

Zeigt uns die Stelle
Tsyegt oons die Stella
Show us the place

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces
Vol. 5 No. 164—1d.

in the European Theater of Operations
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1945

Da-lee-KAW?
Is it far?



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

TWO WARS LINK UP: Swinging their legs gaily from a "40 and 8" box car so well known to veterans of the first World War, French refugees ride home from a concentration camp in Germany after being freed by troops of the U.S. 83rd Division.

ETO Supplies Pacificward Before VE-Day

SHAEF, May 15 (UP)—Transfer of more than 1,500,000 tons of supplies from the ETO to the Pacific began before VE-Day, Brig. Gen. Morris Gilland, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff in SHAEF's G4, disclosed today.

Equipment on hand when hostilities ended included 700,000 tons of ammunition, 3,000,000 small arms, 11,000 artillery pieces, 362,000 automatic weapons and 371,000 general and special purpose vehicles, Gilland said.

Vehicles, tanks, guns and other equipment generally will be shipped directly to the Pacific, with the bulk of these supplies passing through Antwerp, Gilland said. Pacific-bound troops will go through Marseilles, taking with them as much equipment as possible. Mca going home will be shipped through Le Havre, and will leave most of their equipment behind.

Gilland said that between Mar. 1 and VE-Day about 200 ships assigned for the Western Front—1,800,000 tons—were canceled under the new deployment plan. After VE-Day, 62 fully loaded ships returned immediately to the U.S. for passage to the Pacific.

9th Is World's Biggest Army

By Earl Mazo

Stars and Stripes Correspondent
WITH U.S. 9TH ARMY, May 15—Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army, which had only three divisions when first committed to action at Brest last Summer, today is probably the world's biggest army, composed of 21 infantry and armored divisions in five corps.

This Army, now occupying a huge area of Germany south of the British and west of the Elbe River, had at the beginning of its action in Europe only the 2nd, 8th and 29th Divs. in the VIII Corps for the attack on Brest.

After capture of that port, Simpson's Army, then still secret, made a swift move to the sector in Luxembourg between the 1st and 3rd Armies.

After several weeks there the 9th Army swung around and was placed between the British 2nd and U.S. 1st Armies in Holland. On Nov. 16 it opened what was then called the "ghost attack" to the Roer River.

Divisions of the 9th were committed into the Bulge Battle in December and January, and at the outset of the drive for Windashwar last February, Simpson's Army crossed the Roer and drove pell-mell to the Rhine. It then made an assault crossing of that river and headed for the Elbe, where the boundary now is.

Lived Unter den Berlin

Nazi Chiefs Dug in Deep

MOSCOW, May 15 (Reuter)—Red Army men exploring Berlin's "city beneath the city" have found labyrinths of subterranean passages, "streets" of underground houses, factories and supply dumps.

Information gathered on the spot shows that Berliners were allowed to know as little as possible about the existence of this secret concrete warren under the government and other vital areas of the city. Sentries stationed at the entrances knew only the doors at which they stood and even officers were permitted to know only their particular section of the vast network.

Among other private hideouts the Russians discovered the personal bomb shelters of Goering and Goebbels.

Goering's shelter was reinforced with

concrete and steel on a scale that would prevent any known type of bomb breaking through. It was built long before the war.

Goebbels in the last stages of the Berlin battle was living 60 feet underground with officials and his family. He had a microphone down there and was able to make his last speeches calling for resistance from underground.

There was a huge underground chamber where German civilians, in return for shelter, had to work in production of hand grenades.

The network of underground passages was most detailed near Gestapo HQ, where, in a spacious chamber bolstered with steel and concrete columns, the Russians found enough shells, bullets and guns to start a small war.

Truman Seeks Early Big 3 Meeting to Iron Out Peace

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter)—President Truman told a press conference today that he hopes to meet soon with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin to discuss the future peace program. He said he believed that, with the victor powers in agreement on the point, the way was clear for a just and equitable schedule of German reparations in kind which would provide the maximum of rehabilitation and restoration of territory overrun by the enemy.

8th Flies Back 2 Freed Aces

Three of the foremost fliers in the 8th Air Force, Col. Hubert Zemke and Lt. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, both fighter aces, and 1/Lt. John C. (Red) Morgan, bomber co-pilot who holds the Congressional Medal of Honor, were returned to England Monday as 54 heavy bombers of the 8th completed the evacuation of nearly 8,000 American and 1,500 British prisoners of war from a camp near Barth, Germany.



GABRESKI

Zemke, former commander of the famed 56th Thunderbolt Group, was reported missing in action after escorting bombers in a raid over Hamburg Oct. 30, 1944. At the time he had accounted for 19 enemy planes in the air and had destroyed 11 more on the ground.

Gabreski, also a Thunderbolt ace, was listed MIA on July 20, 1944, after having destroyed 28 planes in the air and three on the ground. He was lost only a few days before he was scheduled to leave England for the U.S. on a 30-day furlough.

Morgan, who won the nation's highest award for heroism in a raid over Hataburg July 26, 1943, was captured after his plane had been hit by flak and exploded in mid-air during an attack on Berlin Mar. 6, 1944.

Predicts Philippines Independence in 1946

WASHINGTON, May 15 (ANS)—Independence for the Philippines "not later than July 4, 1946," was predicted yesterday by Sen. Millard F. Tydings (D.-Md.), Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, following a conference with President Truman. Tydings will leave soon for the Philippines as head of a relief and reconstruction commission appointed by the President.



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

BISCUIT PANTS: The ample rear guard of bulbous, gelatinous Hermann Goering clouds the lens at a detention camp in Augsburg after he surrendered to the 36th Division. Reading in the usual order are: Col. Berndt von Brauchitsch, son of the German field marshal; the rear; Col. William Quinn and Maj. Paul Kubala of the 7th Army.

Marines Capture Okinawa Airfield

Capture of the strongly defended Yonabaru airfield on Okinawa and the disclosure that four airfields on a single island in the Marianas—capable of handling 800 Superforts—had been handed over to the Army, indicated yesterday that a great increase in the weight of raids on Japan was imminent as reports and photographs testified to the power of Monday's 500-plane attack on Nagoya, great industrial city on the Jap homeland.

Yonabaru airstrip, one of the only two airfields remaining to the Japs on Okinawa, was taken by U.S. Marines as other forces captured the crest of Conical Hill and developed a threat to the whole Jap defense line stretched across the island. On the west coast Marines still battled for the capital of Naha.

The fact that the Air Forces have four airfields in the Marianas—each capable of launching 200 Superforts—was revealed in a delayed dispatch from the islands reporting that Navy Seabees had handed over the last of the 8,500-foot-long strips.

As 20th Air Force headquarters in Washington reported "excellent" results from the 3,500-ton fire-bomb raid on Nagoya and other reports said one-quarter of Japan's third largest city was in ruins, Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansel, commander of the 21st U.S. Bomber Command on Saipan at the time of the first B29 attack on Tokyo, said "Japan will get heavier bombing than Germany received and is less capable of standing it."

Referring to the 500-plane effort, Hansel warned the Japs that "the figure will continue to swell."

Promises Greater Armadas

It also was revealed yesterday that Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, U.S. Air Forces commander in the Pacific and the man who promised that greater air armadas than ever struck Germany would bomb Japan, had returned to his Marianas headquarters after conferring with Gen. MacArthur and Gen. George C. Kenny, commander of all Allied Air Forces in the Pacific.

Huge columns of black smoke rising over Nagoya yesterday prevented accurate observation of the results of the multiple blows rained on Japan during the last few days by Army, Navy and Marine fliers, but returning pilots described the raid as "perfect bombing."

Only two of the attacking force of "well over 500" were lost over the target. A third went down near Iwo Jima, but its crew members parachuted and were picked up.

There was no confirmation of Tokyo reports that 900 carrier-based planes raided the Jap homeland on Sunday and that 500 followed up on Monday, but Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced that Jap aircraft damaged a major U.S. warship in a fast carrier task force. Twenty-one Jap planes were shot down.

Nimitz also announced that 35 enemy aircraft attacked naval units off Okinawa, damaged two light units and lost 25 planes.

On Luzon U.S. troops, after weeks of bitter fighting, captured Baleta Pass and were fighting down an 80-mile mountain road leading to the Cagayan Valley on the northern side of the island.

American forces on Mindanao met stiff resistance from Japs defending Davao but hurled back six counter-attacks.

On Tazakan and New Guinea, Australian forces scored local gains, while on the east China coast severe street fighting was reported in Foochow, which Chinese troops entered last Friday.



Planet Photo

A CALLER: Gen. Eisenhower, back from the Continent on a visit to London, is shown above as he was leaving his hotel yesterday.

Stilwell Warns 'No Sensations'

NEW YORK, May 15 (Reuter)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Army Ground Forces, today warned against expecting "military sensations" if Russia declares war against Japan.

In an interview with the Buffalo Courier Express, he said:

"Nobody can tell what action Russia might take once she gets her house in order, but if she decides to make war on Japan I don't think there will be any immediate military sensations.

"It must be remembered that Japan has a huge force in Manchuria and this army will serve for a time to immobilize whatever forces the Red Army is able to concentrate in eastern Siberia."

Koenig's Duties Include Normandy

Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, U.K. Base commander, has taken on additional command of the Normandy Base Section in France in line with the Army's policy of scaling down its operations in the ETO, it was announced yesterday. The Normandy Base Section includes large areas of northern, western and central France, including points at which Allied forces invaded the Continent.

Assuming his increased responsibilities, Koenig assigned Col. Donald S. McConaughy as U.K. Base deputy commander. McConaughy had been serving as chief Transportation Officer for the Base.

Vignette of Peace

Corporal, 1st; Captain, 2nd

By a Stars and Stripes Correspondent
WITH THE 30TH INF. DIV. ON THE ELBE, May 15—It was a matter of pride, discipline and plain Junker logic. The Germans had to show respect for the Yank corporal who ran their PW cage, but colonels don't call corporals "Sir," so the Germans got together and dug up another name. Now they call Cpl. Jack Wich "The Chief."

An American interpreter, a captain, is called "Assistant Chief."

The Chief and his assistant run their 7,000-person PW enclosure like a college R.O.T.C. unit. The strictest daily inspections are made at 1 PM and German colonels, majors and privates alike get the roughest chewing an American GI can give when shoes aren't polished just right or hair grows too long. And the Germans seem to love it.

Occasionally the Chief, who was a Lorain, Ohio, cop before the war, parades the Germans a bit with all the color of the goose-step and other fancy drilling. Even 226 German WAC PWs there show up for parades. The chief's prison is a former munitions factory in Magdeburg.

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THE B BAG
BLOW IT OUT HERE

NOTE: Lack of space forces us to limit all letters published to not more than 200 words.—Ed.

Overseas Stripes
 May 10, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 How about an overseas stripe of a different color for troops who have seen action? With U.K. troops asking for battle stars for being in London, the guys who did the sweating and fighting have nothing to distinguish them?—Pvt. C. H. H., Hosp. Plant 4117.

Rotation Articles
 May 9, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 Most of us U.K.-happy boys still enjoy a good laugh—so will you please publish all future rotation articles under "Hash Marks?"—Sgt. T. J. Reed Jr., Strategic Air Depot.

Tommy Thanks Liberators
 May 12, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 I am an ex-PW, an English soldier who was released by Gen. Simpson's Army on April 12, 1945, in Germany. I would like to give my sincere thanks to all those GI Joes who gave us cigarettes and food. Also to the American Red Cross women who did everything in their power to help us.—Gnr. F. G. Godfrey, R.A.

