

"The Seventh War Loan is another challenge... Let us make this one of our most resounding victories."
—Gen. Eisenhower

Today's Iggpay Atinlay Lesson
Arstay anday Ipestray Arway
Ondbay Ontescay
Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest

2,837,000 Men Leave ETO Within 9 Months

Discharge Points Announced

45,000 To U.S. By Air This Month

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—Approximately 2,837,000 troops will be moved out of Europe within nine months, the Army disclosed today. The majority of these soldiers will return to the U.S. for re-deployment to the Pacific or for discharges; others will be routed direct to the Pacific.

Within a year the Army expects to pull 3,100,000 troops out of Europe, leaving an occupation force estimated at 400,000. About 45,000 soldiers, including many who have been prisoners of war, will be returned to the U.S. by air and by surface ships this month. After the last war it required 10 months to evacuate 2,000,000 troops.

Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Gross, chief of the Army Transportation Corps, outlined the following schedule for movement of troops:

Will be Moved Within Year

Approximately 845,000 men will be withdrawn during the first three months following V-E Day; 1,185,000 during the second three months; and 807,000 during the third three months. Gross said all troops destined to be brought out under the re-deployment program should leave the ETO within a year.

U.S. troopships not required in the Pacific, many British troopships, more than 400 converted cargo ships, 800 transport planes, and captured enemy passenger ships will be used to speed the transportation of troops.

Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces, said that once the troops arrive in the U.S. they would be sent to 22 Army personnel centers distributed throughout the U.S. Wherever possible soldiers would be sent to personnel centers closest to their homes, he said. Somervell estimated soldiers should reach home within a week after arriving in the U.S. for furlough or permanent release. Furloughed men, on completion of leaves, would return to their personnel centers, be formed into groups and sent to assembly points for reassignments and special training.

Posts to Handle Men

The following personnel centers will service America-bound troops:

Camp Aterbury, Ind. (Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee); Camp Beale, Cal. (Northern California); Camp Blanding, Fla. (Florida); Fort Bliss, Tex. (Arizona, New Mexico, and Western Texas); Fort Bragg, N.C. (North and South Carolina); Camp Claiborne, Ark. (Arkansas and Oklahoma); Fort Devens, Mass. (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont); Fort Dix, N.J. (New Jersey, Delaware, New York, and Pennsylvania); Fort Douglas, Utah (Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah); Camp Gordon, Ga. (Georgia); Indiantown Gap, Pa. (Ohio, Lower Michigan and Pennsylvania); Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Missouri and Iowa); Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Kansas and Nebraska); Fort Logan and Buckley Field, Colo. (Colorado and Wyoming); Fort Lewis, Wash. (Washington and Oregon); Fort MacArthur, Cal. (Southern California); Fort Meade, Md. (District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia); Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Eastern Texas); Fort McPherson, Ga. (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee); Camp Shelby, Miss. (Louisiana and Mississippi); Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin); and Fort Snelling, Minn. (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Upper Michigan).

ATC to Jump Work 300 Pct.

Redeployment and return to the U.S. of combat personnel will result in a 300 per cent increase in the trans-Atlantic and inter-theater activities of the Air Transport Command, Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag, chief of the ATC European Division, has revealed.

In an informal VE-Day address to ATC personnel in London, Hoag expressed his appreciation to all members of his command for the work done thus far but warned that the organization is now "on the threshold of greater responsibilities."

The War Department had announced earlier that 800 transport planes would be assigned the task of transporting about 50,000 overseas veterans, most of them now in the heart of Germany, to the U.S. each month. Hoag added that in addition to its trans-Atlantic activities the redeployment of forces to the Pacific theater would produce a jump in the number of passengers passing through ATC European Division bases from 25,000 to more than 60,000 a month.

The ATC also will aid in moving tactical aircraft from this theater and will have continuing responsibility for the aerial supply of U.S. forces still here.



Planet Photo

SEES WHAT HE PLANNED: Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander, and Adm. Harold M. Burroughs, Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief, together with other SHAEF officials, arrived in demolished Berlin to ratify the unconditional surrender terms agreed upon at Rheims.

Stalin Declared VE-Day After Berlin Signing

The Soviet Union celebrated VE-Day on Wednesday following signing in Berlin of what Marshal Stalin, in a broadcast to the Russian people, termed "the final protocol of capitulation."

President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill weren't on the streets of Berlin on Tuesday had decreed that day as VE-Day. Germany's leaders had signed unconditional surrender terms at Rheims. In his statement Stalin described the Rheims documents as "a preliminary protocol of the capitulation."

In an Order of the Day on Wednesday Stalin congratulated the Soviet armed forces, and in honor of the victory over Germany called for 30 artillery salvos from 1,000 guns.

Dispatches from Moscow reported that the Soviet capital, most of whose populace was sleeping when the initial victory announcement was broadcast over Moscow Radio, reacted in much the same fashion as the Western capitals had done. At 2:30 AM Wednesday thousands of Muscovites were marching through the streets, singing and shouting. Many persons cried openly and some knelt in the streets in thanksgiving. "It's over, it's over, the war is over"—the words became almost a chant among the people, reports said.

Outside the U.S. and British embassies the crowds, some of the people still in night dress, cheered the Allies.

President Mikhail Kalinin granted the Soviet Union a holiday. The Patriarch of Moscow ordered special services throughout the nation "for the war's heroic dead."

No ETO fighting was reported. Clashes between the Germans and Czech patriots had ended in Prague, where Dr. Eduard Benes, Czech President, arrived yesterday. Enemy pockets along the Baltic coast, where the Germans had held out for months, began laying down arms in accord with the surrender terms. Britain's Channel Islands were liberated as the

(Continued on back page)

Combat, Children, Awards, Overseas Service Count Most

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The War Department today disclosed that it would take 85 points based on four factors—total service, overseas service, combat credit and dependent children—for a soldier to be among the 1,300,000 to be discharged from the Army during the next 12 months.

In revealing the point scoring, the Army said that the first of those men with 85 points or more would start for separation centers next week and also that it might be possible for one with fewer than 85 points to get out.

The Army said that the Air Forces and WAC each would have individual "critical scores"—the lowest score a soldier can have and still get out. The Air Force score will not be made known for several weeks, but the WAC figure has been set at 44.

Here's how the points will be awarded:

- 1—One point for each month of service since Sept. 16, 1940.
- 2—One point for each month overseas since Sept. 16, 1940.
- 3—Five points for each medal and battle participation star.
- 4—Twelve points for each child under 18 up to a limit of three.

The War Department said that only time served, medals won and children born up to next Saturday, May 12, 1945, could be counted. However, awards earned before that date, although not actually received until later, might be counted, as also children born before

Complete text of Point Scoring on Page 11 of Tomorrow Supplement.

then, even though the soldier may not be the father of the child until later.

The War Department said that the method for discharging officers would be "tougher than the plan for enlisted personnel, primarily because officers have received additional training, have heavier responsibilities, and have developed specialized skill and the capacity of leadership."

The Army said that because of special requirements for the war against Japan the strength of service units and of the Air Forces would be reduced much less than the strength of the ground forces at the outset.

"However, through the transfers of some 'low score' forces and new trainees (into the ground forces) a proportionate share of men will be released from all these forces as rapidly as practicable," the Army said.

The announcement, however, emphasized that the mere fact that a man has enough points to equal or exceed the critical score would not automatically guarantee him a discharge.

There may be some men, the Army said, who have enough points, but still cannot be discharged for reasons of "military necessity." This would apply particularly to men having special skills needed in the war against Japan and men in units which will be sent Pacificward so quickly that there will be no chance to replace them until they reach the new theater.

To make sure that any such cases represent "military necessity" and not just "military convenience," a board of "selected mature officers" will be established in each theater, the Army said, to pass on cases where men having enough points to get out are retained in the service.

Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, director

(Continued on back page)

How to Figure Points In Discharge Plan

WASHINGTON, May 11 (ANS)—Here's how points toward discharge will be given:

- 1—One point for each month in the service since Sept. 16, 1940.
- 2—One point for each month overseas since Sept. 16, 1940.
- 3—Five points for each combat award (DSC, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, DFC, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star, Air Medal, Purple Heart) and for each battle participation star.

Also five points for any naval decorations awarded to Army personnel or any awards or decorations presented by foreign countries.

- 4—Twelve points for each child under 18 up to the limit of three children.

400 B-29 Her Industry Oil, Airfields On Jap Islands

More than 400 Superforts—the largest force ever to attack Japan in a single operation—yesterday bombed naval oil storage areas and airfields on enemy home islands, while bad weather and increased enemy resistance hampered U.S. ground operations on Okinawa and in the Philippines.

Most of the Marianas-based B-29s hit oil targets on southeastern Honshu, the main Japanese island, but one detachment continued the virtually non-stop assault on Kyushu airdromes, from which enemy planes have attacked Okinawa shipping, 325 miles to the south.

U.S. naval forces in the Okinawa area received a two-day respite Tuesday and Wednesday as bad weather apparently grounded Japanese aircraft. However, it did prevent Army Mustangs from making the 1,500-mile round-trip from Iwo Jima bases to an airfield and naval air station southeast of Tokyo.

Despite heavy rains and mud-filled foxholes, 10th Army infantrymen on southern Okinawa "continued to advance," a communique said, giving no details. Army and Marine casualties for the campaign up to Monday night were 16,452, including 2,684 killed, Adm. Nimitz announced. Japanese casualties for the same period exceeded 36,000, most of whom were killed.

American troops in the Philippines landed unopposed on the small island of Samal in Davao Bay in a move to protect the flank of the U.S. drive up the southeast coast of Mindanao. Other units established a bridgehead across the Talomo River west of Davao on Mindanao in an attempt to liquidate a Japanese force which, in a counter-attack Monday, nearly cut off a U.S. battalion. There was no further word of how these troops were faring.

MacArthur also announced fresh Australian and Dutch gains on Tarakan Island off northeastern Borneo, as the Allied units completed the occupation of Tarakan City and closed in a nearby oil field.

Congress Medal Winners Can Get Out by Asking

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—Soldiers who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, with the exception of Regular Army officers, will be discharged from the service upon request, the War Department announced today. The action affects 82 winners of the nation's highest military decoration who are now serving in the Army. Four others are listed as missing in action.

Zhukov Eisenhow

BERLIN, May 10 (Reuter)—Marshal Zhukov, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, lauded Gen. Eisenhower yesterday as "one of the greatest generals of all time and one of America's outstanding sons."

Zhukov, leader of the Red Army's 1,000-mile drive from Moscow to Berlin, spoke of the Supreme Allied Commander during a banquet in the same room where "the second surrender" was signed and shortly after the documents were signed.

The Russian Marshal began a series of 24 toasts proposed during the dinner by toasting victory, peace and Marshal Stalin. His second toast was for Eisenhower.

After the 13th or 14th toast—with vodka, champagne, cognac and red wine—few except the hardy Russians could keep an accurate count. They were proposed every five minutes or so.

Ike Says Victory Won By All Who Did Duty

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—Gen. Eisenhower today said the victory in Europe belongs to every citizen of the United Nations "who has done his or her duty whether in uniform or in civilian life."

The Allied Supreme Commander made the statement in acknowledging a message of congratulations from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

How the Nazis Gave Up to the Reds

By Charles Kiley

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, May 10—The defeat of the Wehrmacht was sealed early Wednesday morning when the Combined Chiefs of the German Army, Navy and Air Force signed the formal ratification of the Third Reich's unconditional surrender here before Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, representing Gen. Eisenhower, and Marshal Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Soviet forces.

