

**Man Spricht Deutsch**  
Holen Sie Ihre Kameraden.  
Hohlen Zee Eera Komerrahden.  
Go get your comrades?

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

**Ici On Parle Français**  
Je suis enrhumé.  
Juh swee awnrymAY.  
I have a cold.

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Friday, Jan. 5, 1945

# Pincers Clamped on Bulge

*They Don't Take a Bus to the Front, They Go This Way* **First Gains 4 Miles in New Drive**



U.S. doughboys, loaded down with fighting equipment, slog across a frozen dirt road of a French village in the grim march to the front.

## 1% of Yule Gifts For ETO Lost To Nazi Action

A quarter of a million Christmas packages addressed to American soldiers on the Continent have been lost through enemy action, the Postal Division, ETOUSA, revealed yesterday. They represented about one percent of the total packages—approximately 25,000,000—sent from

## S & S Map Guides 2 Yanks to Safety

NINTH ARMD. DIV., Jan. 4.—Separated from their unit during the German offensive in Belgium, Sgt. Jess W. Childs, of Harriman, Tenn., and Sgt. William J. Young, of Carbondale, Kan., used a news map clipped from The Stars and Stripes as a guide.

The pair hid out seven days, travelling cross-country by night

## Yanks Call Artillery Barrage On Own Lines to Foil Capture

WITH 104th INF. DIV., Germany (UP).—An artillery observer and a company of infantrymen called down artillery fire upon their own position and withstood it seven hours to prevent their capture by enemy paratroopers.

1/Lt. Arthur A. Ulmer, of Portland, Ore., described how he and men of Co.I, of the 104th Inf. Div., took shelter in the basement of a house to withstand

## Nazi Colonel

## First Gains 4 Miles in New Drive

The Battle of the Bulge neared its climax yesterday as men and armor of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U.S. First Army advanced four miles through a driving snow-storm into the German north flank and pressed along a frozen front of 13 miles toward U.S. Third Army lines to the south.

First Army's attack kicked off at 0830 Wednesday. It was the second phase of the giant Allied squeeze play to crush the salient which Field Marshal von Rundstedt's armies drove three weeks ago through Hodges' lines.

The first phase was Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army attack on the south flank which relieved the 101st Airborne Div. in Bastogne.

### Slow Yanks in South

Germans, counter-attacking with two infantry regiments and 100 tanks were slowing U.S. forces in the south flank where Germans

yesterday. They represented about one percent of the total packages—approximately 25,000,000—sent from the States and safely delivered in the ETO.

In addition, about 6,000 packages mailed by soldiers here to addresses in the U.S. were destroyed by enemy action. No letters, either coming or going, were lost.

The total holiday letter mail delivered in October, November and December to ETO troops—approximately 220,000,000 letters—was the largest ever sent to any war theater, postal officials said.

### Backlog Reduced

**AN AIR SERVICE COMMAND STATION.**—Thousands of pounds of mail are "backlogged" in Paris, but air, rail, motor and ocean transport services are working overtime in an attempt to relieve the situation.

Reasons for mail delay are considered by air transport sections to include chiefly: D-day, which resulted in mass changes of APOs; soldier voting, which brought a flood of ballots to and from servicemen; and "generally inadequate means of transport."

### German Navy Claims

The German communique yesterday claimed that 163,600 tons of Allied shipping, including 16 destroyers or destroyer escorts, was sunk in December by "the German navy," presumably meaning U-boats.

The pair hid out seven days, travelling cross-country by night behind enemy lines. They kept tab on their location by reading road markers and checking with "Stars and Stripes Map by Baird."

## New Landings On Mindoro Is.

U.S. troops have made two small-scale landings on Mindoro Island in the Philippines north of their previous positions there, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced yesterday. Both landings, which took the Americans closer to Manila, were unopposed.

U.S. planes at the same time struck at Formosa and Okinawa Islands in a blow comparable to the devastating October raids which preceded the Philippines invasion. Five hundred carrier and land-based planes, a huge force in Pacific operations, were said by Tokyo to have attacked the islands, which lie off the China coast between the Philippines and Japan.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced the carrier plane raid on Formosa in a communique whose meager detail suggested radio silence to protect continuing operations. The planes also hit other islands northeastward from Formosa.

## A Farmer's Daughter Story

**SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Jan. 4.**—Three American officers in a jeep were hailed at a French farm this morning. A farmer with an old rifle and his daughter with a pitchfork stood guard at a haystack.

Maj. Ronald B. Emmet, of Wilmar, Calif., and an intelligence officer moved in with revolvers. Capt. Anthony B. Sisca, medical officer from French Canada, was the only member of the trio from a troop carrier group who could speak French—and the first to learn that Germans were around.

The daughter furnished the excitement. She raked the haystack with her pitchfork, flushing out a Jerry.

"How many are there?" she demanded in German.

"One."

"That's a lie." She pulled out another. "How many?"

"Three," the German finally admitted. The husky French farm girl pulled out another two.



he and men of Col. 1, of the 104th Inf. Div., took shelter in the basement of a house to withstand the attack.

The story began with voices shouting in German and English in moonlit streets of the embattled town of Lucherburg. Ulmer was at a spotter post in a house while infantrymen were fighting house-by-house through the streets below.

A German medical major gave the command to cease shooting, and Ulmer, partially understanding German, deducted that a truce had been arranged to permit the exchange of wounded prisoners. From this vantage point, Ulmer observed the Nazi paratroopers disarming the doughs in defiance of the major's orders.

"The major was shouting and arguing, trying to make the paratroopers stick to the truce but was getting nowhere, so I grabbed the radio and climbed out a back window," said Ulmer. "I withdrew to the edge of town

(Continued on Page 8)

## New Government Formed in Greece

**ATHENS, Jan. 4.**—Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, hero of the 1923 republican revolution, succeeded in forming a new Greek government today even as fighting raged without a letup in the troubled capital.

