1345	1068	737	
200	1550	1475	1345	1210	1068
300	1566	1517	1411	1345	1246
400	1576	1538	1475	1390	1345
500	1579	1550	1500	1429	1396
600	1583	1560	1517	1475	1411
700		1566	1529	1492	1437
800			1538	1507	1475
900			1546	1517	1489
1000			1551	1527	1500
1100				1532	1510
1200					1517

**The Stars and Stripes Album**

With 50 jumps to his credit, Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin, 37, is credited by men of the 82d Airborne Division, which he commands, as the "fightingest officer" in the ETO. He's one of the youngest two-star generals in the Armed forces—has been soldiering since he was 16. "Uncle Jim" goes into battle with M-1 rifle, trench knife—and the theory "... never let Jerry hold you up."

"Typical" paratrooper is Sgt. Roy E. Tidd, 22, of Longview, Wash., rifle squad leader in the 82d Airborne Division. He's fought through three of the 82d's four missions and has had plenty of close brushes with the enemy to win him the Silver and Bronze stars. He's been able to survive so many hotspots unscratched "because he knows when and how to take cover..."

This Was America Last Week:

States East of Mississippi Bear Brunt of Nation's Cold Weather

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—From the Mississippi Valley area eastward through Pennsylvania into New England this has been, so far, the coldest, snowiest and blouiest winter of recent years...

That's the general picture given by the Weather Bureau on the basis of December and January. You couldn't accurately say that for the nation as a whole this has been a terrible winter...

The Bureau said all-time records for duration of snow on the ground have been broken in many parts of the southern Lakes region, Pennsylvania and surrounding areas.

The area from Pennsylvania to Maine has from six inches to two feet more snow on the ground than at this time last year.

In December it was from two to four degrees colder than normal in all states east of the Mississippi, as well as Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa.

In New York, coastguard officials said icepacks, which are hampering ship movements, are the heaviest in ten years.

THIS was a week in which people at home began saying the war in Europe is nearly over—again. And they looked at Pacific news and felt everything was good.

Warner's, Russians in Tight Race

IN Hollywood, Warner Brothers are rushing their picture, "Berlin Hotel,"—they are afraid the Russian Army is going to put their feature out of date...

In Denver the State General Assembly flounced out of the Senate in protest against Denver Post reports of its inaction, after majority and minority leaders had denounced the paper.

THIS week the story of the capture of two of the largest operators in dope smuggling was released. Joseph "The Eye" Tocco, of New York, and Sam Maugeri are detained, but a third member of the ring, Joseph Michael Dentico, of New York, is still at liberty.

But the Treasury still is worried about growth of the marihuana traffic which has switched from the hands of small operators to well-financed corporations.

BOB HOPE had radio circles worried this week. A rumor got out that he had died. His answer was: "If I am dead, you ought to see Crosby."

Errol Flynn, who is rumored to be a proud papa, makes his screen appearance this week as a daring paratroop captain in "Objective, Burma," a story of daring do behind the Jap lines.

Stage event of the week is "Up in Central Park," a musical about New York in the '70s. Music by Sigmund Romberg, and it's already being compared to "Oklahoma."

FAT facts: The director of the McLevy Slenderizing Salons says that generally women's thighs are 27 percent too fat, their hips 21 percent, their abdomens 14 percent, and calves 12 percent.

Internal Revenue agents in St. Louis have moved in on Miss Edna E. Booten, seized her business, her cash, her bank balance and her office equipment to satisfy a claim for \$1,450 taxes.

Deep in the Heart of Texas

IF your postwar planning runs to back yard farming, Dallas is your spot. When neighbors protested against S. L. Bullard keeping a cow at his home, complaining of the smell and flies, a jury in county criminal court told him to go right ahead.

With her husband, Henry, and her brother-in-law plastered, Mrs. Margaret De Meschalek, of Detroit, feels happier. Lonely, she had her soldier husband and brother-in-law, both now overseas, get plaster of paris masks of their faces.

If you have been writing home, "You'll hardly know me," you might be more right than you think. T/Sgt. James C. Price, Ashlands, Ky., on his first furlough for three-and-a-half years, started talking to a stranger on a bus.

