THE WEATHER
Cloudy, Continued Cold
TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY
Greensboro H., 62; L., 33. Greensboro Airport H., 57; L., 33.

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

48 PAGES TODAY
SECTION 1

VOL. LXVII. NO. 32. ★ UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATED PRESS GREENSBORO, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1945. INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE HUNDREDS OF STATE CORRESPONDENTS PRICE: DAILY—FIVE CENTS SUNDAY—TEN CENTS

American Troops Storm Corregidor

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Reds In 60 Miles Of Dresden

U. S. Heavies Rake Targets At Frankfurt

No Fighters Met In Heavy Clouds

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(AP) Fortresses of the United States Eighth air force smashed 350 strong at marshaling yards of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Giessen with 1,000 tons of high explosives today and kept one of the war's most massive and sustained air offensives rolling through the fourth straight day.

The Fortresses and an escort of 150 Mustangs met no enemy fighters in the heavy overcast, which grounded the bulk of the allied air forces in the west and required bombing by instruments. Two bombers and two fighters were missing after the fleet sailed through moderate to intense anti-aircraft fire.

Bombers of the United States 15th air force from Italy were reported attacking southern Germany for the fifth straight day.

Lack of enemy air opposition permitted the Eighth air force's swift Mustangs to range as far south as Munich and Ulm on strafing missions which shot up 25 locomotives, 139 railroad cars, a factory and other targets.

Intensified Assault

In one of the most intensified assaults of the year, American and British air forces have put 7,200 heavy bombers over Germany since Tuesday night with the loss of 60 planes—slightly over eight-tenths of one per cent.

Twenty-six cities from the Rhine to the Russian front have felt the weight of thousands of tons of bombs on seven massive operations. On the average, a 1,000-bomber mission to Germany may drop from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of bombs.

While the heavies were attacking far-away objectives, thousands of allied fighters and light and medium bombers banged away at targets closer to the front with equally negligible opposition.

Germans To Feel 'Terror Bombing'

PARIS, Feb. 17.—(AP)—The allied air bosses have made the long-awaited decision to adopt deliberate terror bombing of the great German population centers as a ruthless expedient to hasten Hitler's doom.

More raids such as the British and American heavy bombers carried out recently on the residential sections of Berlin, Dresden, Chemnitz and Cottbus are in store for the reich, and their avowed purpose will be creating more confusion in the German traffic tangle and sapping German morale.

The all-out air war in Germany became obvious with the unprecedented daylight assault on the refugee-crowded capital two weeks ago and subsequent attacks on other cities jammed with civilians fleeing from the Russian advance in the east.

The allied view is that bombardment of large German cities creates immediate need for relief. This is moved into the bombed areas both by rail and road and not only creates a traffic problem but draws transport away from the battlefront. Evacuation of the homeless has the same result.

Reconnaissance has shown that the best way to create road bottlenecks through key cities is to topple building into the streets. One spot on the western front recently was made impassable for nine days by such tactics.

The Weather

Data furnished by J. P. Molen, in charge of the United States Weather station at the Greensboro-High Point airport

STATISTICS FOR YESTERDAY

	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Temperature	40	33

24 HOURS READING AT 8:30 P. M.

	Degrees	Time
Maximum temperature	57	8:30 a. m.
Minimum temperature	33	8:15 p. m.
Mean temperature	45	
Precipitation	1.09 Inch.	

TODAY

Sun rises 8:04 a. m., Sets 7:04 p. m.
Moon rises 12:05 p. m., Sets 1:27 a. m.

FORECAST BY STATES

Carolina: Sunday cloudy and continued cold showers in morning and clearing in afternoon.

Virginia: Clearing and cold Sunday, windy.

DAILY WEATHER TABLE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(AP)—Weather bureau report of temperature for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m.:

Station	H	L	Station	H	L
Asheville	58	50	Little Rock	37	35
Atlanta	72	59	Louisville	33	29
Birmingham	68	59	Memphis	38	36
Boston	35	31	Meridian	74	65
Chicago	18	4	Miami	76	71
Cleveland	28	22	New York	36	35
Denver	24	17	Raleigh	57	37
Ft. Worth	50	38	Richmond	41	33
Jacksonville	81	60	St. Louis	26	21
Kansas City	31	19	Washington	34	31

RATION DEADLINES

GASOLINE—A-14, 4 gals., March 21.
MEATS—Red Q5-6 expire March 31; T5-X5 expire April 28; Y5-Z5 and A2-D2 expire June 2.
FOODS—Blue X5-Z5 and A2-B2 expire March 31; C2-G2 expire April 28; H2-M2 expire June 2.
SUGAR—34 five pounds, expires Feb. 28; 35, five pounds, expires June 2.