While there was no representative of the EAM (left-wing resistance front), it was regarded as significant that John Sophianopoulos was made Foreign Minister. Sophianopoulos, former leader of the left-wing Agrarian party, was exiled for fighting the old Metaxas dictatorship and has made two visits to Moscow.

## Report Allies Stop Supplies to Swiss

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).**—Switzerland, reportedly giving the Nazis too much economic help for the liking of the United Nations, has been cut off from Allied supplies, according to reliable sources.

While Secretary of State Edward Stettinius made no comment on this report, he said that the whole economic relationship between the U. S. and Switzerland was receiving consideration.

## Nazi Colonel Says Himmler Leads Drive

By Jules Grad

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
**WITH U.S. TROOPS IN BELGIUM, Jan. 3.**—Heinrich Himmler, Hitler's "hatchet man," personally is directing the German campaign on the western front. Col. Van der Heyde, high-ranking PW, has informed American officers.

"Army group commanders now take their orders only from Himmler," he stated. "Gen. Von Rundstedt is a very old and very sick man. He is commander-in-chief in name only."

Offering probably the latest news of Nazi leaders still in Germany, the captured colonel told army officers:

"Dietrich is still a table waiter not fit to lead a German army. His staff swarms with SS generals but it's easy to be a general these days. He told me he intends personally to knock the American armies out of the war with his SS divisions."



U.S. First Army's attack clamps the north claw of the Allied pincers on the waist of the German bulge as U.S. Third Army forces squeeze the south flank. The First's new drive gained four miles yesterday.

two infantry regiments and 100 tanks were slowing U.S. forces in the south flank where Germans had at latest reports gained the initiative but no ground.

While ten German divisions—half of them panzer or panzer grenadier—tried to stop Patton, Hodges' forces pushed into the winter storm to saw the salient in half.

Late reports said First Army troops were advancing from Amonines to Banal-Bois and were within several miles of the vital Laroche-St. Vith Road. Hodges' right flank was slowed by two German counter-attacks, but swept on to take Amonines.

First Army forces, driving from both sides of Grandmenil, picked their way through minefields as they moved into enemy positions.

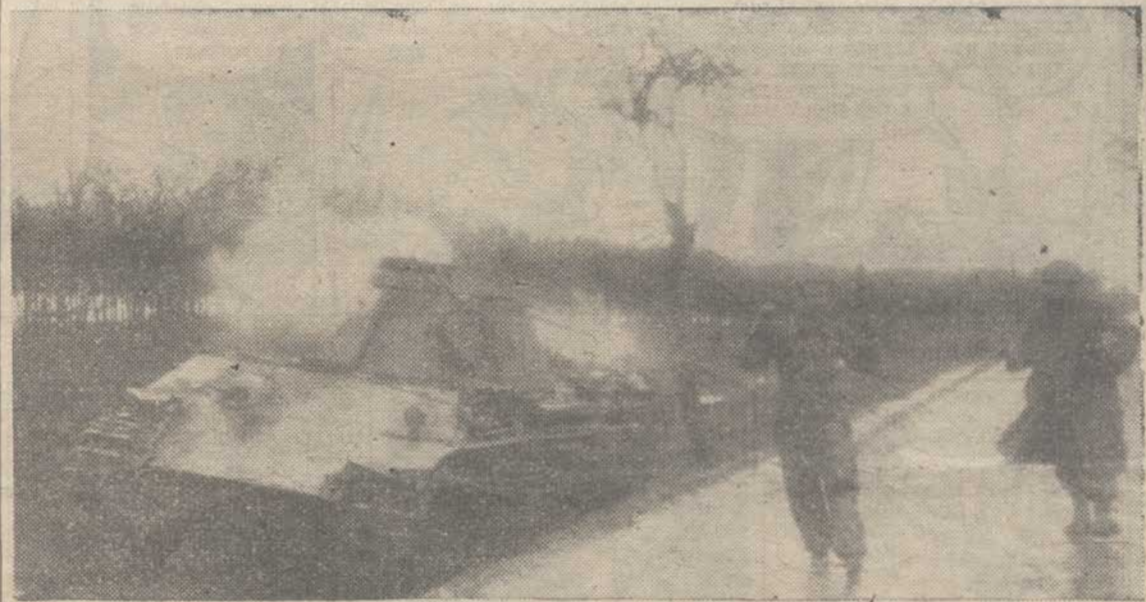
Infantry trudged across the uneven, frigid terrain into a white veil of mist and snow which cut down visibility to barely 100 yards.

Ice-coated American armor crunched into a belt of heavy German bazooka and anti-tank gun defenses. Enemy resistance was reported stiffening.

Hodges launched his attack without the announcement of an artillery barrage.

In the first 24 hours, the drive reached into the wooded hills of

(Continued on Page 8)



Sgt. Bernie Cook, of Los Angeles, marches a German prisoner down a road in Belgium and past a burning tank knocked out by guns of the First Army.

## Pincers Clamped on Bulge As Hodges Attacks in North

(Continued from Page 1)

the Bois de Tave, five miles from Laroche, on the west and moved 5,000 yards at the eastern flank to a little over 3,000 yards from the Laroche-St. Vith highway.

Associated Press front reports said Hodges' men have taken 1,375 prisoners, including two battalion commanders and a crack Nazi combat team. Two sharp German counter-attacks were repulsed north of Laroche as the doughs continued to press forward.

From Washington, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson disclosed that despite the speed and power of Von Rundstedt's breakthrough which built the bulge in Belgium in a matter of days, American tank losses were only six percent heavier than the normal monthly attrition rate.

### Rough Place for Armor

Hodges' men are attacking in a portion of the Ardennes where sharp hills rise in some places to 1,500 feet, a forbidding region in winter slashed by rocky ravines and gorges. It was rough ground for armor.