The document, on more or less the same terms as that signed Monday at Gen. Eisenhower's forward headquarters at Rheims, France, was signed by request of the Russians. It defined more closely the details of the surrender of German troops and equipment.

This "second surrender" had been agreed upon, but not revealed, when the original unconditional surrender was signed Monday by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Chief of Staff to Fuehrer Karl Doenitz.

The German representatives at Wednesday's ceremony were Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Combined

Staff; Gen. Adm. Hans Georg Friedeburg, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, and Col. Gen. Paul Stumpf, Luftwaffe Commander and successor to Reichsmarschal Hermann Goering.

The signing took place in one of the



buildings which made up a former German Army college of engineering. It was the Red Army's show and provided a climactic finish to its 41-month, Zhukov-led march from Moscow to Berlin.

After the German delegation had

signed the document, which forestalls for ever any future German claim that the Nazi forces ended the war unbeaten, it was signed by Zhukov and Tedder and was witnessed by the signatures of Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, USSTAF Commander, and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, Commander of the French 1st Army.

The signing was completed at 2334 hours (Paris time), 27 minutes before the end of hostilities on all fronts at 0001 yesterday.

Keitel, tall and erect, was a model of Prussian arrogance to the end. After he had been called from the German delegates' table to the one occupied by the Allied officers to sign, Keitel returned to his seat and bitterly argued a point in the surrender.

Keitel reminded an interpreter that he had asked twice during the afternoon to be given 24 hours to notify all German armed forces of the surrender. Keitel's reason, he said, was that he could not inform them before the end of hostilities was scheduled and that many might unnecessarily lose their lives resist-

(Continued on back page)

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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See War Against Japs Lasting Year and a Half

By William R. Spear

NEW YORK, May 10—For a couple of million men from the ETO going to the Pacific it is going to be a long war yet—a year and a-half to two years at the minimum, by all official estimates, and maybe longer.

That may sound like a lot of hooey after the great victories which already have been won out there and which have brought the Americans to within 900 miles of Tokyo at Okinawa, but after all the hoopla, here's the way the situation stacks up.

The War Department, in announcing plans for a reduced Army of 6,968,000 men to fight Japan, said Japan today has an army of "more than 4,000,000 men" and "many millions more" are available if needed. The Office of War Information reports that, in addition to the 4,000,000 now in uniform, Japan has about 2,000,000 fit for service which have not yet been called up and another 1,500,000 between the ages of 17 and 20 who are not yet subject to the draft, whereas the U.S. has been calling up 18-year-olds since June, 1942.

As Strong as Ever

Japan's normal replacement rate is figured at about 250,000 men yearly. Up to the start of the Philippines campaign Japan had lost about 850,000 men in the three years since Pearl Harbor, or a little more than the annual replacement rate. So the Japanese Army today is as strong as it ever was.

The War Department explained that, while the plan to deploy the U.S. Army upon

Zhukov and Terence's insufficient SHAEF and Ry... a 60-foot... victory swiftly and with low casualties. Japanese forces were divided, some in the home islands, some in the East Indies and others in the Pacific islands and we plan to keep them divided. Thus "we have the opportunity to strike with overwhelming power as soon as we get our bases established and our armies deployed."

Actually Three Wars

This means that there will really be three "wars" in the Pacific. One will be waged against an estimated 250,000 Japanese troops in Borneo, Sumatra, Java and the smaller East Indian islands, along with the Malay Peninsula and Singapore. This probably will be principally a British and Australian show, but the U.S. also is likely to take part and strength will have to be diverted from other Pacific battlegrounds to accomplish the cleanup.

Another will be waged on the mainland in China by Chinese and American forces. The Japanese are believed to have an army there of more than 2,000,000 regulars, plus a great number of puppet forces. This struggle probably will rage from Thailand in the south to Manchuria in the north, some 2,000 miles. Whether any active military help can be expected from Soviet armies along 1,500 miles from outer Mongolia to Vladivostok is a question.

The third campaign will be waged on the Japanese home islands. This looks like it will be an all-American show. There are to be at least 1,000,000 regular troops in Japan proper, with another 1,000,000 well-trained, well-equipped reservists, plus several millions in civilian volunteer corps.

As for Japan's air force, despite the heavy toll taken already, it may well be stronger now than it ever was. Washington officials say the Japanese still can turn out 1,500 or more planes monthly, which is a greater rate than that at which we have been shooting them down. And military authorities say Japanese planes are first rate and equal to ours in many ways.

Suffer Crippling Blows

The Japanese navy has suffered serious and crippling blows. But many dangerous ships still remain and they might well be used for suicide attacks against our long supply lines and against bases.

Combined War, Navy and State Department information reveals that no internal collapse of Japan is expected. Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan for ten years, says:

"The Japanese will not crack, even when eventual defeat stares them in the face. They will pull in their belts another notch, reduce rations from one bowl to half a bowl of rice and fight on to the bitter end."

A City of Rubble and Russians

Berlin's Ruins Symbolize Complete Nazi Defeat

By Ernie Leiser

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, May 5 (delayed)—Berlin, the capital of defeat, today is the charred, stinking, broken skeleton of a city.

It is impossible to imagine what it looked like before.

It is impossible to believe that the miles of disembowelled buildings, or crater-pocked streets, of shattered masonry once could have been the capital of Greater Germany and the home of four million people.

Only a handful remain as the last clatter of machine-gun fire echoes through the hollow city. There are no factories left for them to work in, no shops, no theaters, no office buildings.

But the handful are busy. They are shovelling the rubble from the streets, sweeping the dead out of the way—working while the Russian conquerors walk the streets with straggling columns of prisoners or wander around staring at the shells of once-great buildings of state.

The Russians are everywhere. Their tanks rumble through the great Tiergarten Park. A pert girl MP smartly directs traffic at Unter den Linden. An infantry battalion forms in front of the shrapnel-scarred statue of Wilhelm the Great. Soldiers wander in and out of cellars. Cavalrymen wash their horses at the edge of the Spree River.

Cossack Rides Along

A Cossack rides down the Wilhelmstrasse raising a cloud of dust from the powdered stone and concrete that, despite the rain, coats everything.

In front of the bomb-hollowed Reichstag high-ranking Russian officers gather. Atop the Reichstag's hole-filled dome a torn Red flag flies. In the circle which is the center of the Tiergarten a group of Soviet soldiers pose for a picture in front of a statue of the haughty Molotov. A band plays and Russian soldiers dance to native songs in the great place before the Opera.

Unter den Linden, which a 1929 guide book proudly calls the "most beautiful avenue in all the city," is gray with the universal powder of death and broken as all the rest. The street is still the "gathering place best known to foreigners." Today, except for two American soldiers and a few "slave" laborers from western Europe, the foreigners are battle-dirty Russians, walking slowly with slung tommy-guns or pushing down the streets in convoys of U.S.-made jeeps and trucks, honking or constantly. No one is buying anything, edy's from the "small shops... the most elegant tastes." The shops are closed permanently.

Think it was Hurricane

The trees in the Tiergarten—Berlin's zoological park—looked as though a hurricane had ripped through the city. Shell-shredded, half leafless, they are as broken as the buildings. A Red parachute dangled from a smashed branch. The hull of a burnt-out Panther lies beneath a fallen trunk. Twisted barrels of 88s and 75mm. anti-tank guns mark the remains of dug-in positions along the parkway.

Beside long columns of Red-flagged Russian tanks are smashed six-barreled, self-propelled mortars, trucks, sedans.

Nearly intact is the great Branden-



Here's What Berlin Looks Like Today.

burg Gate—Berlin's triumphal arch and symbol of its military glory. Its columns still stand, their bases partly blocked with debris. On top, one age-green bronze horse pulls the chariot of Victory, but the chariot is smashed and Victory is only mangled metal. One of the horses has fallen to the ground.

On the Wilhelmstrasse, the Reichschancellery is gutted, as are all the buildings where the Nazi great made their plans to make this street the nerve center of the world. No one seems to know if Hitler's body is in the Chancellery. No one seems to care.

On Wallstrasse, the entrances to the Berlin subway are choked with broken concrete and timbers. Smoke rises from a new fire in one of the already-burned buildings down the street. The bridges over the Spree slump into the water, but a few civilians, their possessions loaded on baby buggies, make their way across a corner of the span. The Russians are at work repairing one bridge.

His War the Real Thing

Bill Mauldin Sketches Foxhole Life As Only the Doughboys Know It

By Ed Clark

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

RIS, May 10—Something very nice very fair happened in the U.S. the take on... and professors... President Roosevelt at Columbia that Japan must surr... and gave Bill Ma... was interpreted by size for the best... ling support to 944.

The es from Tokyo, in's "Fresh, spirited... Hoops, flushed with vict... bringing in thousands of hungry, ragged, battle-weary prisoners" as an outstanding example of his distinguished service in interpreting the life of the soldier.

Very Fair Award

The award was very fair, because Mauldin, a sergeant himself, has done more than interpret the life of the soldier. Despite frequent clashes with sensitive brass, frequently the butt of his cartoons, he has described from day to day the real life of the real soldier in combat.

Only 24 now, Mauldin joined The Stars

and Stripes in November, 1943, in Naples after a couple of years in the States, North Africa, Sicily and Italy with his Oklahoma-bred 45th Inf. Div. As a member of the small staff of his division's weekly, he had not only kept it regularly supplied with cartoons and art but had written a column which carried much of the same penetrating irony of his later cartoons.

How He got Start

He got his start in the big time as a combined result of the support of men who liked him for his genius, his modesty and his guts. The late Ernie Pyle, who was fond of the young cartoonist, called him the best in this or any other war and helped him get his stuff syndicated at home.

Not unusually productive—his average turnout is five or six cartoons a week—Mauldin splits his time between trips to the front and production in one of The Stars and Stripes Mediterranean offices. He gets his ideas generally while at the front and concentrates on attention to details of soldiers' arms and equipment. Because of the accurate, almost draftsmanlike sketches he makes at the front, all of Mauldin's M1s, bazookas, mortars and guns, friendly or enemy, are the real things.

He usually works at night, thinks up a rough, thumbnail sample, after several tries adds what he thinks is a satisfactory caption and then takes it to some combat-wise friend to judge its effect. If the rough idea makes the grade he goes back to his desk and produces the completed cartoons familiar to The Stars and Stripes and newspapers in the States.

Posthumous Medal of Honor

PORTLAND, Ore., May 10 (ANS)—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumously to Lt. David R. Kingsley who was killed over Rumania last June after he surrendered his parachute to a tail gunner. The latter's chute had been lost.

