

S & S Weatherman . . .
LONDON and VICINITY
Fog—Cool
MIDLANDS and E. ANGLIA
Cloudy—Cool

New York London Edition Paris
THE STARS AND STRIPES
Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces
Vol. 5 No. 171—1d.
in the European Theater of Operations
★ THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1945

. . . Predicts for Today
W. ENGLAND and WALES
Fair—Cool
SCOTLAND
Cloudy—Cool



NIPPED IN THE RAW: Two U.S. soldiers on a Philippines island close in on a Japanese marine after having made him remove all his clothing to prevent any sly tricks. A balky shoestring made the nip delay.

Perkins, Biddle, Wickard Out in Cabinet Shuffle

WASHINGTON, May 23—President Truman today announced a major reshuffling of his Cabinet, disclosing that he had accepted the resignations of Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard.

The President at the same time nominated Lewis B. Schwollenbach, U.S. District Judge in Washington and former U.S. Senator from Washington, to head the Labour Department; Tom Clark, of Dallas, Assistant Attorney General, to replace Biddle; and Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N.M.), chairman of the House Food Investigating Committee, as Agriculture chief.

Wickard, the President said, would now become Rural Electrification Administrator. He had been in the Cabinet since 1940.

The shifts boosted to four the number of Cabinet replacements made by Mr. Truman since taking office last month. Two weeks ago he nominated Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannagan to replace Frank C. Walker as Postmaster General, effective June 30.

The White House said that all Cabinet members had submitted their resignations shortly after Mr. Truman took office—customary when a change in administration takes place.

Rumors had been current for some time that both Biddle and Miss Perkins would be dropped. It was well known that the President had not got along with Biddle, differences between them first arising when Mr. Truman headed the Senate War Investigating Committee. Biddle had entered the Cabinet in 1941.

Miss Perkins, with Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, were the only members of the late President Roosevelt's original Cabinet who had retained their positions over a 13-year stretch.

The President said that he did not contemplate any changes in the State Department, now headed by Edward R. Stettinius Jr. Mr. Truman also said he would not accept the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.

The rest of the Cabinet is composed of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

Mr. Truman also announced that he had accepted the resignation of Marvin F. Jones as War Food Administrator and that the WFA's affairs would be taken over by the Agriculture Department. Jones will return to the U.S. Court of Claims, the President said.

Red Army's Training Now Greatest in History

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP)—The Red Army, more powerful now than at any time, is in the midst of its greatest training period in its 27-year history.

Dispatches from throughout the Soviet Union reported an intensive period of marching, shooting tactics and strategy learned on the battlefields.

Home, Home on the Bridge

Roof Under Their Feet

MANILA, May 23 (AP)—Army engineers finally solved the problem of flooring a bridge over a small stream in northern Luzon, but that was only the beginning of their troubles.

The engineers took timber from an abandoned house because it was the only material immediately available.

As the fighting swirled beyond the river Filipinos drifted back, among them the family of the abandoned house.

The father promptly began removing

the flooring from the bridge to his house. The engineers stopped that.

So that night the Filipinos moved onto the bridge and built a roof over it. Army traffic the next morning found the family at breakfast on the bridge.

Engineers conferred with the father and finally loaned the Filipinos tools and other supplies to build another house, complete with bamboo flooring.

Everybody is happy now.

Doenitz's 'Government' Prisoners of War; Tokyo Fired by 550 Superforts

Biggest Raid Hits Industry

More than 550 Superforts from the Marianas showered more than 4,000 tons of fire bombs on Tokyo early yesterday morning in the greatest incendiary raid of the Pacific war. 20th Air Force HQ announced last night.

The attack, which started at about 3 AM and lasted for an hour and 45 minutes, was the seventeenth raid on the Japanese capital and the first major blow against the city in more than a month. The last big raid was on Apr. 15.

The Shinagawa sector—industrial heart of Tokyo—was the principal target of the fire raid.

B29 losses were not announced, but Tokyo Radio claimed that ten or more planes had been shot down.

As the fleet of Superforts pounded the capital, American troops captured Yonabaru, eastern anchor of the main Jap defense line across southern Okinawa, and drove into the fortifications of Shuri, core of resistance on the tiny island only 325 miles from the Jap mainland.

Jap troops were fighting fanatically to halt the thrust around Yonabaru on the eastern coast but American infantrymen had swung around the city and captured commanding heights from which artillery shells could be poured on supply roads leading into Shuri.

Yonabaru was the first major town to fall in the seven-week-old campaign but the collapse of resistance in the ruined towns of Shuri and Naha was expected soon.

New moves to take the Japanese from the rear were hinted at yesterday by Tokyo reports that Allied warships had bombarded the island's southern tip and nearby islands.

U.S. and British planes carried on the air war against Jap island bases with American planes from the Philippines dropping 327 tons of bombs on airfields, port areas and factories on Formosa and British carrier-based planes attacking the Sakishima Islands. In the raids Monday and Tuesday, Adm. Nimitz announced, British planes attacked airfields, barracks, port installations and other buildings.

The Japanese news agency also reported a raid on northern Kyushu, southernmost island of the Jap mainland, by about 20 Superforts.

Twin-engined Jap bombers Monday night attacked Iwo Jima for the first time since the base was taken, but caused few casualties.

In the Philippines, American troops captured the provisional capital of Mindanao and converged on an estimated 50,000 enemy troops in the central hills. On Luzon the last Japs were being cleared from the mountains east and northeast of Manila.

In China there were reports that the Japanese had launched an offensive in Indo-China. Other reports said Chinese forces made continuous gains.

Australian troops gained steadily on Tarakan Island off Borneo and in the Solomons and New Guinea.

Say Hitler's Doctor Eased Him to Death

SHAEF, Paris, May 23 (Reuter)—Adolf Hitler died in a bunker under the Berlin Chancellery on May 1 from a lethal injection administered by his personal physician and his body was afterwards burned, according to information given by a Russian general to the control party representing Supreme HQ at Flensburg, it was stated here tonight.

Churchill Out, Then In As Election Nears

Prime Minister Winston Churchill resigned yesterday clearing the way for Britain's first general election in 10 years. His resignation automatically disbanded the coalition government he formed in May, 1940.

King George VI was expected to announce the dissolution of Parliament, and set a general election for July 5. Except for individual elections to fill vacancies, the constituency of the House of Commons has not changed since 1935, when the Conservative and allied parties won 431 seats of a total of 615.

Churchill had two audiences of the King. At the first, he resigned, and at the second he accepted the King's request to form a "caretaker" government to serve until the results of the elections are known. It was believed he would form an interim government over the weekend, replacing Labor members of his coalition cabinet with Conservatives, or non-affiliated men.

As leader of the Conservative Party, Churchill was forced to resign by the refusal of Labor Party ministers to remain in his coalition government until Japan is defeated. There were other differences between the two parties, among them Labor Minister Ernest Bevin's charge that the Conservative Party had caused suspicion in Anglo-Russian relations.

But all other factors aside, his resignation was regarded as a "formality" to clear the way for a general election.

Reuter said Churchill has a big job before him, forming an interim cabinet and government. He automatically lost three Labor members of his war cabinet: Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison.

He was expected to retain powerful non-party members, especially Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir James Grigg, War Minister.

Monty a Reich Controller

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the 21st Army Group, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of British occupation forces and British member of the Allied Control Council in Germany, it was announced in London. Gen. Eisenhower is the U.S. representative on the Control Council.

Friedeburg Is a Suicide

SHAEF, May 23.—All members of the acting German government and the German High Command in Flensburg have been taken into custody as prisoners of war, SHAEF announced today, as dispatches from Flensburg, on the Danish-German border, disclosed that Adm. Gen. Hans von Friedeburg, one of the signers of Germany's unconditional surrender, had committed suicide by taking poison rather than go into captivity as a prisoner.

Those arrested included 300 officers and an undetermined number of enlisted men and civilians. An official source at SHAEF said the arrest of the Flensburg "government," headed by Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, who proclaimed himself Fuehrer after broadcasting a report of Adolf Hitler's death, meant the dispersal of the German High Command. Allied officers would now deal directly with the German people, the source said.