In case your orientation lectures have been off the beam lately, this is what you are fighting for—it says so in an advertisement appearing in New York papers: "Peerless Camera Stores Presents 'The Shape'... the Number One Pinup Girl of the World... Frances 'The Shape' Vorne, Favorite of Millions of GIs All Over the World... The Answer to What They're Fighting For."

According to the advertisement, for any soldier who can spare a few minutes from fighting this war for Frances, there are "a limited number of pinup photographs, personally autographed" and free to servicemen only.

So it wasn't the right to throw pop bottles at the umpire, after all.



Ruffin Survives Low Blow To Defeat Greco in Garden

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Persistence was profitable for Bobby Ruffin in Madison Square Garden last night where he won a 10-round decision over Johnny Greco, of Montreal.

Girl Wire Operator Asks \$10,000 Query

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—Cal Eaton, local boxing promoter, phoned the Western Union to offer Lee Oma ten grand to meet Hilton Fitzpatrick here, March 6.

"Did you say \$10,000?" the puzzled girl clerk asked. "Yes," Eaton replied. "Do you suppose he would fight me?" asked the girlish voice to the flabbergasted promoter.

Hunt, Net Ace, Dies in Crash

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3.—Lt. Joseph Hunt, U.S. Navy, and 1943 national amateur singles tennis champion, was killed yesterday when his fighter plane crashed at sea, 19 miles east of here, in a routine gunnery practice flight.



Joe Hunt

Navy officials said his Hellcat fighter went into a spin while making a run on a target towed by another plane. He failed to pull out of the spin and his plane crashed, sinking immediately.

Hunt won his first tennis title in 1934 when he captured the boys' singles championship. Other titles won by Hunt were the National Junior in 1937, the National Intercollegiate in 1940 and the National Men's singles in 1943, when he defeated Jack Kramer.

American Hockey League

St. Louis 2, Indianapolis 0.

Haegg, Lidman Reported On Way to America

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Gunder Haegg and Haaken Lidman, Swedish track stars who have been trying for nearly two months to go to America, arrived by air today in Scotland on the first leg of their journey to the United States to participate in the 1945 indoor track season.

Neither Haegg nor Lidman have had much indoor track experience since indoor meets are largely unknown in Sweden. Experts think they will have little difficulty, however, in adapting themselves to indoor conditions.

Craig Wood's 64 Leads Touring Pros in Texas

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Feb. 3.—Craig Wood, the National Open champion for the duration, sank six birdies for a six-under-par 64 yesterday to take the lead in the first round of the Corpus Christi Open golf tournament.

Jug McSpaden, Leonard Dodson, Mike Barbato, Sammy Byrd and Amateur Fred Hass, of New Orleans, were tied for second with 65s.

Brooklyn Five Expelled for Taking Bribe

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Feb. 3.—Five members of the Brooklyn College basketball team who accepted a bribe to throw the scheduled game with Akron University, were expelled from college today by President Harry D. Gideonse.

The athletes who admitted accepting \$1,000 as part of a \$3,000 bribe from professional gamblers. Harvey Stemmer and Henry Rosen, are Bob Leder, Stan Simon, Jerry Green, Larry Pearlstein and Buddy Barnett. President Gideonse said the boys could appeal his decision in writing to the Board of Higher Education.

Meanwhile, Kings County Grand Jury, which indicted Rosen and Stemmer on Wednesday for conspiracy to defraud bettors, announced it would continue its investigation into basketball and "any corruption and racketeering in sports of all kinds, both amateur and professional."

Akron Sets Policy

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Akron University basketball players, innocent bystanders in the basketball scandal, hereafter will play the game only when contracting parties are university and accredited institutions, President Hesselton Simmons declared yesterday.

"Now that this shameful incident in Brooklyn has happened," Simmons said, "Akron University will not participate in any future intercollegiate contest off the campus of the competing schools. We want no part of independently arranged games, including post-season tournaments."