Enough to Break a Camel's Back
 May 12, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 Under Unit News last week you showed a picture of a GI and a WAC having an ice-cream soda. You said, "They're sipping through straws, another war-time luxury in the U.K." For your info, straws are one of the few things one can get served in this island, even if you can only suck tepid water.—A Wandering New Yorker.

Thanks to Brass
 May 10, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 Let's say thanks to the brass for a change. Whoever thought up the idea for making these trolley missions to Germany possible for ground-pounders was strictly on the ball. It's a thrilling ride, one which we'll never forget or be able adequately to describe.—Lt. I. H. F., 93rd Bomb Gp.

90 Day Wonders
 May 9, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 During the period of rapid induction many misfits were accepted, clothed, fed, trained and otherwise cared for by our government. Many of these men—possibly 80 per cent—were returned home after an Army life of not much more than 90 days. Practically all legislation and proposals for service benefits include those who have been in 90 days or more. Use of the clause "90 days" started soon after 1941 when there still seemed to be the possibility of a short war. Do the soldiers overseas favor the "90 day" clause or do they believe the service necessary to obtain future benefits should be extended?—A "42er."

Bonus to Deserving
 May 13, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 If there is a bonus to be given out, why not give it to the deserving men—the men below the first three grades? Men above that rank should have been able to save a little money, and if they are physically able can go to work immediately. Too many people have the idea we enlisted or were drafted to make money. We entered this war to protect our families and insure peace. Let's not try to cash in on it.—Lt. J. R. M., AAF.

Poland and Argentina
 May 8, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 I'm sure that our representatives at the Frisco conference voted in favor of representation for Argentina, which has aided the Fascist enemy, and on the other hand voted against representation for Poland, which has been in the war from the beginning.—Pvt. Phil F. Roy, Hosp. Plant 4115.

[Representation for Poland was stymied at San Francisco because of the existence of two groups—one in London, the other in Warsaw—which claim to speak for the Polish people.—Ed.]

A Weekly Paper for PW's
 May 13, 1945

To the B-Bag:
 Why not borrow a leaf out of Goebbels' book and print a weekly paper for PW consumption? Distributed to all PW camps in the States and in the ETO it would be instrumental in the abortion of World War III.—Lt. L. A. Reens, MP PW Processing Co.

Hash Marks

A WAVE once asked a WAC, "Well, darling, how are you doing in your race for matrimony?" The WAC replied jauntily, "I think I'm on my last lap."

Our spy at a camp back in the States tells about the rookie who innocently remarked to the mess sergeant, "I hope the meals here are all good." "Sure, me lad," boomed the sarge slyly, "we have a balanced diet. Every bean weighs the same."

A couple of textile experts were talking: "And it is understood that so-called



Virgin wool has nothing to do with the morals of sheep."

Social Notes From All Over. Captain Earl J. Petro of Muncie, Indiana (the typical American city), is furloughing in London where he is attached for rations and quarters to Lt. Ralph Stewart, also of Muncie, Indiana (the typical American city). Small world, isn't it?

T/4 Fred Cassera says after he gets back to the States he will talk loudly about the Roer campaign and the Rhine campaign and whisper about the Champagne campaign.

It's a funny world. A disgruntled Pfc, sweating as he tried to figure out how many points he had—or could stretch—was heard to sigh, "And just think, Charlie Chaplin spent all that dough trying to prove a kid wasn't his!"

Cpl. Jack Garber tells this one. A group of GIs just returned to the States were guests at a party given by some lovely co-eds. Delicious fried chicken was served and one of the girls got her favorite portion—a big drum stick. Suddenly she noticed that the soldier sitting next to her had received a small portion of the bird, so she decided to pass the drum stick on to him. Leaning over rather shyly, she whispered, "Could I interest you in my leg?" And everybody at the table wondered why the GI blurted out an inane remark about the weather.

An unsigned note left in our typewriter sez: "The Perfect Soldier: Does not



drink. Does not overstay his pass. Does not borrow money. Does not give women a line. Does not exist."

Daffynition. Bugle: An instrument that deals out some terrible blows.
 J. C. W.



"The corporal here thinks he deserves special consideration, sir!"



LEARNING ALL ABOUT IT: Queen Elizabeth on a tour of WAC installations in London converses with Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, CG of U.K. Base, and Capt. Georgina B. Watson, CO of the WAC detachment.

1,500 Wait at Fort Dix

Point Discharges Prove Headache To GIs Without Service Records

(Ed. Note: Charley White, veteran Stars and Stripes reporter, thought he was getting out of the Army on points and optimistically wrote a story Monday which was supposed to be the first of a series on how it works. Thereafter nothing was heard until the telephone rang in the New York Bureau and a disgusted, tired voice dictated the following.)

By Charles W. White
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
FORT DIX, N.J., May 15—Your correspondent who has been at the Fort Dix Separation Center for three days is not yet out of the Army. In fact, it begins to look as if he'll never get out of the Army.
 The mess-up was caused by the fact that although he arrived here on time, somebody in some orderly room somewhere had overlooked the matter of sending the service record. This has happened to about 1,500 men from various overseas outfits who are sitting around here.
 Most of the others—that is, the lucky ones—sit around behind various build-

ings, play cards, shoot crap, tell jokes and talk about women, while an officer comes out occasionally and reads off a few names. These names are then "screened" for points. Most of the fellows come out with enough points and take off whooping and shouting.
 They go to a shipping center where they are given tickets for their home towns. Judging by the high morale of these men and their determination to spend lots of money quickly, I doubt if more than half will get past the first bar in Trenton. Trenton is the nearest town. Personally, I've spent all my money, I've spent most of my patience but intend to stick around here until I get that little white piece of paper. I have just as much time as these guys have.
 Meantime, one can have lots of fun at the NCO club operated by Sgt. Jim Murphy and a warrant officer who used to be a printer. When a reporter and a printer get together—30.

Say Truman Opened Jap Peace Bid Door

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter)—The Army and Navy Journal, unofficial service publication, declared Saturday that President Truman opened the door to a Japanese request for peace with his VE-Day message stating that Nippon's unconditional surrender would not mean the destruction of the Japanese people.
 "It is hardly likely that he would have made this pledge without the prior knowledge of Britain, and it is known that Moscow was advised of it," the Journal said.
 Pointing out that President Truman omitted the expression of any intention to oust the Emperor or abolish the throne, the Journal said. "This omission will appeal to the conservative palace entourage which never wanted war and which is anxious to terminate it even though the cost be loss of territory, the abandonment of the war lords' co-prosperity sphere, and denial of power to possess a navy, army and air force, and industries to provide and support them."



AN EVEN START: 1/Lt. Clotilde M. Govoni, of Boston, and her bridegroom, 1/Lt. William R. Kaluta, of New York—both members of the Eastern Command, USAAF—were married in Russia and are here shown examining the marriage certificate issued by the Soviet License Bureau. Among questions asked by the Russian registrar (standing under the portrait of Lenin) was whether Kaluta was forcing the marriage by pulling his rank.

Military Government in Reich Discovers It's Jack of All Trades

By Daniel DeLuce
 Associated Press Correspondent
WITH AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES ON THE RHINE, May 15 (AP)—Allied Military Government in Germany is rapidly finding that its main job is to function as a sort of brains trust in khaki.
 That, at least, is my impression after a visit to administrative centers in an American-occupied zone, comprising an area eight times larger than that controlled by American forces in the Rhineland in 1919. Of its pre-war population of 11,000,000 Germans, about 7,000,000 are still there, and more are coming back.
 The occupation forces are already coping with problems of material rehabilitation and, despite lack of clear directives,

are going ahead on the lines of Gen. Eisenhower's statement, "We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors."
 These are some of the jobs the "conquerors" are now doing:
 Seed potatoes must be distributed to the farmers as quickly as possible, or there will be no crop. Somehow, the farmers get them. A broken city's water supply is contaminated. An SOS brings chlorine immediately. Typhus spreads from the east to the Rhine. Decontamination brigades "dust" all who cross with anti-louse powder.
 Books and art objects worth millions of dollars are discovered in a countryside hiding place. An air-conditioned bunker is prepared in Bonn to receive them.
 Factories are reorganized to make soap and shoes, medicines and cloth, acetylene oxygen and trucks. Wherever conditions demand it, labor union organizers are told to go full steam ahead.
 Civilian volunteers are trained in mine detection. New tax systems are studied and approved. Foresters are told to resume planting. Wehrmacht horses are loaned to under-stocked farms. New school books are printed. Banks are being reopened.
 The revival of agriculture is to meet the requirements of foreign displaced persons as well as German nationals.
 The resumption of production in the basic industries is to meet Allied military requirements and minimum civilian economic needs in Germany.
 Officially it is forbidden to refer to any of the foregoing as welfare work. Both the Americans and British involved are almost desperately anxious to avoid criticism about a soft peace.

- AFN Radio Program**
- Wednesday, May 16**
 1200—Duffie Bag
 1300—World News
 1310—American Sports
 1315—AEE Music Box
 1400—Radio Theater
 1500—World News
 1510—John C. Thomas
 1530—On the Record
 1630—Strike up Band
 1700—Lynn Murray Ch's
 1715—Canada Guest Sh.
 1755—Mark up the Map
 1800—World News
 1810—GI Supper Club
 1900—Sports News
 1905—Soldier and a Song
 1915—Kate Smith
 1945—Strings with W's
 2000—Bob Hope
 2030—British Band
 2100—World News
 2105—Your War Today
 2115—Navy Bandstand
 2145—Johnny Mercer
 2200—U.S. Home News
 2205—Soliloquy
 2215—Melody Hour
 2300—World News
 2305—Merely Music
 0000—World News
- Thursday, May 17**
 0800—Combat Diary
 0815—Personal Album
 0830—Modern Music
 0900—World News
 1900—Spotlight Band
 0925—Waltz Time
 1000—British Band
 1030—Strike up the Band
 1100—U.S. Home News
 1106—Duffie Bag

Fear No Mix Unenforceable In Occupation

COBLENZ, May 15 (AP)—Strict enforcement of the non-fraternization order cannot be carried out over a long term. This is the opinion to be found among some officers and men of the American Army now occupying Germany.
 A lieutenant colonel, who last month was asked to draft such a program for two American armies, summed the matter up:
 "Our troops who fought in the Tunisian desert, the beaches of Normandy and the winter slush of the Ardennes never wasted any love on the Germans. But our older veterans will have long since been released while the occupation is still in force. Buchenwald, Dachau and other horror camps have served to stiffen the American attitude until now. But now they have been cleaned up, and they do not make the same terrific impression on the troops.
 "There are two things our American soldiers cannot resist: children and a glimpse of friendly family life. Those are two things the Germans are sure to tempt us with. I'm not worried about the biological aspects of 'boy meets girl.' That can be fairly rigidly controlled. But children here look the same as youngsters do back home.
 "The old folks seem harmless, and their houses are nice and clean. They seem to live about the same way as we do. We are going to have a terrific job delineating between friends and enemies, as the occupation stretches out month after month."
 In Coblenz the problem of non-fraternization is more complex than perhaps in any other German city. The people of Coblenz vividly remember the Americans of 1919 with their free and easy ways.
 Germans you meet flash smiles in your direction. Girls lean out of windows to wave. Children crowd around when a jeep or an armored vehicle stops at a crossing. They draw their fingers across their throat at the mention of Hitler.

Status Quo in Italy
ROME, May 15 (AP)—The Allied Commission has been notified by London and Washington that any new Italian government formed to succeed the Bonomi Cabinet will be required to observe the armistice terms and also to pledge not to open for the present a political battle on whether Italy shall retain the monarchy, it was learned today.