Canucks Continue Push After Outflanking Goch

PARIS, Feb. 17.—(AP)—The Canadian First army swept steadily ahead today after a sudden two-mile advance in which it outflanked the important Siegfried line bastion of Goch and the United States Third army's 80th division drove a new breach in the westwall with the capture of Rohrbach in the Esternach sector.

U. S. Third Breaches Westwall Anew With Capture Of Rohrbach

British troops of the Canadian army split the German defense line 16 miles from the Ruhr valley in their lunge that threatened to topple Goch and came within less than three miles of the enemy's rear communications base at Uedem.

Little Opposition

The advance into Rohrbach met little opposition and carried the Third army beyond the last ring of Siegfried line pillboxes in that area. This constituted the fourth break in the line by the allies, the others being at Kleve, Pruem and in the Aachen-Monschau area.

The British-Canadian charge by infantry—described in a front dispatch as a near breakthrough—severed the Goch-Calcar highway, cutting off the garrisons of the twin strongholds from direct communication. The British fought clear of rear westwall fortifications that had ensnarled them.

Artillery Barrage

Elsewhere on the blazing 25-mile front, Field Marshal Montgomery's troops fought to within a mile of Goch, a mile and a half of Calcar—seven miles to the northeast—and battered both with artillery and mortars.

Goch was being outflanked on the east by the British moving on Uedem, and by Scotch and British on the west, who seized Asperden, a mile and a half to the northwest, and were battling through Hassum, three miles west.

More than 1,300 prisoners plodded back to allied prison cages, the biggest single day's bag since the opening of the offensive 10 days ago.

Scotch Drive Up Maas

On the south flank, Scotch infantry with flamethrowers drove a mile up the Maas river and into Afferden, five miles south of where the Germans made their first strong stand at Gennep.

Here they were 16 miles north of the German Maas river strongpoint of Venlo, and were gradually rolling up the eastern Dutch defense line which has held back a British-Canadian eastward drive to the Rhine. Floods kept the north flank along the Rhine relatively static.

Farther south the United States Third army kept up pressure on the Eifel mountain traffic center of Bitburg, and the Germans resisted aggressively to keep it from going the way of Pruem and forcing broad withdrawals from the westwall.

Fifth Advances

But the Fifth infantry division hacked out a half-mile advance, deepened its bridgehead to 3½ miles, and fought half-way through Schankweiler, on the Enz river eight miles south of Bitburg.

Inundated roads and flooded lowlands stood in front of the United States First and Ninth armies poised along the Roer facing the Ruhr and Rhineland. A front dispatch said the river was subsiding, and American patrols were out.

The United States Seventh army in northern Alsace also sent combat parties sallying into the enemy lines south of the German industrial city of Saarbrucken and ran into stiff fighting.

Troops Massed

Along the entire Maas-Rhine front, British and Canadian troops were massed for the trip-hammer blows designed to overwhelm Goch, Calcar and Uedem and reach the open country leading to

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 4)

BRITISH GUNNERS HOLD A STREET IN RUINED KLEVE

Two British antitank gunners stand ready for action behind their weapon in a wreckage-strewn street in Kleve, Germany, after British and Canadian troops captured the key town in the northern sector of the western front.

'Limited Number' Under 30 To Get Draft Deferments For Key War Jobs

Government Agencies To Intercede With Draft Boards For Certified Men

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(AP)—The government today set up machinery for deferring a "very limited number" of draft registrants under 30 in key war jobs and other essential services.

In the first slight easing of plans to draw heavily from this age group to meet mounting military needs, selective service and the war manpower commission announced that the new procedure will apply to otherwise qualified men who were in 2-A or 2-B last January 1.

The program provides for deferment of key men who are certified by one of a number of government agencies responsible for procurement and production of war materials, or for maintenance of war-supporting services.

"The primary objective is to protect the war production lines where induction of irreplaceable key men will retard the war effort, as well as men in this group whose induction would endanger public health and safety," the agencies said.