Near the battle zone, reported United Press from the front, Belgian civilians lined village streets to watch American tanks and infantry more toward the kickoff point.

The American men and machines streamed in endless columns through freezing slush, the UP report said. There was tension in the winter air. Only a few of the civilians waved at the grim-faced doughboys moving toward the front.

On the Seventh Army front in

Alsace, it was officially disclosed that all American troops have been pulled back from German soil between Bitche and the Rhine and at some points on this front they have taken up positions in the old Maginot Line.

This represented a withdrawal of more than five miles in some places. Seventh Army men had held an eight-mile front in Germany, two miles across the frontier at deepest penetrations.

It was stated at Supreme Headquarters that this was not a retreat, but a strategic withdrawal to defensive posts.

Hardening U.S. resistance slowed German attacks in the areas of Bitche and Volkingen and in some places U.S. forces gained ground.

## Fog Halts Air War Over 1st Army Front

U. S. airmen were grounded yesterday as heavy fog over the battle area robbed advancing First Army troops of aerial support.

Both the Eighth and Ninth AFs were non-operational. The bad weather cut short the winter record of 12 days set by Eighth AF heavies Wednesday, and interrupted marathon bombing of supply and communication lines in and behind the Belgian bulge.

It was the second straight day flyers of the Ninth were grounded.

Only air activity of the day was reported from the Seventh Army front, where the First TAF flew approximately 150 sorties to hit communications, gun positions and strong points in the Bitche area.

## BBC's Scoop Stirs Protest

While SHAEF correspondents were forbidden to mention the First Army's attack against the German salient, BBC in London sent out the news over the air, newsmen protested yesterday.

Once the London disclosure had been made, correspondents were permitted by SHAEF to quote the BBC, but it was not until 11 hours after the first broadcast that official word was given.

The release permitted the news to be published in yesterday's New York Herald Tribune, European edition, which goes to press in Paris around 5 AM. It was too late, however, for yesterday's Stars and Stripes, the Army's own newspaper, which has to go to press before midnight in order to reach the troops at the front.

Edward Angley, of the Chicago Sun, protested that BBC had frequently been enabled to beat newspaper correspondents on official announcements during the past year and a half. Drew Middleton, of the New York Times, said SHAEF briefings in recent days were "the worst I have experienced in six years of war" and expressed the opinion that the American people would object to getting news of American troops through BBC before they could get it through American sources.

## Rift Denied By Stettinius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (Reuter).—Secretary of State Stettinius today denied the existence of many major differences with the British over food for Italy.

Earlier, Columnist Drew Pearson published what purported to be

**Man Spricht Deutsch**

Kommen Sie heraus,  
Kommen Zee herrowss,  
Come out of there.

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

**Ici On Parle Français**

Merci qua-d même.  
MehrSEE kawn mehlm.  
Thanks just the same.

Vol. 1—No. 164

1 Fr.

New York — PARIS — London

1 Fr.

Sunday, Jan. 7, 1945

# '45 Can Be V-Year—FDR

## Monty's Armies Drive 1,000 Yds. As 3rd Army Repels 6 More Attacks

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Anglo-American armies ploughed 1,000 yards deeper into the north flank of the frosty German salient yesterday as it became apparent that the time which Nazis hoped to gain by the Ardennes counter-offensive was running out in the hour-glass-shaped Belgian bulge.

Germans fell back doggedly under the powerful assault from the north. They forced U.S. Third Army troops on the south flank to pull back from Michamps, five miles northeast of Bastogne, to high ground two miles northeast of the siege city.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces smashed back six more counter-attacks between St. Hubert on the west end of the salient in Belgium to Wiltz in Luxembourg. The heaviest Nazi assault was launched by a battalion of infantry led by eight tanks north of Margaret, two miles northeast of Bastogne. American armored troops crushed the attack with tank and artillery fire.

### Sporadic Forces Cross Rhine

Meanwhile, Field Marshal von Rundstedt's junior offensive in the Alsatian Rhineland continued to erupt at points north of Strasbourg as sporadic German forces boated across the Rhine. In northern Alsace, however, where Germans

## Yanks Capture Isle 20 Miles Off Luzon Tip



## MESSAGE HIGHLIGHTS

“ . . . 1945 can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe . . . the closing in of forces of retribution about Japan.”

Adopt a “National Service Act as the most efficient and democratic way of insuring full production. . .”

A peace “which will secure so far as humanly possible the fulfillment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. . .”

Renewed demand for “unconditional surrender” . . . but applied it only to . . . “the armies of our enemies.”

Power politics “must not be a controlling factor in international relations. . .”

“ . . . In Europe, we shall resume attack and, despite temporary setbacks here or there, we shall continue the attacks relentlessly. . .”

“ . . . Our Navy looks forward to any opportunity which the Lords of the Japanese Navy will give us. . .”

“ . . . Strenuous days of war ahead. . .”

## P51s Streak Through Fog To Flush Out Tank Column

A handful of reconnaissance and fighter-bomber pilots flew through almost impossible weather Dec. 18, in the early stages of Von Rundstedt's offensive, to batter to a standstill a German armored column thrusting toward American oil-

## Asks Laws To Harness Manpower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (ANS).—President Roosevelt told the 79th Congress today that this year “can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign in Europe” as well as the “closing in of forces of retribution” on Japan.

It was the President's fourth wartime State of the Union message to Congress.

In the 8,000-word report, which was as much a report on the state of the world as on the state of the union, the Chief Executive declared that 1945 can be the greatest year



Pres. Roosevelt

of achievement in human history. To attain this he urged that Congress pass National Service legislation to bring the nation's war machine to capacity output and thus give the “supreme proof to all our fighting men that we are giving them what they

seemed to be running out of steam for the time being.

U. S. Seventh Army forces surrounded Wingen which the Germans took on the Sarre Union-Hagueneau Road and recaptured Philippsbourg to the east.

