

March 28, 2020

WWII Weekly Front Pages - The Times, Gettysburg, PA

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25 March – 31 March 1945

The Times, Gettysburg, PA

Running wild.

New Landings By Yanks In Kerama Isles Told By Japs

TWO COUNTIES ARE WOUNDED ON BATTLE FRONTS

ARENDTSVILLE PLAY APRIL 6

Americans Invade Cebu, Tokyo Says

Chesler J. Meringer Rebo County Office

Charley Gelberg Promoted By Navy

Wambler Promoted

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Truth Our Guideline - The Public Good Our Aim

Work Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons

ESTABLISHED 1862 LARGEST WEEKLY OF THE AREA - PRICE THREE CENTS

Yankees "Run Wild" East Of Rhine

First And Third Rampage Ahead With Seventh Gaining Firm Hold On Upper Rhine; News Blackout

Third Russian Army Reaches Lower Raba River In Drive

Here And There News Collected At Random

County Board Urges 170-DAY SCHOOL TERM

RED CROSS FUND \$7,000 SHORT OF CAMPAIGN GOAL

Arthur Buehler To Head Elks Lodge

BULLETINS

Lloyd George, Britain's World War I Premier Dies; Visited Gettysburg In 1923

Where Allies Race Forward In Breakthroughs

Good Evening
IF EARLY AN EVENING NEWS

(Note: This is a reproduction of a newspaper page with multiple columns of text, including headlines, sub-headlines, and a map of Western Europe. The main headline is 'Yankees "Run Wild" East Of Rhine'. Other notable headlines include 'First And Third Rampage Ahead With Seventh Gaining Firm Hold On Upper Rhine; News Blackout' and 'Third Russian Army Reaches Lower Raba River In Drive'. A map of Western Europe shows the positions of the First, Third, and Seventh US Armies, along with the Rhine river and various cities like Frankfurt, Remagen, and Cologne.)

WESTERN EUROPE

The First Army made sweeping gains to the east on Monday from its bridgehead at Remagen, and General Eisenhower paid the troops a visit. The Third Army besieged Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and an unconfirmed report said that the city of 547,000 had been entered. Mid-week German reports had Third Army troops capturing the radio inside the city, and were conquering it block by block. The Fourth Armored Division had burst loose 40

miles beyond the Rhine in a sweep so swift that the Germans were caught without time to blow the Aschaffenburg bridge, 22 miles southeast of Frankfurt. Four Allied armies, including 3,000 tanks, were surging through wide breakthroughs in disintegrating German lines. Late in the week, Hannover, which was 142 miles from Berlin, was being menaced, and the city of Duisburg had been seized, as was Weisbaden. Late in the week the First and Third Armies drove toward a junction northeast of the Ruhr that would seal off Germany's greatest and last large arsenal and up to 40,000 enemy troops among its ravaged factories.

On Monday Allied airmen hit two oil plants, a gun factory and an armored car works in southeastern Germany as they switched back to strategic targets from a weeklong bombing prelude to the Rhine offensive. It was the 41st heavy bomber assault in 42 days. The Germans also indicated that the Russians had bombed Berlin.

General Eisenhower declared that the main German defensive line had been broken and the enemy had suffered a defeat which he cannot afford. He said there would be no negotiated surrender, but rather an imposed unconditional surrender when the Allies in the west link up with the Russians.

Nazi leaders appeared to be resorting to a campaign of stark terror in an effort to hold the German people in line during the nation's greatest hour of peril. The campaign seemed to be taking two forms: propagandists warned the Germans that they would be no better than slaves if the Allies were victorious, and at the same time they threatened with dire punishment all who failed to fight or cooperated with the invaders.

PACIFIC/ASIA

American troops were, according to Japanese sources, attempting landings on the Okinawa group in the Ryukyu chain, only 325 miles south of the home island of Kyushu. Aerial bombardments had preceded the supposed invasion. In a report from the US Navy, the island of Okinawa itself had been shelled by US battleships, presumably some of the newest, with 16-inch guns. Carrier planes had blasted air installations on the island. By late in the week, there had been six days of shelling, and a British task force had joined the Americans in the naval assault.

American assault troops, swarming ashore against elaborate beach defenses, swept almost to the outskirts of Cebu City, but that busy second city of the Philippines already was aflame and exploding from Japanese demolitions in a scorched-earth policy.

EASTERN FRONT

Early in the week the Red Army had reached places along the Austrian border, 39 miles southeast of Vienna. There was as yet no indication that Russian armor had crossed the frontier. By late in the week tanks were on Austrian soil. In the north, the Germans announced the evacuation of Kahlhoz Cape, their last toehold in East Prussia except north of Koenigsberg. The Russians had seized Danzig; Germans were giving up in large numbers in the city's main streets and squares.

ITALY

German patrolling became more aggressive along the Fifth Army front and there were a number of sharp clashes, particularly in the area southwest of Bologna.

HOME FRONT

Senators asked why Great Britain does not get more meat from Canada and less from the US as they began a broad investigation into the nation's food situation. The Canadians were understood to have ample meat and it more of it could be used for lend-lease.

Pennsylvania plans to observe Army Day on April 6 by collecting 20 million tin cans for the war effort. Pennsylvanians were asked to cut the ends and flatten the cans. They were told there was no substitute for tin.

Junior Red Cross members in six county schools had made a total of 750 favors to be distributed at military hospitals. The favors included place cards, some of which were made of egg shells; Easter basket centerpieces; and Easter baskets with Easter eggs.

(Photo courtesy newspapers.com, Gettysburg Times)