AFN Radio Program

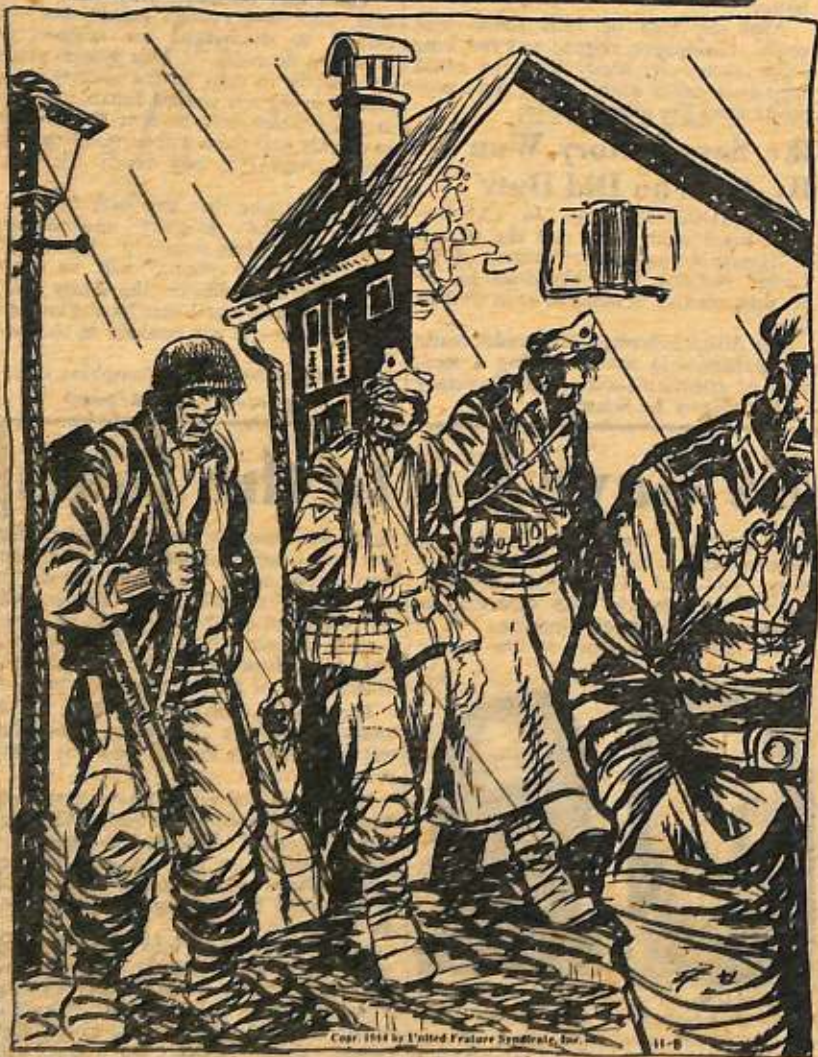
1375 kc. 1402 kc. 1411 kc. 1420 kc. 1447 kc. 218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 209.3m.

News Every Hour on the Hour

- Friday, May 11
1755—Program Resume
1700—Science Mag.
0800—Combat Diary
1730—Music by Russ Morgan
3830—Personal Album
1755—Mark up the Map
3900—Modern Music
1800—World News
3910—Spotlight Bands
1810—G.I. Supper Club
0925—AEE Ranch House
1900—Sports News
1000—Bing Crosby
1905—Canada Sw's Show
1030—Strike up the Band
1915—Eddie Cantor
1100—U.S. Home News
1945—Strings with Wings
1200—Duffie Bag
2000—Navy Date
1300—World News
2030—American Band
1310—American Sports
2100—World News
1315—Guest Who
2105—Your War Today
1330—H. Pays to be Ignorant
2145—Command Perf
1400—RCAF HO Band
2205—Jazz Concert
1430—Let's Go to Town
2235—Here's to Rumania
1500—World News
2300—World News
1510—Raymond Scott
2305—Merely Music
1530—On the Record
0000—World News
1630—Strike up the Band
0015—Sign off

- Saturday, May 12
0755—Program Resume
0930—Canada Show
0800—Combat Diary
Dance Orchestra
0815—Personal Album
1000—Co'm'd Perf.
0830—Jill's Juke Box
1030—G.I. Bull Session
0900—World News
1100—U.S. Home News
0915—Spotlight Bands
1105—Duffie Bag.

UP FRONT WITH MAULDIN



"Fresh-spirited American troops flushed with victory are bringing in thousands of hungry, battle-weary prisoners." (News item.)

By Charles Kiley

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WHAT IS LEFT OF BERLIN, May 9—Berlin, heart of the Nazi structure, is today a memorial to total destruction.

The capital of the Third Reich, fourth largest city in the world with a pre-war population of 4,000,000, makes London look like an almost untouched city. The results of the Allied air war and the suicidal last stand by the Nazis against the Red Army will never be forgotten by Berliners.

The ruins in parts of the city were still smoking today. No attempts were being made to extinguish fires burning in the vast structure of buildings around Tempelhof Airfield and in a building across the street from the skeleton of the Adlon Hotel on Unter den Linden.

Many sections of the city are closed to traffic. Streets are piled with stores high with brick, rubble, dust and debris. Most of the main thoroughfares have been cleared, the rubble of destroyed buildings piled over the sidewalks.

Kaiser's Castle in Ruins

At the east end of Unter den Linden, the Kaiser's castle, where the declaration of war in 1914 was announced, is in ruins. All that is left of an F. W. Woolworth store is the "F" and "Worth" on a hanging sign. The State Opera House and the monument to Germany's unknown soldier are flattened. The University of Berlin is no more. The United Press office will never file a story from there any more. The American, Soviet and French embassies are just piles of masonry.

Hitler's Chancellery is the prize of them all; what there is of it. If the allegedly deceased Fuehrer's body is in his Chancellery, it is not likely to be found so it will be recognizable.

Howard Smith, CBS correspondent, and Walter Grigg, of the United Press, both of whom worked in Berlin before the U.S. joined the war, said they would not be able to find their way to once-familiar places because of the complete absence of landmarks.

Refugees Pass Through

Through this dead city each day pass thousands of soldiers and refugees from France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and other countries. Their columns today extended from two to four miles long. They were on foot, in horse-drawn and hand carts, riding bicycles, driving broken-down trucks.

Berliners lined up by the hundreds to get water in buckets from public fountains. Almost every civilian carried a bag or basket, looking for food, picking among the ruins, huddled wearily and sitting on curbstones.

German soldiers and civilians were working under Russian supervision clearing up debris in some sections. Only a few motor vehicles were being driven along the streets, and they were Russian.

It was the day after VE-Day, but you would never know it by the sight of Berlin.

Now the Tankers Sweat Out CBI

By Pat Mitchell

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH 11TH ARMD. DIV. IN AUSTRIA, May 9 (Delayed)—The rumor had crackled before over the tank radio but always had turned out to be "unofficial." Today it was official: The fighting war was over and fear was gone.

At the easternmost tank outpost of CCB, commanded by Col. Wesley W. Yale, of Syracuse, N.Y., the Sherman crew heard the official announcement that VE-Day began at 0001 hours May 9 and that "effective immediately all offensive action will cease."

Pfc Warren Trowbridge, of Woolwich, Me., looked at his watch. "We never looked forward more than a few hours or at most a few days. I'll sweat out the CBI now, but understand, I ain't looking forward to it."

Takes News Quietly

Sherman bow gunner Pfc Roy Railer, of Western Port, Md., took the news quietly. Although he had promised he would shoot every gun he could when he heard the news he didn't touch his .30 cal. He just leaned against the front armor and said "It's been rumored so many times I can hardly believe it."

Driver T/4 Charley Kovacs, of New Brunswick, N.J., at first didn't believe the war was over. While he was being reassured, two unidentified fighters skimmed over the low Austrian hills bordering the Danube and Kovacs reacted by clammering for a 50 cal. MG.

Just as he yanked the first shell into action, the two fighters rolled slowly and showed themselves as 9th Air Force Mustangs. Kovacs eased off his gun and said "It's sorta hard to break the life-saving habits. In the last month this war has been pretty easy but even so we have lost guys. Our tank commander, for instance. We hated him back in the States but he proved himself over here. It's too bad he didn't live until today."

Along the roads the ever-present strain of combat vigilance had vanished. Ack-ack crews still stood by their guns, engineers still labored over mucky roads, wire men still walked their lines but they paused to swap the time of day and ask questions about the CBI.

"... when we assumed the role of soldier we did not lay aside the role of citizen."
George Washington, 26 June, 1775



Tomorrow

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Germany: A Future in Doubt

Many Plans—No Decisions On Fate of Beaten Reich

By Ed. Wilcox
Tomorrow Staff Writer

THE longest, toughest part of the road lay stretched behind. The thing that spawned in a Munich beer cellar some 20 years ago had kicked its last kick, wriggled its last wriggle, then lay dead. German armies were whipped, German ships lay at the ocean's bottom, German people stared dull-eyed at helmeted conquerors. Other Germans had stared in like fashion at other conquerors in other years. But this, they said, was different. The homeland itself was split asunder, spread out at the victor's feet.

The news was hailed and cheered by free-thinking people the world over. But a seamy side was detected in the silver lining. More than a few U.S. citizens demanded an answer to the often-asked question: "Just what's in store for Germany?" Up to now, the cards weren't on the table.

Uninvited Pigeons

Realizing that unless the Allies lick the problem of what to do with a defeated Germany, many a thinking American—soldier and civilian alike—wondered if a number of uninvited pigeons might come home to roost along with the dove of peace.

It took the edge off optimism to realize that at this late stage, so far as the man-in-the-street could see, the only thing the Big Three had agreed on for Germany's future is strong control to stymie another Fatherland attempt to rule Europe. A method for accomplishing that end was far from decided upon.

The most detailed and widely-published plan is the much-criticized proposal authored by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Announced many months ago, Morgenthau's plan has been under constant gunning in the press, both houses of Congress, wherever people got together. Many high government officials were said to favor the plan, others thought it too harsh.

Should Germany Pay?

Morgenthau calls for: complete dismemberment of all heavy industry within the Reich, making the country a nation of small farms. "Among the effects of such a program," commented a Washington official, writing in the December issue of Harper's, "Would be the starvation of at least half the German population and the ruin of Europe, of which Germany is the economic hub."

This writer, who by-lined his piece "Cary Byers," offers the suggestion that Germany can best be prevented from causing trouble again by building, at Germany's expense, in other countries of Europe, heavy industrial capacity such as steel, chemicals, electric power, transportation.

Byers answers critics who might ask, "Yes, but how about making Germany pay for all of the things she did to other European nations?" in discussing a reparations plan. As he sees it, exporting German labor (which the Russians are reportedly doing now) is a bad plan because it makes no use of German industrial capacity and skills. When the reparations workers return home, Byers says, they will be ready to take up old jobs in the center of European industry.

Byers advocates this method for collecting for damage done in Europe: pay reparations in capita goods instead of consumer goods. Let Germany manufacture for other European nations things like metallurgical plants, chemical-making facilities and patents, machine tools, transportation equipment. Then, says the author, other nations of Europe would rank with Germany in terms of industrial potential for making war.

Some time ago Newsweek posed the question, "What should be done with the German people as a whole?" to columnist Dorothy Thompson and Britain's Lord

Vansittart, foreign affairs sharp shooter.

"Don't trust them," is Vansittart's first comment on how to treat the Germans. His view: not only making it impossible to rebuild their war machine but, through re-education and de-emphasizing militaristic ideas (uniforms, war memorials, streets falling battles, war figures), crushing the desire to make war. Vansittart offers a "dim view" of the present generation of Germans, has little hope for salvaging any but the very young.

Vansittart's post-war Germany: Full larders, empty arsenals.

Columnist Thompson doesn't agree that all Germans are beyond salvage. She believes that there are good Germans, caught in the Third Reich's Gestapo grip.

"The theory advanced for years by our semi-official propagandist," Miss Thompson says, "is that all Germans are Nazis and all alike. I wouldn't care, except that about the day after tomorrow they are going to have a most disconcerting awakening."

Hang Together

Her suggestion for planners is "recreate any type of authority able to maintain any type of order."