At the same time a high-ranking officer at SHAEF declared, according to Reuter, that the whereabouts of Heinrich Himmler, Nazi arch war criminal because of his record as Gestapo and SS chief, was unknown, but that he was last seen at Flensburg on May 6, when Doenitz, it was said, refused him admission to his "government" and advised him to flee.

Arrest of the Doenitz regime leaves only four former Nazi ministers and perhaps half a dozen other central Nazi leaders unaccounted for, Reuter said. Among them, aside from Himmler, are former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop; Justice Minister and SS General Otto Thierack; and Konstantin Hierl, chief of the Reich Labor Service.

Arrest of the Flensburg leaders—which removed the last six square miles of German territory from German control—brought into Allied custody Doenitz; Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, German Chief of Staff; Dr. Albert Speer, Armaments and Production Minister; Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, Foreign Minister, and other important officials.

By order of the Supreme Commander, operating through the SHAEF mission at Flensburg and a brigade of the 21st Army Group, the HQ of the German High Command at the marine school and submarine base on Flensburg Bay, the 15th-century castle where officials of the Doenitz "government" lived, and other military centers in the area were cleared of Germans, and all leaders—both military and

(Continued on back page)

1st of 8th AF Back in U.S.

BRADLEY FIELD, Conn., May 23 (UP)—Sixty-five Flying Forts and Liberators—the first mass redeployment of planes from the 8th Air Force in the ETO and the 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean—arrived here yesterday carrying 800 enlisted men and 275 officers.

Present plans call for the arrival of 75 planes and 1,500 personnel daily until a total of 3,000 aircraft has been flown back from Europe, a spokesman said.

Returning personnel, officials announced, would be given immediate 30-day furloughs and then sent to Air Service Forces receiving stations near their homes, where they will be enrolled in advanced training courses in heavier aircraft preparatory to transfer to the Pacific.

The bombers, which helped blast the Nazis, will be turned over to Service Forces for overhauling and re-equipment. Some will be shipped to the Pacific.

Jackson En Route To Ready War Trials

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, U.S. chief counsel in the prosecution of Axis war criminals, has left for London to lay the groundwork for the trials, the War Department announced today.

Jackson said he was making the trip to complete arrangements for the examination of witnesses, documents, reports, captured orders and other evidence which might be used in the trials.

He was accompanied by Col. John Harlan Amen, who will assist him. Amen formerly was a special New York prosecutor.

In London last night, the American Embassy reported that Jackson had not yet arrived.



POINTED REMINDER: In New York's Times Square a 50-foot statue based on the famous Iwo Jima flag-raising picture that won a Pulitzer Prize for photographer Joe Rosenthal is unveiled to open the Seventh War Loan drive. Original flag used on the island is used with the statue.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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To the B-Bag: Only men who had dependents prior to Pearl Harbor should receive the 12-point credit.

To the B-Bag: Food is said to be one of the most effective weapons of war and is getting more scarce.

To the B-Bag: ... I for one don't like it very much, because I haven't got enough points.

To the B-Bag: Experience has proven any poll to be accurate should include a cross section of at least two per cent of the people involved.

To the B-Bag: Why not let us out in the order we were inducted?—Sgt. A. M., Gen. Hosp.

To the B-Bag: Question seriously the wisdom in which parenthood credit was awarded. So many points for nothing done in the winning of the war.—T/3 G. P., 3rd Sta. Hosp.

To the B-Bag: Why not give the men extra credit for actual time spent on the line.—Four Distinguished Ex-Inf. Men.

To the B-Bag: No provisions for limited servicemen. Are they going to be the forgotten GIs? I have four and one-half years in the service, am limited service through no fault of my own and have a total of 54 points.

To the B-Bag: Many of the married men have been away from their wives for a year or more and those who tried to be practical and not have children will now be stuck for their practicality.—Sgt. M. A., 3,118 SS, GR.

To the B-Bag: Battle participation credits have been issued galore to companies and squadrons which have fought the Battles of Piccadilly Square and Place Pigalle and units which have been in the campaigns from the very outset have been denied credits because of a maze of red tape.

Sweats Like a Pig May 17, 1945

To the B-Bag: Our sisters-in-arms, the WACs, wear the right idea. They're wearing clothes appropriate to the warm weather we get here in England, sometimes.

Win the Peace May 16, 1945

To the B-Bag: The only thing we want more than to win the war and go home is to win the peace and go home.—P. D. Davis, USN.

Two Down, One to Go May 16, 1945

To the B-Bag: We know where we stand. The film, "Two Down, One to Go," gives it to us straight. Why not show the film to the folks at home and then maybe they'll understand why not to expect us on the next boat?—Sgt. J. D. Kosker, Gen. Hosp.

Hash Marks

Daffynition. Rattlesnake: An eel with a crap game going on behind. Word to the Wise. He who horses around too much will someday find himself a groom.



arduous task said, "That story should be headed, Five Thousand Second Lieutenants Liberated."

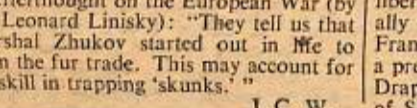
Someone once said that a paratrooper was a guy who climbed down trees he never climbed up—now they say a Jap sniper is a guy who climbs up trees he never climbs down.

After weeks of studying the Oriental monetary system, the little moron sez he has no 'yen' to go to the Pacific.

Observation. A man who wouldn't lie to a woman occasionally has little consideration for her feelings.

A company clerk we know got the necessary 85 points because his wife presented him with triplets. Hearing the news, a guy in the outfit remarked, "That's just like a clerk—making three copies of everything."

Watching a pert WAC walk by a Joe quipped, "She has her good points—but



I don't think they count toward getting out of the Army."

Afterthought on the European War (by Pfc Leonard Linisky): "They tell us that Marshal Zhukov started out in Me to learn the fur trade. This may account for his skill in trapping 'skunks.'"

J. C. W.

In Every Action D-Day to VE-Day —For 62 Points

By Earl Mazo Stars and Stripes Staff Writer WITH 29TH DIV., May 23—T/Sgt. Ray S. Scalesse, who may be the only doughfoot to make the D-Day assault on Omaha Beach and fight through to the Elbe River without missing a single day in action with his outfit, hasn't enough points to get out of the Army.

The 20-year-old, short, dark soldier from South Merrville, Mass., has been overseas 22 of his 26 months in the Army. He is not married. Although everyone agrees that he is as hard-fighting, hard-working as any soldier in the division, he has been decorated only with the Presidential citation and the combat infantry badge.

He has only 62 points. "If everything Scalesse did in the war were reported and written up he would have more medals than he could wear," said Sgt. Ted Vieweg, of Hammond, Ill., section leader in Scalesse's platoon.

Scalesse's war record began with training in England. On D-Day he was a machine-gunner on bloody Omaha Beach. By the time the vicious battle for St. Lo came he was a squad leader. At Brest, he was still squad leader but only Pfc. He was promoted to section leader during that battle and soon was upped to staff sergeant. He made tech during the Roer River crossing. He is now weapons platoon sergeant.

Officers of his outfit, C Co., 115th Inf., say he had been recommended for medals several times but something always happened to "screw up the works."

"He was put in for at least three medals, but you know how that is. We lost so many officers that a number of men either were not put in for what they deserved or there were no officers left to push through recommendations. Sometimes we were too busy fighting to make them. Seldom do you hear men asking for medals and many times you find a man like Scalesse who does a thorough and good job never recognized because there was nobody there to see him fight."

Sgt. Richard D. Frey, of Dover, Ohio, figures "Scalesse got a dirty deal on this point system. There aren't many men in this Army who can match him. I guess our platoon is now the maddest outfit in the Army."

Pfc Charles M. Haugh, of Belle Vernon, Pa., pointed out that Scalesse during the whole war had had only one 48-hour pass to Paris "and that was when we weren't fighting." He figures men like Scalesse are typical of infantrymen "who just fight and fight and do the job and are lucky enough not to collect Purple Hearts."

Europe's Health Not Bad

SHAEF, May 23 (AP)—Health conditions in Germany and in the countries liberated by the western Allies are generally better than was expected and in France and Belgium they are approaching a pre-war standard, Maj. Gen. Warren F. Draper, chief of the public health branch of SHAEF's civil division, said



WINGED CARRY-ALL: The new C82 Packet, cargo ship with a range of 4,000 miles and cruising speed of 200 miles per hour, can carry trucks, tanks, jeeps, light artillery and other military supplies.