Warweek

Occupation Army: A Peace Weapon
Fallen Italy Was Ally in Reverse
The Gestapo Victims Died Twice
MacArthur Takes the Long Road Back

Wednesday, May 16, 1945

Occupation Aim:

Winning the Peace

By John Christie
Warweek Staff Writer

NO matter what a man's personal opinions are about being in the Army of Occupation in Germany the fact is he will be participating in the greatest undertaking of its kind in world history.

The Army of Occupation will be the strong arm of an Allied governing body, having the mission of guiding reconstruction of Germany and rehabilitation of its people in a way that there shall be neither means nor the will to stage another military comeback.

This means doing a lot more than just breaking up what's left of the German war machine, facilities that produced it and of wiping out remnants of Nazi influence. It involves far-reaching measures—re-education of German youth with the idea of eventually creating a citizenry capable of governing itself intelligently; determining for Germany an entirely new industrial set-up that will not lend itself to ready conversion for war, and even of controlling the country's imports to the same end.

OCCUPATION of Germany is a job as important as winning the military victory. It's a job that was feebly attempted and badly bungled after the last war with the result Germany easily acquired means and the will to make a comeback less than 25 years later. In other words, occupation is the business of trying to make the hard-earned peace that came last Tuesday week mean something to future generations.

It's going to be hard as hell sometimes for a Joe walking a post, supervising a pick and shovel detail of ex-Wehrmacht, or doing other monotonous tasks, to see himself part of a lofty and ambitious enterprise. The only possible explanation: just as any small job contributed to winning a battle, so in this case will it contribute to an operation as important as any battle.

Every nook and corner of Germany will be occupied by American, British, Russian and French troops and possibly troops of other United Nations in Europe. Exact boundaries of each nation's zone of occupation have not been announced. It is known the American zone will be an area in southeastern Germany.

IT may be several weeks before these forces are located in their zones of occupation. It will require considerable shifting of troops now located in Germany. For example, a good part of U.S. forces are now in the eventual British zone of occupation. Considerable shifting of troops also will be occasioned by redeployment for the Pacific and home.

During this period of transition there are many important "first step" occupational tasks to be done. Troops will be needed to guard German military formations and dumps where captured arms and equipment are deposited. Other priority guard-details include frontiers to prevent escape of wanted persons, headquarters to safeguard vital records and numerous other "intelligence targets" as well as communications centers. Troops also will be involved in high priority tasks of evacuating and processing remaining slave workers and political and war prisoners.

When the occupational armies are in their respective zones a supreme governing body for Germany, known as the Allied Control Council, will function in Berlin. The Allied Control Council will operate much like an ordinary federal

or national government and will be composed of officials and their staffs representing occupation powers. Every directive and decree issued by the council must represent the unanimous action of the national groups of which it is composed.

OCCUPATION troops in each zone will be required to carry out directives of the council. However, it is intended that undischarged German soldiers shall do the dirty work. For example, under supervision of GIs, Tommies and Red Army men, Heinies will be put to work tearing down fortifications and war plants; taking stock of equipment and doing whatever is necessary to dispose of it; pulling up minefields and removing demolitions; cleaning up war damage necessary for operation of vital civilian services and for the benefit of military operations.

Working with occupation troops will be many military and civilian experts whose special knowledge will be needed to examine German technical equipment, evaluate and direct disposition of ordnance equipment and disbandment of production facilities. There will be hundreds of experts in law, education and public information services needed to supervise purging of schools, courts, press and radio of militaristic leanings and to get these institutions back on the beam. Economic experts will be required to help develop a commercial, industrial and banking system that, it is hoped, will enable Germans to prosper under a peacetime economy.

There is likely to be very little discharging of German military personnel in the initial stage of the occupation and it will be an intentionally slow process all along. In addition to manpower requirements for the armies of occupation, European countries which have suffered war damage are asking for several hundred thousand Heinies for reconstruction work.

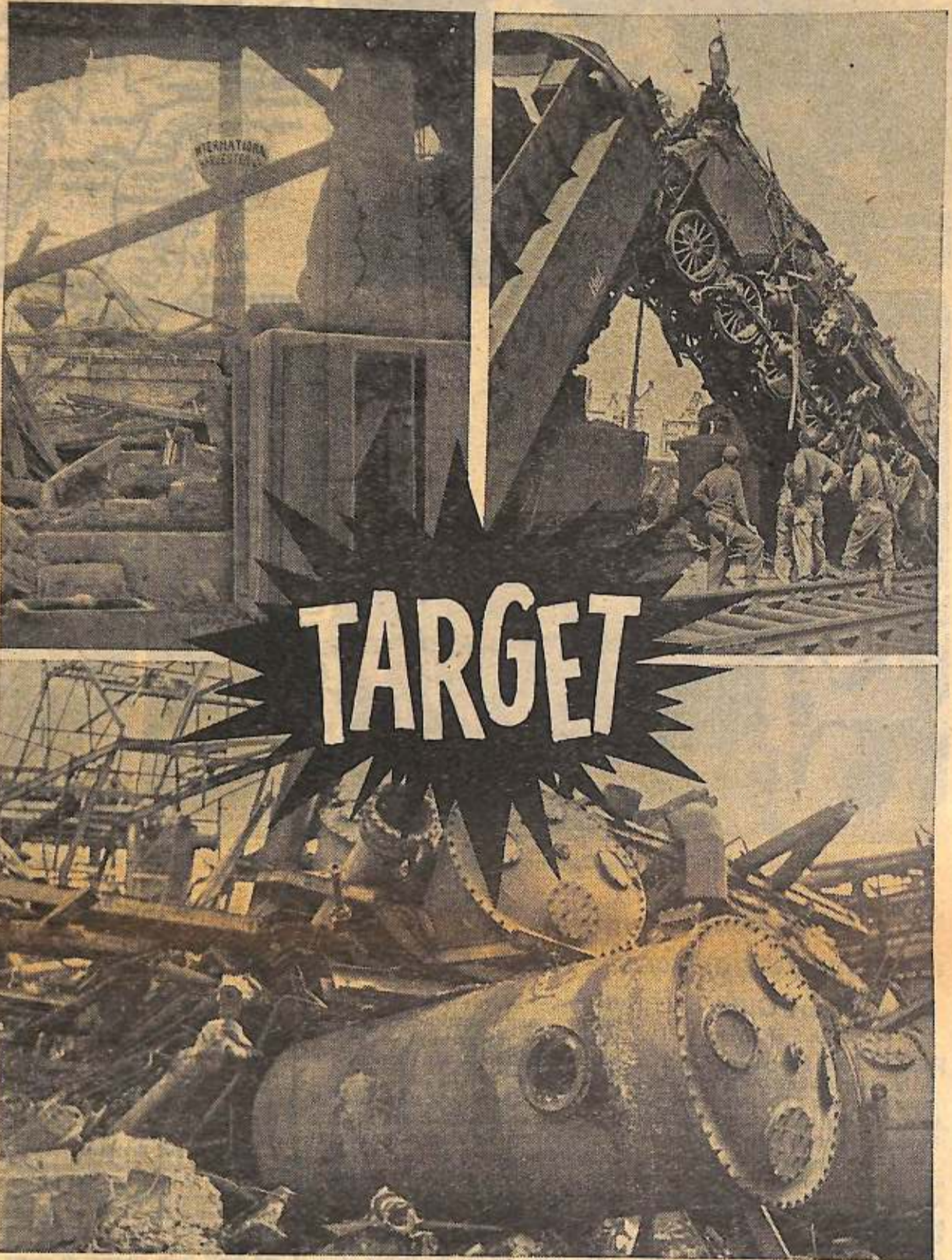
THE only discharges apt to take place in the near future are of men vitally needed to maintain health and minimum welfare of German people so the burden on the Allies can be cut down. The first call is likely to be for doctors. The concern over the food supply in central Europe is such that need for agricultural workers will get high priority. Then will come discharges of qualified workers needed to get public utilities—railroads, power plants, water systems—back in operation.

German commanders will be ordered to prepare rosters and all military personnel will be required to fill out personal data forms. These will serve as an inventory of available manpower for assignment to occupation and reconstruction jobs and for eventual demobilization.

Aside from claims on their services, German military personnel are not going to be let out of the service en masse for a very good reason; the Allies do not want restless, unemployed ex-servicemen wandering around. Experience after the last war proves such a condition breeds disorder and hinders efficient handling of the people.

ALTHOUGH occupational duties will be more serious and purposeful than after the last war, it is recognized that most soldiers will have a good deal of time on their hands that they won't want to spend the Army way. A comprehensive recreation and educational program

Continued on page iv



Strategical bombing of Reich had no favorites. International Harvester plant (upper left) and I. G. Farbenindustrie factory (below) at Ludwigshafen reduced to rubble. Arms train met fate at Munster.

Bombers Hit Where Big Pay-off Loomed

Letters from Capt. Fred T. Rogers, of the 314th Inf., and S/Sgt. Leo D. Newsam, 2nd Bn., Med. Sec., 406th Inf., asked *The Stars and Stripes* B-Bag Editor to explain why targets which they assumed would have been of primary military importance were captured by our ground forces intact or almost so. Their letters were turned over to Brig. Gen. Alfred R. Maxwell, Director of Operations, U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe. His answer is printed below. The two original letters dealt with the Wetzlar optical factory and the Krupp steel works. Similar letters have mentioned other industrial properties, left unbombed in the Reich.

THIS is in reply to the attached letters, pointing out that certain German industrial plants have escaped damage from air bombing. Our soldiers, who fought their way to these targets, are entitled to an explanation and it is suggested that, if space permits, this answer be printed in full.

The Leitz Optical Works plant at Wetzlar was attacked once by 47 U.S. 8th Air Force bombers on July 20, 1944. The near-by Wetzlar marshalling yards were attacked by the 8th on Mar. 8 and Mar. 12, 1945, and the marshalling yards at Rastatt, where a Leitz branch plant is located, on Jan. 7, 1945.

It is understood that all shares of the firm are owned by the family of Dr. Ernest Leitz Sr., a German national. The Leitz firm owns, besides the parent plant at Wetzlar, a branch at Rastatt-Baden, where production was discontinued four months ago. Several branch works were opened in surrounding villages during the last 18 months.

The Rastatt plant and the small branch works were not bombed.

Now let me explain why the Wetzlar plant and its subsidiaries were not attacked vigorously by our heavy bombers. The answer is simple: The target was not important enough compared to other objectives. In addition to co-operation with the ground forces whenever necessary, the mission of American heavy bombers operating against Germany always has been to strike at those industries and agencies most critical to con-

tinued effectiveness of the enemy's war machine—the German Air Force, the oil industry, submarine plants, ball-bearing factories, tank and ordnance works, transportation facilities, &c. Optical works never were high on our priority list. It would have been utterly impossible to bomb every industrial factory in Germany. Instead, our bombing effort was concentrated against vital links in the German economy which would seriously cripple the enemy.

Men who have had tons of steel hurled at them may well wonder why we did not attack the steel industry heavily in preference to other targets. Although attacks upon many German steel plants were made, either as secondary targets or because finished products such as tanks were produced in some steel plants, it was not practical to go after the whole industry. This was because individual steel plants are of very heavy construction and the industry as a whole is very large. It takes a long time for steel, a basic material, to go through the various manufacturing and assembling processes and find its way to the front in the form of finished weapons.