She warns: "The only outlook for lasting peace is that America, Britain and Russia can agree on a constructive program for Europe and the world into which Germany can fit. Otherwise she will soon orient herself toward one or the other of the great Allies, falling into the sphere of influence of Russia or Great Britain, to the utter dismay of the other. Germany will be able to rearm only if one or the other of the present allies wishes to use her to create a more satisfactory 'balance of power.' Incidentally, that's part of the history of this war."

Miss Thompson says also: "If we make a decent world, some Germans will want to join, and we should never close the door."

Also a Moral Victory

German-born author Emil Ludwig, writing in *Coronet*, lays down five points which, he feels, must be considered in securing peace in Europe:

Make the German people realize that they have really lost the war.

Do away with all symbols of the German military past.

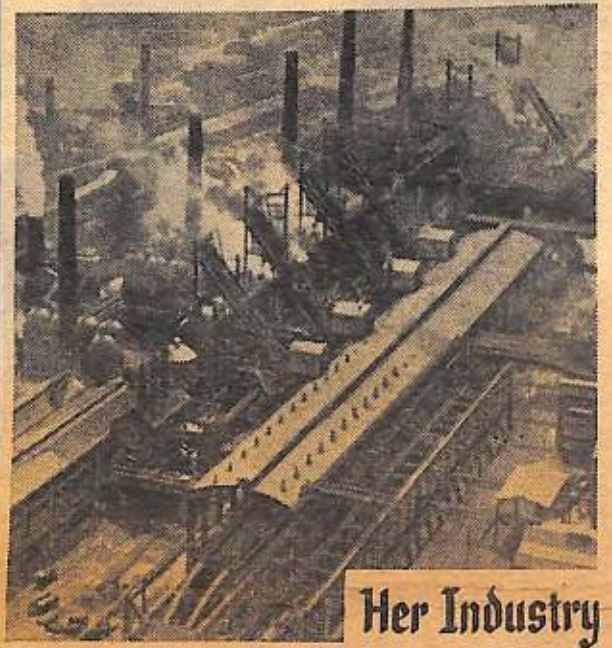
Educate adults and give them a new self-assurance, lack of which has caused them to be arrogant, eager for conquest and domination.

Confine them to the limits of their own nation for a period of ten years.

Force them to return all art objects looted from other countries of Europe.

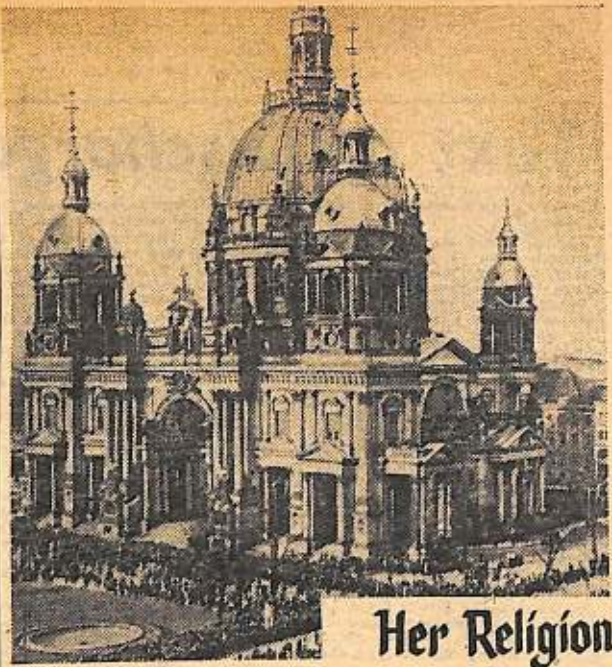
These points, Ludwig points out, are methods of winning a moral victory as well as a material victory over Germany. He offers no comment on plans to de-industrialize Germany, re-educate their youth, try their war criminals.

Henry Noel Brailsford, in his book, "Our Settlement With Germany," contends that social revolution in Germany (in which the class structure, promoted to wars, is smashed) is the only feasible answer. In reviewing the book, Frederick Schuman pointed out that the enemy is not "Germany," but "Fascism" itself which can be cured "only by making capitalism work or replacing it with some viable alternative."



Her Industry

fields not forges



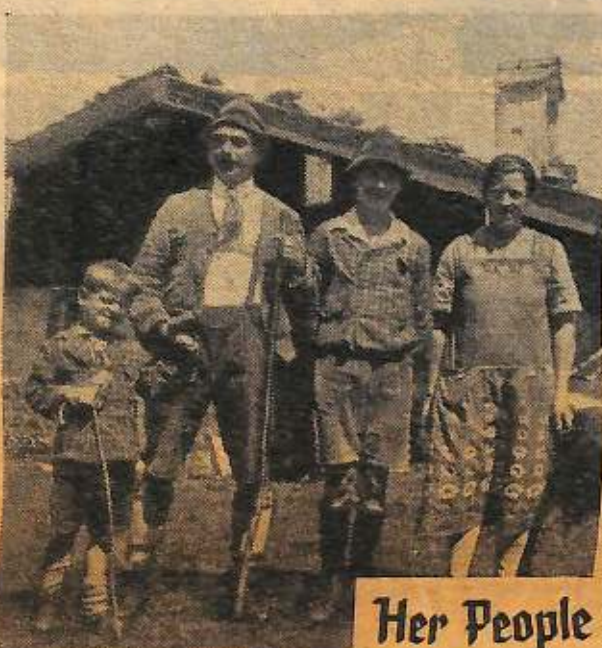
Her Religion

... the shackles fell away



Her Politics

... a house to be cleaned



Her People

... starvation looms possible



Her Education

... new books for old



Her Lebensraum

... the mapmakers have a job



Informal get-togethers at class entrance are not infrequent. Students pause here for chummy chats on bookkeeping, journalism, beauty culture, arts and crafts and maybe other subjects.



It's a Head Start on GI Bill Schooling as Gunner Wings Replace Sigma Nu Pins.

A SMALL American college has sprouted on French soil, throwing open its portals to an eager freshman class of 250 assorted air force soldiers, who want to get a running start on things educational guaranteed under the Bill of Rights at war's end.

The school, outgrowth of a year-old idea dreamed up by a staff sergeant and an officer friend, struck the fancies of high brass in the command who saw in the school a slick method for preventing time from hanging heavily on willing hands come V-E Day, and everyone is sweating out the return to that world of double-breasted suits and purple underwear. The average soldier, they decided, would welcome a chance to hike his odds on becoming a successful civilian again.

It is unique among universities that most young Americans have seen. The smooth convertibles of college campuses turn out to be just jeeps with tops down. The saddle shoes and varsity sweaters, upon close inspection, are Army issue high-tops and field jackets and the old ox road is a company street, but to these khaki-clads, a helmet liner will serve as a freshman dink, gunner's wings stand-in for the Sigma Nu pin, and GI Joe looks pretty much like Joe College to the WAC co-eds.

GI University's faculty is staffed by experts in many fields and the curriculum includes courses in bookkeeping, journalism, beauty culture, typing, arts and crafts, painting, dress design, French, shorthand, music appreciation—everything that would serve to make the return to mufu sier.

An *enivete* sergeant, a pre-war certified public accountant, teaches a full class of prospective bookkeepers; a Paris-born WAC, who designed French fashions for 15 years, gives a dress design class inside stuff on Lily Dasche and Lucien Lelong; an ex-magazine editor lectures on the 4th Estate before his journalism class; an expert typist who wrote for Gregg Manuals, handles the hunt-and-pick neophytes; and a Macy artist makes with the oils in a garret studio for those who favor brush and easel.

The school's success (it operates under the management of the Special Service Section, Air Technical Services Command) has tempted high-ranking air force officers to consider other GI Universities



Students at GI University attend classes because they are seriously interested in learning something which will be valuable later.

Text of Discharge Plan

Following is the statement of Maj.-Gen. William F. Tompkins:

The standards that will control priority of separation from the Army will apply equally to soldiers all over the world and they embody the desires of the soldiers themselves, as expressed in polls taken by the War Department among thousands of enlisted men in this country and overseas. More than 90 per cent of the men interviewed said they believed the men to be released first should be those who had been overseas and in combat longest and those with children.

Accordingly the program to be followed provides for the issuance to each enlisted man and woman of an adjusted service rating card. Separate point totals will be entered on this card covering each of the following four factors:

- 1—Service credit—one point for each month of Army service since Sept. 16, 1940.
- 2—Overseas credit—one point for each month served overseas since Sept. 16, 1940.
- 3—Combat credit—five points for the first and each additional award of the following for service performed since Sept. 16, 1940:
A—Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).

B—Credit will also be given for the following decorations awarded by the Navy Department: Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Silver Star Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal and Purple Heart Medal.

C—Credit will be given for those awards and decorations of a foreign country which may be accepted and worn under War Department regulations in effect when the readjustment regulations are placed in operation.

4—Parenthood credit—12 points for each child under 18 years up to a limit of three children. To illustrate how the point system works let us suppose that a soldier has been in the Army 36 months, has served overseas for 18 months, has won the Silver Star and Purple Heart and participated in three major campaigns and is the father of a child under 18. He would receive 46 points in service credit, 18 points in overseas credit, 25 points in combat credit and 12 points in parenthood credit. His total score would be 91 points.

The men with the highest point totals will become eligible for release from the Army, except where considerations of military necessity make it impossible to let them go until qualified replacements can be obtained. This exception applies particularly to men possessing special skills required in the war against Japan and to men in units that will have to move into the Pacific so swiftly that no opportunity is provided for replacing men with high scores until they reach the new theater.

The Army wants to be absolutely certain, however, that any such cases which arise represent true military necessity and not military convenience. Therefore, the theaters have been instructed to establish a reviewing authority at an appropriate level to consist of selected mature officers who will pass on every case where an individual with a score equal to or above the critical score is to be retained by reason of military necessity. I know many of you are wondering how we know whether the point credits we intend to use will actually achieve the desired effect of permitting those soldiers who have seen the longest and most arduous service away from home and those with children to leave the Army first.

A preliminary survey made by the War Department on the basis of a one-sixth demobilization of the Army indicates that all but two per cent of the men to be released will be men who have

served overseas and that these two per cent will be fathers who have been in the Army a long time.

The significance of this figure becomes clearer when you consider that 68 men out of every 100 now serving in the Army have served overseas, whereas 98 out of every 100 to be returned to civilian life will be overseas veterans.

How well will the system succeed in providing preferential treatment for men with combat experience? Men who have been in combat constitute 35 per cent of the Army, but 73 per cent of the men who will get out are men from this group.

Put another way, men with combat experience make up a little over one-third of the Army but constitute nearly three-quarters of the number to be released.

Fathers represent 19 per cent of the Army and 26 per cent of the group returning to civilian life. In other words, one soldier out of five is a father but one man in every four to be sent home will be a father. Since we did not begin drafting fathers until the war was well advanced it is apparent that our system is operating heavily in their favor.

I think these statistics make it clear that the point system carries out the desire expressed by our soldiers in the polls and gives first consideration to those most entitled to receive it.

After the adjusted service rating cards have been filled out the number of soldiers with each point total in every theater will be reported to the Adjutant General's office here in Washington and a certain point total will be established as the critical score. This critical score will represent the minimum number of points with which an enlisted man or woman can be released from the Army.

There will be one critical score for all enlisted men in the Army Ground Forces and the Army Service Forces and another for all men in the Army Air Forces. A third critical score will be calculated for members of the Women's Army Corps. The three critical scores are designed to effect equality of treatment for enlisted personnel in all branches of the service.

It will take about six weeks before these critical scores can be computed and announced. However, the War Department has no intention of delaying releases until this computation is finished.