O'Connor Hits At 'Bobo' Pact

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Leslie M. O'Connor, chairman of the Major League Advisory Council, denying legality of a \$1,500 claim of Louis "Bobo" Newsom against the St. Louis Browns, announced yesterday that the "bad practice" of agreements not embodied in contracts hereafter will be subject to fines ranging up to \$500.

O'Connor's ruling held that the Browns and Newsom wilfully violated a major league rule when the pitcher was transferred from the Brooklyn Dodgers to the St. Louis Browns in 1943.

Newsom received \$1,000 for reporting to the Browns, "promptly and in the right frame of mind."

The Browns promised him \$1,500 more on the basis of his 1943 performance. An additional bonus, however, was to be left to the discretion of Donald Barnes, the Browns' president. After winning one game and losing six, Newsom sought to be traded, but Barnes reportedly told Newsom that all he asked of Bobo was to "pitch and try."

ers to the St. Louis Browns in 1943. Newsom received \$1,000 for reporting to the Browns, "promptly and in the right frame of mind."

McGhee Called in Draft

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 3.—Bill McGhee, Philadelphia Athletics' first-baseman, received an induction call from his Winston Salem, N.C. draft board yesterday. McGhee was sold to the Athletics by Little Rock, of the Southern Association, in 1943.

Smith Leaves Milwaukee Post to Coach Chi Cubs

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—Richard "Red" Smith, assistant manager and coach of the Milwaukee American Association Brewers, has resigned to accept a coaching position with the Chicago Cubs. Smith also is assistant coach of the New York Pro Football Giants.

CAGE RESULTS

- Arkansas 37, Texas Christian 33. Alabama State 73, Tuskegee 68. Abilene Christian 44, John Tarleton 40. Bainbridge Naval 49, Camp Sheldon 48. Bunker Hill 46, Chanute Field 42. DePaul 56, Notre Dame 52. Detroit 46, Michigan Normal 38. Louisville 58, Marshall 51. Loras 44, St. Mary's 42. Michigan 50, Wisconsin 39. North Carolina 57, Wake Forest 37. Purdue 59, Northwestern 49. South Carolina 75, Furman 41. St. Olaf 48, Cornell (Iowa) 45. Tulane 44, Louisiana State 32. Trinity 60, Union 46.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



By Al Capp

# 2 U.S. Columns Close In On Manila; One Races Within 18 Mi. of Capital

One of two Yank columns racing toward Manila from the north had less than 18 miles to go yesterday, and the other was less than 24 miles away.

An Associated Press correspondent reported from Luzon that apparently there was no sizable Japanese force barring the way to the Philippines capital.

## Freed Nations Promised Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (ANS).—The United States promised last night to do its best to send supplies to liberated countries, but cautioned that none of the major needs could be met until Germany was defeated.

Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew declared in Philadelphia that this country "will continue to share" with France everything it can. He implied this is true of the remainder of liberated Europe.



Joseph Grew

The Associated Press said it is known that among the Allies, particularly Britain, a sharp distinction exists between the liberated countries and Italy, but the whole problem of supplies is now being regarded as an essential factor in maintaining political stability.

Grew indicated that for France, at least, concrete temporary relief is envisaged.

A formal lend-lease agreement between France and the U.S. is expected to be signed soon, the Associated Press said. In addition, the U.S. already has turned over a number of ships to the French. These can be expected to take their place in food shipments.

## French Ask Say In Reich Rule

The French government has asked the U.S. and Great Britain to admit it on an equal participation basis in the civil affairs government of occupied Germany, the United Press reported it had reliably learned in Paris yesterday.

Declaring that French leaders were "still bitter and resentful" over the failure of the Big Three to invite Gen. Charles DeGaulle to their conference, the UP said France also had requested a seat on all the combined economic boards which sit in Washington.

The request, according to the UP, was presented recently and it is understood that it will be the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

The locale of the Big Three parley itself continued to be the subject of wide speculation. Most Axis reports insisted that the meeting was being held in Constanza, chief Rumanian port on the Black Sea.