The Alsace attack has none of the brilliance and careful planning of the Ardennes offensive. Germans were ordered out of their Siegfried pillboxes in the Palatinate to attack with only a few hours' notice and without definite objectives.

Yesterday's German communique spoke of Allied armored reinforcements being thrown into the Ardennes battle. It said that four British tank divisions were fighting on the north flank.

It was estimated yesterday that Von Rundstedt has lost about 100,000  
(Continued on Page 8)

## GI Slain, 5 Held In Theft Ring

NINTH AIR SERVICE COMMAND HQ., France, Jan. 6.—A gang of AWOL American soldiers and French civilians dealing in stolen U.S. Army supplies has been broken up by Ninth Air Force Service Command MPs after a gun battle in which one soldier was killed and three wounded.

The gang's headquarters in Northern France was raided Thursday. Several thousands of dollars worth of rations, one jeep and two trucks were recovered.

While four soldiers were being questioned, a truck drove up. Sgt. Levi M. Dolloff, Needham, Mass., and Pvt. Albert DeWilde, Pineville, La., ordered the two men in the truck to dismount. Instead, the driver fired, wounding Dolloff. Another MP, Pvt. Frank J. Woods, New York City, killed the driver with a pistol. Woods was wounded in the exchange of fire. The driver's companion was hit by shots fired by Pfc Lawrence Allard, Attleboro, Mass.

Investigators said the soldiers made trips to Paris where, with forged requisitions, they drew 250 rations a day.



Stars and Stripes Map by Baird

## Bombers Blast Manila; B29s Hit Targets Close to Tokyo

The American invasion of Marin-duque Island in the Philippines, only 20 miles from the Luzon coast and 100 miles southwest of Manila, was made unopposed by units of the U.S. Sixth Army under Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, it was announced yesterday. The landings on the 10-mile-square island were made on the southwest coast in the vicinity of Buenavista.

Heavy and medium bombers resumed the air attacks on Manila from American bases on Leyte and Mindoro.

Asia-based Superfortresses, of the  
(Continued on Page 8)

A column of more than 200 tanks, armored cars and trucks, carrying elite troops of an SS division, was moving through virtually impenetrable fog when Maj. Gen. E. R. Quesada, Ninth TAC chief, in contact with First Army Hq., learned the Germans had driven through the Losheim gap and were racing toward Stavelot.

Two Mustangs, piloted by Capt. Richard H. Cassidy, of Nashville, Ark., and 2/Lt. Abraham Jaffe, of New York City, took off to find them. With visibility limited to only a few hundred feet they flew up and down valleys, sometimes less than 100 feet above the ground, finally spotting the armor moving west near Stavelot.

Cassidy and Jaffe reported to combat operations and fighter control, and Thunderbolts of the "Hell Hawks" group, carrying 500-pound bombs, roared toward the target guided by radio.

Seven flights took off, and by nightfall 126 armored vehicles and trucks were smoldering wrecks, with 40 more damaged.

### — He Sleeps Alone —

## Snore Moves In—37 Exit

The Stars and Stripes London Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Because he snores offensively, constantly and uncontrollably, Pvt. Ramon Rodriguez, 35-year-old MP from Neptune, N.J. now sleeps alone in a 38-bed hut at an Air Transport Command station near here.

After nine months of sleeping outdoors "the great snore" was forced inside by the cold spell. When Rodriguez entered, 37 of his fellow MPs walked out.

"I guess I've had more shoes thrown at me than any man in the army," the ex-cab driver says. "Everyone likes me in the daytime, but at night I am all alone."

The Rodriguez snore, the other MPs declare, is something out of this world. Neither a gentle purring nor an occasional snort, his nocturnal nasal noises are purring nor an occasional snort, his nocturnal nasal noises are huge, rasping and incessant. Medical officers have told him they can do nothing about it.

"At my first station," the MP says, "we went out for battle drill and we all dug foxholes together. When I woke in the morning, everybody else had risen in the night and dug new holes far away."



## Ssh! U.S.—'SS'



## Sally's Sallies Suggest New Shoulder Patch For 30th Div.

WITH 30TH DIV.—The Joes of the 30th Div. have thrown one of "Sally's" sallies right back in the Nazi propaganda gal's face.

Sally had been saying in her nightly English language broadcasts that the 30th boys were "F. D.R.'s S.S. troops." The boys rather fancied the idea. They pointed out they really were Elite Troops, a chosen few, and top-notch fighters. Maj. E. L. Glaser, of Palm Beach, Fla., decided to adopt the designation and make a new division patch to go with it.

The result was a design, now under consideration at division headquarters, which combines the O and H of the 30th's Old Hickory with the two flashes of lightning which comprise the S.S. troopers' insignia—and to top it off, the President's well-known initials.

must see the substantial beginning of the organization of a worded peace" for a future which "rings with notes of confidence."

He renewed the demand for "unconditional surrender" but applied it only to "the armies of our enemies" and that, he said, is the first step toward peace.

The President accorded recognition to differences which have arisen to plague the Allies and he pleaded for "understanding." The nearer we come to victory, he said, "the more we inevitably become

(Continued on Page 8)

## ELAS Troops Leave Athens

Organized fighting between British forces and left-wing ELAS troops in Athens ended yesterday when ELAS insurgents withdrew from the Greek capital to mountains on the outskirts of the city, Reuter reported.

The end of more than a month of fighting came 24 hours after Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, leader of the 1923 Republican revolution, succeeded in forming a new Greek government with himself as premier besides holding four cabinet posts as Minister of War, Navy, Air and Merchant Marine.

British forces, aided by RAF Spitfires, meanwhile continued to harass remnants of ELAS troops in and around Athens. An armored sweep around the outskirts of the capital compelled several hundred ELAS troops to break up into small groups and head for the open countryside.