'Nuts' to Death Another Bastogne Breakthrough —But This Time It's Spring!

By Jimmy Cannon Stars and Stripes Staff Correspondent BASTOGNE, May 23—One of the seven highways to Bastogne was once a main supply route. Black-lettered signs on the trees tell you the road and shoulders have been cleared of mines and to keep a 60-yard interval in convoy.

WACs Over 40 Not All Eager To Get Out

By Jean Brody Stars and Stripes Staff Writer WACs over 40 can get out of the Army and home within 90 days, under the War Department's newly lowered discharge age eligibility ruling.

But talk to WACs around London who are thus eligible to get out (OK, wise guy, no cracks) and you won't find they're all cheering about it.

At least three out of 12 WACs interviewed yesterday said, "It's wonderful news, but we enlisted for the duration and we're staying in as long as the younger girls—until this thing's all finished."

Pfc Lynda C. Dunston, on the other hand, who is 42, feels she can be just as patriotic and just as effectively so on the home front. She was a home-front "soldier" before she joined up, working for three years at an ordinance depot near Lincoln, Ala., her home.

Lynda has been in two years, one of them overseas. She is now a computer auditor in the officers' pay section of Finance. "I can hardly believe it's true," she said. "My job is waiting for me back home, and I'm rarin' to go."

Also on the "Hurray" side was a mild, grey-haired WAC who grinned as she described the grandson born while she was overseas. "I'm dying to see him and his father who is being discharged soon."

Two other veterans with plenty of points almost apologized for their happiness. "We know we'll miss the Army and feel like we should see it through, but if we wait till it's all over we may have to compete with younger girls for jobs, and at our ages we have to do some serious planning for the future just a little ahead of them."

One thing is certain, American women over 40 in uniform will not slacken their efforts in helping to build an ideal world. Most of them plan to go back to old jobs, but many will take up where they left off when their boys left for the Army and will be in the kitchen baking apple pies when "Johnny comes marchin' home again."

But today you ride 40 miles without seeing a soldier or an Army vehicle. Grass grows in the shell craters and foxholes along the road. German shells are stacked in the woods. In an alley between two farm buildings a shell-punctured Sherman tank lies in impotent ambush. From a hillock where cows kneel in the sun three light German tanks point their useless guns at the trees.

The frames of three gliders lie in a daisy-sprinkled meadow like the skinned carcasses of immense birds. A C-47 lies in rusted disorder in a sunny glade. Only the hawks patrol the skies today.

All this happened during the breakthrough and there was snow on all of it. There were dead men in these tanks and the living thought the war would never end. Now it's Spring and the dust will devour the tanks if they get it time enough. Guys who fought here in the snow have enough points to go home. But the dead didn't get very far. Most of them are down the road on a hill outside where the 610th Graves Registration buried them. As they were in December, the defenders of Bastogne are outnumbered. There are 5,000 German dead and 2,500 American.

Ten contracting firms, employing 600 men, are trying to rebuild another Bastogne on the ashes of the old. If they can get the material, Mayor Leon Jacomin says, it will take them three years to have Bastogne operating as a normal community of 4,500, its present population.

There is little to eat but much to drink in this modern Pompeii. Twenty cafes are going in the town and getting a big play from the townspeople and the few soldiers stationed here. Their sidewalk chairs under beach umbrellas give the town a grotesque frivolity.

A black market flourishes in the town and there are 20 collaborators awaiting trial. But as Judge John Dodger says, there is little crime and much love. Twenty-five children have been born since the siege was lifted. The marriages have increased since the townsmen have returned from captivity in Germany, and the death rate is normal.

On the Rue de Vinvier the stores are open and some of them have glass windows. A cattle auction was going in the square and many men wore silk scarves made out of parachutes dropped to the 101st Airborne Div. during the time it was cut off in and around the city. Some of the girls wear blouses of parachute silk with American and British flags for breast pockets.

The people of Bastogne say they are going to build a monument to the 101st with the word "Nuts" on it. That was the one-word answer the then Brig. Gen. Anthony J. McAuliffe sent back to the German commander who asked for the surrender of the American forces.

Some of the outfits stationed here stand reveille and the 380th MP Bn. wears white-painted leggings, web belts and helmet liners. But Pvt. Carl de Angelle of Brooklyn said he likes Bastogne because the girls are all right and the cafes help you pass the time.

But five months after the relief of Bastogne there is still some fighting in the town. Some of our troops hooked up last night with several local truck drivers. It was something about a dame.

UP FRONT WITH MAULDIN



"Must belong to a politician."

AFN Radio Program

Table with columns for time slots (1375 kc., 1402 kc., etc.) and program titles (World News, American Sports, etc.).

Warweek

Freedom Comes Back to Czechoslovakia
Occupation of Germany: 1918 and Now
Dutch Clergy Fought Fire With Fire

Thursday, May 24, 1945

Czechs Were Too Tough for Nazis to Crush

Patriots Were Among First to Feel Iron Heel of German Boot, Last to See Swastika Go Down

By Ralph Harwood
Warweek Staff Writer

WITH the mass capitulation of more than 400,000 German holdout troops in Czechoslovakia, the last sizable pocket of Nazi resistance ceased to exist. If there is such a thing as historical justice, nothing could be more fitting than that the Czechs and Slovaks witnessed the final humbling of the German military machine.

These people were among the first to be ground beneath the Nazi heel. The Hitler plan of strong-arm conquest revealed itself fully to a world that had tried desperately to hide its head in the sand when the Wehrmacht proudly marched in to occupy the stricken republic in the spring of 1939—six bitter years ago.

Intensely patriotic Czechs were helpless to even try to resist the invader. Sept. 29, 1938, had seen to that. On that black day of history, leaders of France and Britain, seeking to appease a threatening Hitler, signed the infamous Munich agreement forcing Czechoslovakia to cede to Germany a vital part of its territory—industrial Sudetenland.

Sword vs. Umbrella

The shadow of the sword prevailed over the umbrella at Munich. Germany had won another in the series of bloodless victories. The democratic appeasers said they signed to maintain "peace in our time." Actually, invasion of Poland and the outbreak of the general war were only 11 months away.

Nazi claims to the Sudeten region in western Czechoslovakia were based upon charges of "intolerable discrimination" against the German-speaking minority who had occupied it as a part of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. The land had never belonged to Germany.

Goebbels' mouthpiece in the Sudetenland, in the years leading up to annexation, was Konrad Henlein, erstwhile gymnastics teacher. Under supervision of his masters, he incited the Sudeten Germans to anti-Czech acts. Force had to be used to suppress some of the demonstrations. German radio screamed of atrocities.

The stage was set for German inter-

vention and the "rescue" of the oppressed "herrenvolk" of the Sudetenland. Hitler called upon leaders of western European democracies to, in effect, support his claims against Czechoslovakia or be involved in an immediate war. The travesty of Munich followed.

Trumped-Up Charges

Once Germany gained control of Sudetenland, which included not only the most important part of Czechoslovakia's manufacturing strength, but the country's formidable border fortifications system, the rest was easy. Hitler trumped up another intolerable situation in March, 1939, little more than five months after the original grab, and the remainder of the crippled Slav nation was swal-

Hitler Gunmen



HENLEIN

HEYDRICH

lowed. This was carried out without regard to Hitler's bland assurance that he had no territorial designs beyond the Sudetenland.

The cheap victory which gave the Nazis Czechoslovakia added greatly to Germany's gathering military strength. The Skoda, Vitkovice and

other armament works were among the largest in Europe. No choicer plum could have been handed to a war-bent power. In addition were thousands of first-rate tanks, artillery pieces and automatic weapons which had served to make the highly-trained Czechoslovakian Army as well armed as any in the world. Much of this excellent equipment appeared later in German hands in Poland, Belgium and northern France.

Stunned though they were by the swift and terrible succession of events in 1938-9, which saw their country first abandoned by its democratic Allies, then partially dismembered and finally devoured, Czechoslovak patriots soon rallied to the job of fighting the invader in every way possible. Many thousands of trained soldiers made their way out of the country to fight against Ger-

many in Poland in 1939, in France in 1940, and, still later, with returning Allied forces in 1944.