While the announcement stated the number of men to be recommended for deferment will vary among establishments, it was understood that they may be granted to about 15 per cent of the age 18-30 registrants in each organization.

Included under the plan in addition to war plant workers, are such industries as coal mining, transportation and maritime operations.

The government agencies specified will receive applications for deferment of key men and then certify to local draft boards the names of men under 30 "who, in the interests of the war effort, should be given the greatest consideration for occupational deferment."

The agencies emphasized that the decision whether a man will be deferred or not will continue to "rest solely with the local board, subject to appeal."

The procedure under which applications for deferment may be submitted to the various government agencies is now being worked out by selective service and WMC.

The agencies which may certify the names of workers under the new program are:

Army service forces, navy, army air forces, war production board, maritime commission, petroleum administration for war, office of defense transportation, war food administration, co-ordinator of fisheries, rubber reserve, solid fuels administration, review committee on deferment of government employees, national roster of scientific and specialized personnel, office of scientific research and development, and the procurement and assignment service of WMC.

While the list of certification agencies included none for key employees of states, counties and municipalities, it was understood these applications probably will be handled by state WMC directors.

Army Lists 62 North Carolina Soldiers Wounded In Europe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(AP)—The war department made public today the names of the following North Carolinians wounded in European action:

Alexander, Pfc. Warren R., son of Mrs. Julia G. Parker, Brevard.

Allen, Pvt. Lee R., Jr. Wife, Mrs. Edith E. Allen, Durham.

Alligood, Capt. Earl E., son of Mrs. Flave Alligood, Washington.

Ammons, S/Sgt. Lester V., son of Mrs. Oakie Ammons, Marshall.

Auten, Pfc. Maurice W., son of Mrs. Rosa L. Braswell, McAdenville.

Barnes, Pvt. Harvey, son of Mrs. Florence W. Barnes, Mocksville.

Barnes, Sgt. William A., son of Mrs. Olivia B. Barnes, Black Creek.

Barney, Pvt. Paul B., son of Mrs. Mattie M. Barney, Mocksville.

Barrow, Pfc. Henry G. Wife, Mrs. Willie B. Barrow, Roanoke Rapids.

Bason, Pfc. Ben L., son of John M. Bason, 605 Julian street Greensboro.

Blizzard, Cpl. James, son of Mrs. Addie D. Blizzard, Beulaville.

Blue, Pfc. Frank M., son of Mrs. Belle M. Blue, Carthage.

Brooks, Cpl. Frank L., son of Mrs. Vina S. Brooks, Bushnell.

Carr, Sgt. Wayne F. Wife, Mrs. Frances L. Carr, Buncombe.

Clark, S/Sgt. Joseph C., son of Donald L. Clark, Newton.

Clements, Pvt. Fred, nephew of Mrs. Rebecca H. Burwell, Henderson.

Currie, Pfc. Seth J. Wife, Mrs. Loree W. Currie, Whiteville.

Downum, Pvt. Dobert L., son of Mrs. Betty H. Downum, Concord.

Edwards, Pvt. Locke J., son of Mrs. Clementine C. Edwards, Stecoah.

Godwin, Pfc. Ellis R., son of Mrs. Minnie F. Goodwin, Dunn.

Goodwin, Pfc. Woodrow M. Wife, Mrs. Tula Goodwin, Raleigh.

Greene, Pvt. Elbert R. Wife, Mrs. Alice Stephens Greene, Kannapolis.

Griffith, Pfc. Paul M., son of Mrs. Margaret U. Griffith, Newell.

Haithcock, Pvt. Alma W. Wife, Mrs. Evelyn J. Haithcock, Albemarle.

Hallman, Pvt. Ralph T., son of Mrs. Ollite T. Hallman, Salisbury.

Harrell, Sgt. Norman F., son of

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 3)

Nazis Report Fall Of Sagan Below Berlin

Russian Sky Fleet Hits Capital Area

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 18.—(UP)—Russian troops, smashing across the enemy's Queis river defense line, yesterday drove to within 60 miles of Dresden, capital of Saxony, while Berlin reported that the medieval fortress town of Sagan, southeast of Berlin, had fallen.

While Moscow reported that sky-filling fleets of Russian planes, flying 10,000 sorties a day, were lashing the outskirts of Berlin ahead of soviet spearheads, the red army chalked up important new gains all along the front.