An interim score of 85 points has been established for Army ground, air and service forces enlisted personnel. All soldiers who have this many points or more will be considered as eligible for release in accordance with the plan, and men will start moving to separation centers for discharge early next week.

For members of the WAC an interim score of blank (figure not given in text) has been set up. Only points scored as of Saturday, May 12, 1945, will be taken into consideration in determining eligibility for release. The only credits which will be given after that date will be for decorations and battle participation stars earned prior thereto. Likewise, additional credit will be given for children born on or before May 12, but whose birth was not known to the father at the time the scores were prepared.

Enlisted personnel who desire to remain in the service and have a satisfactory record will be retained.

Because of the requirements of the war against Japan, the strength of the Army Service Forces and the Army Air Forces will be reduced much less than the strength of the Army Ground Forces. As a result the initial rate of release will be more rapid among ground troops than among those assigned to air forces or service forces. However, through transfers of some low score men from the ground force trainees a proportionate share

Continued on next page

Soldier Income-Tax Dilemma

By Robert Inglehart
Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

About as vague as fading smoke rings, the soldier income-tax picture turns up filled with misconceptions and plush rumors, such as "anybody under the rank of lieutenant colonel, and anybody serving overseas is exempt." Though comforting, both rumors are dead washouts.

The fact is that every single person in uniform must one day face the task of clearing up his or her income-tax headaches.

Uncle Sam's Treasury watchdogs aim to put the bite on extra "earnings"; longevity pay, parachute pay, overseas pay, and any profit gleaned from travel allowances, mileage pay or per diem.

Certain Privileges

But however dreary the picture appears to be, there are certain privileges granted service personnel that mean shelling out less dough from khaki jeans.

Overseas duty, for instance, rates a complete vacation from both returns and payments, whereas "unlucky" soldiers still in the U.S. must file their returns

just as does any other U.S. tax-paying citizen.

Then, too, a serviceman who can prove that his ability to pay taxes was materially affected by entry into service may make application for a delay in actual payment until six months after discharge.

The biggest break, however, is the increased exemption for those in uniform; no tax asked for on the first \$1,500 collected as service pay. In addition he gets the normal civilian exemption: \$500 if he is single, and, if he's married, another \$500.

It adds up to \$2,500 of income without tax, for a married soldier, provided the first \$1,500 is service pay, and \$2,000 of tax-exempt income for the soldier who is single. The majority of enlisted men don't make that sort of money so they automatically elude the Treasury Department's gluey fingers.

After that, it all becomes very simple, like Ohm's law or the Greek classics.

How It Works

Servicemen are cautioned that the \$1,500 exemption doesn't include outside incomes. Example: A private receives \$600 Army pay, so is tax exempt. But he has an outside income, something like a couple of hundred shares of United States Steel. The money from steel gets the Treasury bite, inasmuch as it has nothing to do with the private being in uniform. On the other hand, a major, unmarried,

the enthusiastic reception which greeted the opening of GI University, put it this way:

"It isn't that these kids are vultures for culture, prospective Phi Beta Kappas, or Rhodes Scholarship types—they simply realize that there will be competition at home when the war ends. And you can't eat a Bronze Star or an Air Medal."



The GI Huddle

Wants Shovels

Instead of unloading all surplus equipment to some junk dealer or some one with plenty of money for about 1/10th of 1% of its cost, why not give us Joes a break? Why not sell or give the equipment to the GI who can use it?

Make it available to him as follows: First, be sure that he is qualified to handle it and, second, make it available in such a way that he cannot sell, trade or give it away. Also, so he cannot lease or rent it out unless he works with it at least eight hours a day himself.

If I could obtain some of the heavy equipment, under the above terms, I would be in the market for two shovels with all attachments. Also one jeep, to go to and from work in.

And believe me, I would be more than glad to live up to an agreement like the above. Well, do we get any action or don't we?—Sgt. V. G. Cade, Engrs.

... A Car

The average veteran will have less money upon his discharge than the average worker at home. How many GIs plan to buy a car after the war? Are they in sympathy with the General Motors report that the price of a standard car is to be raised or do they think that Ford has the right idea in lowering the cost?

Will the vet have a priority to buy a new car before non-essential civilians? Will he have the right to buy second-hand Army cars or trucks direct from the government or will they be sold wholesale to dealers so that they can resell to vets at a profit?—M/Sgt. A. Senutovich.

... A Plan

A simple plan to get rid of surplus property now and during peace-time:

First, sell it in the same manner as the mail order houses do. There should be one large store for each of the ten largest cities and an illustrated catalogue from which people who can't reach these stores may purchase through the mail. Disabled veterans could be employed in this enterprise.

Secondly, the retail prices should be current retail market prices. If the article is difficult to sell, the price could be lowered slowly until it reaches scrap price. Each veteran could be allowed 20 per cent discount on all sales. No one person could purchase more than \$5,000 worth a year.—Louis Maine, 1st Lt.

One Man's Knowledge

Before we cook up too many small things to fight over, let's attack a problem that ... would help to bind our country more closely together than anything I've heard about yet.

Why couldn't Federal Labor Unions be established throughout our country? Object: To equalize living standards for all. Let us do away with ... separate labor unions, make one division and add them to our government with powers to govern same.

Isn't a job in the South worth as much as in the North? It's done for the same purpose. It's done with the same kind of equipment. It's done with the same amount of knowledge.

Is one man's knowledge worth more than another's?—Pvt. J. P. Strickland, QM Co.

Vets Poor Treatment

I've been reading a good deal lately about the poor treatment returning veterans are getting at the hands of the Veterans Administration. One article states that TB patients aren't being given modern cures; another, that legless vets are being gypped and penny-pinned when it comes to getting artificial limbs. Any number of stories have come through telling of the impossibility of obtaining loans under the GI Bill of Rights, and of how the schools have gone ahead with the educational program despite the absence of payments from the VA.

The question is: How much of this is true, and what are the prospects for GIs when we return? There are a great many of us who have been placing all our faith in the Veterans Administration for assistance in getting started again after the war. There must be thousands of fellows who'll have to depend on the VA for medical help as well.

Now is the time to get straightened out, and The Stars and Stripes is where we expect to hear about these things. It's your responsibility to keep us informed about the facts, and to tell us how much reliance we can place in the promises and pretty words. If the Veterans Administration needs the cleaning up indicated, it's our voices that ought to be raised first and loudest. But give us the dope, please.—Sgt. Martin L. Roth and four others, 445th Bom. Gp.

He Oughta Know

When I was discharged in 1919 the Army gave me \$60.00 and bid me Godspeed. There was no unemployment insurance, no schooling—I had no clothes or a job. I bought a cheap suit, hat, shoes, etc., and went out and got something to do. It didn't pay much but it was a starter. I worked like hell and found it paid dividends. For 60 days I wore civilian clothes one week and Army clothes the next.

Now then I have just read about the woes of a veteran who couldn't buy but three suits and where a discharged lieutenant colonel had to accept a \$45.00 per week job. That's just too damned bad! Three suits are enough for any one until he can do better, and if the colonel has what it takes he will do all right in time. Many a successful business or professional man has had trouble making Pfc and just being an air corps colonel doesn't, in itself, qualify one as a captain of industry.

No, if I am any judge, most of these so-called problems exist only in fancy. I think most of us are going back with a greater appreciation of the simple things in life and will remember that in peace as in war, there is no greater reward for service than the personal satisfaction that is ours when we know we have done our duty.—1/Lt. John C. Winfree.

After Hostilities

There has been much discussion concerning the educational readjustment program of servicemen to civil life. It is felt by many that this program should be instituted now, while men are still in service. This would help prevent unnecessary misunderstanding.

It is impossible for Army officers and NCOs to instruct on this subject because of the present effort in winning the war and lack of knowledge as to conditions as they now exist at home. It is therefore felt that competent instruction should be given by civilian instructors covering the Bill of Rights, Vets Administration aids and a host of other similar subjects. These instructors could be sent overseas after hostilities cease and instruct those troops waiting to return to the States. After such instruction, the returning veteran would better understand the America he is returning to and know what his role will be as a civilian citizen.—1/Lt. Irving M. Benjamin (and two others).

Equal Chance

The older bachelors and married men are willing to let us youngsters stay in for the Army of Occupation while they get discharged—and the available jobs. Did they ever stop to think that many of us 18-and-19-year-olds entered service right after getting out of school? That many of us didn't have a chance to settle down on a steady job or decide on higher learning? Instead, we were taught to kill or be killed. Many of us will never get back to enjoy life. Others will have aged 20 years in their short time overseas and still others will have to depend upon society for a living.

We should stand an equal chance on this discharge business, so that we can get jobs and start planning for our future, instead of being discharged after all the jobs are taken.—Pfc Bob Shindler, AAA.

... a Carbine

There are a lot of Joes in our outfit who have expressed the desire to get certain GI items after the war. But what if some large concern were to buy up, wholesale, such items, paint them a different color or sew on different buttons and resell them for a tidy profit? Where does the poor GI come in who will still be sweating out the "Statue of Liberty" or the "Golden Gate"?

I, personally, being a country guy, would like some combat boots and a carbine. To a farmer, the answer would be a 1 1/2-ton truck, and some of us would like to get hold of those jeeps.

I just hope that the proper authorities will make some sort of arrangements to allow us Joes to get what we want after the war is over.—Cpl. S. G. Clarke, AAF.

ETO Censorship of Mail Modified With War's End

By Joe Cotton

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS, May 10—Mail censorship changes in the ETO which will permit men to tell the folks back home much more about their part in the European War, were disclosed yesterday by Lt. Col. James R. Arnold, theater censor.

Soldiers in liberated European countries may now identify the city or town in which they are stationed and may describe, with certain limitations, battles in which they took part, Arnold said. Men stationed in occupied countries—Germany and Austria—will not be permitted to identify their location. All military personnel, however, may tell of their past travels in the ETO.

War Security Still Guides Press Censors

The end of the European War does not end Allied military censorship. It will continue indefinitely in greatly modified form, it was disclosed yesterday by Col. George W. Warden, chief press censor, SHAEF, in a new set of censorship instructions.

All restrictions are removed from news copy in the ETO except rules prohibiting the publication of information of value to the Japanese, news reports detrimental to the Allied war effort, false reports and rumors and stories likely to injure Allied morale.

Formations and units under the Allied Supreme Command may now be identified in stories dealing with their exploits in retrospect. Dates and locations may be given.

Between now and the completion of the occupation of German territory, Army group, zone and equivalent Air Force and Naval commanders may continue to release the identity and location of their formations. After occupation is completed, however, no units can be released without special authorization from SHAEF until the occupying forces are released by the governments concerned.

Unit and base censorship will continue to operate as before but will be guided by the modified regulations. The number of blue-envelope letters which a soldier may send has been increased from three to six a month.

Arnold said a plan is under consideration which would permit soldiers to have photographic film processed by civilian plants.

It is now permissible for a soldier to tell about his trip from America to Europe—if he arrived more than six months ago. He can identify his POE, time en route, and enemy action which occurred. Men who landed less than six months ago, however, are not allowed to mention anything about their voyage or POEs at this time.

Modified censorship regulations now in force aim to permit a soldier to tell as much as possible of his experience in Europe as long as such information does not jeopardize security in connection with the war against Japan.

Men may not reveal the strength, efficiency, training or morale of units, nor may they describe unique tactical details of the war against Germany, performance of guns and other equipment and condition, use, and other details of harbors, ports, transportation systems and communications. This might be information for Japan, the colonel explained.