Underground Vengeance

In the homeland the underground came to life with a vengeance. There were many patriots who had been through the original Czechoslovak struggle for independence in 1914-18 against Austro-Hungarian Hapsburgs. The game was not new to them. Clandestine newspapers appeared everywhere, and no opportunity for damaging the German war machine was overlooked. Early in the war the Nazis had to abandon the production of complete aircraft in what they termed the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

When sabotage rose to the point where it was seriously upsetting production schedules at Skoda and similar works—in spite of efforts of the Gestapo to curb it—"Hangman" Heydrich, top terrorist of the German political police, was brought in to discipline the people. How many hundreds of underground suspects died at the hands of Heydrich and his brutal henchmen may never be known.

When the "Hangman" himself met his fate at the hands of a Czech martyr, the Gestapo, in a burst of savage retaliation, gave their late chief a fitting memorial by murdering the entire population of the town of Lidice. But sabotage continued to the very day when the patriots rose openly to help wrest their beloved soil from the German grasp.

Freedom Pledge

Czechoslovakia was fortunate in that the leaders of its democratic government managed to leave the country ahead of total occupation by the enemy. Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Republic, continued to

head the Czechs and Slovaks who fought for liberation of their homeland abroad. Dr. Benes was well-fitted for this task, having been at the side of T. G. Masaryk, founder of the Republic, throughout the similar struggle for Czechoslovak recognition in the eyes of the world in 1914-18.

The United States was the first world power to assure Czechoslovak statesmen it recognized no change in the legal status of their country which, President Roosevelt insisted, would be considered by the government only as temporarily occupied by hostile forces. Other nations followed suit in adopting this official attitude.

With events of the past few weeks six years of temporary occupation by

Czech Leaders



MASARYK

BENES

hostile forces have come to an end. Czechoslovakia is again a free and sovereign state in every sense. Although effects of dismemberment and occupation will not be erased easily, the Czechs and Slovaks undoubtedly will resume as quickly as they can the American-like democratic program which they had carried so far in the twenty short years between 1918 and 1938.

In the meantime, freedom-loving men everywhere rejoice for Czechoslovakia. Th burden of Munich has been lifted from the conscience of the world.



When Wehrmacht Entered Prague In March 1939...

... stunned patriots watched enemy overrun their country, awaited the day they could strike back.

Austria Was Easy Hitler Prey

HITLER moved in on Austria in the spring of 1938 without even the dubious benefit of a Munich agreement such as later gave him easy access to Czechoslovakia. Here again, in the best Nazi tradition, the people of the country affected had no voice in the matter. The Fuehrer was careful of that, for the answer would have been an embarrassing "No!" if Austrians had been asked before the world what they thought of union with the Third Reich.

When Chancellor Kurt von Schu-

schnigg arranged for a plebiscite on the question, Hitler lost no time in seeing that he was replaced by the avowed Nazi Seyss-Inquart. Then the German leader made his own triumphal entry—the day before the poll had been scheduled. It was the return of a loving son to his native land, the Nazis said.

The Germans called their Austrian grab Anschluss—a joining by mutual consent, as it were. But forcible annexation is the same by any name. The Austrian people were presented with an accomplished fact. They were

citizens of a free country one day, and citizens of a German province called Ostmark the next.

When the outbreak of war came the following year, Austria's manpower as well as her industry was pressed into the German service. There was no alternative but to obey. As the war progressed and Allied bombing took an ever greater toll of armament plants within the Reich, the more safely situated Austrian industrial works increased in importance to the German war effort.

By April of 1945, however, the tide of war had so far changed that two Russian armies stood upon the eastern approaches to Vienna. SS General Sepp Dietrich, commander of Hitler's own elite bodyguard troops, was charged with the defense of the city, his orders being to try to delay the Russian advance at any cost. The Red armies quickly enveloped the city, however, in a maneuver at which they had long since become masters. Then they crushed the resistance from all sides simultaneously.

That the historic and beautiful capital of the former Hapsburg Empire should suffer heavy damage in the course of the hopeless fighting mattered nothing to the desperate Nazis. It will always remain significant, though, that Germans, who prate the loudest of their culture, should, as one of their last acts of domination, bring ruin upon the place that had for centuries symbolized artistic and scientific achievement in Central Europe.



Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg: He wouldn't play ball.



Hradcany Castle, Prague: The seat of Kings was a Nazi hot-seat.

Germans Fooled Us After Last War But This Is a Different . . .

Occupation

By John Christie
Warweek Staff Writer

ANYONE who wonders why there should be so much concern over how defeated Germany is to be handled need only glance at a record of occupation after the last war to see the reason.

For all the good accomplished by that occupation, Allied soldiers might as well have been shipped home as soon as the shooting was over. It was a failure. We won the war and then let Germany win the peace.

Occupation after the last war failed, not because guys in the Army of occupation lay down on the job or because the governing body for Germany was incompetent. It failed because Allied statesmen did not believe the Germans were capable of making such suckers of us, and, consequently, drafted a form of occupational control that was to prove feeble, inadequate and full of loopholes.

Learn from Past Mistakes

This time the statesmen have been wiser in their intentions. They have attempted to profit by the mistakes of their predecessors by drawing up a form of occupation which the Germans should find almost impossible to evade.

Furthermore, they have recognized that to prevent a German military comeback it is necessary to do more than just disarm and police the country. They realize that it is necessary to rebuild Germany and rehabilitate its people in such a way that they will lack both the means and the desire to wage war again in the foreseeable future.

Germany was not even occupied to any appreciable extent after the last war. We've been hearing a lot about the Army of occupation for the past 20 years, but all that it amounted to was this:

Troops of France, Britain and the U.S., with some Belgian troops augmenting French forces, occupied an area west of the Rhine and three bridgeheads on the Rhine's right bank—at Cologne, Coblenz and Wiesbaden. Each bridgehead was in the form of an arc, with a radius of about 25 miles.

1918 Occupation Insufficient

The deepest penetration of German territory by the occupying forces was 100 miles. Beyond the bridgeheads was a neutral zone, generally paralleling the Rhine, and extending from the Swiss to the Dutch borders at a maximum distance of 30 miles from the river. The remainder of the country was never occupied, except for the Ruhr region during a brief period of local disorder. Consequently, after the last war, the great mass of Germans had no contact with the occupying forces—no constant reminder of their defeat.

Surrendered German formations were allowed to return to their home garrisons with colors flying and bands



"INNOCENT" Bavarians do some marching in 1923. The funny armband emblem was called a swastika.

playing. They were permitted to wear their ribbons and take their bows before homefolks. There were almost no earmarks of defeat. It was easy for later German propagandists to make the people believe their army was never really defeated but was sold out by a Jewish conspiracy at home.

Besides not occupying the country completely, as is the case this time, the Allies of World War I did not even begin to exert control and enforce the terms of the armistice until 15 months after V-Day.

The delay was due to the fact that the Allies failed to understand their obligations toward handling the Germans or how they should go about preventing another military comeback.

Volunteer Armies Continued

Most notable perhaps, because of its consequences in later years, was the formation of what was known as the "Free Corps." This was simply a volunteer army composed mostly of German officers and men who couldn't find jobs in civilian life and saw nothing to lose by joining a movement to avenge Germany's defeat.

The German government allowed



AMERICAN Army of Occupation received salute from French as it pulled out for home after its stay in the Rhineland following World War I. Germans were amused. Already the seeds of World War II had been sown and were sprouting vigorously as both the letter and purpose of Allied laws were successfully evaded.

the Free Corps to exist, in violation of armistice terms, on the pretense that it was needed as a home defense force to keep order pending arrival of occupation troops. What actually happened was that the Free Corps fought on the Eastern border to prevent territorial changes, even opposed Allied occupation of the Rhineland and went so far as to attempt to wage civil war over the formation of a new German republic.

Officially the Free Corps finally was disbanded under Allied pressure, but in reality it remained alive as an underground organization. It was still very much alive when Hitler formed his Nazi party, and many of its members became his key henchmen.

Reich Stalled Disarmament

Germany made use of Allied dilly-dallying to falsify records concerning her military assets in order to hinder and confuse disarmament. Also she was able to conceal a considerable amount of critical war material by a number of ingenious schemes, ranging from storage in properties of trusted supporters of the military clique to actually loading the stuff on ships and sending them on cruises to avoid Allied inspections.