## Allies Waging Colmar Struggle In Rare Picture-Book Setting

By Wade Jones  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
COLMAR, France, Feb. 2 (Delayed).—Yankee doughboys and French poilus were fighting shoulder to shoulder tonight inside the City of Colmar against an enemy still battling stubbornly to protect its escape routes eastward across the Rhine just above the Swiss border.

Elements of the U.S. 37th Div., leading the advance down central Luzon, were closest to Manila. They crossed the Angat River to reach the environs of Mololos, just 17 miles from the capital.

Troops of the First Cavalry Div. swept 57 miles in 24 hours down the American east flank, overrunning several towns and reaching Sabang, on the Angat, within 24 miles of Manila.

This advance, Gen. MacArthur reported yesterday, "gives us dominance of all major roads and railroads in the central plain," and cuts off the Japanese units in the south from those in the north.

The two Yank columns met only scattered, ineffective resistance as they rolled toward Manila along fine highways which converge a few miles north of the city.

A third American spearhead was pointed at Manila from the southwest, in Batangas Province. U. S. units which landed there Wednesday advanced swiftly inland and took an airfield within 40 miles of Manila.

The U. S. troops who landed north of Subic Bay on Monday gained six more miles in their eastward drive to seal off Bataan Peninsula.

On the northern sector of the Luzon Front, Americans established road blocks below captured Umingan and won complete control of the enemy's last remaining highway in the north central plain.

MacArthur disclosed that the Japanese tried to break up the Batangas landing Wednesday night. They sent 30 seacraft into the Nasugbu landing area with torpedoes and depth charges.

The American naval screen broke up the attacks, which inflicted "slight damage."

For the first time since the Luzon invasion, Japanese warships were sighted near the island Wednesday. Three destroyers off the northwestern coast were engaged by U.S. medium bombers. One of the ships was sunk and the others severely damaged.

Liberator bombers again attacked the Cavite naval base, and other heavy bombers with a fighter escort struck Japanese air bases in southern Formosa, destroying 30 enemy planes on the ground.

Japanese casualties on Leyte Island, first major landing point in the Philippines, rose to more than 131,000. American casualties there totalled more than 11,200 last Dec. 26.

Pacific Fleet headquarters announced new attacks on Iwo Island, in the Volcanoes, and on the western Carolines and the Palaus.

In Burma, British 14th Army troops have completed occupation of a town about 17 miles west of Mandalay.

from self-propelled guns, and from small arms in houses. However, neither Allies nor Germans have been reported shelling the city.

Little or no information has reached Allied lines from inside Colmar. Exactly how much the Germans still have there is not definitely known, nor is it known how many civilians of the 60,000 peace-time population remain in town.

The battle for Colmar, a center of German resistance west of the Rhine since the Allies first reached the river in mid-November, was being fought today in one of those rare picture-perfect settings seldom found in warfare. From vantage points in the Vosges mountain foothills just west of the city, the battlefield was spread out on the table-flat, snow-covered Rhine plain.

American infantry units reached Appenwihr, four miles southeast of Colmar, but had to fall back a short distance after running into 12 Tiger tanks supported by infantry. In Colmar, where the Germans are reported to have an estimated four to five hundred men, our troops are running into fire

## Under His Two Stripes Flows Five-Star Blood



The blood of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, formerly contained in the bottle pictured here, now pumps through the veins of the patient, Cpl. Kenneth L. Johnson, of Clear Lake, Iowa.

## Allies Assault Siegfried Line

(Continued from Page 1)

town of Scheiter and high ground 1,000 yards to the northwest of Ramscheid, where doughs were battling for possession of the town.

The 325th Glider and 504th Parachute Regts. of the 82nd smashed two enemy counter-blows near Udenbreth and advanced to take the town.

Ramscheid, Scheiter and Udenbreth are pastoral villages east of Malmedy about a mile and a quarter inside the German frontier. In this sector, German service and rear echelon troops were conducting a determined defense.

Southward, other U.S. infantry advanced a mile to a point east of Radscheid, another frontier village east of St. Vith and about three miles to the west of the Siegfried Line. These forces cleared the border towns of Weckerath, Berterath and Losheim in a small salient held by the Germans northeast of St. Vith.