## Convention Ban Urged To Ease Travel Burden

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (ANS).—James F. Byrnes proposed today the cancellation of all convention gatherings scheduled after Feb. 1 which are not "in the war interest." The ban proposed by the War Mobilization Director, with President Roosevelt's approval, would apply to conventions attended by more than 50 persons.

*Man Spricht Deutsch*

Bringen Sie Ihre Sachen mit.  
Bringen Zee Eere Sakhen mit.  
Bring your things with you.

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

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in the European Theater of Operations

*Ici On Parle Français*

Pourriez-vous diner avec moi?  
PooreeAY-voodeenay aVEK mwa.  
Can you dine with me?

Vol. 1—No. 165

1 Fr.

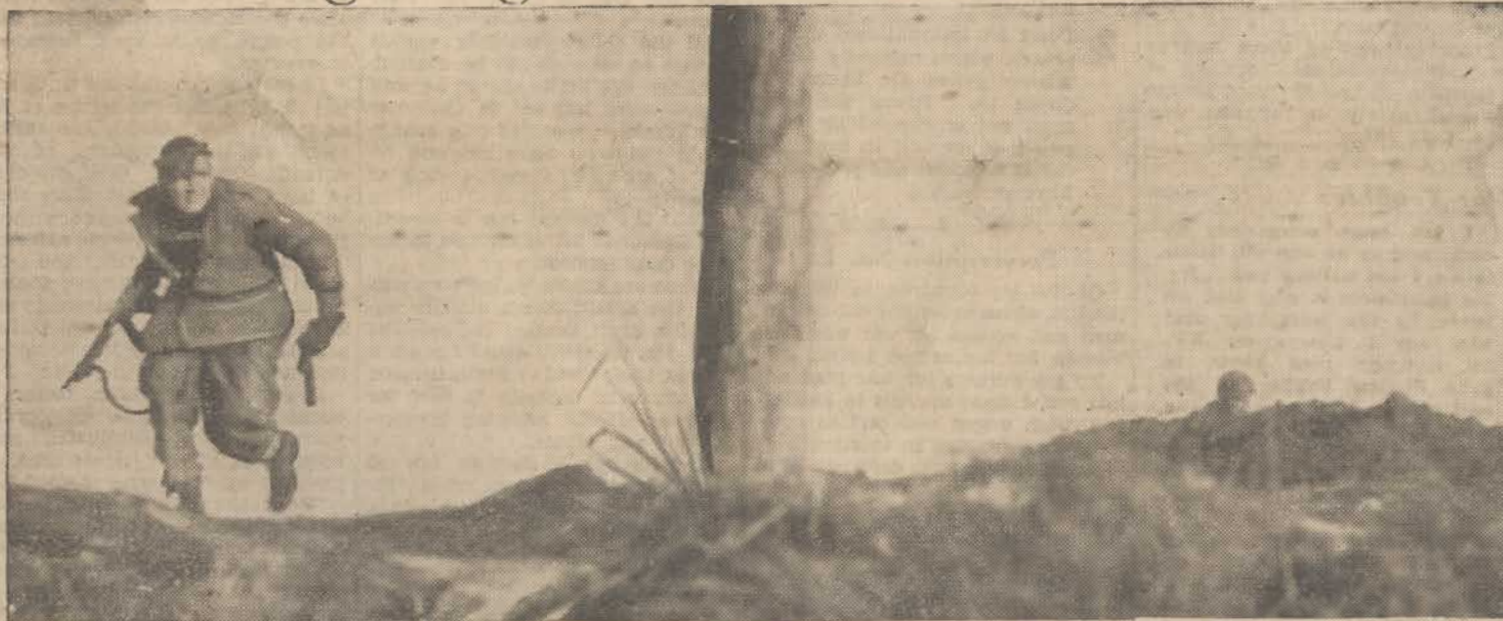
New York—PARIS—London

1 Fr.

Monday, Jan. 8, 1945

# Wise Narrows to 10 Miles

'...The Fightingest Bunch of GIs I Ever Saw' **Yanks Cut One of Two Main Roads**



With eyes fixed on his objective—a hiding German patrol—an infantryman of the 82nd Airborne Div. races from his foxhole

across the open field, toward a barbed wire fence and a ditch. His companion (right) covers his move with a machine-gun.

U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

## 3 Corps, 10 Divisions In Fight North of Bulge

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY, Jan. 7.—American forces taking part in the assault on the northern flank of the

## 82nd's '12-Hour' Stand Turns Into 3-Day Tank Battle

By Dick Jones  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.

WITH 82nd AIRBORNE DIV.—In 76 hours at crossroads west of Regne, a band of 116 men tripped the Wehrmacht's drive on Liège so

## Forts and Libs Batter German Supply System

U. S. and RAF heavy bombers droned ceaselessly over the German

American and British forces continued to hammer the northern flank of the German salient in Belgium against fierce enemy resistance yesterday as advancing troops of the First U.S. Army narrowed the pincers between it and the Third Army on the southern flank to only ten miles.

Units of the First Army also captured Rendeux, Laflaise, Fralature and Devantave and cut one of the two German main supply and escape routes by crossing the east-west highway between Laroche and Vielsalin.

A fresh attack south of Stavelot gained 2,000 yards and sent First Army troops across the Ambleve River between Stavelot and Trois Ponts.

### Third Army Gains

On the Third Army front, infantry moved up to within three miles southeast of Wiltz while other units occupied Dahl and moved up to within a mile-and-a-half south of Wiltz.

Only one counter-attack was reported near Harlange, six miles southeast of Bastogne.

# 3 Corps, 10 Divisions In Fight North of Bulge

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY, Jan. 7.—American forces taking part in the assault on the northern flank of the German salient in Belgium today were revealed to include three corps, two armored divisions and eight infantry divisions.

The corps are the Seventh, under Maj. Gen. Joseph L. Collins; the 18th Airborne, led by Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, and the Fifth, whose commander was not disclosed. The armored units are Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon's Second Div. and Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose's Third.