Drive Into Breslau

Soviet assault forces drove farther into the encircled lower Silesian capital of Breslau, encircled and wiped out a huge enemy group in Pomerania, and all but cut the last escape route for enemy troops in the Vistula fortress of Grudziadz.

Russian columns drove to within 50 miles southwest of the port of Danzig, and in East Prussia toppled the nazi strongholds of Wormditt and Mehlsack. The enemy's hold on East Prussia's 14,000 square miles of territory was reduced to a mere 600 square miles.

Taking Poznan

In Poland the Russians won almost complete control of the encircled city of Poznan, on the Warsaw-Berlin railroad. Enemy troops were cleared from the east bank of the Warta river and were left holding only the area of the "Citadel" on the west bank. More than 6,000 prisoners were taken.

At the north and south of the red army's vast eastern front, however, the Germans launched violent attacks. Southeast of the Baltic port of Stettin, the red army hurled back vicious enemy blows in the area of Stargard, 19 miles from Stettin.

In this area Berlin reported that the Oder dams between Fiddichow, 20 miles south of Stettin, and Zehden, 34 miles northeast of Berlin, had been blown up. No explanation was offered.

New Drive In Hungary

Far to the south in Hungary, the Germans launched heavy blows east of Komarno against a wedge of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's army last reported within 87 miles east of the Austrian capital of Vienna.

The new advance toward Dresden reported by the soviet command carried soviet troops in to the town of Rauscha, 60 miles northeast and 18 miles north northeast of Dresden's guardian city of Goerlitz, which rapidly was being flanked.

The Russian surge represented a 10-mile gain beyond the Queis river and carried the soviets within eight miles of Neisse, last barrier before Dresden.

Reach Nesse

On the southeastern roads to Berlin, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army, sweeping far northwest of Sagan, was reported by the soviet newspaper Pravda to have reached the Neisse river defense line at a point about 54 miles southeast of the nazi capital.

The advance carried Konev's troops to within 10 miles of Berlin's own river Spree.

Konev's troops also converged on the communications center of Cottbus, 47 miles from Berlin, and Guben, 51 miles from the capital. The latter city of 44,000 persons, like Cottbus, already was within Russian artillery range. An advance to the Neisse mid-way between Cottbus and Guben meant that Guben was outflanked on the south.

Moscow dispatches said the indus-

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 3)

Argentina Warns Reich To Permit Envoys' Return

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—(AP)—The Argentine government, in its most sharply worded note since the beginning of the war, charged Germany today with attempting to retain a number of Argentine diplomats in Sweden and served notice that holding them would be regarded as "a hostile act" calling for measures "in defense of our sovereignty and its citizens."

Acting Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino said in a statement regarding the note addressed to the German government that the Germans had threatened to retain from among 112 Argentine diplomatic and consular agents and their families in Sweden a number equivalent to the number of German agents in Lisbon to whom the British government has refused safe conducts.

"If the German government insists on putting into practice this threat," he said, "refusing safe conduct to a single member of the Argentine group awaiting exchange, the Argentine government will consider that action as exercise of a hostile act and reserves as a matter of course all liberty of action to adopt in this case all measures it may consider pertinent to the defense of its sovereignty and its citizens."

Paratroops, Doughboys Assure Capture Of 'Rock'

Casualties Light As Two-Way Assault Takes Japanese Defenses From Rear; Blow Opens Manila Bay To Fleets

MANILA, Sunday, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Yank skytroopers, spectacularly parachuting from air transports onto a half-mile square plateau, returned the American flag to Corregidor Friday where Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright sorrowfully surrendered the Philippines to the Japanese hordes in May, 1942.

Dropping down after warships poured explosives on the "Rock" and into tunnels where the Japanese were cowering, the skytroopers soon were joined by waterborne Yanks from Bataan.

Today Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing the dazzling operation, said Corregidor's complete capture "is assured"—opening Manila bay to United States fleets.

In a dispatch from Corregidor, AP correspondent James Hutcheson told of a red smoke signal high atop the rock which confirmed that the paratroopers and amphibious invaders had linked forces.

His Greatest Sight

"I wish General Wainwright could be here to see this," said Brig. Gen. William C. Chase, directing the operation.

"It would be the greatest sight of his life."

The descent of the parachutists, veterans of New Guinea fighting, squarely atop the "Rock" completely surprised the Japanese and effected the capture of the island's defenses and mighty guns from the rear.