For the same reason, a soldier who knows that his own or some other unit is scheduled for Pacific duty is not permitted to mention details of movement. The same lid is on in connection with men slated for the Pacific as was the case when they were shipping from the States to the ETO.

But men who have been told they will be sent back to the States may write home and say so and soldiers going to the U.K. or to any of the liberated countries but not en route to an active theater, may tell where they are going.

Casualties may be mentioned by the individual involved if five days have passed since he was injured. However, casualties in other cases may not be mentioned until 30 days have expired, or sooner if the next of kin has been notified previously.

Citations and travel orders which a man has kept as souvenirs may be sent home if the documents can first be declassified by the issuing headquarters. Letters received by a soldier are also considered as souvenirs and as such may be sent home. The same rule applies to diaries which contain no information about classified material and which do not otherwise violate censorship regulations.

Men who sent diaries to the base censor before going into combat may now obtain them by writing to Base Censor Office No. 3, APO 640, U.S. Army, and mentioning receipt number. Home addresses were included when the diaries were sent in, Arnold explained, but it is felt some men might be caused embarrassment if the books were sent directly home at this time.

Censors will stop all information dealing with Allied secret weapons, the total strength of the Allies, indication of the strength and distribution of the occupation forces, except as released by SHAEF, and military movements in or out of this theater.

How American and British saboteurs operated in Germany and in France before D-Day also will have to wait until the war with Japan is over. Deceptions developed during the war and camouflage inventions cannot be revealed.

Total casualties, and a break down of casualty figures by nationality, cannot be published from this theater. Strength of Allied equipment is also a full stop.

Ports of embarkation from the Continent to the CBI and the Pacific, with descriptions of the exodus of troops and material moving into the war against Japan from this theater, cannot be revealed.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—As a result of victory in Europe, the Office of Censorship yesterday announced relaxation of its press and radio censorship codes. Sections covering air attacks on the country, sabotage and weather information were eliminated. Sections on the whereabouts of the President, ship sinkings, production and PWs were modified, the President's movements, once arrived at a destination, are no longer secret.

Contest Rules Wide Open

The rules for The Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest were drawn to make the competition as fair and as democratic as possible, Col. J. H. Fulton, contest chairman, said yesterday.

Those planning the contest were unanimous in agreeing that the rules state specifically that literary style, punctuation, spelling or kind of stationery would not be considered, he said.

"We wanted a contest in which the man in the foxhole had the same chance as the man who had access to good paper and a typewriter. Every letter will be given full consideration—we don't care if it is written with charcoal on a strip of bark," he said.

The rules do not require a contestant to state his rank on the face of his letter, although there is nothing to prevent a contestant from doing so if he wishes.

A panel of judges now being drawn will include both enlisted men and officers. They will be from as many different outfits as possible.

Furloughs With British Families Arranged

GIs desiring to spend their passes or furloughs with British families can do so by applying at the Hospitality Desk of any American Red Cross club. The service, which offers golfing, horseback riding, swimming and fishing trips, will also put a soldier in touch with English persons whose interests are similar to his.

Text of Discharge Plan

Continued from page 11

of men will be released from all three forces as rapidly as practicable.

In this whole program the army has put the emphasis on the individual because we felt that was the only fair way in which to carry out demobilization. From the operative viewpoint it would have been much simpler to bring surplus personnel home for demobilization and release their personal effects without worrying about whether all the men in them were entitled to priority or separation from the Army.

Such a method, however, would operate with great unfairness to many individuals who have had long and arduous service but are not assigned to one of the units declared surplus. If only units in Europe were considered this basis of expediency would work unfairly to units long in the Pacific or at outpost bases in the American Theater.

It would operate unfairly to men who have seen extended combat service both in Europe and the Pacific and have been returned to this country for reassignment. It would release men only recently assigned as replacements to units long in combat and would discriminate against veterans of many campaigns in units not selected for return.

Consequently, it was determined that the fairest method to effect partial demobilization would be through the selection of men as individuals rather than by units with the selection governed by impartial standards.

The carrying out of this program will not affect the continued release of enlisted men over 42 years of age which was started recently. Discharge of these men upon application will continue without regard to other factors.

Holdings of the Medal of Honor will also be eligible for release upon their own request.

In addition, married members of the WAC will be released at their own request if their husbands have been separated from the Army and returned to civilian life.

The return of officers to the U.S. will be controlled by theater commanders, who will use the foregoing principles in making their decisions. However, I wish to emphasize that the determination of whether or not an officer is to be released from the Army, as opposed to simply being returned to the U.S., will be made by the commanding generals of the Army Ground, Air and Service Forces, acting under the general supervision of the War Department.

In other words, if an officer is declared surplus by his theater commander he may still be retained if he is needed by any unit of the AAF, AGF or ASF.

When individuals who are surplus to overseas theaters arrive in this country they will proceed from ports to a reception station close to their home area. Twenty two of these reception stations will be placed about the country in order that the Army may bring individuals as close to their homes as possible.

Now I would like to explain the method we will use in releasing officers. It is tougher than the plan for enlisted personnel, primarily because officers have received additional training, have heavier responsibilities and have developed specialized skills and leadership capacity. They must be handled more on an individual than a group basis. Therefore, although officers will have an adjusted service rating score based on the same multiples as for enlisted personnel, this factor will be secondary to the prime requirement of military necessity.

The expression "military necessity" as applied to officers means consideration must be given on an individual basis to the relative utility of an officer, need for his specialty, and the availability of assignments which will make the best use of his capabilities. Officers with lengthy overseas service and long and hazardous service in combat will be given special consideration for release. An officer's desire to remain in the service at this time will be another factor to be given consideration.

Nineteen of them are already in operation. Here in the reception station those individuals with scores equal to or above the critical score will be screened once more to determine whether they are essential to the Army as a whole or are non-essential and can therefore be returned to civilian life. Again let me emphasize that to release will be man whose score entitles him to the Army only held at this point as essential to the Army and so if his skill is so important to the Army and so if his skill he cannot be spared. Individuals scarce of this type who do have to be held will be replaced as rapidly as the Army can train and make available replacements with the proper skills.

An individual is immediately transferred to a reception station, located at the same post, for processing for release from the Army. The complete process in a separation center will take about 48 hours, after which the individual is on his way to his home as a civilian.

Through this same reception stations I have talked to about country in units which will be required for continued service against the Japanese. These individuals will have in almost every case scores below the critical score. They will be scores below the critical score. They will be in order to get them close to their home areas.

Here they are given travel time to and from their homes, plus up to 30 days' furlough for rest and recuperation. After that they report to the designated point where their unit is to be reformed for continued active service.

"Tomorrow the World!"
By John R. Fischetti

THE 2ND LOOEY COMES HOME



Horse Racing Ban, Midnight Curfew Lifted

Home Fronters Will Get More Gas, Not Food

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The government today lifted the ban on horse racing and the midnight entertainment curfew and promised more civilian gasoline and limited quantities of new electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios and passenger cars in the months ahead.

But until Japan is defeated, rationing of food will continue. There will be no new nylon or silk stockings. Heating and fuel supplies will continue tight, and the government will retain its controls over prices, wages, building, transportation, production and manpower.

This was the picture painted by War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson in a report to President Truman.

The limited reconversion to civilian economy will begin immediately, Vinson said, but the government will spare not one iota of the nation's productive resources needed to crush Japan.

"Didn't Go Overboard"

"The American people didn't go overboard when the guns ceased firing in Europe," Vinson said. "This makes me feel they will keep their feet on the ground in the trying days to come."

Lifting of the racing ban and entertainment curfew followed within 24 hours the ending of the nation-wide brown-out—the three most criticized home front taboos. All entertainment spots now may remain open as long as local regulations permit.

Horsemen were prepared to resume racing, and two tracks—Naragansett Park at Pawtucket, R.I., and Sportsman's Park, Chicago—immediately announced they would open next Saturday. Several other tracks said they would open next week.

Col. Matt Winn, head of Churchill Downs, announced in Chicago that plans were under way to run the Kentucky Derby the first Saturday in June. The race was to have taken place last Saturday.

Set Preakness Date

The date of the Preakness, originally set for this Saturday, tentatively has been fixed for the Saturday following the proposed Derby date.

Harness racing also is scheduled to start next Saturday night, while dog track operators, who also were hit by the edict, said they would open as soon as possible.

It was announced, however, that no special trains or other modes of transportation would be made available for the race-going public.

The ban on auto racing will continue, Vinson announced.

Declaring that the U.S. must fight all-out to beat Japan, Vinson summarized what he said most of the home front must expect until VJ-Day:

MANPOWER—War plants will continue on a 48-hour week. Workers making consumer goods may return gradually to a 40-hour week.

FOOD—There's no prospect of an improvement in civilian supplies. Military needs will not be reduced and relief requirements will grow.

CIVILIAN MOTORING—There soon would be an increase of from eight to 16 per cent in civilian gasoline supplies mainly for "A" and commercial card holders. There may be a few new cars in from six to nine months for essential drivers. There won't be enough cars to satisfy the pent-up civilian demand for at least three years.

CONSUMER GOODS: Shoe rationing must continue. Low-cost clothing should meet at least the minimum demands. There'll be some radios, washing machines and refrigerators within a year.

Vinson said there would be an immediate start on the turnout of oil drilling equipment, locomotives, freight cars, trucks, utilities, farm machinery and minor electrical appliances.

There will be no reduction in taxes until after Japan is defeated. War bond campaigns will continue.

The building of at least 250,000 homes and apartments is expected during the next year. The figure may hit 400,000, although restrictions won't be ended.

Controls Will Continue

Inflation, wage and price controls will continue. The Little Steel Wage formula will be retained. The War Labor Board will use its power to set wage minimums to prevent a downward spiral of wages.

Vinson concluded with the prediction that the total number of persons thrown out of employment by Germany's surrender probably would not exceed more than 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 at the end of the next 12 months, as compared with a present total of about 1,000,000.

Meanwhile, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, declared that manpower and metal shortages might cause the government to delay its reconversion program. McNutt was quoted as seeing a possible need for manpower legislation to stem worker shifts to peace-time jobs.

Simultaneously, The Associated Press reported that the WPB would open up steel, copper and aluminum supplies to civilian goods manufacturers on July 1.



AND WITH GOOD REASON: Photographed together for the first time since the United Nations Conference opened, the Foreign Ministers of the Big Three seem to be might happy about the way things are going. Enjoying a good laugh are, left to right, Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, U.S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Kaiser to Mass Produce Small Home Communities

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, who has built ships in seven days, disclosed plans today to turn out "complete communities" of mass production homes that would sell for around \$4,000 on the Pacific Coast.



Kaiser revealed that he had organized a firm with \$5,000,000 capital and that the first target of the outfit was 10,000 homes, the first of which will be finished this year. He estimated that the country needed at least 2,000,000 family dwellings.

Here's the way the firm would operate, Kaiser said: Buy up land and lay out plans for a community which would include homes, a school, nursery, shopping centers, recreational facilities and a medical and a dental clinic. Manufacture or buy from other manufacturers materials needed for building. Contract with local builders to put up buildings, or have his firm do the building itself. Kaiser said his many enterprises now turn out such raw materials, such as steel, cement and gypsum.

"Home building can do more than the automobile for the post-war economy of the country," he said. "I believe 20 per cent of our employment will go into home building."

George Urges New GI Rights

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee yesterday urged revision of the GI Bill of Rights, exemption of all military pay from taxes on a retroactive basis and immediate reduction in income and corporation taxes.