The infantry divisions announced are the Second, Maj. Gen. Walter



Maj. Gen. Ridgway Maj. Gen. Collins

M. Robertson; Ninth, Maj. Gen. L. S. Craig; 30th, Maj. Gen. L. S. Hobbs; 83rd, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon and the First, 84th and 99th, whose commanders were not identified. The airborne division in action on that front is the 82nd, under Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin.

### Others in Fighting

Units involved in the stemming of the German counter-offensive in the Belgian Ardennes, from Dec. 16 until the drive was halted, also were revealed in a summary.

When the enemy assault began it struck the 112th Regt. of the 28th Inf. Div., the 99th Inf. and Seventh Armored Div. After fighting against overwhelming odds these units withdrew to the north where, together with other U.S.

(Continued on Page 8)

## French Plan New Army, Call Up Three Classes

In a new move to rebuild the French Army, War Minister André Diethelm announced yesterday that three new classes of French

## 82nd's '12-Hour' Stand Turns Into 3-Day Tank Battle

By Dick Jones  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.

WITH 82nd AIRBORNE DIV.—In 76 hours at crossroads west of Regne, a band of 116 men tripped the Wehrmacht's drive on Liège so that it could later be roped and tied along the Belgian front.

Co. F was ordered to hold the key crossroads for 12 hours Dec. 21. They fought off waves of Tiger Royals and Nazi infantry for more than three days.

"One by one, they knocked out all our tanks," 1/Sgt. Arno L. Welch of Lumberton, N.C., recalled. "Yes," Pfc Clestine J. Olmschied, of Cold Springs, Minn., added. "Twice I'd no more than gotten into a new tank when the thing went up in flames." In the meantime, however, Olmschied knocked out two machine-guns with one tank round each.

"They were the fightingest bunch of GIs I ever saw," said Capt. Junior R. Woodruff, of Birmingham, Mich., who received an Oak Leaf cluster to the Silver Star for his leadership at the crossroads. "If every one of them hadn't personally accomplished the impossible, we'd still be there—six feet under."

## Nazis Fail to Crack Soviet Budapest Ring

Fresh German counter-attacks against the Russian siege ring around Budapest northwest of the city foundered yesterday under a storm of Soviet artillery fire.

Inside the Hungarian capital, bitter street fights forced the German-Hungarian garrison to yield further ground. The city's defenders continued to receive some supplies of food and ammunition from night-flying transport planes.

## FDR Message Finds Support In Congress

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (ANS).—President Roosevelt's message to the 79th Congress evoked a generally favorable response from Congress, the United Press said today. However, the UP said a "wait and see" attitude developed toward his specific request for national service legislation "at the earliest possible moment."

Senator Warren Austin (R-Vt.), co-author of a national service bill which died in the last Congress, commented:

"I shall wait to see if we get any real honest effort on the part of the White House before reintroducing my bill."

### Promises Full Consideration

House Republican Leader Joseph Martin Jr. said the President's request should have "immediate and full consideration" but the President, he pointed out, had failed to follow up a national service recommendation of a year ago with "any vigor."

"He could have had some such

(Continued on Page 8)

## FDR On Radio Quotes S & S

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt quoted The Stars and Stripes as he concluded his broadcast to the nation last night in which he summarized the annual message to Congress on the State of the Union.

He said, "I quote from an editorial in

of God let's listen to the dead. Let's learn from the living. Let's join ranks against the foe. The bugles of battle are heard again above the bickering."

"That is the demand of our fighting men. We cannot fail to heed it. The new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement in human history"

## Forts and Libs Batter German Supply System

U. S. and RAF heavy bombers droned ceaselessly over the German battle lines yesterday, maintaining the tempo of their campaign to pulverize Von Rundstedt's supply network, despite fog, clouds and 50 below zero cold.

In the three days following Thursday's interruption of the marathon attacks, almost 6,000 England-based heavies have bombed targets ranging from Berlin to within ten miles of the front.

More than 1,000 Forts and Liberators of the Eighth AF led yesterday's attacks, bombing five German marshaling yards, two Rhine bridges and six rail junctions. They were escorted by upwards of 650 Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

### Unopposed by Luftwaffe

The Eighth heavies hit targets in an area stretching from Hamm, northeast of the Ruhr at Cologne, down to Rastatt, southwest of Karlsruhe.

Unopposed by the Luftwaffe and subjected only to light flak, some of the fighters accompanying the Forts and Libs dipped down through holes in the clouds to strafe rail lines near Bremen. They reported damaging a considerable number of locomotives and freight cars.

All bombing except that on a communications center at Achern was done by instruments, and results were unreported. Nine bombers and one fighter were missing.

RAF bombers followed up the Eighth's daylight attack with powerful blows at communication targets last night. The RAF's Bomber Command has accounted for more than half of the heavies

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Army troops across the Ambeve River between Stavelot and Trois Ponts.

### Third Army Gains

On the Third Army front, infantry moved up to within three miles southeast of Wiltz while other units occupied Dahl and moved up to within a mile-and-a-half south of Wiltz.

Only one counter-attack was reported near Harlange, six miles southeast of Bastogne, where the Germans threw an estimated 20 tanks and a battalion of infantrymen at the American lines but were thrown back after a loss of at least six tanks to artillery fire.

Von Rundstedt, with his Ardennes bulge seriously dented, lashed out with five new attacks on the Western Front, establishing a bridgehead across the Maas River in Holland and pushing armor across the Rhine into France in the Seventh U.S. Army's sector near Strasbourg.

On the long dormant Netherlands front the Germans pushed across the Maas during Saturday night and established their bridge-

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## British Stiffen Terms to ELAS

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (UP).—British tank columns struck 15 miles north and west of Athens tonight shooting up ELAS rearguards as Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie stiffened his peace terms to the insurgents.