Also, steel is used in a variety of products of little or no military importance. For these reasons, attacks were aimed at the more vital assembly plants for tanks and self-propelled guns, ordnance depots and ammunition dumps. Also, it must be remembered that attacks against the oil industry and transportation system not only severely limited the mobility of such weapons at the front, but actually prevented large quantities of all types of weapons and ammunition from ever arriving where they could have done great harm to our troops.

Doubtless, other captured factories will be found intact or slightly damaged, either because they were not "bottle-neck" targets or because they were attacked as targets of opportunity. Some obviously vital targets have escaped destruction because their location was not known or because smoke defenses or bad weather had restricted our opportunities to attack or had caused us to miss the target when they were attacked.

To implications that certain plants or industries were spared because of Allied interests—nothing could be further from the truth. It should be sufficient to point out that millions of American dollars were invested in oil industry targets destroyed by us.



The Last Time: U.S. occupation troops are shown leaving Coblenz.



Top : American artillery pounds Cassino ; doughs enter captured town in Naples area. Below : Rifleman covers enemy farmhouse ; Nazis' touted Gothic Line.

Mud, Mules and Mountains **ITALIAN CAMPAIGN** ... That Ended 22 Months Were the Setting for the ... **Of Room-by-Room Fighting**

By Earl Giffin

Warweek Staff Writer

PROSTRATE Fascist Italy cast a mocking shadow over the Reich's corpse this week. The two ambitious Axis countries had decided to hang together—and Italy hastened that end.

Back in September, when the Allies were driving in on Germany from the Normandy beaches and from Stalingrad and the Russian steppes, the Nazis were forced to draw some 40,000 fresh Wehrmacht from their bulging lines to help anchor tottering Italy.

Two months before, seven divisions and 40 per cent of the aircraft under Gen. Mark W. Clark's command in Italy were sent north for the Allies' thrust through France. With his remaining forces, Clark kept 30 to 34 German divisions busy on the peninsula.

As one American colonel put it: "Italy was the millstone around Hitler's neck. The enemy's ground and air forces tied down in Italy otherwise would have been used on the Western or Eastern fronts. You can figure out for yourself what that added weight could have done for Germany at the Battle of Caen, the German counter-attack at Avranches, or Rundstedt's breakout in the Ardennes last December."

A major said: "The last remnants of German armies in Italy laid down their arms May 2. Germany's end came May 7. VE-Day might still be in the future were it not for that little-publicized war on the peninsula."

Mars Had a Heyday

For 22 long months—from the first Allied landings in Sicily on the morning of July 9, 1943, until the enemy's hopes of conquering Italy were smashed with unconditional surrender last week—Mars had a heyday.

The war was fought in malaria-infested swamps, through ravines and valleys, aside and atop mountain peaks, in blistering tropic heat and freezing cold, in deep mud and slush, over ice and snow.

It was a war in which the best-dressed soldier packed both suntans and heavy woollies. One day the battle may be fought on burning sands, the next day on blizzard-swept mountains.

It was a war fought in a natural

fortress, heavily-reinforced with enemy guns overlooking mined valleys and passageways—a war in which many towns, like Cassino, had to be cleared room by room.

Much of the time it was pure infantryman's war, Allied armor being unable to cope with jagged mountains forming the Italian peninsula's backbone. A dough had to be a virtual mountain goat to pursue the enemy up the rough boot.

Jumpoff From Africa

The jump-off for the Italian invasion and the first dent in Hitler's Greater Europe was made from Africa, where American, British and French troops had mauled the famed Rommel Desert Fox and sent him scurrying across the channel to Sicily.

Less than a month after Nazi resistance in North Africa collapsed—an invasion fleet of 2,000 craft invaded the strong defenses of Sicily's southern and eastern coasts. Bitter fighting ensued before the Germans called it quits 39 days later.

Early in September the British Eighth made its way across the straits to land on the Italian heel. The

Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander-in-chief of Allied armies in Italy, led men of more racial strains than probably any other officer in the world. They included American whites, Negroes, and Americans of Japanese ancestry, who call themselves Nisei; British, French, Italian, Greek, Polish, Palestinian, New Zealand, East Indian and Brazilian troops. The battle-ried Nisei distinguished themselves in rugged Italian terrain, wresting many peaks from the Germans. Most of the Nisei want to fight in the Pacific, but they don't differ in appearance from the Pacific enemy and would invite attempts at enemy infiltration. Some are used there as interpreters and specialists, but they have seen combat service chiefly in Europe.

Tommies took the enemy by surprise and had him reeling backward up the bleak coast of Bari. There, resistance stiffened.

Meanwhile, Sept. 9, 1943, the American 5th went ashore at Salerno, one-third up the Italian boot and more than 100 miles north of the British 8th. The two-pincer stroke followed Mussolini's fall and Italy's unconditional surrender. It brought

no peace, however, because German reinforcements were rushed through the Brenner Pass to seize the north and center.

Salerno marked one of the most bitter and bloody battles of the war. For eight days American troops were battered by Luftwaffe and 88s and 170s shielded in mountain lairs behind the beaches. The living hell of Salerno threatened to turn into a rout, but the Yanks held their ground and fought back.

Foggia Airfields Captured

During the mopping-up operations in battered Salerno, the 5th lashed out again at the desperate Germans, driving them up the rocky coast. The British and Americans linked up on the road to Foggia, and together they captured the nearby chain of airfields.

The 5th went on into Naples, where wild, cheering crowds swarmed over rumbling tanks. Routed Nazis withdrew 30 miles to the Volturno River, made a futile stand, and then retreated into the Apennin Mountains.

The Germans made one of their staunchest defenses in mid-November,

1943, at Cassino, which straddles the Gustav Line. Here the Americans fought room to room to oust the fanatic defenders. Supported by the 15th Air Force, which played a big role in unseating the enemy from strong mountain positions, the 5th took Cassino.

The Allies surged onward, piercing the Gustav and Adolf Hitler Lines to Anzio. Allied forces struck the coastal town in the early hours of Jan. 22, 1944, fought their way across the beaches. On the third day they were thrown back to the water's edge with heavy losses. The Anzio battle continued for four months and a confident enemy broadcast to the Allied remnants: "Catch the last boat back, boys, before it's too late."

Allied troops were hit night and day by artillery and swarming dive-bombers, but steadily forced the enemy back. The Nazis again were in flight.

Nazi Resistance Stiffens

The Americans and British raced northward in pursuit, taking Leghorn and Florence at approaches to the Gothic Line, 70 miles below the yellow waters of the Po. Here Nazi resistance again stiffened and their most effective ally—weather—stepped in to convert perilous Apennine Mountain passages into seas of mud, ice and snow, bogging down the Allied drive for the winter. It was tough enough for men and mules to get through, virtually impossible for the big stuff on wheels.

A month ago the Allies lashed out anew and, against a mad defense making house-to-house combat again necessary, drove through heavily-defended Bologna and sent Col. eGn. Heinrich von Vietinghoff's bewildered forces reeling toward the Po.

From a 50-mile beachhead on the Po's north bank, the 5th and 8th, with aerial support, drove a wedge across the sprawling plain, cutting the Po Valley in two and sealing the Brenner Pass, the enemy's escape gap into Austria.

Von Vietinghoff's career ended abruptly. Simultaneously enemy forces in Italy and Western Austria laid down their arms. Italy again was free.





HITLER PLOTTERS DIED TWICE..

The Gestapo Torturers First Garotted—Then Hanged the Eight Men

By Vernon McKenzie
Warweek Special Writer

THE Gestapo executioners of Hitler's Nazi government, trained in their profession through thousands of concentration camp killings, had their biggest job last summer after the unsuccessful bombing attempt on the Fuehrer's life.

When the trials were ended, eight of more than 60,000 suspects had been screened out as the principal military plotters. Death, for them, was to be a special test of Gestapo ingenuity and sadistic brutality.

The men for whom this special attention was ordered were the ringleaders of the plot. They were:

Field Marshal Erich von Witzleben, conqueror of France in 1940.

Col. Gen. von Hoepfner, commander of the 4th Panzer Corps before Moscow in the winter of 1941-42.

Gen. Lieut. Paul von Haase, commandant of Berlin.

Gen. Maj. Helmut Stieff, General Staff of the Wehrmacht.

Oberlieut. Robert Bernardis, General Staff.

Count Peter York von Wartenberg, Reich Councillor.

Capt. Kausing, General Staff.

Oberlieut. Albrecht von Hagen, General Staff.

They were the leaders, the men who engineered the plot and who died, slowly and horribly, in the basement of a Berlin "People's Court"—because it failed.

There were others, the civilian plotters, and for them there was another mass execution on Sept. 10—one month after the first.

In the second contingent were:

Wilhelm Leuschner, Labor Front leader.

Ulrich von Hassell, former Ambassador in Rome.

Dr. Josef Wirner, lawyer, who had been promised the post of Minister of Justice if the plot succeeded.

Adam von Trott zu Solz of the Foreign Office.

Count Helldorf, SS General and Berlin Chief of Police.

Faced with the assignment of devising

This almost unbelievable story of ancient torture in a modern world, this tale of century-old execution under modern stage lights and with the finest products of the German camera industry in action, was told by the man who arranged the lighting and who witnessed the killings.

Protected by the pseudonym of "Hans Berghaus," he had been called from his post as a movie studio electrician for a "special job" under Gestapo supervision. What he saw in the death chamber so affected him that he is today a nervous wreck. His hands flutter convulsively as he talks. He sobs. Sometimes his voice rises almost to a scream.

"Hans Berghaus" was the ninth victim of the Nazi torture squad. No scars mark his body, but he will never forget what happened to him during the ten hours in which eight other men died.

be tightened or loosened at will by the operator turning a screw.

If it is "tight enough" the victim ceases to breathe.