No serious attempts were made to reorganize German industry in such a way as to minimize opportunities for quick conversion to war production when the time was ripe.

Even worse was the fact that war research laboratories and proving grounds managed to operate in disguise or defiance of Allied control.

So successful were the Germans in this endeavor that the chief designer of artillery was able to announce in a radio talk in 1943 that new heavy guns had been tested secretly, in 1921, in the Luneberg meadows. The head of the Army Tank Corps boasted that tank experiments had been carried out right under the nose of the Allied authorities. Consider how effective V-1, V-2 and similar new weapons might be in a few years if their development continued sub rosa.

Germany, unfortunately, was permitted a standing army of 100,000 after the last war. Prescribed as a force to serve the minimum needs of national defense, and to prevent domestic disorder, it was utilized as

a blind for extensive military training and as a basis for illegally preparing a cadre army of well-trained staff officers and specialists for instant service whenever the day came to openly rearm and mobilize.

'Short-Term' Service

Thousands of unauthorized men received training through the medium of the "100-000-man army" by men in the Army than they had on the books. It was later proved that there were two sets of enlistment records and rosters, one for operations and one to show Allied inspectors.

Naturally, Germany is not permitted a standing army of any size under any pretence this time, but she also was guilty of similar evasions which could be repeated if the Allies are not on their toes. One of the most serious of these evasions was the undercover preservation of the German Officer Corps.

Retired officers of General Staff Corps status were appointed to certain government ministries like the Bureau of Archives, and others who had

obvious there was no serious attempt to change the thinking and attitude of the German people by re-education or other means. They were left to their own resources and when the time came for Allied control to end they were ready to be sold on making another military comeback. They had been given opportunity to govern themselves as a democracy, but without first having been made to realize the difference between a free civilian and the robot of a state.

Curbs on Germany

The present occupation of Germany cannot possibly fail in the same way and to the same extent as the last time. Even if there were no occupation or any form of control, the world would have a fairly long breather from German aggression by the mere fact that it will take her some time to rebuild and recoup manpower losses.

But also on the asset side this time is the fact that occupation of the country has been immediate and complete, and ample provision has been

The Watch on the Rhine Was Asleep

<p>Proklamation an das deutsche Volk!</p> <p>Die Regierung der Novemberverbrecher in Berlin ist heute für abgesetzt erklärt worden.</p> <p>Eine provisorische deutsche National-Regierung ist gebildet worden.</p> <p>Dieser besteht aus General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler General von Lossow, Oberst von Seisser</p>	<p>Proclamation to the German People!</p> <p>The Government of Criminals of the November revolution in Berlin is herewith deposed</p> <p>A provisional German National Government has been formed today</p> <p>It consists of General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler General von Lossow Oberst von Seisser</p>
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ALLIED occupation forces were still present in the Rhineland when this proclamation (translation on right) was posted in Germany. Note the name of one Adolf Hitler, who took advantage of Allied laxity.



GERMAN veterans of the last war paraded openly throughout the Fatherland while Allies held only the fringes of the country. The military spirit of the people thus was kept alive. This time the myth of German military invincibility has been exploded by total occupation, and no such demonstrations will be allowed anywhere in Germany.

served in district headquarters and as recruiting officers were planted in local administrative posts such as inspectors and tax collectors throughout the country. This scheme afforded a convenient blind for unified planning of future military operations and put military men in strategic places for laying the groundwork for eventual mobilization.

Disguised Training

An equally dangerous subterfuge, successful last time and likely to be attempted again, was the formation of para-military units under the guise of being harmless youth movements, patriotic and veterans' organizations, and even hiking and bird-study clubs.

Military training was given under the guise of physical conditioning, and a strong nationalistic fervor was instilled under guise of pure patriotism. Hitler found a number of these groups ripe for his Nazi doctrines and eager for the type of recognition that goes with wearing uniforms and parading.

In view of German successes in evading Allied control last time, it is

made for handling every little detail of disarmament and demobilization, for example. There is to be no immediate and wholesale discharging of military personnel with attendant danger of another Free Corps. As regards the physical control of Germany, there appears to be very little danger of failure.

Not Too Ambitious

The same hope can be held for the success of such long-range measures as revamping German industrial and commercial life to the end that it can't easily be turned to war and re-education, because they also are based on practical lessons learned by the bitter experience of the last time.

These aims are no more ambitious or idealistic than was the invasion of the Continent itself. One such success deserves another, because, unless the Germans are deprived of the means and will to wage war again, successful invasion of the Continent will have been in vain—just as Verdun, the Argonne, Chateau-Thierry and other battles of World War I were in vain.



GP—for Glider Pilot—Means:

These Boys Are Hell When They Get Down

BACK in the States, some three years ago, announcements were read at a lot of retreat formations to the effect there was opportunity for men in other branches of the service to volunteer for training as glider pilots. Commissions or warrants as flight officers were in the offing. It looked like a pretty good deal to a lot of youngsters who had hoped to be in the Air Corps, but instead wound up in the infantry, engineers or the fighting QM.

In England, the year or so preceding D-Day, ground soldiers sometimes saw glider trains passing overhead on practice flights. Men who piloted those plywood jobs, armored with nice heavy canvas that wouldn't stop a tennis ball, were a very select bunch. They wore floppy Air Corps caps, their wings had a big letter "G" in the middle and nobody could tell 'em a thing about what to do with a pint of mild an' bitter or a fifth of Red Label.

At briefing sessions before Normandy, southern France and Arnhem, the GPs were given an assembly point. Their part of the operation, once they were down, was to go to that point and wait to be evacuated. The trouble was: most of them didn't think much of that. They couldn't see any sense to hanging around some headquarters, eating up K-rations and waiting for trucks, while other guys

were out collecting Lugers and P38s on the hoof.

The result: They were combing glider pilots out of infantry for hours after each operation. This is the kind of thing which annoys generals, and anything which annoys generals turns colonels livid and is liable to cause a major to have a hemorrhage.

While the last European airborne job was being lined up—the 17th Division's parachute and glider crossing of the Rhine, at Wesel—the brains department figured that if these GPs wanted to fight like infantry, they'd have a chance.

Instead of standing by at an assembly point, the GPs were to take and hold an objective. How they did it, how they won the "Battle of Burp Gun Corner," is now Air Force history. A by-product of that little tangle, the night of Mar. 24-25, is a new training schedule in which lieutenants and flight officers function like infantry privates.

All-officer squads, with a captain or a first lieutenant as "corporal," work in platoons commanded by a major. They are superimposing razor-edge infantry training on the battle experience of Burp Gun Corner. There's only one thing the GPs would like to know now. It is:

"How do you land a glider on a Geisha girl?"



GLIDER PILOTS of the 345th TC Group are taking their ground training in concentrated doses. Rifle grenades (upper left) and machine guns (above) keep 'em busy as they prepare for new theaters.



HIT on tank target is scored by flying bazookaman as GPs brush up on the doughfoot technique.



GUNS and gliders, that's the diet of this all-officer squad of crack fighters, shown cleaning weapons after range session.



SHORT bursts are more effective—one of the lessons of Burp Gun Corner in use.

WANTED! For Treachery to the United States

Death Faces These Renegade Americans

By Jack Caldwell
Warweek Staff Writer

Top priority on America's own list of war criminals goes to a little group of traitors, men and women, who chose to throw in their lot with Hitler as a part of the Nazi war machine.

They are the people who took Kraut money to broadcast for the German radio while Allied prisoners were being starved and beaten to death in the concentration camps of the Reich.

The first, Ezra Pound, has been captured. Like so many others who are being sought, he faces a possible death sentence after trial on charges of treason. Scooped in at Genoa, Italy, Pound babbled about Confucius and said Hitler and Mussolini only made one mistake—departing from the teachings of the Oriental prophet.

Iowa-born Pound has been broadcasting fascist propaganda in his mid-Western drawl for the last several years. Along

with the seven others, he was indicted in July, 1943. The others are:

FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH, whose voice has been beamed to America as "The Kaiser," and "Lord Hee Haw." Rotund, fifty-year-old Kaltenbach, one of the most notorious of renegade Americans, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, where he later taught high school until his dismissal in 1935 for organizing a shady youth movement, "Military Order of Spartan Knights." University of Chicago-educated Kaltenbach sailed for Germany in the late '30s, received a Ph. D. from the University of Berlin and then went to work for Goebbels.