The British commander withdrew his original offer of a truce immediately if and when the ELAS forces laid down their arms and withdrew from Attica, from which they now have been driven. He said that any truce now must include "conditions dealing with the whole question of prisoners." This was put in view of the fact that the ELAS seized Greek and British civilians as hostages and has refused to permit International Red Cross inspection of its prison camps.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Mediterranean commander, and Sir Harold MacMillan, British resident Minister, returned to Athens and conferred with Scobie, Archbishop Damaskinos, the Greek regent, and Premier Nicholas Plastiras.

### India to America

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.—Lt. Col. Fred Eldridge, former reporter of

# German News Pictures, Captured in Bulge, Unwittingly Tell Story of Yank Courage

## Ammo Light in Battle of Bulge



This picture from captured German film shows enemy troops rushing across a Belgian road blocked with American vehicles, artillery and armored weapons.

## Nazi Photos Show Dead Doughboys Still at Guns

By Ken Dixon

Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THE AEF ON THE BELGIAN FRONT, Jan. 7.—If the batch of enemy news pictures captured following the vicious action near here is any criterion, the Berlin newspapers must have been getting good pictorial coverage of this German offensive.

Unwittingly, they show the factors which turned the tide and prevented the Germans from reaching their objectives—our supply lines, ammo dumps, vital road junctions and cities.

They show dead doughboys who manned their guns in the face of tremendous odds—come hell or death.

The Nazi success phase, naturally, runs strongly through them all. There are many pictures of blazing American tanks, some of them obviously taken in the midst of intense action.

### Tank Commander Killed

One is especially graphic, even cruelly so. It shows a Sherman still smoldering, its tread knocked off, its turret askew. Hanging partially out of that turret are the remains of an American tank commander. It is not a picture you care to look at long but it probably got quite a play in the Berlin newspapers.

Another shows an artillery piece knocked out. Sprawled around its base, face downward in the mud, lie three artillerymen. The very fact that such artillery pieces were overrun testifies to the speed of the German drive.

There are other obvious proofs of the surprise factor. American equipment, captured intact, has been lined up expressly for the photographer. It shows many vehicles. Pictures of American prisoners whose lack of defensive equipment indicates they had not been expecting a fight that day.

There are even a few touches of "routine victory shots" such as a



German soldiers run down the shoulder of a road past burning American armored vehicles. Picture taken during first few days of German counter-blow.

couple of cocky Wehrmacht officers looking at road signs showing that its only a couple of kilometers to St. Vith, Bastogne, Malmedy or some other town which a short time before had been deep behind the American lines.

The pictures also show a strong tendency to stress the sight of slain American soldiers, intended to demonstrate what happens to enemies of the Reich. However, they also show what finally stopped the breakthrough.

It's a simple thing but it's evident in almost every picture.

Perhaps the Berlin newspaper readers noted that the tank commander's body faces the same direc-

tion as the muzzle of his 75. His tank was crippled and burning and the position of his body leaves no doubt he was using the tank as stationary artillery before the final enemy shell struck the turret.

If they look closely they will notice that the bodies of the three dead artillerymen face the same direction as the gun's barrel. Also, that barrel is depressed so low it is almost parallel to the ground.

Heavy artillery is not meant to fight point-blank but the position of that barrel made it obvious the three artillerymen had been firing at something they could see with the naked eye—firing until they could fire no more.

Although forced to evacuate stores of ammo, tanks, guns and trucks during the German drive through Belgium, ordnance troops assigned to the U.S. First Army saved all but a small quantity of tank tracks and 2,000 tons of ammo of standard U.S. caliber which will do the Germans little good.

Ordered to "evacuate, but stay in business" by Col. J. B. Medaris, of Cincinnati, First Army Ordnance Chief, the 15,000 troops worked day and night moving materiel out of reach of the Germans. They set up new dumps and, in many instances, some troops manned road blocks and held off the enemy with bazookas and small arms while the others moved equipment.

Still other crews continued to service and repair damaged vehicles and to issue ammo and guns as requisitioned.

### Contact by Radio

Contact between working units, combat battalions and headquarters was maintained by a two-way radio set.

The 2,000 men of the 310th Ord. Bn. under Maj. Lyman O. Heidtke, of St. Paul, and Col. Nelson M. Lynde, of Denver, aided by 150 Belgian infantrymen, held off the Nazis for nearly two days until reserve units arrived.

The 202nd Ord. Depot Co., operating an advance point near St. Vith, moved out 400 of 600 tons of supplies one afternoon and then went back the next day and hauled the remaining 200 tons to safety. Capt. Richard S. Payne, of Hartford, Conn., was in charge.

### Save Locomotives

The 100th Ord. Ammo Bn., under Maj. Alfred G. Garr, of Charlotte, N.C., evacuated 110 wagon loads of ammo from a railhead, together with nine truck loads of demolition supplies, 800 men and seven Belgian locomotives.

In a three-day period, 3,500 Negro troops of the 1st Ord. Gp., evacuated three ammo points under fire. The 590th Ord. Bn. completed 4,000 repair jobs although forced to evacuate. Lt. Col. George H. Wells, of Waukesha, Wis. was in charge.

At one ammo supply point, men of the 57th Ord. Ammo Co., were issuing ammo to troops on one side of the storage area and fighting the Germans on the other. Capt. Jack C. Carstarphen, of Ft. Worth, is CO of the 57th.