George, who recently returned from an ETO tour, said the loan provisions of the GI Bill designed to re-establish veterans in business should be changed. "We have got to provide a better loan or a larger guarantee," he said.

The educational features of the bill, he declared, should be amended "to provide definite instead of conditional educational opportunities for men and women over 24 years of age."

"I am more and more impressed," George added, "with the belief that we will have to use more judgment in spending money and a good deal more in levying taxes."

Will Not Permit Wives to Come Overseas

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The War Department announced today that there was no plan to change restrictions against dependents of Army personnel joining their husbands and relatives overseas, and in doing so cited shortages of transportation and of food and housing facilities in occupied areas as the reason.

18-Year Olds in All Theaters Train 6 Mos. Before Combat

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The War Department yesterday advised all theater commanders to put into effect a new Selective Service amendment which provides that 18-year-old inductees now must have six months' training before going into combat. President Truman signed the legislation yesterday.

The amendment provided:

- 1—Men overseas under 19 not already in combat and who have not had six months of training will immediately begin the necessary additional training.
- 2—Those in the U.S. under 19 who

Home Front Also to See Redeployment Movie

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The Army's technicolor film "Two Down and One to Go" which deals with redeployment plans—who will go to the Pacific, who will be discharged, etc.—will be shown to the home front as well as soldiers, it was announced today.

The decision to show the movie from wives, mothers and other relatives to newspaper editors and the War Department asking:

- 1—That all men in the ETO be discharged;
- 2—That all men heading for the Pacific get a furlough in the U.S.;
- 3—That men now in the Pacific be brought home.

Showing of the film in the States, it is hoped, will promote a better understanding of the Army's redeployment plans.

In the picture itself, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, discloses that the U.S. sent its main strength to Europe after Pearl Harbor to prevent an imminent German-Japanese junction which would have given the Axis a virtual stranglehold throughout the world.

Marshall said that the Axis plans were to meet in India and then destroy Britain, Russia and the U.S. one by one. Those plans called for the invasion of the U.S. "Our strategy," he added, "was to prevent at all costs a junction of Germany and Japan and then push them."

To do that, he said, it was imperative to send forces to Europe immediately because Germany had Britain and Russia "on the ropes." Had the U.S. concentrated first on Japan, he said, Germany would have become almost impregnable.

Another reason for subordinating the Japanese war temporarily, he added, was that it was a two-year job to build shipping strength needed to stretch supply lines across the Pacific to enemy home waters.

The threat of a German-Japanese junction ended when the Germans were chased out of North Africa in 1943 and the British smashed the Japanese at Ceylon.

The film reports that in line with a War Department announcement Army personnel not needed for the Pacific war would be discharged in accordance with a priority point system.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, USAAF commander, and Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of Service Forces, report that those branches would be needed urgently at the outset of redeployment but that eventually discharges in all branches would be equalized.

The film discloses that members of the WAC whose husbands have been discharged would be discharged automatically upon application.

Victory Medal for Reds

MOSCOW, May 10 (UP)—A victory medal has been struck for all Russian soldiers, sailors and airmen who took part in the war, Moscow radio said today. The medal bears the words: "Our cause is just—we have won."

House Wants Voice, Too, In Treaties

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Following attacks by Congressmen on present treaty-making machinery as undemocratic, unfair and archaic, the House yesterday passed by 293 to 88 a resolution submitting to the States a Constitutional amendment requiring ratification of treaties by a majority vote of both Senate and House.

(The Constitution now provides for treaty ratification by two-thirds vote of the Senate, with the House playing no part.)

The proposal to cut the House in on the treaty power held jealously by the Senate since the nation's birth headed toward the senate Judiciary Committee, already on record as not thinking too much of it.

Meanwhile, the House Appropriations Committee recommended a \$18,433,000 outlay for a series of studies designed to speed reconversion to peace.

The program would include: 1—Separate Agriculture and Labor Department studies of consumer spending, income and savings.

2—Sample censuses on labor shifts, population trends and business trends to provide facts needed to determine reconversion policies.

The Committee's action was the first step in the gigantic job facing the House in slowing down the biggest war machine the world has ever known and returning some of its pieces to non-war use.

"One of our toughest jobs is to keep the machine rolling until the war in the Pacific is won," Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D-Ga.), House Democratic whip, said. He declared that he and many other Congressmen fear that Germany's collapse may touch off a stampede to toss overboard too quickly many home front controls which would dismantle the war machine before it had finished its job.

Iwo Flag Over Capitol

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The tattered American flag once placed on Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima fluttered yesterday from the flagstaff on the Capitol. It was hoisted there with full military ceremonies by the three survivors of the little group of fighting men who had carried it to the peak of the volcanic mountain. It had been reported previously that all except one had been killed. The three survivors were Pfc Rena A. Gagnon, Manchester, N.H.; Pfc Ira H. Hayes, Bapchule, Ariz.; and Pharmacist's Mate 2/c John H. Bradley, Appleton, Wis.

Nazi War Cost U.S. 800,000

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Fighting in Germany during April cost American ground forces 34,598 casualties, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson revealed today. Of these 5,324 were killed, 25,407 wounded and 3,867 missing.

Stimson added that the aggregate of ground forces losses from the invasion last June to the end of April totalled 512,113, including 88,225 killed, 365,320 wounded and 58,568 missing or prisoners.

Stimson estimated that the Army's casualties among all forces in the war against Germany were approximately 800,000, including 150,000 killed. About half of the wounded had already returned to duty, he added, and prisoners were now returning to the American forces. He said that 70,000 to 80,000 Americans had been released from prison camps, and more than 8,000 had returned to the U.S.

With the announcement that Army losses in all theaters up to April 30 had reached 867,709 and Navy losses had reached 104,945, casualties for the Army and Navy combined neared the million mark, Stimson pointed out.

Italians Take Over

ROME, May 10 (AP)—The Allied governments today turned back to the Italian government jurisdiction over a huge part of Italian territory—a transfer which brings three-fifths of the nation and 24,000,000 people under Italian jurisdiction.

The transfer—fifth since the Allied invasion—comprises nine provinces in central Italy.

'Peace' Had Biggest Radio Audience

LONG BEACH, Cal (ANS)—Mrs. Robert A. MacDowell, who found herself this week with two husbands when the War Department informed her that her first mate, Lt. Harold Goad, who had been reported killed in action, was alive in India, said she wanted her first husband—the man she "truly loves."

She said that she had decided to ask for an annulment of her marriage to Ensign MacDowell, whom she had wed in the belief that Goad had been killed in a plane crash.

HYDE PARK, N.Y. (ANS)—As a VE-Day tribute to the late President Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, head of West Point, placed a wreath on Mr. Roosevelt's grave in the name of President Truman.

JERSEY CITY (ANS)—Mayor Frank Hague was re-elected for his ninth consecutive term as City Commissioner and presumably again will be named Mayor. Hague has been Mayor of Jersey City since 1917 and a Commissioner for 32 years. His Democratic ticket of City Commissioners also won re-election by a wide margin.

HARRISBURG, Pa. (ANS)—Approximately 72,000 striking anthracite miners were declared ineligible by the State's Secretary of State for unemployment compensation benefits during their current

work holiday. The fact that they left their jobs voluntarily and without good cause was cited as sufficient to keep them from gaining the benefits.

NEW YORK (ANS)—Eleanor Roosevelt, speaking on a nation-wide VE-Day broadcast, declared, "I know my husband would want me to say to you that he is grateful to each and every one of you."

"I think also he would want to say that we must go on with every power we have until the war is fully won and after that we must give all the backing we can to our own President and to the heads of all Allied nations and win through to permanent peace. That was the main object my husband fought for. That is the goal which we must never lose sight of."

SUNNYSIDE, Utah (AP)—At least 22 coal miners were killed in an explosion at the Utah Fuel Co. mine.

INDIANAPOLIS (ANS)—Mrs. Margaret Natterman, of Louisville, who has

six sons and three daughters in the service and a seventh son who recently was discharged, was chosen the American War Mother for 1945 by the National American War Mothers Association.

NEW YORK (ANS)—President Truman's proclamation of Germany's unconditional surrender had an all-time record radio audience of 36,500,000 adults in the U.S., the Hooper poll announced. The poll rating was 64.1 as compared to the previous high of 59.6 given to the late President Roosevelt when he asked Congress to declare war on Japan on Dec. 8, 1941.

WASHINGTON (ANS)—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower in a VE-Day message declared that she was "grateful for the thrilling news," and that it was "a step in the right direction."

BOSTON (ANS)—Gov. Maurice J. Tobin signed into law a measure which likely will do away with the "unofficial censorship" which has banned many popular novels in Boston. The act provides that any book of questionable decency or doubtful character may be brought before the Superior Court by the District Attorney or Attorney General.

GARY, Ind. (ANS)—Floyd T. Wilson, a restaurant operator, marked VE-Day by having his first shave since last June 6, D-Day.



MRS. ROOSEVELT

Off the Global Wire

Reich Visit Spurs Urging Hard Peace

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—Recommendations for a harsh peace for Germany, based on what they saw in German concentration camps and on battlefields, were made today by two delegations of Congressmen and newspaper and magazine editors on their return from Germany.

Nazis Blabbed Freely

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The Army disclosed today that one of its most valuable weapons in Europe was the German soldier's inability to keep his mouth shut.

Stop Shipping Nazi PWs

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—Shipment of German prisoners of war from Europe to the U.S. stopped Monday, Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces, disclosed yesterday.

U.S. Acquires Nazi Holdings

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The U.S. will take over all German property in this country which has been under protective custody of the Swiss government, the State Department revealed yesterday.

Red Cross to Stay

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The American Red Cross in Europe will maintain its services to American troops on the front scale at least during the coming year, Harvey D. Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner for Britain and Western Europe, said today.

Huge Sports Program to Include All ETO

By Gene Craft
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
PARIS, May 10—The most ambitious athletic program in world history—eventually embracing an All-Service Olympic carnival—was touched off for U.S. troops in the ETO simultaneously with the VE-Day announcement.

and inter-allied levels in virtually every popular American sport. In addition, prominent soldier and civilian athletes will be brought from the States to act as instructors and present exhibitions.

will participate in basketball, baseball and horseshoe pitching, McCormick estimated. Other sports for which the Army has gathered equipment and facilities are football, speedball, boxing, track and field, soccer, wrestling, tennis, swimming, handball, badminton, golf, fencing, archery and rifle marksmanship.

are being placed in jobs as coaches and officials. A pool of more than 200 officers, comprised entirely of former professional or amateur sports figures, has been established by McCormick's office, and these men will be assigned to regiments requesting expert handling of their programs.



"RUSS IS READY"... P.A.P. AP Headwaters

Tigers Whip Yanks, 4-1, Climb to Second Place

NEW YORK, May 10—The hustling Tigers climbed into second place in the American League yesterday, ousting the Yankees with a 4-1 beating as Dizzy Trout registered his fourth victory of the year.

Bribers Guilty In Brooklyn Cage Scandal

NEW YORK, May 10—Harvey Stemmer and Henry Rosen yesterday were found guilty of "conspiracy to cheat and defraud" in the notorious Brooklyn College basketball bribe scandal last January.

Chandler Won't Leave Senate

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10—Sen. Albert B. "Happy" Chandler, new high commissioner of baseball, told a businessmen's group at a dinner here last night that he intends to keep his senatorial post in addition to his baseball job "until the people protest."

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Review of Stars' Draft Status Suspended by War Department

WASHINGTON, May 10—The War Department has suspended indefinitely the regulation requiring special processing of draft cases of professional athletes rejected by local induction boards, Rep Melvin Price (D-Ill.) said yesterday.