If it is not quite so tight he is merely



Witzleben

Goerdeler

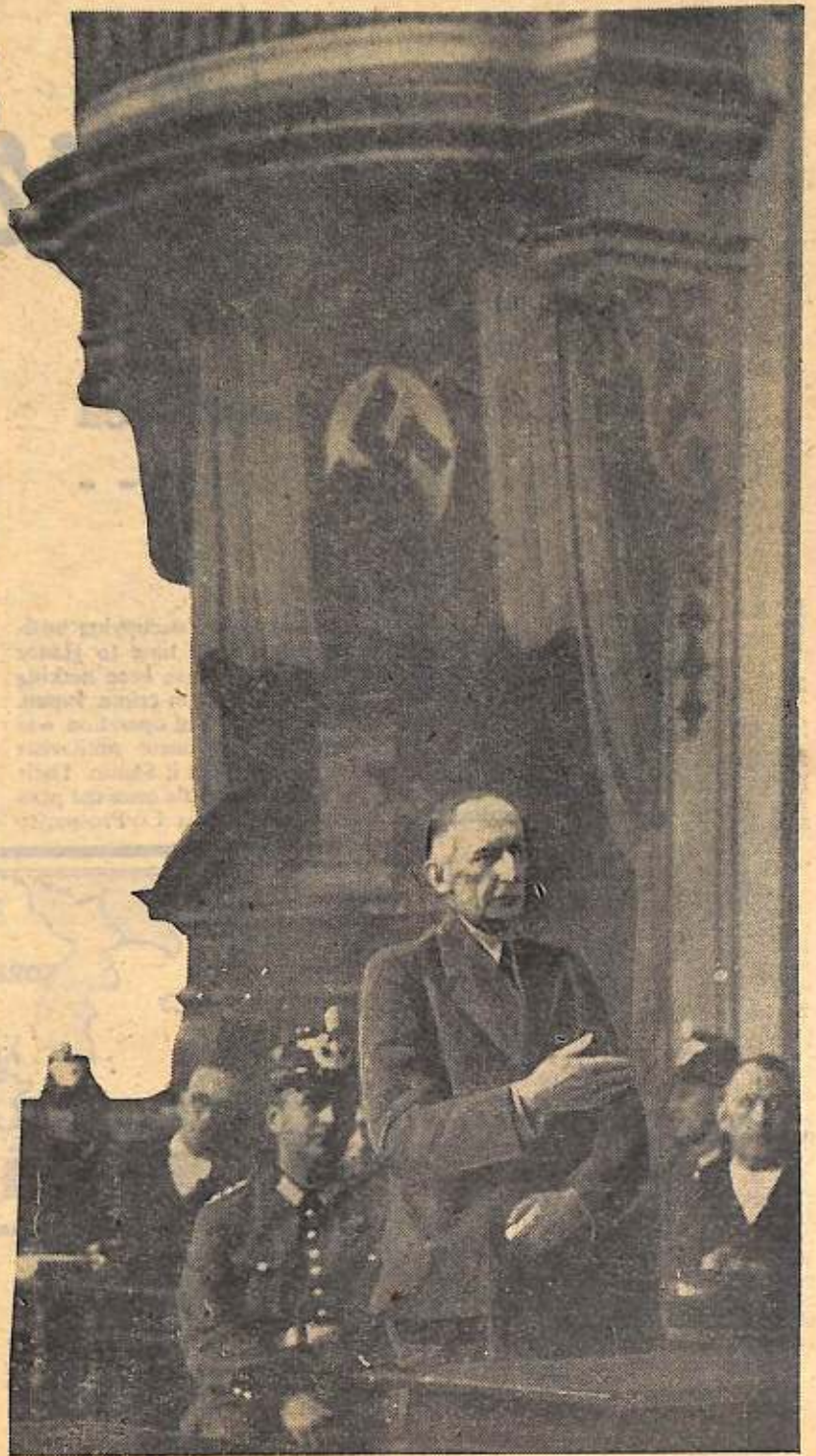
in excruciating agony. Examples of the garotte have been preserved in museums of torture instruments, but, except in a few very rare cases, it had not been used for 100 years. One of those cases was in Vienna, in 1934, when two Nazi street-fighters who had assassinated Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, were put to death in the garotte. The men, named Holzweber and Planetta, died shouting:

"Heil Hitler. We did it for the Fatherland."

When Hitler's executioners decided on the garotte they added a few new details on direct orders from the Fuehrer. One was a full stage-lighting effect and the second was a battery of moving picture cameras to record the whole grim scene from start to finish.

None of the victims died in less than an hour, some took considerably longer. The whole affair lasted ten hours.

In a sardonic order of seniority, the eight men were introduced to garotte. The vise was opened, the halves of the collar separated and a head inserted. Screws were adjusted and tightened. If



Field Marshal Erich von Witzleben on trial before the people's court.

the neck was small they were specially adjusted.

Tighten, loosen. Loosen, tighten. Tight, tighter—now he's fainted—loosen it a bit. Now tighten again. . . .

SO the eight died. Each of the living had to stand and watch the torture. Seven saw Von Witzleben die. Six witnessed the next man . . . and then one was left. Then there was none. For the last man the only witnesses were Gestapo executioners, the technicians and the stolid cameramen, grinding away at their job of recording the Fuehrer's vengeance.

Even when the last of the eight could no longer be revived for more torture the executions went on. This was the last sadistic jest—each man was killed twice.

Just below the ceiling of the chamber of death a beam had been installed, running from wall to wall. In it were eight strong iron hooks. From each hook dangled a numbered noose. Each body

had been tagged with a corresponding number. One by one the limp forms of the condemned men, already tortured to death, were lifted off the floor. Each head was inserted in its noose, each body



Hoppner



Helldorf

swayed limply in the brightly lighted room. The movie cameras whirred to a stop.

Thus died Von Witzleben, Von Hoepfner, Von Haase, Stieff, Bernardis, Von Wartenberg, Kausing and Von Hagen. That was the fate of the men who tried to kill Hitler—and failed.

Souvenir Collecting

By Ralph Harwood
Warweek Staff Writer

WHAT with the shooting over in Europe, a lot of erstwhile fighting men are finding time now for the gentler pursuit of souvenir hunting. This is as good a way as any—it says here—of sweating out one's redeployment. Besides that, it has a further practical purpose:

Any many who ever convinced a roomful of people back home that he, personally, won the last war can tell you it pays to give them something to look at and feel while you modestly fill in the awesome details.

In connection with souvenir collecting,



there is a theater order to the effect that soldiers are allowed to mail small items of enemy equipment with certain exceptions—such as nameplates from captured equipment, explosives and stuff the Army needs for its own use, or for research training or scrap worse than you need to impress the little woman. Aside from military regulations, however, the Postal Division imposes other mailing restrictions which are quite the same as those in effect at home.

One of these postal laws has to do with explosives, which are also ruled out as mail in the theater order. If you have one of those greetings-your-friends-and-neighbors pals back home to whom you would like to send a little token of your esteem, please don't make it a booby-trap or anything else in the live grenade, incendiary bomb or live ammunition category. This is all in the interest of prudence. This is in the interest of preventing mayhem in Main Street, also to protect a lot of innocent postal clerks who have to handle what you mail.

The mailing of poisons, narcotics and alcoholic beverages is also prohibited by statutes which make it very clear what can happen in the way of fines and imprisonment for violations.

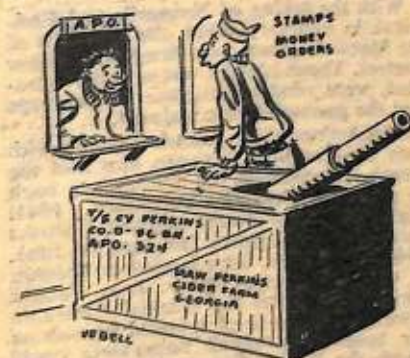
Firearms that can be concealed on

the person are definitely taboo so far as the mails are concerned, so lay that pistol down, chum. If you think postal authorities are unable to spot the parts of a Luger or P38 pistol you are only kidding yourself.

Rifles are OK for mailing at this writing if broken down so the package will fit inside a mailbag, that is, the length not to exceed 36 inches. Remember that parcels containing captured material must also contain a certificate in duplicate signed by the sender's superior officer to the effect that articles included conform to the theater order.

Don't get unduly excited if you should run across an original Rembrandt in Germany, because a Military Government law forbids sale, transfer or export of works of art and other cultural material. The Germans did a lot of looting in the occupied countries, and many things of great value must be returned to their rightful owners.

One of the worst things the postal people have to contend with is the improper packing of parcels. Soldiers sometimes fail to take into account long distances packages must travel and the many handlings they receive before being delivered. Photos and other thin, flat articles are often broken because they are inadequately cushioned. If a thing is



worth mailing at all, it's worth the care of mailing it right.

Parcels which cannot be inclosed in domestic mail sacks cannot be accepted. The limit is 100 inches, length and girth combined, but the mail sack requirement reduces this to a package the approximate size of a foot-locker. As already mentioned in connection with the rifles, 36 inches is the length limit. The weight limit on parcels from the Continent to the United States through the Army Postal Service is 10 pounds.

There is a weight limit of 22 pounds on parcels to be delivered through British Postal system in the United Kingdom. If the package is for delivery by U.S. Army Postal Service in the U.K., but enters the British Postal system en route, the weight limit is 50 pounds.

Within weight and size limits prescribed, foot-lockers and barracks bags are mailable as parcel post, when unlocked. Barracks bags cannot be insured because of danger of their coming open in transit, and items of particular value should not



be sent in either barracks bags or foot-lockers for this reason.

It is advisable to use two shipping tags. The practice of inclosing a slip, showing name and complete address of both sender and addressee, with bag, locker or any other parcel is a good one. It facilitates delivery in case the outer label should become detached.

Wooden crates approximately the size of a foot-locker (30" long by 60" around) are usable as mailing containers. Nails or metal bands on such crates should be countersunk to prevent injury to personnel handling them and damage to postal equipment.

The best way to prepare a package is to leave one flap unsealed but tied with heavy cord. This permits postal inspection and insuring of the contents. Sealed first-class parcels require registration if indemnity is to be provided for, and when you are talking in pounds that first-class rate adds up.

One last word to the souvenir hunters: Take it easy. You know very well that half the Kraut helmets which find their way to the States will never survive two spring house-cleanings, and you may have difficulty in agreeing that a geranium looks cute growing out of a shell case.

Sidelights of the War

THE WEHRMACHT captain in field gray and freshly-polished boots didn't mince words when he told American officers during a truce in the St. Nazaire pocket battle:

"See here! You've been raising hell in our pocket with your damn shelling. You knocked one of our biggest brothels out of business for several days as well as our largest theater. We've got other complaints to make, too. Now, let's be sensible about this. What do you say about running a telephone line from St. Nazaire to your office in Nantes so that we can have a little chat whenever we have any differences? It would save time and we could straighten out minor difficulties."

The American officer listened patiently, said flatly no dice. The truce ended and shortly after American shells again went hurtling into enemy positions.

"We'll get more complaints from the Germans for this," grinned a corporal leaning against a smoking artillery piece.

The Nazi garrisons were well stocked with spirits when the Allies drove them into pockets. Some weeks ago American troops hauled a German lieutenant from the Gironde River, into which he had fallen while leading a patrol. The shivering looney was stinking drunk.

SOME observers of the Battle of the Pockets wondered how long the besieged Germans could weather the storm brewing within their lines. After the pockets were formed, diversified units from the land, air, and sea were molded together to form defensive units. One defense line, for example, was made up of former submarine crews, German labor service recruits, a few naval artillery men and even one searchlight battery. Nazi generals and admirals never did get along too well together and fusion of their forces intensified the rivalry.

ONE GERMAN officer, a Capt. Sonnenberg, envisioned glory without risk. But he failed to pull the wool over the eyes of his superiors. Ambitious Sonnenberg, according to a report which reached Allied lines, led a patrol on "daring" raids across the Gironde River into American and French lines. After each sortie he boasted of the great numbers of Allied soldiers he had killed. Skeptics among his superiors investigated and found that Capt. Sonnenberg had never seen the river, much less having crossed it. Instead of getting the Iron Cross, Sonnenberg got the boot.

MEDICAL supplies and doctors were a chief concern within the pockets. A throat specialist was rushed by plane from Germany and dropped by parachute over St. Nazaire. The Nazis had just a corpse on their hands, however, because the parachute didn't open.

Pacific Parade

A Thousand Miles of Sea To Every Yard of Sand - - -

By Ed Wilcox
Warweek Staff Writer



Manila: MacArthur kept his promise.

FIGHTING men in the ETO, busy with the serious and occupying business of eliminating the Nazi enemy, have had little time to glance eastward to the Pacific, where other fighting Yanks have been making great strides toward the total defeat of Germany's partner in crime, Japan. The Germans called their system Nazism and their plan of operation was labelled the "New Order." Across the world, the Nipponese militarists preached a religion much like the Nazi doctrine and called it *Shinto*. Their plan was called the *Tenaka Memorial* and the successful finale once the plan was put in operation was called the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

GIs in Europe look back on the road which led to the heart of the Third Reich and consider it in terms of road signs and funny-sounding names like Sainte-Merelle, St. Lo, Metz, Aachen, Cologne, Frankfurt, and on from there. In the Pacific the war has been much the same with the great victories and bloody battles marked by such geographical designations as Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima, Luzon, Okinawa. In between these famous names lie miles of ocean, greatly extended lines of supply, the story of a great comeback since Dec. 7, 1941, on the part of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

First, it may be well to have a look at the situation immediately following Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. Hong Kong fell on Christmas Day, Manila was left with Pearl Harbor as its forward Pacific base for fleet operations. Singapore toppled Feb. 15, and in a three-month period the Japs managed to grab off a million and a half square miles of territory and a treasure in raw material.