Southeast of St. Vith, U.S. Third Army troops were fighting in Blelaff. No further reports were made of other activity along the Third Army front through Luxembourg.

Allied forces reached the Rhine banks east of Gambenheim, 11 miles north of Strasbourg. This extended the Allied hold on the banks to 12 miles to the north of the Alsatian capital. South of it Franco-American forces control the bank for about 36 miles to a point three miles north of Breisach, site of a major Rhine bridge.

Allied forces attacking the Colmar pocket on the southern half of the plain have outflanked and nearly encircled Colmar itself.

## Bomber Crews...

(Continued from Page 1)

and which now are in the American lines.

Reactions of the two arms so far have been almost entirely favorable. When a bomber crew of the 410th Gp. spent some time with a Fifth Inf. Div. recon troop, T/4 Oliver O. Newland, of Wheeling, W.Va., decided: "They're sure good guys. They like my M8 armored car better than a jeep, they said, and asked a lot of technical questions such as what kind of drive did they have. They said they thought our communications were better than theirs. They wanted to get right into everything in the ground war and see how things were."

## Rumor Nazis Quit Runs Wild in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (Reuter).—A rumor swept Cairo today that the Germans had capitulated and signed an armistice with the Allies. News agencies were deluged with telephone inquiries. Crowds stood around news tickers expecting a flash confirming the rumor. Some afternoon papers held up publication for a time in case it should prove to be true.

## 1,000 Heavies Pound Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

Thousands of deserters from the German Army were reported in the same dispatch as hiding in Berlin ruins. If halted by patrols, they pretend to be waiting for trains to rejoin their units.

While the Fortresses struck at Berlin yesterday, 400 Liberators lashed out in a powerful diversionary attack at the Magdeburg rail yards and a synthetic oil plant at Rothensee.

It was the Eighth's 15th attack on Berlin. On June 21, 1944, it dropped a heavier tonnage, but the bombs were scattered through the suburbs. The biggest RAF night raid on Berlin was on Feb. 15-16, 1944, when 1,000 heavy bombers dropped 2,750 tons (American measure), but this, too, was scattered over a greater area.

## Ninth AF Planes Hit Rail, Road Transport

Small forces of Ninth AF Marauders and Invaders yesterday struck a vital Nazi automotive repair and parts depot at Berg Gladbach. Other targets included rail bridges over the Our River, marshalling yards and communications centers.

## Occupy-Reich Move Grows

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (ANS).—Proposals for a long-term occupation of Germany by Allied armies, including a token force of American troops, is developing considerable support among some officials at the War and State Departments, according to the Associated Press.

There are different ideas here on how to prevent Germany from starting another war. One is to reduce German industry during a limited period of occupation and then turn the country over to native leaders who would be expected to rebuild the nation for a peaceful role.

Another idea is that the Allies can make sure of their future security only by keeping Germany "permanently" occupied—which actually means an indefinite occupation that might last 20 or 50 years or as long as is deemed necessary.

Advocates of the latter course say that the greatest opposition will come from those who object to assigning American troops abroad. To this they answer that after the first one or two years of full-scale military control, American forces could be trimmed down to a few thousand and rotated frequently.

## Red Army...

(Continued from Page 1)

kov made steady gains toward Stettin. After capturing Soldin, former anchor of the German line running from the Baltic to Kuestrin, Soviet forward elements were reported within 11 miles of the great Baltic port.

On the East Prussian fronts, Russian troops west of Lissa hurled back a German counter-attack along the Odra River, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. Heavy battles also raged for Koenigsberg, almost two-thirds surrounded by Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakov's Third White Russian Army.

In fighting Friday on the East Prussian front, 4,000 Germans were killed and 800 taken prisoner, the Moscow communique said.

For the third straight day official Moscow reports made no mention of fighting on the Silesian fronts although German radio claimed Marshal Koniev was regrouping for a powerful push across the Oder somewhere north of Breslau.

On all Red Army fronts yesterday 176 German tanks were disabled or destroyed and 21 planes were shot down by Red Army artillery.

## Terry and The Pirates



## By Courtesy of News Syndicate



## By Milton Caniff



## By Milton Caniff