Kaltenbach hitched his star to Radio Berlin, became the mouthpiece for such Nazi back-slapping programs as "Jerry Calling," "Invasion Calling," and "Stalag Hour." He's often been mistaken for Britain's infamous Lord Haw Haw—William Joyce.

JANE ANDERSON, oval-faced former Atlanta (Ga.) matron, first tried her hand in the propaganda business during the Spanish Civil War. She landed in jail, however, accused by the Loyalists of being a "rebel spy." Plumpish Jane,

now in her early 60s, later became an outspoken supporter and propagandist for the Franco regime. Came Pearl Harbor, Germany's declaration of war against the U.S. and Jane hustled off to Berlin. Right up until the collapse of Nazism "Lady Ha Ha," as she was known to radio listeners, did her best to dissuade the U.S. from fighting the Germans.

ROBERT HENRY BEST, the "Guess Who," of Radio Berlin, went to Vienna in 1923 as United Press correspondent. When the war broke out, the Wofford College and Columbia University School of Journalism graduate reportedly refused repatriation, instead, threw his cards in with Hitler. He's been a regular feature in Berlin propagandist broadcasts to America from April, 1942, until August, 1944.

One of Best's favorite publicity stunts was to ask the voters of South Carolina to write his name on the ballot as Congressman-at-large, declaring he had maintained his citizenship and had

the right to run for public office though absent from the U.S. He was born in Sumter, S.C., 49 years ago.

DOUGLAS CHANDLER, strapping six-foot-three-inch ex-captain of Cor-

nell's rowing crew, rode Goebbels' airwaves to America as "Paul Revere." Gray-haired Chandler was a New York City broker and assistant editor of the Baltimore Sun-American before taking off to Europe in the mid 1930s. His gravelly voice was heard from Berlin prior to Pearl Harbor.

CONSTANCE DREXEL, whose face would stop Big Ben, masqueraded as Countess Drexel in her sad sack broadcasts heard back in the States as early as July, 1940. Baggie-eyed, weasel-voiced Constance was born in Germany in 1884, arrived in New York a year later. A naturalized citizen, stout, unfeminine Connie spent her childhood at Roslindale, Mass., later moved to Philadelphia, still later (1939) to Germany.

When things began boiling on the Continent, the countess hastened to get a passport to return to the States, but American authorities, mindful of pro-Nazi broadcasts she had made for Joe Goebbels, turned her down. Undaunted, the self-styled writer and radio speaker continued on Goebbels' payroll until his corporation went on the rocks some weeks ago.

MAX OSCAR OTTO KOISCHWITZ, the "OK" of Radio Berlin, devoted most of his time broadcasting names of captured American soldiers. A native of Germany, 43-year-old Koischwitz entered the U.S. as a student in 1925, became a U.S. citizen ten years later. He gave up a professorship at Hunter College, N.Y.C., to work for Radio Berlin.

EDWARD LEO DELANEY, native of Olney, Ill., and prior to this war associated with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Trans-Oceanic Film Export Company. His main targets on such Berlin-sponsored programs as "George Calling Broadway" and "Jack from Chicago," were President Roosevelt and Washington officials. An actor by profession, Delaney made his name as a stooge puppet.

The American dragnet of erstwhile U.S. citizens who propagandized for the Reich also is on the path of such notorious Nazi stooges as Donald Satterlee Day and Louis Patrick Harl, former U.S. newspapermen.

Shaggy-haired, pale-faced Harl was a copyreader and rewrite man on the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune when the Germans invaded France.



KALTENBACH



BEST



DREXEL



DELANEY

These Men of God Turned to Action As Dutch Church Defied Nazis. . .

Eighteen Hundred Ministers Headed Holland's Resistance

By Joe Weston
Warweek Staff Writer

ARNHEM, Holland—When the whole, heroic story of Europe's resistance to the Nazis is penned a chapter at least should be devoted to the 1,800 ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church who kept the spark of hope and freedom alive in their country. The path they followed led far from parish house and pulpit and there were some curious detours which the preachers probably never expected.

The work they did was summed up by Dr. H. J. Hak, Dean of Arnhem and second president of the Dutch Reformed Church Synod, in these words:

"It may be difficult for you to believe that a minister of God, dedicated to the ideals of truth, decency and honesty, could have done many of the things which I am about to tell you.

"We lied and we stole, we forged and we shot people in the back—but it was the only way in which we could help break the power of an unlawful, ungodly government which made slaves of our people."

Dr. Hak told his amazing story, the like of which has not yet come out of this war, in the garden of a neat Dutch farmhouse, near Houden, where he was spending a short vacation before going back to his shell-battered church in Arnhem and the responsibilities of his post as Dean of all Reformed churches in the province of Gelderland.

Laughing People Strolled By

The sun shone as he talked, and laughing people strolled past the little house. That they were able to talk freely—without glancing over their shoulders for the Gestapo—was at least in part due to Dr. Hak and his associates.

As he spoke the left side of Dr. Hak's mouth twitched slightly as the result,

tial leaders or any one who might be in a position to influence masses of people.

"In order to do this work efficiently we used the churches and rectories as a sort of focal point for the exchange of information and the giving of code orders. By means of words and phrases with a code meaning it was possible to use a sermon as a means of communicating with hundreds of farmers, none of whom knew that the other was a 'member.'

"As soon as any fugitive would come to Arnhem—sent, of course, by a minister in some other town—he would come to my rectory or to the church. After assuring myself very carefully of his or her identity I would arrange for the fugitive to be cared for in the home of one of my parishioners.

"However, there were only a few people who knew that I or any other minister was engaged in this work. Almost nobody knew the identity of any one except the person who, from time to time, would send some fugitive to them.

"Of the 1,800 ministers engaged in the work, all were reliable except 60—and we knew who they were.

"Checking the identity of the people



Sermons were used to give orders to hundreds of farmers, members of Holland's courageous underground.

tainly would not keep any.

"She berated me again, but finally went away.

"I learned later that my suspicions were perfectly justified. She was a well-known Gestapo spy although one would never have suspected her during a casual meeting. She was about 40 years old, had gray hair and was well dressed and distinguished-looking.

"Altogether, 16 of our ministers were put to death for active underground work and more than 100 were sent to the notorious concentration camp at Amersfoort. I, myself, had no more than the usual trouble with the Gestapo until one Saturday in June, 1943, when I almost lost my life.

"About 7.30 PM, on that day, an SS oberleutnant came to my house and told me that he had heard that a sermon was to be read in every church in Holland, the next day, protesting against the Nazi

oppression and enslavement of the Dutch people.

"He told me that, as second president of the Synod, I would have to see to it that the sermon was withdrawn from every church in my jurisdiction.

"The Gestapo spies had done their work well.

"What the SS officer said was true and just such a protest-sermon had been prepared and distributed to every minister. This had been done from The Hague by the Rev. Dr. K. Gravemeyer who was secretary of The Hague Synod.

"The SS man made me responsible with my life for seeing to it that the proclamation was not read in the churches the next morning.

"I was in a very dangerous position. Even if I had wanted to do so, it would have been impossible to reach every one of the 250 ministers in the Province of Gelderland in time to stop the sermon.

"I told the oberleutnant that I had no authority to do such a thing, even if it were possible. A higher Church authority had issued the order for the sermons and I couldn't countermand that.

"Then I asked the oberleutnant 'what do you think about these Gestapo people anyway?'

"He answered that it was 'all a part of this Nazi madness.' But he added: 'I have my orders.'

"Then take me away with you now,' I said, 'for I cannot and will not order the sermon stopped.'

"He went away without me, however, and the sermon was read according to schedule. Nothing was ever done about it. I was told later that the thing which had appealed to the SS man was the fact that I, like him, was under orders from a higher authority which I could not change. The Germans understand that kind of thing."



Fugitives came to the rectory. Some proved to be Gestapo spies.

he explained, of a Gestapo beating last year.

"There were 1,800 of us in the underground movement," he explained, "spread out in thousands of churches from Nijmegen to The Hague.

"We had divided ourselves into two separate classes. The younger ones and those fit for arduous duties became active saboteurs. Their work included blowing up bridges, railway lines and other German means of communication. They also engaged in other acts which would dispose of individual Nazis or groups of Nazis.