Australia was threatened by invasion by the conquering Japanese Army, the U.S. was left with Pearl Harbor as its forward Pacific base for fleet operations.

The British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk in the South China Sea a few days after Pearl Harbor, and, after the battle of the Java Sea, Allied naval resistance in the Pacific disintegrated.

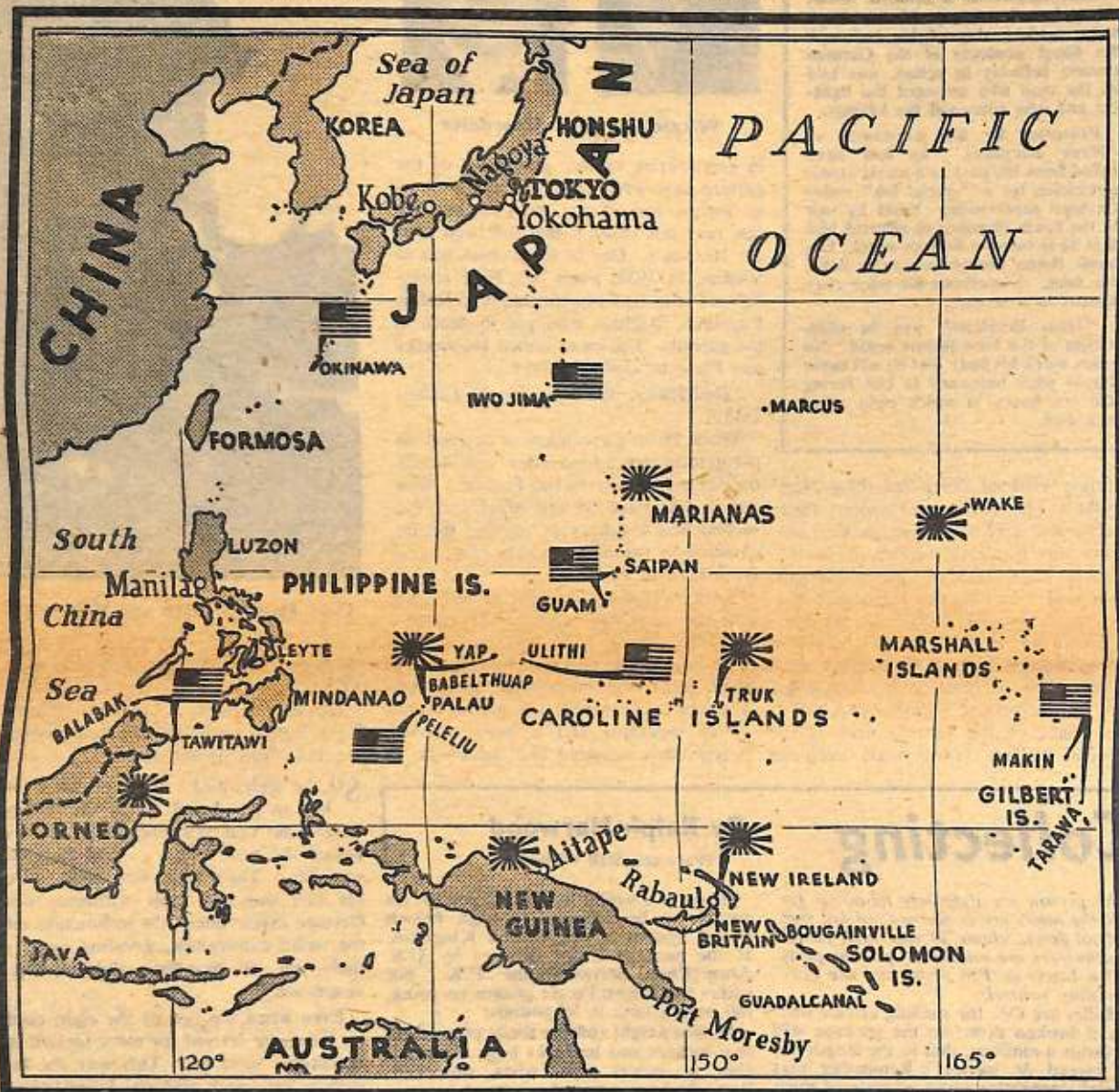
The high command realized, in order to stage a successful counter-offensive, Hawaii, Alaska, and Australia had to be held at all costs. When Gen. Douglas MacArthur assumed command, he took immediate steps to start moving in the right direction.

Revising an early battle plan which had provided for allowing the Japs a good portion of Australia before making a do-or-die stand, MacArthur ordered a new line established in New Guinea and went over to the offensive with the few assorted Australian, U.S. and native troops then at his disposal. He made it stick.

Within three months after MacArthur assumed command, American naval units were making diversionary raids on the Marshall Islands; the Gilberts, Wake, Marcus, and, finally, in April, Tokyo itself. Under the screen of these attacks, U.S. supply lines were being built to carry the war against the enemy.

In the spring of 1942 a full-scale Japanese invasion fleet, steaming in the direction of the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, hoping to open the path for invasion of New Zealand, was routed in the air battle of the Coral Sea.

Failing this, the Japs then mounted an invasion task force to take Midway, in the Hawaiian Islands. In what was probably the most disastrous sea engagement of the war for the enemy Japan lost four carriers sunk, many planes, and scores of smaller craft—our losses, though by no means small, were well worth the result.



Yank land, sea and air forces have gone a long way since Pearl Harbor. Then, the Japs: "We'll dictate surrender terms to the Americans in Washington." Today, they await invasion of their own homeland.

The last amphibious landing made by the Japs was in the Aleutians. There they won footholds on Kiska, Attu and Agattu (all of which were taken back by our troops the following summer).

Our first offensive invasion move came in August, 1942, when Marines and the Army and Navy got together and stormed ashore at Tulagi, on Florida Island, and on Guadalcanal. The Japs, in subsequent weeks of hard fighting, were turned back many times in their attempts to get supplies and reinforcements to their

beleaguered garrisons. Guadalcanal, after six months, was in complete possession of U.S. troops, a base for future operations toward the naval stronghold at Rabaul.

Sept. 25, 1942, marked one of the most important battles of the Pacific war. On that day two brigades of Australians turned back fanatically-attacking Japs in the jungles of New Guinea, near Imita. From then on the Nips were on the receiving end. They haven't since gone over to the offensive.

The MacArthur formula by this time was working beautifully: ground troops were used to take airfields. These strips were used against the enemy for bombing supply lines, cutting off their garrisons, starving and isolating them.

The strategy in the South Pacific approximated that in full swing in the southwestern Pacific. Bougainville was attacked Nov. 1, 1943, by the 1st Marine Amphibious Corps, supported by the Army's 37th Div. Japs on the other side of the island were left to die in the jungles, unable to get supplies to carry out a successful counter-attack.

From Bougainville airstrips the enemy naval base at Rabaul was within range of our bombers. The Japs threw counter-attacks at our perimeter on the island and were annihilated. From that time on the Solomons saw no more ground activity and our troops there became garrisons whose job was to protect airstrips and naval bases and to keep an eye on bypassed Japs on the surrounding atolls.

An estimated 250,000 Japanese troops are so isolated in the Pacific—cut off from supplies and faced with rotting in undergrowth on Bougainville, New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland.

In the central Pacific (see map) our offensive didn't get under way until almost two years after Pearl Harbor. In September, 1943, U.S. naval and air forces in great strength attacked Marcus Island,

only 1,200 miles from Tokyo. The Marshall and Gilbert Island groups received similar treatment, rocking under the pounding of our big guns and bombs.

Late in November, the Gilberts were invaded and the Marines and the Army took Makin, Tarawa and Abemama at heavy cost.

Following on these successes, Yanks, now growing in strength, struck to seize other strategic islands in the Marshall group. A diversionary raid was staged on Wake Island, and then Marines and infantrymen stormed ashore at Kwajalein after a bombing and shelling which left the Japs in bad shape for a fight. The ratio of casualties was forty Japs to one American.

With the taking of Namorik and Einiwetok in February, 1944, the 32 atolls of the Marshall group were firmly under our control. Those islands, not actually occupied, were rendered useless to the Japs and the garrisons were isolated.

MacArthur then found himself with only the Carolinas between him and the return he promised the Philippines back in the dark days of December, 1941. Eight days after Yanks cracked Fortress Europe in the historic invasion of June, 1944, a huge task force landed on Saipan, in the Marianas, where Japs fought furiously to stem the tide of American arms and men—Saipan would furnish an air base from which Superforts could bomb the Japanese home islands at will. Once Saipan was in our hands, Guam, Rota and Tinian fell quickly.

The full striking power the U.S. marshalled in the Pacific was shown in the return to the Philippines. Gen. MacArthur made good his promise of early 1942.

The Philippines were invaded after bloody campaigns for the Paulaus, Ulithi Island in the Carolinas Group, and Morotai Island, north of Halmshera. Then Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet split

up, Task Force 58 administering a pounding to Jap defenses in the Philippines, Ryukyu and Formosa group, leaving once-formidable installations a twisted heap of junk.

A spur of the moment decision left MacArthur to decide to go right into the Philippines, revising an earlier battle plan. Eleven days after the big show began, Halsey's Fifth Fleet steamed into Leyte Gulf with the invasion forces. The Japs realized their loss if Leyte fell, promptly risked an attack which reduced them to a third-rate naval power. At Leyte, our forces handed the Japs another terrific defeat. Enemy casualties were 117,997 and 2,747 planes. Following up his advantage, MacArthur seized Mindoro Island, then invaded the main island of Luzon Jan. 9, 1945. Manila was entered by our troops 26 days after our landing, Bataan fell Feb. 17.

The assault continued with invasion of Iwo Jima and a landing in the Ryukyu group, bringing us almost within small arms range of the Jap home islands.

Early last Easter Sunday morning, seasoned troops under Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr. invaded Okinawa, largest and staunchest rung in the Ryukyu ladder to Tokyo. Once firmly established here, Americans could climb up the 370 miles to Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island, or climb down 365 miles to Formosa, potential springboard for landings in China.

The Japanese high command demanded suicidal resistance by the island's defenders, and the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri-Hochi* warned that if it were lost Japan would have "no hope of turning the course of the war."

Resistance in the early stages was light and in 24 hours doughs and marines had pushed on to the east coast, cutting the island in two. The invaders fanned out toward strategically-located airfields as enemy defenses tightened. Late this week, our forces were killing Japs at the rate of 1,000 a day in stubbornly-contested southern Okinawa.

Through many lives, a lot of blood and courage to fight against terrific odds, the stage is getting set for the grand finale in the Pacific, with the full striking power of the United Nations trained on the grinning Nipponese.

Shinto makes the Japs feel good about dying for their Emperor-god. The Tanaka Memorial makes them fight desperately for their place in the sun. The dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is still in their twisted minds.

On our side is the fight against a way of life which denies men their rights, a longing to settle up a debt we owe Japan for: that surprise party Dec. 7, 1941, and the knowledge we haven't much farther to go now—we will defeat the enemy in his own backyard.

More About Peace

Continued from page 1

has been designed to take up the slack. Important feature of this program is the provision that has been made for men to take practical training—either fitting them for continuing their education when they get discharged or for a trade.