The Illinois congressman explained that the order had been suspended until the War Department completes an investigation prompted by his complaint that some athletes were being inducted regardless of physical defects.

This special examination of athletes was ordered by former War Mobilization Director Jimmy Byrnes, and the investigation of Price's recent complaint was ordered by Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Rudolph Comes to Terms; Flock Releases Durrett

BROOKLYN, May 10—Ernie Rudolph, Wisconsin lumberjack and the most stubborn holdout of the season, succumbed to the persuasive oratory of Branch Rickey yesterday and signed to flip his fast ball for the Dodgers.

Minor League Results

Table with columns for League (International, Southern Association, Eastern League, American Association, Pacific Coast League), Date (Tuesday's Games, Wednesday's Games), and Results (W, L, Pct.).

MAJOR LEAGUE RESULTS

Table with columns for League (American League, National League), Date (Tuesday's Games, Wednesday's Games), and Results (W, L, Pct.).

Dick Tracy



L'il Abner



By Chester Gould



By Al Capp



Goering and Kesselring Captured by 7th Army

Reichmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, once No. 2 Nazi and Luftwaffe chief until a short time ago, and Field Marshal Albert C. Kesselring, German commander in the West, are in the custody of the U.S. 7th Army, it was announced officially at 6th Army Group HQ on Wednesday.

How Germans Gave Up to The Russians

(Continued from page 1)
ing the Allies in the East and West.

It was a Russian problem and no action was taken during the ceremony. Tedder and the other SHAEF representatives left Rheims by plane Tuesday at 0830 hours. The group included Spaatz, Adm. Sir Harold Burrough, Chief of Allied Naval Forces; Maj. Gen. Kenneth W. D. Strong, G2, and Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, G3. All but Tedder had been present for the surrender ceremonies at Rheims.

The party touched down at Stendal, near the Elbe River, at 1100 hours. An hour later the German delegations arrived at Stendal by plane from Flensburg and joined the Allied party in a five-plane convoy to Tempelhof Airfield in Berlin.

The SHAEF party was met by a Red Army honor guard and a band which played the national anthems of Great Britain, the United States and Russia. The Germans were marched around the outskirts of the airfield and driven to a house near the scene of the scheduled surrender ceremony.

Welcomed by Zhukov
Tedder and the Allied general officers were welcomed by Zhukov, broad-shouldered and thick-legged, in the main building of the former Nazi school. A flag bearing the SHAEF emblem was presented to Zhukov by Col. James F. Gault and Lt. Col. Ernest R. Lee, aides to Eisenhower.

Following the presentation, Zhukov requested a private conference with the SHAEF delegates to discuss preliminaries. The conference lasted 33 minutes.

Keitel, Friedeburg and Stumpff, meanwhile, awaited the capitulation document for final study.

Keitel, Friedeburg and Stumpff, for another conference with the SHAEF delegates during the evening, and it was not until 2230 hours that the exact text of the document was agreed upon.

Zhukov and Tedder, followed by the SHAEF and Russian delegations, entered a 60-foot, white-walled room at 2258 for the signing of the surrender. Twelve minutes later Keitel led the Germans into the room. With Keitel, Friedeburg and Stumpff were five German aides. They were Vice-Adm. Leopold Burkner, Lt. Col. Karl Brehm-Tettelbach, Capt. Wilhelm Salman, Col. Leonard Boettger and Maj. Paul Stange.

Germany Take their Seats
The three principal German delegates took their seats at a table separate from the Allies. Tedder rose and addressed the Germans.

"I ask you: Have you read this document on unconditional surrender? Are you prepared to sign it?"
After Tedder's questions were translated, Keitel replied:

"I am prepared to sign."
Zhukov motioned Keitel to a seat on the side of the table occupied by the Allies, the Nazi Chief of the Combined Staff removing a glove from his right hand and adjusting a monocle to his left eye.

Keitel walked stiffly to the table, sat down and signed. He was followed by Friedeburg and Stumpff.
It was while Stumpff was signing and the documents were being passed to Zhukov, Tedder, Spaatz and de Tassigny that Keitel first became annoyed by the score of Russian photographers and cameramen darting around the room, then called the Russian interpreter to discuss the possibility of having the "end of hostilities" agreement changed.

Keitel was still discussing the matter when Zhukov arose and coldly said:
"I now request the German delegation to leave the room."
Keitel stood, clicked his heels and raised his baton and walked out as arrogantly as he had entered.

Britain's Draft To Remain

Compulsory conscription into the British forces in order to bring relief to men who have been serving for many years will be continued, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons yesterday.

Meanwhile, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison abolished 84 defense regulations affecting civil liberties, among them 18B under which the Government could detain anyone suspected of treason.

Regulations restricting the movements of suspected persons and dealing with the publication of reports designed to hurt the war effort were also abolished.

Strikes and lockouts likely to hurt the prosecution of the war were declared no longer illegal. Control of roads in connection with the movement of troops and supplies was taken out of the hands of the Government.

In Norway pro-Nazi Premier Vidkun Quisling gave himself up at Oslo and several members of his puppet government were arrested, the Norwegian News Agency reported. He was said to have been refused admission to Sweden. Quisling, whose name became a byword to describe traitors, remained in office throughout the five years of German occupation of Norway, where the Germans have now capitulated. The liberation of the country was not without bloodshed. Many people were killed in clashes between Germans and Norwegian patriots on Tuesday night.

Goering was said to have told his captors that he had been condemned to death by Hitler for suggesting that he should take over as Fuehrer and had been rescued by members of the Luftwaffe after being arrested by SS troops.

Kesselring, who was removed as German commander in Italy in March to replace Field-Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, also a captive of the 7th Army, was found on a train in the Tyrolean Alps. In an interview he told correspondents he was sure Hitler was dead, though he did not know which version of the Fuehrer's death was correct.

SHAEF Bans More Reporters

SHAEF, May 10 (AP)—Two American correspondents, charged with making unauthorized trips to Berlin, were discredited and ordered to return to the U.S. today as the number of reporters on SHAEF's suspension list rose to 11, most of whom were under investigation for alleged violations of Army regulations.

The two discredited writers were Virginia Irwin, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and Andrew Tully, of the Boston Traveller. SHAEF said that both were discredited partially at their own request since they were unwilling to await the completion of an investigation.

SHAEF announced that no correspondent accredited to Gen. Eisenhower's command was authorized to go to Berlin until May 8 and that then a group was taken on a supervised tour.

No announcement has been made here on the results of an investigation of Associated Press correspondents Edward Kennedy, Robert Bunnelle and Morton Gudebrod, in connection with Kennedy's story on the German surrender.

Other correspondents suspended for what was termed a deliberate violation of instructions not to go to Berlin, were Seymour Freiden, of the New York Herald Tribune, John Groth, of The American Legion Magazine, Tom Downs, of the London Evening News, and two correspondents of U.S. Army publications.

Downs said he had never entered the German capital but only flew over it with a British pilot. He was suspended for one month. Freiden and Groth were being investigated.

Sam White, of the Australian Consolidated Press, was placed under a two months' suspension for writing a story in 7th Army territory while accredited to the 3rd Army.

The stories written by the two discredited writers and by those under investigation for making trips to Berlin were passed by censors before the suspensions went into effect.

Moscow Celebrates

(Continued from page 1)
enemy garrison surrendered. Norwegian patriots took over control in that liberated country, with various government departments being taken over in Oslo by men appointed by the Norwegian government in exile in London in co-operation with the patriotic organizations in Norway. A contingent of airborne Allied troops, including some Norwegians, arrived in the Norwegian capital yesterday.

In Czechoslovakia, reports said, the Germans still were attempting to flee to the U.S. 3rd Army's lines screening the western edge of the pocket between the American and Soviet forces. The Germans were ordered to return and surrender to the Soviet forces. Allied planes patrolled areas of the country not yet occupied by United Nations forces. Several prison camps remain to be liberated.

Resistance ended in Prague early Wednesday. The Czechs broadcast that the city had been liberated after the Germans agreed to give up, but Stalin issued an Order of the Day to Marshal Konev saying that Soviet tanks and infantry "broke the enemy resistance and at 4 AM Wednesday liberated the capital."

Americans and Soviets linked again, this time in Austria, meeting Tuesday south-east of Linz, dispatches disclosed.

Pope Offers Thanks For European War's End

VATICAN CITY, May 10 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, in an eight-minute broadcast yesterday from his private library, thanked God for the termination of the European war and prayed that the "sanguinary warfare in the Far East" would also end "in accord with justice."

The Pontiff said the continent was now faced with "gigantic problems and difficulties."



TOP NAZIS NABBED: U.S. 7th Army troops made two prize hauls as the war ended—Field Marshal Albert C. Kesselring, German commander in the West (left), and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, once No. 2 Nazi and Luftwaffe chief.

Pacific Chiefs Hail VE-Day As Signal for 'On to Tokyo'

American Army, Navy and Air Force commanders on far-flung Pacific battlefronts joined Washington military and civilian officials yesterday in hailing the end of the European war as a signal for full speed ahead to Tokyo. Japan herself insisted that Germany's final collapse would "not make the slightest change" in Nipponese determination to fight to the finish.

"It is necessary for us to go ahead on the assumption that it will be necessary for us to invade Japan," Adm. Nimitz, Supreme Commander of Pacific naval operations, declared at Guam. Such plans, he added, are in the making. Gen. MacArthur, chief of Pacific ground operations, emphasized in a VE-Day statement that through the huge influx of Allied reinforcements to the Pacific, "The Japanese empire will be the more speedily vanquished."

Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, newly appointed commander of Army Air Forces in the Pacific, told correspondents that plans were already under way for the transfer of U.S. European air forces to the Pacific. "The time is not too distant when more bombs will be showered on Japan than were used in the attacks on Germany," Giles predicted.

Adm. of the Fleet William D. Leahy, President Truman's Chief of Staff, recalled in a message Japan's boast of being ready to fight on for 100 years. "It will not take that long," Leahy promised Tokyo. President Truman's statement Tuesday that Japan must surrender unconditionally was interpreted by some Congressmen as lending support to rumors of peace overtures from Tokyo, Associated Press reported. However, official statements in both Washington and Chungking denied such reports. Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, former U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, said he did not know of any peace feelers by Japan. In the Chinese capital, K. C. Wu, Foreign Office spokesman, declared: "We have received no overtures and have no knowledge of any."

GUAM, May 10 (ANS)—Soldiers, sailors and Marines in the Pacific front lines, faced with the immediacy of the war with Japan, for the most part reacted quietly to the news of Germany's capitulation. All naval and artillery weapons within range of Japanese troops on southern Okinawa fired a single charge simultaneously at noon on VE-Day.

The news was broadcast to all patients at field hospitals.

Capt. Thelma Cole, of Western Port, Md., said: "The first thing I noticed was one fellow crying. Another started to pray aloud. When the tension wore off, others started talking of furloughs and rotation and friends from Europe they would see when they got home."

Point Scoring - -

(Continued from page 1)

tor of the War Department's special planning division, said the point values were fixed to reflect the views of soldiers themselves "as expressed in polls among thousands of enlisted men in this country and overseas."

Tompkins emphasized that the system was set up to consider the individual soldier, not the individual unit. The War Department declared that married members of the WAC would be released at their own request if their Army husbands had been returned to civilian life.

The point-scoring system will have no effect on the present Army policy of releasing men over 42.

Terry and the Pirates