"The rest of us who wanted to help worked out an elaborate system to protect those who had to 'disappear.'

Dr. Hak explained that "disappear," during the Nazi occupation, was used to describe the situation of people who had to become temporarily "dead" in order to avoid deportation to Germany as forced labor or, in the case of young women, an even worse fate. The same "underground railway" and forged documents technique was used to aid fugitive Jews and known or suspected members of the Dutch resistance movement.

"In addition," Dr. Hak added, "we tried to save as many professors and students as we possibly could because it was a part of the German plan of scientific depopulation to get out of the country, or to kill, any possible or poten-

who came to us as a very ticklish job. Many times the Gestapo sent spies, both male and female, who would ask for protection for themselves or for friends. They had forged identity papers and used false names.

A Lady Came To See Me

"One Sunday afternoon in September, 1943, a lady came to see me. She had a card on which was written the name of a well-known Jewish family. She knew all the details of the family and spoke of them as old friends. She said she had been sent to me by the minister of a church in Amsterdam. She explained the little daughter of the family was hiding on a farm near Hengelo and she asked me to arrange help for the child's father who was at The Hague.

"The story was perfectly reasonable and straightforward, yet, for some reason which I cannot explain, even to myself, I was suspicious.

"I told her I didn't know any Jews and that I didn't help Jews because we didn't like them. She became very dramatic, saying:

"I never heard of such heartlessness from a man of the Church. You should be ashamed of yourself. God will punish you for such talk."

"By this time I was sure she was a spy so I answered I didn't like Jews, didn't want anything to do with them and cer-

Gun Editor Says:

Carbine Will Be Hunting Flop

AT one time or another probably every man who has been armed with one has said to himself:

"Boy, I'd sure like to take this little old carbine home with me after the war. Bet it would make a swell deer gun. . . ."

Variations on that theme have mentioned coyotes, or foxes, or woodchucks or some other wild target for which the carbine would be "swell."

As a matter of fact, though, those little, light semi-automatic weapons will have only a very limited use as sporting arms. For one thing, they'll be illegal in many states where self-loading or "automatic" weapons are banned for hunting.

Even in states where they would be permitted, the carbines won't be very useful for reasons based on the ballistics of the cartridge they fire.

"Ballistics" sounds like a pretty formidable word, but it means, simply, the dope on the bullet—its size and weight, the speed at which it is travelling and the kind of a job it does when it hits the target.

Any soldier who has compared carbine and rifle scores has a pretty good idea of the relative accuracy of the two weapons. He may not know the reason. Lots of men realize that the carbine doesn't shoot in the same league with a good .03 Springfield, or even an M1. Maybe they've blamed that on the carbine, but at least half the blame should be laid to the cartridge itself.

The carbine bullet is .30-cal., meaning it is sized to be fired through a barrel measuring 30/100ths of an inch inside diameter, rifled with grooves four one-thousandths of an inch deep. That is the same size as the .03 or M1 barrel.

But the carbine bullet only weighs 110 grains, as compared with the 172- and 180-grain weight of the most accurate .30-cal. rifle bullets. Held rigidly to the same diameter, the carbine bullet is, therefore, considerably shorter. In fact, it is a little, short, stubby bullet which is too short for its width to shoot accurately. Bullets of the same pattern have been tried over and over again in .03 cartridges, with light and mid-range loads of powder. They just can't be loaded to give good results.

In the form of the carbine cartridge they are both inaccurate and slow. Average working velocities of the carbine cartridge put it about in the class of the old-fashioned 25-20 and the newer, jazzed-up version of the .25 rimfire. That means that at anything except exceedingly short ranges the bullet drops below the original line of sight so much that there is no one sight setting with which it is possible to hit even a moderately large target at all distances from the muzzle out to, say, 150 or 200 yards.



Even if it would hit a game animal the carbine bullet isn't designed to do much damage. In a soft-nosed or hollow-point form it might kill coyotes or foxes, but it probably wouldn't do much more than wound a deer.

Jack O'Connor, gun editor of Outdoor Life and one of the country's outstanding authorities on sporting weapons, says:

It simply isn't in the cards for the M1 carbine to be a big game rifle with any existing powders or with any powders likely to be produced in the predictable future. Its killing power on game would be improved by the substitution of a soft point or hollow point bullet, but, even at that, its 110-grain bullet at 2,000-foot seconds would still leave much to be desired for deer hunting.

With its mediocre accuracy, curved trajectory and poor trigger pull, the carbine is no varmint rifle either. A good .22 Hornet, a .257 or a .220 Swift will shoot into a 11-inch circle at 100 yards all day long, or into three inches at 200 yards. Compare that with the 64-inch groups which the carbine does at 100 yards. A woodchuck hunter might just as well be armed with a handful of rocks.

No doubt about it, the M1 carbine is a fine war weapon. It is light, portable, has a mild recoil, and, as a replacement for the .45 automatic pistol, it is tops. It is a cute-looking little weapon and it appeals powerfully to those who don't know much about rifles.

However, it would take a fast sprinter indeed to give one to an experienced big-game hunter or an experienced varmint hunter—and that includes those hunters now in GI uniforms.

Summing it all up, the carbine shapes up about like this as a peace-time weapon:

It will be illegal in most states, it won't be much use as a hunting weapon, but it might be handy as a "camp gun" in the cookhouse, in the seat of the farmer's truck or behind the door in the barn.

A good .22 is more accurate, nearly as powerful and a hell of a lot cheaper to shoot. Forget about that carbine, Soldier, it won't be worth the trouble.

Bert Shepard Field Honors Former Pilot of 55th Mustang Group



Bert Shepard Athletic Field, sports ground of the 55th Fighter Gp., has been named for 1/Lt. Bert Shepard, of Clinton, Ind. (left), former 55th pilot who lost a leg in a strafing mission over Germany and is now a Washington Senator coach. Mass and individual athletics are included in the programs held at the field. Middle photos show a class in ju-jitsu and S/Sgt. James D. Mather, of Lincoln, Neb., 8th AF running broad jump titlist, practicing for this year's track and field championships. Huddled on the first tee of the nine-hole golf course are Cpl. Sylvester A. Turski, Toledo, Ohio; S/Sgt. Joseph A. Fariello, Cincinnati; Cpl. Robert P. Hoar, Rockford, Ill.; Cpl. Eugene E. Ertle, Jersey City, N.J.; Cpl. Peter A. Caminit, Brooklyn, and Cpl. George Gresh, Freeland, Pa.

Off the Global Wire

Niemoeller Feels Older Germans 'Lost'

CAIRO, May 23 (AP)—Pastor Martin Niemoeller believes that Germans between the ages of 22 and 30 are a lost generation due to the thoroughness of Nazi indoctrination, and that Allied efforts should be directed at the re-education of these under 22.

The Lutheran pastor, who was imprisoned by Hitler and released by the Allies, expressed that opinion to Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, who is touring the battle areas in Europe and who arrived here yesterday from Greece.

Niemoeller told Oxnam he saw little possibility of a successful collaboration with Germany as a nation until after a "long period of controlled re-education and of truth-telling about Nazi policy and practices."

Oxnam said he saw Niemoeller at Naples. He said the churchman told him that he suffered mainly mental tortures during his long imprisonment.

No Nazi By-Lines

SHAFF, Paris, May 23 (Reuter)—It was disclosed today that an American news agency approached SHAEF for permission to sign Nazi leaders for a series of first-person articles—which the Germans would have liked, but which SHAEF considered impossible.

One reason for imposing the ban on interviews with high-ranking Nazis was stated today to be "to avoid prejudicing any possible war criminal trials."

Bremen Heavily Mined

SHAFF, May 23 (AP)—The port and approaches to Bremen were found to be more heavily mined than any other port, free or captured, in the entire battle of Europe, with the exception of Antwerp, SHAEF disclosed today.

There were at least 50 mines in the actual port area and an additional 50 in the Weser River between Bremen and Elsfleth, four miles downstream.

War Criminals Appeal

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP)—The Rumanian Court of Appeals is reviewing appeals from the death sentence by 29 Rumanians who were tried and convicted as war criminals and were yesterday sentenced to death, a dispatch from Bucharest reported today.