A generous leave schedule, reportedly on a basis of 30 days per year, is the chief means by which the Army hopes to compensate men for absence of normal social contacts due to non-fraternization policy. Whether leaves will be for one or two weeks at a time probably will be up to unit commanders. It is likely they will have to be for at least a week because of the necessity of going to France, Switzerland or some other country to escape the non-frat ban. However, it is planned to take over certain German resort towns as leave centers and staff them with girls of either non-German nationality or of American auxiliary services.

All in all, this second occupation of Germany promises to be as different from the first as the uniforms, equipment and tactics of this war differed from the last. It promises to be more purposeful, more positive in its aims because now it is recognized that, unless the job is done better and more thoroughly than before, it may have to be done again.



Okinawa: A hard-fought-for stepping stone to Japan's backdoor.

Off the Global Wire

Post-War Navy Seen Double Pre-War Size

WASHINGTON, May 15—A reduction of at least 30 per cent in the present strength of the fleet and a cut in personnel to provide for a post-war Navy of approximately 30,000 officers and 500,000 men are planned after the defeat of Japan, Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy, and Vice-Adm. F. J. Horne, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, told the Senate Appropriations Committee here.

The post-war Navy would be more than double the pre-war strength, Horne said, pointing out that the Navy wants universal military training to help maintain this figure.

King explained the plans were only tentative, and said final plans cannot be formulated until the Navy knows the U.S. policy for the defense of the U.S. and the Western Hemisphere, and U.S. commitments in respect to the maintenance of world peace.

King also revealed that the Navy has asked "firm options" on a number of sites in the Philippines as part of a post-war defense plan and said President Truman supported this request.

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal told the Committee that Japan's air force had been whittled down to about 4,000 effective planes, and that the Japanese fleet had been cut to the size of a medium task force.

The Committee approved a bill calling for a Naval appropriation of \$23,603,775,868 in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

U-Boat Gives Up in N.J.

CAPE MAY, N.J., May 15 (ANS)—The submarine U858 today became the first German U-boat to surrender to American forces in the Atlantic since VE-Day when its 27-year-old commander formally turned the ship over to Cmdr. J. P. Norfleet, chief of the Delaware Group, Eastern Sea Frontier.

The 245ft. U-boat, which claimed destruction of 16 Allied craft, was escorted by two destroyers to the rendezvous about 45 miles off Cape May. There she was boarded by Marines, naval submarine experts and an anti-sabotage detail.

The Nazi captain said his ship with its crew of 57 men left Hamburg eight weeks ago and added that he was "not at all surprised" by the order to surrender.

Berlin Being Fed

MOSCOW, May 15 (Reuter)—The Soviet commandant in Berlin has handed over to the municipal authorities enough food to assure regular supplies for the population, according to notices posted in Berlin, Moscow Radio said today.

Electric power is being restored to waterworks, the sewage service, telephone exchanges, public baths and laundries and will be resumed to 10,000 private houses in a few days. There is no curfew in the city. Banks have reopened and workers are paid their wages there. There are no newspapers yet, but news bulletins are read from cars with loudspeakers.

German Miners Organize

AACHEN, Germany, May 15 (AP)—A Free German workers' union, started with permission of the American Military Government here two months ago, has completed its organization and has a membership of 125 coal miners in this area.

At a meeting dedicated to the "late President of the United States—a great friend of labor," the miners this week elected George Grosse, a veteran of the last war, as president after he had denounced the help given in the past to the Nazi party by German capitalists.

Japs Never Change

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 15 (AP)—The practice of giving wounded Japanese first aid ended on Iwo Jima because it became a risky business, Wilbert E. Hansen, a hospital apprentice, of Green Bay, Wis., reported today.

Hansen, who was a patient at the Navy Hospital, related how wounded Japs mined themselves into booby traps in the hope of blowing up sympathetic Americans.

Germans Aiding AMG

LUXEMBURG, May 15 (Reuter)—Allied Military Government has created a commission of German lawyers in Frankfurt to investigate the activities of collaborators and other persons who represent a danger to public security, Luxembourg Radio said last night.

In one week the commission recommended that 58 persons should be kept under arrest, 31 others freed and two conditionally released. These decisions are subject to AMG approval.

Reynaud Testifies

PARIS, May 15 (UP)—Paul Reynaud, French Premier before Marshal Henri Petain took over, appeared yesterday before the commission assembling evidence for the trial of Petain to give evidence on the events preceding and following the 1940 armistice.

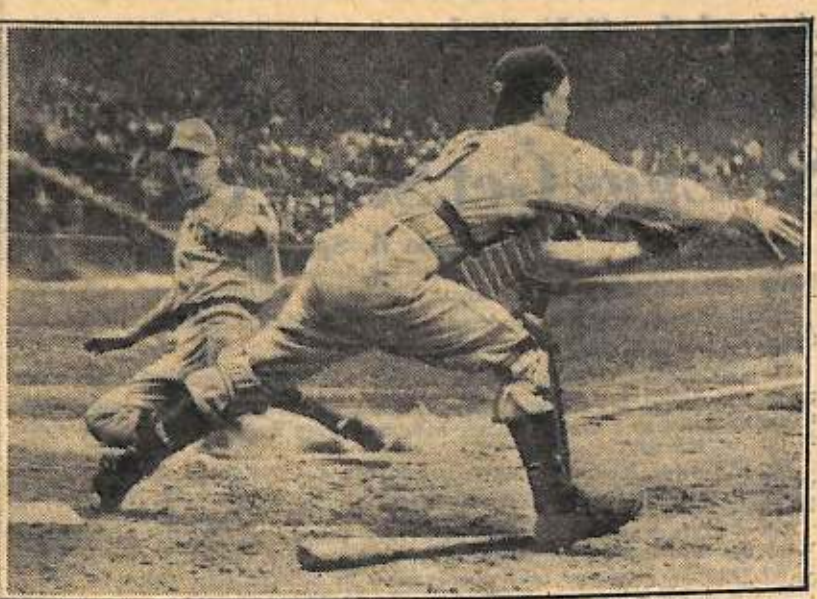
Resume Stockholm-Paris Flight STOCKHOLM, May 15 (AP)—Swedish Airlines, flying converted Flying Fortresses, will begin on Friday the first direct flights to Paris from Stockholm since the war.

Molotov Back in Moscow

MOSCOW, May 15 (Reuter)—Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov arrived in Moscow yesterday from the San Francisco conference, Moscow Radio reported today.



ONE IN, ONE OUT: Hal Peck of the Athletics is out at second on an attempted steal (above) as Red Sox Shortstop Ben Steiner takes the peg from Catcher Fred Walters. More successful is Giant Shortstop Johnny Kerr who comes in safe (right) under Phillie Catcher Peacock to score on Johnny Rucker's bunt.



Giants Shade Cubs, 6-5, As Bums Take 9th in Row

NEW YORK, May 15—A single by Phil Weintraub in the tenth inning gave Bill Voiselle his sixth victory of the season as the Giants downed the Cubs, 6-5, yesterday to remain two games in front of the Dodgers, who socked the Pirates, 4-1, for their ninth straight.

Voiselle relieved Bill Emmerich in the ninth and he allowed the Cubs to go ahead for the first time in the game by serving a home run ball to Dewey Williams with two on, but Nap Reyes tied it up with a homer in the last of the ninth, and in the tenth Ott's double off the right field wall was followed by Weintraub's single. Reyes also clouted a homer in the second with two on in addition to a pair of singles for the Giants, while Stan Hack homered for Chicago in the seventh. Losing hurler was Ray Prim.

LeRoy Pfund, whose contract stipulates that he doesn't pitch on Sundays, came through with a six-hitter as the Dodgers continued their streak at the expense of Pittsburgh. The Bucs had runners on base in every inning except two, but none advanced beyond second outside the third when Jack Saltz-gaver's triple plus Johnny Bartlett's bingle gave them their only tally. Dixie Walker collected a triple, double and single to account for half the Dodger hits off Preacher Roe, who gave up one run in the fourth, two in the seventh and one in the eighth.

The futile Phillies booted away another one yesterday, committing three errors in the third inning which allowed the Reds to score four runs and eventually take a 5-4 decision. The Phil rallied for two counters in the last of the third and in the eighth they drove starting pitcher Al Blosser from the mound with a two-run uprising, but Walter Beck came in and stopped them cold. The Reds' winning margin came in the top half of the seventh when Frank McCormick's single was followed by Steve Messer's triple and gave Blosser the nod over Vern Kennedy.



DIXIE WALKER

Fighting Step Tabbed Threat To Free For All in Derby Run

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15—The rail birds at Churchill Downs have just about agreed that the most-backed horse in the '45 Kentucky Derby will be John Marsh's Free For All. "He has the stuff," they say and point to the fact that Pavot, the nag's chief rival as a two-year-old is being especially prepared for the Preakness and Belmont stakes and won't be on hand for the Derby.

But the "dark horses" have already begun to crop up and the men in the know came away from the track here yesterday raving about the performance of Fighting Step, owned by the Murlog Stables. Fighting Step worked a mile in 1:41.06 to equal the record of Free For All.

Col. E. R. Bradley, whose entries are perennial Derby threats, sent word from Lexington that he would ship his entries of Bail Bond and Burning Dream to the Downs today or tomorrow.

Large Preakness Field May Result in 2 Divisions

BALTIMORE, May 15—The Maryland Jockey Club yesterday released the roster of turf bluebloods all set for the mile and 3/16 Preakness with the possibility that Pavot and Free For All, unbeaten juvenile champs of '44, will clash for the first time.

Boys wise to the ways of the track figure the Preakness field will be the largest in years and there is a possibility that the race may be run in two divisions for the first time since 1918.

Time Was the Antidote Paul Waner Quitting Game

PITTSBURGH, May 15—Paul "Big Poison" Waner, one of baseball's greatest hitters, yesterday announced his retirement from the game and revealed he will go into business here where he first won diamond fame.

Paul leaves the game with a lifetime batting average of .333 and a total of 3,152 hits. That hit total has been surpassed by only five other players in the game—Ty Cobb, Tridl Speaker, Eddie Collins, Nap Lajoie and Honus Wagner.

Big Poison came to the Pirates with his brother Lloyd in 1926 and for 14 years they formed the most spectacular brother combination in baseball history. Paul batted more than .300 for 12 years in a row, winning three league titles in that period, and he set a new modern record when he got 200 or more hits in eight different seasons.

Well past his peak when the Pirates released him, Paul spent a brief period with the Dodgers, was traded to the Braves, then went back to the Dodgers and last season caught on with the Yankees.



PAUL WANER

Dick Tracy



L'I Abner



MAJOR LEAGUE RESULTS

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentages. Includes sub-sections for Leading Hitters and Home Run Hitters.

Table for Minor League Results, listing various leagues like International League, Eastern League, American Association, Southern Association, and Pacific Coast League, with team names and statistics.

By Chester Gould



By Al Capp



Hens Play Black Market So Eggs Get Scarcer

By William R. Spear
Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK—Despite the meat, cigarette, butter, liquor and other shortages, America so far has had plenty of fresh eggs. But now eggs too are getting scarce.

Nobody has been eating dried eggs back here but the situation might come to that if things get worse. Already some stores are limiting housewives to a half dozen at a time and there have been "egg lines" at some chain stores in the last few days.

The War Food Administration reports that national egg production since Jan. 1 was seven per cent below the same period last year. But in New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania egg production is off 30 to 40 per cent.

The shortage is attributed by The New York Times to the poultry black market, which has become more profitable than the egg business. Farmers reportedly find it far more profitable to raise poultry than to produce eggs and even find it profitable to kill laying hens for food.

