75 Years Ago, The Times, Gettysburg, PA

WWII Weekly Front Pages

1 July - 7 July 1945

The Times, Gettysburg, PA

The Philippines were liberated.



PACIFIC

Australian troops made a successful major landing on Borneo in the third phase of a triple invasion. General MacArthur said this secured dominion of all of Borneo, split the East Indies and virtually completed Allied tactical control of the entire southwest Pacific. Japanese resistance to the landing ranged from aggressive to

light as the veteran Seventh Division crashed ashore at Balikpapan. Opposition increased as the Aussies thrust steadily inland, braving face-searing heat, rivers of flaming oil and barrages from Japanese 5-inch guns. American engineers celebrated the 4th by braving Japanese mines to sail two Landing Craft Mechanized (LCMs) into Balikpapan Bay, the first Allied shipping there since the Japanese invasion in 1941.

With scattered Japanese units cracking before the steady advance of Americans and Filipino guerillas, enemy losses in the Philippines had risen to 419,035, according to General MacArthur's headquarters. American forces had lost 11,715 killed and 1,131 missing in the Philippines campaign, a ratio of 31 Japanese dead for every American dead or missing. The enemy retained several strongholds on Luzon in the mountains northeast of the summer capital of Baguio, but resistance was reported weakening at other locations. On 5 July MacArthur proclaimed that all of the Philippines had been won back in "the greatest disaster ever sustained by Japanese arms." In 250 days of campaigning, 17 American divisions had whipped 23 Japanese divisions, slaughtering roughly 420,000 of the enemy, including the hated 16th Imperial Division which tortured American and Filipino prisoners in the Bataan Death March. Possibly 30,000 Japanese were surviving in all of the archipelago.

The US Navy allowed a Japanese hospital ship to evacuate 974 Japanese men from the garrison on Wake Island, on which a gallant Marine force had held out early in the war until overrun by superior Japanese forces. Fifteen percent of those evacuated were tubercular, and 14 percent were wounded. Many of the remainder, who were suffering from malnutrition, were not expected to survive the trip home.

US Air Force planes newly moved from the Philippines to Okinawa were now striking Japan, adding weight to the Army Superfortresses, medium bombers and fighter-bombers already hitting the enemy home islands. At the end of the week, Japan's largest aluminum-producing center was swept by giant conflagrations and one of her greatest oil refineries blazed through the clouds "like a terrible tropical sunset" as about 600 Superforts hurled 4,000 tons of fire and demolition bombs on five Honshu industrial targets. The mission was the fourth in six days of strikes by the B-29s, which had dropped 11,000 tons of bombs on the country. Ranging to Korea for the first time, Yank fliers bombed the main rail line to Manchuria and shipping ports to Japan, blowing up trains, tunnel entrances, bridges and a lighthouse.

EUROPE

The veteran American Second Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division deployed in the suburbs of Berlin as the first American soldier entered the Russian-held center of the city. Private First Class Harvey Natchees of the Ute Indian Reservation jeeped down Unter Den Linden as women wept with joy at the sight of the American, and a German asked him to look up his brother. Natchees wore a Silver Star, Bronze Star and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf clusters. He saw girls in freshly ironed frocks working in chain lines removing bricks from mammoth piles of wreckage, and women and children queued up by the hundreds in front of bread stores. The east-west artery he traveled on was still decorated with colossal portraits of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill which had been raised for the Red Army celebration of the end of the war in Europe. A British occupation force of 15,000 was expected to arrive in the main part of the city on the 3rd of July while the main British force would arrive the next day.

A Nazi "Scientific Starvation" station, whose grisly experiments on children and adults were claiming victims until days previously, had been uncovered in Bavaria by two public health officials of the American military government. Four German doctors and three attendants had been arrested at the facility 45 miles southwest of Munich. One woman nurse confessed to the killing of 211 children, for which she drew an extra bonus of \$3.50 per month. The station was one of a series of starvation and drug experimental laboratories scattered throughout Bavaria and Austria. Among the children found alive was a 10-year-old boy weighing less than 23 pounds.

HOME FRONT

President Truman presented the UN charter to the US Senate on 2 July and urged its "prompt ratification." The Senate must ratify the charter to assure the participation of the United States in the body.

On 5 July President Truman seized for government operation the strike-bound Goodyear Tire and Rubber plants at Akron, Ohio and ordered the Navy to move in. More than 16,000 employees had been on strike for the past 19 days during contract negotiations.

(Photo courtesy newspapers.com, Gettysburg Times)