Infantrymen hit the island's shores shortly after the paratroops landed. They leaped from the craft which brought them from recently-captured Bataan, immediately advanced inland and joined the sky-borne troopers.

"Our paratroopers have landed," read the first American dispatch sent directly from Corregidor in nearly three years.

Arthur Feldman, Blue network correspondent, said the first wave of parachutists dropped on high ground on the west side of the island at 8:30 a. m., Saturday.

Some Strike Cliffs

"Some struck the cliffs and slid down into the sea to be picked up by watching PT boats," Feldman related.

"Early reports indicate no paratrooper casualties due to enemy action, though some were hurt and killed as a result of their daring drop onto a small and rugged area from the C-47 transport planes."

Just prior to the appearance of the sky troops, attacking planes and warships caused "one prolonged explosion and smoke and flame and brown, red and white dust rose higher and higher."

Feldman said a favoring wind cleared the skies "barely in time and the first C-47 sailed in against a backdrop of large fleecy white clouds."

No Jap Ships or Planes

The men were "dropped from a sky where no Jap plane was flying onto an island surrounded by a calm sea where no Jap ship sailed."

The amphibious force went ashore at 10:30 a. m., on the south side near a small jetty, which had remained undamaged.

At 12:30, a second group of paratroopers was landed.

The paratroopers had been flown from American-held Mindoro island, to the south of Manila.

Light Casualties

The landings were effected with "light casualties" following a co-ordinated bombardment by warships of the United States Seventh fleet and planes of the far eastern air force.

Feldman said in a second broadcast that Corregidor apparently was lightly held by Japanese marine shock troops who took to the tunnels. The shelling warships gave especial attention to these tunnels, including the Manila tunnel which sheltered the American last ditch defenders in early 1942.

The storming of Corregidor, which the Americans yielded May 6, 1942, almost five months after the Japanese landed on Luzon island, was a two-way action.

Paratroopers of the 503rd parachute regiment were dropped from planes. This was the unit which spectacularly landed at Lae, New Guinea, earlier in the war.

Then elements of the 24th division of Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, which played a heroic part in the October invasion of Leyte, were ferried across the four-mile channel from Bataan. They landed on Corregidor's south shore.

These hard-fighting Yanks threw the Nipponese garrison "into complete dislocation," headquarters related.

The 24th infantrymen advanced inland and effected a swift juncture with the paratroopers.

On Bataan, captured from a strategic standpoint although the peninsula still harbors considerable enemy forces hiding in the hills, MacArthur announced the rescue of 21 officers and men who had been there since the outbreak of the war. Sixteen were Americans, three Dutch and two British.

Garrison Further Reduced

In south Manila, a Japanese garrison which has ignored an ultimatum to surrender or even to release thousands of unarmed civilians was further reduced in bitter street and building battles south of the Pasig river mouth.

The Yanks scored gains in the vicinity of Ft. McKinley, east of Neilson airfield.

In the Zambales mountains near captured Clark air center northwest of Manila, the 40th division of Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush wiped out more enemy groups.

Wide Aerial Strikes

Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney's far eastern air force ripped into enemy airdromes in the Philippines on the islands of Negros, Cebu and Mindanao.

Mitchell bombers, braving bad weather, bombed Japanese troop formations on Formosa, destroyed a highway bridge, ripped up railway lines and demolished 15 locomotives.

Off Formosa's northeast coast among the Sakishima islands, a small freighter was sunk and several others damaged.

Manila Ultimatum Ignored

Japanese squeezed into the old walled city area of south Manila by American doughboys and armor were summoned by Maj. Gen. Oscar Griswold to surrender honorably or at least to permit thousands of civilians to leave the shell-wrecked district.

Griswold, United States commander in Manila, told the Japanese their position was hopeless and gave the enemy four hours to quit or comply with his request to release the civilians so that "no innocent blood be shed." The Nipponese did not even acknowledge the message broadcast by radio and loudspeaker.

Navy Bombarding Iwo For Third Day

Japs Claim Volcano Isle Invaded; Silence Covers Mitscher's Raiders

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Sunday, Feb. 18.—(UP)—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today that a powerful American battle fleet had carried the bombardment of Iwo island into a third day, and Tokyo claimed American troops had begun invading that "doorstep" island to Japan, 750 miles south of the Nipponese capital.