Farmers in many cases are getting 75 cents a pound for live birds at their door. And housewives pay butchers 90 cents a pound for chickens—when they can find any, which is seldom. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia said in a broadcast that the entire enforcement of poultry price ceilings had broken down and the kosher price has gone as high as \$1.25 a pound.

The New York newspaper PM editorially is urging housewives to boycott poultry in order to kill the black market.

4 Children May Mean Out

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Albert J. Engel (R.-Mich.) announced he would take steps to force the Army to discharge all men with more than three children. Engel said he would ask a House subcommittee handling Army funds to write into the annual War Department appropriations bill, which comes up for action within a few weeks, a ban on payment of funds to any serviceman who has more than three children.

If the clause is approved, the Army

would have to discharge the men, Engel said, because no one can be compelled to serve without compensation.

Stating that it was a costly proposition to make allowance and allotment payments to fathers of so many children, Engel added that normally such men, because of family worries, did not make the best soldiers.

He added that the Army's point-system for discharging men failed to deal adequately with such fathers.

More Tires Available

WASHINGTON (ANS)—A 50 per cent increase in the number of passenger car tires available for civilians this month was announced by the War Production Board, which indicated that another hike of similar proportions was likely in June.

The action freed 500,000 more tires for rationing and the step was attributed by the WPB to reduced Army demands following the collapse of Germany. However, the increase won't provide tires for holders of "A" cards, an official said, because of the big demand from more essential users.

Simultaneously, the WPB disclosed that all production restraints on alarm clocks and galvanized ware had been lifted.

CAPITAL RAMBLINGS: Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes ordered the immediate halting of deliveries of hard coal to East Coast consumers with more than a five-day supply on hand because of the critical shortage resulting from the two-week anthracite miners strike in Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, the United Mine Workers and the hard coal operators remained deadlocked in their efforts to negotiate a new wage contract.

Tennessee's Democratic Senators, Kenneth H. McKellar and Tom Stewart, dropped their active opposition to President Truman's nomination of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The action virtually cleared the way for the re-appointment of Lilienthal to a second ten-year term.

The Interior Department asked Congress for funds to maintain the late President Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate, disclosing that Mrs. Roosevelt didn't plan to live on the property. Mr. Roosevelt had given the estate to the government, effective whenever rights of occupancy of members of his family ceased.

Harvard Slaps Hollywood

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANS)—In its annual slap at Hollywood, the Harvard Lampoon, undergraduate monthly magazine, listed the "ten worst" movies of the past year as:

A Song to Remember, Frenchman's Creek, Tonight and Every Night, Mr. Skeffington, Hollywood Canteen, Follow the Boys, Till We Meet Again, Thousands Cheer, and Winged Victory.

Among other worsts, the Lampoon listed:

Worst Discoveries—Maria Montez, Frank Sinatra and/or Van Johnson.

Most in need of retirement—Paul Muni.

Most frightening—the Andrews

Sisters in "anything but a total black-out."

Hollywood Slaps Back

HOLLYWOOD (ANS)—An irate gang of movie stars, led by hoppin' mad Maria Montez, slashed back at the Harvard Lampoon, declaring they were "getting pretty darn tired" of the magazine's cracks about the film industry.

Fuming because the Lampoon tabbed her with Frank Sinatra and Van Johnson as the "worst discoveries of the year," Miss Montez cried:

"That's not what makes me so angry. It's the idea that those silly young boys have just discovered me . . . me Montez."

Army Stops Ford's Jeeps

DETROIT (ANS)—The Ford Motor Co. was directed by the War Department in the biggest war contract cancellation since VE-Day to halt the production of jeeps during the next three months. Ford plants here, at Dallas and Richmond, Cal., have been turning out about 5,000 jeeps monthly. With the jeep stoppage following the order to end B24 production at Willow Run, Ford shortly will be left with only tank engine and robot engine contracts, except for miscellaneous small war work.

NEW YORK (ANS)—Red-haired stage and screen star Arleen Whelan was named by 65 U.S. and South American illustrators as the "most perfect all-over beauty of all time." . . . AMERICUS, Ga.—The Reconstruction Finance Corp. is offering for sale 22 new nine-passenger Waco gliders at \$875 apiece.

WASHINGTON—A Commerce Department survey reported that governors of 34 States have appealed to their legislatures recommending the need for measures to supplement the federal program for aiding veterans. Among the proposals were: Veterans' service offices, tax exemption for veterans, hospitalization, employment, loan privileges, preference in hiring, workmen's compensation and education.

MIAMI—Perrine Palmer Jr., oil company executive, has been elected the city's new Mayor. . . . NEW YORK—Three men were found dead in the basement of the Rabbinical Academy after they had drunk a mixture of ceremonial wine, turpentine, paint, wood alcohol and soft drink.

MILWAUKEE (ANS)—The will of the late Arthur J. Machek ordered that \$500 be paid to a woman, long since wed to another man, because in 1899 she "made the only voluntary demonstration of real affection I received in my life and gave me the only kisses I ever got." Machek died a bachelor.

CHICAGO—Mrs. Margaret DeWitt on Mother's Day received a hydrangea plant three feet high with white blossoms. It had been ordered for her by her only son, Capt. William J. DeWitt shortly before he died of wounds received in action in Italy.

Archduke Eyes Austria Throne

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (AP)—Archduke Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne, is said to be seeking Allied backing for the restoration of the monarchy in Austria, where a Soviet-sponsored government has proclaimed the country's independence and restored republican law.

Otto himself is in Lisbon, but his brother, Archduke Felix, has been inconspicuously circulating among delegates to the world security conference. Neither the U.S. nor Britain has recognized the provisional government of Austria

headed by Dr. Karl Renner whose formation was announced by Moscow last month.

A "declaration of independence," announcing re-establishment of the democratic constitution of 1920 and the annulment of Austria's ties with Germany, was broadcast in Vienna today by Renner's government. A radio proclamation later called on the Austrian people to work together for restoration of a democratic regime and promised harsh treatment for collaborationists who took part in "Fascist crimes."



STRICTLY GI-BUT GOOD: Pfc Laura Freselle, of New York, and Pfc Thomas J. Reid, of Worcester, Mass., drink a toast to the new club for U.S. personnel at 37 Park Street, London. Note the foot rail and our photographer tells us that's chilled beverage the GIs are quaffing.

Truman - - - - -

(Continued from page 1)

Gaule would demand that he be invited to the next Big Three meeting.

President Truman made his statement on reparations in discussing the work of the Allied Reparations Committee in Moscow.

"A fair and workable settlement of reparations poses some of the most difficult problems of the entire post-war adjustment," he said. "These questions are closely related to the task of insuring lasting peace." He said he shared the same views as those of Edwin E. Pauley, U.S. member of the reparations committee, and Isador Lubin, Pauley's assistant.

"Absolute insurance against German or Japanese rearmament—ever again—comes first with us," Mr. Truman said.

"I believe further that our Allies are of one mind with us on this point and that with such basic agreement the way will be clear for a just and equitable schedule of German reparations."

The President admitted that his statement on Eisenhower's views concerning circulation of publications in Germany conflicted with the policy announced last week by OWI Director Elmer Davis, who said the importation of all Allied newspapers and magazines in the Reich would be banned. Davis, Mr. Truman said, acted in good faith because he thought that was the policy agreed upon by military authorities when he saw them in Europe.

"Gen. Eisenhower has emphasized, however, that there can be no restoration of a free German press in Germany until the elimination of the Nazis' and militarists' influence has been completed," Mr. Truman said, adding he agreed with the Supreme Commander.

GIs Will Get Canada Bonus

American troops discharged from the Canadian forces to enlist in the American forces come within the provisions of the Canadian War Service Grants Act and are entitled to the Act's benefits, Canadian Military Headquarters in London announced yesterday.

Under the Act they are entitled to \$7.50 for every completed period of 30 days' service, an additional 25c. for every day of overseas service outside the Western Hemisphere, and a week's pay plus allowances for each six months' service.

Application forms for War Service gratuity may be obtained: by ex-Canadian Army personnel, from the Chief Paymaster, Canadian Army Overseas, Government Building, Bromyard Ave., Acton, London, W.3; by ex-RCAF personnel, from the Air Officer C-in-C, RCAF Overseas HQ, 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; and by ex-RCN personnel, from the Supply Officer, HMCS "Niobe," Canadian Fleet Mail Office, 45 Renfield St., Glasgow, Scotland.

Himmler's Wife and Daughter in Custody

WITH U.S. TROOPS NEAR BRENNER PASS, May 15 (AP)—Two persons, identified as the wife and daughter of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler were captured Sunday in the Italian Tyrol in the area of the Brenner Pass by infantrymen of the 88th Division, it has been disclosed. No further details were immediately available, however.

FLensburg, Germany, May 15 (AP)—The dragnet is out for Himmler in this area along the German-Danish border. Danish underground organizers insist that he is in this territory, which is heavily wooded and where offshore islands provide excellent cover. (Unconfirmed reports last week said Himmler had been turned over to the 21st Army Group, which controls this section of the Reich.)



U.K. VISITOR: Gen. Omar Bradley, U.S. 12th Army Group commander, is shown as he arrived in London yesterday.

Terry and the Pirates



Portland-Weymouth Closes



Pan-America Pact May Set Meet Formula

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15—United Nations Conference delegates from the U.S., Britain, China, and France were reported in informal agreement today on the general principles of a formula for linking regional security systems, like the Pan-American Union, with the new world security organization.

Big Five unanimity hinged on the word of the Soviet delegation. In the absence of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, the Russian group, now headed by Andrei Gromyko, Ambassador at Washington, cabled Moscow for instructions on this question, said to be one of the thorniest of the conference.

Seven drafts of a proposed formula to integrate regional set-ups with the world body have been prepared by the U.S. delegation, which agreed Saturday to give the Pan-American pact a definite standing in the world charter. Nothing has yet crystallized on the matter.

Expected early meetings of the Big Five and between Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and the Latin-American nations may bring things to a head.

A recommendation that France be given a permanent seat on the security council was approved by the committee working out the council. Reviewing the original Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the committee struck out the phrase "in due time" which referred to when France would have a permanent seat.

Doenitz Role Just Surrender

SHAEF, May 15 (AP)—Clarification of the Doenitz government in the conquered Reich is believed to be imminent, but until it comes there is no tendency here to regard the Flensburg group as anything but the instrument of surrender.

It is not governing Germany—the Allies are doing that and they are going to continue to do so for some time.

The Flensburg group is in some respects serving as the central authority representing the German Army and guaranteeing its submission to Allied power.

Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz is still at Flensburg, according to the latest information here.

(A dispatch from Flensburg said the German liner Patria, in dock here, was the quarters of the SHAEF mission which is in constant touch with Doenitz, Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and other German military and naval men and diplomats.)

Pending an expected announcement to clear up the position, SHAEF is reluctant to comment on the steps being taken by the Allies.

Some observers felt that one reason there has been no attempt earlier either to take over or abolish the Doenitz government set-up was the wish to take advantage of its control of the surrendering forces.

It was specifically regarded as desirable to get Germany's U-boat fleet out of the Atlantic as soon as possible, and as Doenitz was an admiral and U-boat commander it seemed likely that his orders for the surrender of all submarines at designated ports would be obeyed.

Italian Courts Martial Suspended by Allies

MILAN, May 15 (Reuter)—Allied authorities have suspended the operation of extraordinary Italian military courts and held up death and prison sentences imposed by them during the last two days, Milan Radio, controlled by the Italian National Liberation Committee, said today.