## Gen. Holmes, AMG Chief, Is Awarded the DSM

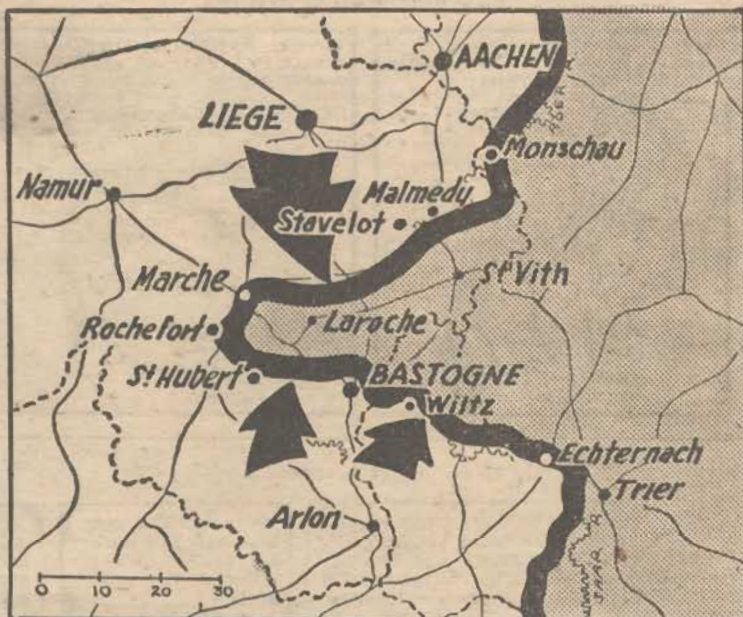
Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes has been decorated with the DSM by Gen. Eisenhower. He was Chief of the Military Government Section, Allied Force Headquarters, from June, 1943, to February, 1944, and was instrumental in the planning and execution of military government activities in Sicily, Italy, liberated countries of Northwest Europe and Germany.

## Queen Elizabeth

Thanks, Mr. Hemingway



## Allied Claws Close on Salient



Anglo-American troops driving down from the north against the German salient in Belgium are only 10 miles from U.S. Third Army forces on the southern flank.

## Speak Polite German To Capture More PW's

WITH 90th DIV.—Chaplain Edgar Stohler of Ipava, Ill., who has captured several German Siegfried Line pillboxes by talking the enemy into surrender, said that if GIs could talk better German, they probably could capture more Germans.

"Most of the time GIs, in shouting to the enemy to come out and surrender, so mangle the language that the Germans think the Americans are cursing them, and they fight that much harder," he said.

## Yanks Narrow Bulge Pincers

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head which the German communique said was at Wanssum, 12 miles north of Venlo. SHAEF reported that the crossing gained the enemy's initial objective, which was immediately counter-attacked by British troops.

The scene of the heaviest fighting in Alsace, meanwhile, shifted from the enemy salient at Bitche as the Germans increased pressure on the American and French forces holding the plains between the Rhine and the Vosges.

In the wake of reports that civilians were evacuating Strasbourg, the Germans reinforced their bridgehead across the Rhine by at least five tanks and an undetermined number of infantrymen which were ferried across the river.

The bridgehead is now known to be at least six miles wide and three miles deep, placing the Germans within 10 miles of Strasbourg and only six miles from the important communications center of Haguenau, which Seventh Army troops fought so hard to take a few weeks ago.

## Congress Favors FDR's Message

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legislation if he really needed it," Martin said.

AFI President William Green declared his organization was strongly opposed to compulsory service. Green said, "We doubt the need for such legislation. We fear it will create confusion and adversely affect morale and hinder the smooth functioning of war production. It may result in decreased efficiency and lower individual production."

### Hailed in London

More general approval greeted the President's request for legislation to use the nation's 4Fs in the war effort and permit the induction into the armed forces of urgently needed nurses.

In London, Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Express hailed Roosevelt's declaration that "we propose to stand together with the United Nations as an association not of

## 14th AF Bags 241 Jap Planes In Best Month in Its History

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault reported in Chungking yesterday that despite the Japanese capture of 14 U.S. air bases in China, the 14th AF had its best month in its history in December, striking deeper into enemy territory than ever before, destroying 241 Japanese planes and 188,000 tons of shipping. Not one U.S. plane was lost in combat.

The news from the Pacific also included these week-end developments:

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced a U.S. landing on Fais Island in the western Carolines. Fais is 170 miles east of Yap, where the Japanese have a weather station, and between Guam and New Guinea.

Superfortresses from China bombed aircraft plants at Omura on the Japanese home island of Kyushu for the sixth time. One enemy fighter was destroyed, five probably destroyed and three damaged; one B29 was lost.

### Luzon Blitz Continues

Gen. MacArthur's bombers and fighter-bombers continued their blitz against the main Philippine island of Luzon. They destroyed one locomotive, 100 freight cars and three railroad bridges and blasted airfields.

Tokyo reported that a U.S. fleet had entered the Lingayen Gulf and was bombarding the west coast of Luzon. The Japanese said their planes had been attacking the task force and made the fantastic claim that three aircraft carriers, one battleship, one cruiser and two other ships which were either battleships or cruisers had been "instantaneously sunk" and three carriers and two battleships or cruisers damaged.

Revising his score on the two-day carrier-plane raid at Formosa and Okinawa, Nimitz reported 111 Japanese planes shot down and 220 damaged, 25 ships sunk and 58 damaged.

## Ten Divisions North of Bulge

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forces coming down from the north, they helped to prevent German attempts to swing north from their initial breakthrough.

The Seventh Armored, for example, is credited with holding St. Vith for three days longer than expected, thereby contributing materially to the eventual stopping of the counter-offensive.

### Withdrew to South

The Ninth Armored Div. also hit by the initial German assault, withdrew to the south to join other forces.

While the enemy drive was still pushing westward, the First, Second, Ninth and 99th AF Div. prevented a breakthrough in the Monschau area, the 30th held the La Ambleve River from Malmédy to Stoumont and with a Third Armored unit wiped out a German pocket at La Lieze.

The 82nd Airborne and Seventh Armored, together with other elements, meanwhile held a line west through Mahay to Grandmenil. Each of the towns commanded lateral roads needed by the Germans for supplies, as well as for direct route approaches to Liège.

### Skidded to West

The Nazis' westward progress