A bulletin issued at 10:30 a. m. (7:30 p. m., Saturday, E.W.T.) reported that one ship in a task force of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's United States Fifth fleet had been damaged by "intense" Japanese fire from Iwo, which was being blasted by naval artillery shells or airplane bombs for the 74th consecutive day.

Nimitz was silent on the activities of the carrier task force which battered Tokyo Friday and Saturday.

"Warrants No Optimism"

A late Tokyo broadcast claimed two landing attempts on Iwo had been repulsed, but warned Japan that the situation "warrants us no optimism" because American warships were still massed offshore and were "persistently watching for an opportunity to make a landing."

The broadcast said the Japanese garrison had scored a "glorious victory" in that "not a single enemy has been permitted to land on Iwo Jima yet," but said "it is apparent that the enemy still has a reinforcement convoy behind him."

Early Tokyo broadcasts said an American battleship, two cruisers and two ships of undetermined type had been sunk while three assault landing craft were damaged, but the later broadcast mentioned only the battleship and the damaged landing craft. The broadcast stressed that the Jap defenders had a "well-prepared interception line" and were waiting for opportunities to hit the enemy should he again attempt to land."

Bonins Strafed

Carrier planes of the attacking force strafed the Bonin islands of Chichi and Haha north of Iwo, damaging 23 grounded planes and exploding an ammunition barge. Warship antiaircraft batteries shot down two Japanese planes attacking the mighty warship armada in what was the first announced enemy attempt to strike back.

(A Berlin broadcast said that Japanese headquarters in Tokyo announced that American troops had invaded the Bonin islands early Saturday morning.

None of Tokyo's claims were confirmed by Admiral Nimitz although from the scope of the three day operation it appeared momentous developments were at hand in the battle of the Pacific.

Nimitz' bulletin did not say whether attacks by some 1,200 carrier planes on the Tokyo-Yokohama area of Tokyo were continuing into the third day.

"Further reports on the attacks on Tokyo by aircraft are unavailable," Nimitz said.

Six-Hour Assault

But Tokyo reported that the carrier planes attacked Japan for six hours yesterday—second day of the attack. A high officer here said a radio silence which had blacked out details of the Tokyo assault was "beautiful," meaning that as long as the Japanese did not attack the carriers and escorting warships the American commanders would not break silence.

Indicating the ferocity of the attacks, however, Tokyo admitted it lost 61 planes over the homeland and claimed to have downed or damaged 250 American planes.

Of the assaults on Iwo, Nimitz said:

"Bombardment of Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands by battleships and cruisers of the Pacific fleet is continuing."

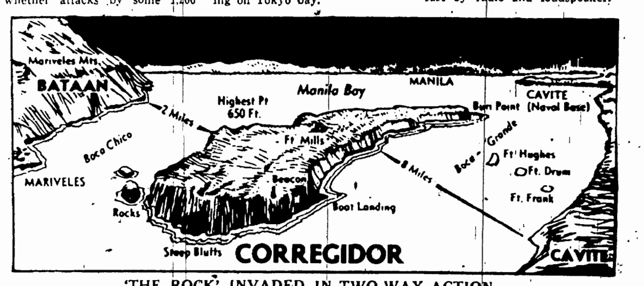
Army Joins Attack

He announced that carrier planes and army heavy Liberator bombers had joined the attack Friday, going down through intense antiaircraft fire to deliver their assaults. One of the American ships was damaged during the attack by shore-based gunfire which was intense. Nimitz said, indicating that the Japanese defenses were standing up despite the fearful pounding of the eight-square mile island.

About 800 miles to the east, army Liberators bombed Marcus island on Friday. Marine fighter planes attacked targets on Babelthuap in the Palau islands and Yap in the western Carolines on Friday.

(The FCC reported that a high Japanese air defense official admitted Saturday that many residents of Tokyo spent almost the entire day in underground shelters, seeking refuge from the American attacks. He warned that civilians may have to spend most of their lives underground in the future.)

Enemy broadcasts reflected increasing alarm as the battle of Japan was joined after 38 months of bloody war along the empire's outposts. One even suggested the possibility of an American landing on Tokyo bay.



'THE ROCK' INVADED IN TWO-WAY ACTION

Blood-soaked Corregidor, barrier to Manila bay, has been stormed by American paratroopers and infantrymen and its complete capture is assured, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced yesterday. The Yanks suffered light casualties in surprising the Nips and taking the island's defenses from the rear.