Russia Invites Scientists

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP)—Invitations to 146 world scientists to attend the exercises commemorating the 220th founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences, convening at Moscow June 15, were sent out today.

Will Show New British Tank

SHAFF, May 23 (AP)—The newest British tank, the Comet, which has just been taken off the secret list, will go on display at the British Army exhibition to be opened in Paris Friday.

Gales in Toronto

TORONTO, May 23 (Reuter)—Gales today caused damage estimated at \$1,000,000 and three deaths in the Montreal and Toronto areas.

Schnozzle's Homers

No Flukes, Bucs Find

CINCINNATI, May 23—Schnozzle Lombardi, currently leading the home run parade in the big leagues, who had expressed his displeasure over reference in Pittsburgh papers to his cheap homers at the Polo Grounds, wore a big smile as the Giants pulled in here today for their series with the Reds.

"I guess I showed them guys up, didn't I?" said Lom. His first homer at Forbes Field carried 380 feet while his second blast off Max Butcher was estimated at 410 feet.

New Draft Rule Boon to Sports

WASHINGTON, May 23—"The worst is definitely over for us," sports leaders said yesterday as they hailed the announcement that men 30 and over engaged in useful occupations no longer will be drafted.

They had little doubt that such professional sports as baseball would be considered useful work by most local draft boards, and in supporting the contention they pointed out that this spring the War Manpower Commission ruled that ball players could leave war plants to return to their principal business.

Selective Service officials said that the WMC's list of essential activities will continue to be used as a guide, with local boards having "full authority to determine what may be in the interest of national health and safety."

Phillies Hit Feller, But Lose to Sailors

GREAT LAKES, Ill., May 23—Twelve thousand sailors were treated to an old-fashioned slugging match here yesterday as Great Lakes slammed out an 18-14 victory over the Phillies.

Bob Feller and Freddie Fitzsimmons, Phils' manager, were the opposing hurlers and neither was very effective. Feller, facing major league competition for the first time since '41, was laced for 11 hits in 3 1-3 innings.

Jimmy Foxx and Glen Crawford both nicked the former Cleveland Indians' ace for homers while Fitzsimmons met his Waterloo in the fifth when Ken Keltner homered with the bases loaded.

Chandler Faces Test in Rickey's Deal With Cox

NEW YORK, May 23—A policeman's lot is not a happy one, according to an old adage, and Happy Chandler is finding it out all too soon.

Since being named baseball commissioner the senator from Kentucky has been in tepid water twice—first over some remarks about the race tracks and now because of his hesitancy in making a statement about Branch Rickey's doing business with Bill Cox, who was banned from baseball for life by the late Judge Landis.

The horsemen blasted Happy for singling out racing as a gambling evil when he instructed major league players and umpires not to patronize the race tracks in order to avoid public censure.

Then Chandler said it was okay for club owners to see the horses run, and everybody immediately claimed that this was because his sponsor, President Larry MacPhail of the Yankees, has a habit of visiting tracks in New York and Maryland.

This seems to be a question of ethics. Does the fact that Cox is considered unworthy of association with the pious Rickey in baseball mean he is untouchable as a football partner? Or will Chandler have a special set of rules to cover this case, too?

If Happy straddles it by saying he has no jurisdiction over football, fans will inquire where he got his power over the race tracks.

55th's Shepard Field Model Athletic Layout

55TH Mustang Group, May 23—Lt. Bert Shepard, former 55th pilot who lost a leg on a strafing mission over Germany and is now coaching for the Washington Senators, always took his pitching job for the field baseball team seriously when he was here, and the men have remembered by naming their model athletic layout the Bert Shepard Field.

Shepard, who has been the subject of nation-wide publicity in the States because of his desire to play baseball despite his handicap, was playing manager of the 55th baseball team but went down shortly before the first game of the '44 season. Just after being hit by flak he said over his plane's radio: "Tell the boys I won't be back for the game."

When Shepard went down, the athletic field which he helped get started included only a baseball and softball diamond. Pilots and ground men were too busy flying and maintaining planes to have much time for sports.

Since VE-Day, however, the situation has been reversed. Three more softball diamonds have been laid out under the direction of Lt. Dick Smith, of Los Angeles, '44 8th Air Force diving champion, as well as a football field, a nine-hole golf course and a quarter-mile cinder track.

There's an outdoor basketball court, volley ball courts and four tennis courts. And adjacent to the field is a gymnasium which is jammed with everything from a boxing ring to rowing machines.

Behind The Sports Headlines

BINGHAMTON, N.Y.—Some sort of record may have been set here Monday night when Binghamton made one lone hit in defeating Scranton, 11-4, in an Eastern League game. Ted Hopke and Bob Clark, who pitched for Scranton, issued 17 walks. . . . PEABODY, Mass.—Sammy Sneed scored a record 67 at the Salem Country Club as he concluded his New England tour of five tournaments in five days. His five-round total was 67.4.

CURTIS BAY, Md.—The Curtis Bay Coast Guard nine defeated the Cleveland Indians, 6-2, here in a game called at the end of the sixth because of rain. . . . FT. LEWIS, Wash.—Pvt. Hank Camelli, former second-string catcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates, now in the medics here, said he may not play baseball for the post's team. "If I don't play for \$1,500 a month on my own team why should I play here?" he commented.

NEW ORLEANS—Phil Foto, 16-year-old prep school athlete, pitched his second no-hit, no-run game in his second start on the mound as he blanked Frier High as Jesuit High triumphed, 4-0. Foto registered his first no-hitter last year in his only start as a Junior American Legion pitcher. . . . PHILADELPHIA—Ed Dudley, president of the PGA, yesterday announced his entry in the second annual War Bond Philadelphia Inquirer golf tourney to be held here June 14-17.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Lt. Cmdr. T. D. Buhl's Air Sailor outran five other Derby candidates in the seven-furlong Stoney Point Purse feature at Churchill Downs, which saw Fighting and Joe's Choice finish second and third respectively and Pot O'Luck, Calumet Farms' highly regarded Derby choice, end up out of the money. . . . NEW YORK—One of the East's most prominent Derby candidates, Hoop Junior, finished a floundering fourth in the feature at Jamaica, W. L. Brann's Galorette winning.

Four Texas Loop Clubs Ready to Resume Play

DALLAS, Tex., May 23—The Texas League, which suspended for the duration three years ago by a vote of six to two, now has four clubs ready to resume operations and the other four are ready if enough ball players can be found.

Shreveport, Dallas, Oklahoma City and Tulsa claim they could get going at a moment's notice, but Ft. Worth, Houston, Beaumont and San Antonio aren't so sure they'll be able to field teams because they "just haven't the men."

Minor League Results

International League				Southern Association					
W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.			
Newark 8	Jersey City 0			New Orleans 2	Memphis 1				
Montreal 8	Rochester 3			Mobile 9	Little Rock 8				
Other games postponed, rain.				Nashville 5	Atlanta 2				
W L Pct.				W L Pct.					
Montreal 18	8	.667	Syracuse 9	12	4	.429			
Jersey City 12	7	.632	Toronto 9	12	4	.429			
Newark 12	11	.523	Rochester 8	11	4	.421			
Baltimore 11	11	.500	Buffalo 5	12	2	.294			
Eastern League				Pacific Coast League					
W L Pct.				W L Pct.					
Scranton 7	Binghamton 2			Oakland 3	San Diego 2				
Elmira 6	Hartford 4			Portland 5	San Francisco 2				
Other games postponed, rain.				Chattanooga 14	8	.636	Nashville 6	17	.261
W L Pct.				W L Pct.					
Scranton 10	5	.667	Albany 7	7	7	.500			
Williamsport 9	5	.643	Hartford 7	8	4	.467			
Elmira 6	5	.545	Utica 5	9	3	.357			
Wilkes-Barre 9	8	.529	Binghamton 4	10	2	.286			
American Association				Seattle, Los Angeles not scheduled.					
W L Pct.				W L Pct.					
St. Paul 6-0	Columbus 5-8			Portland 33	17	.660	San Diego 25	26	.490
Toledo 7	Minneapolis 4			Seattle 27	20	.574	Sacramento 24	24	.490
Kansas City 7	Louisville 2			Oakland 27	23	.540	S. Francisco 22	28	.440
Milwaukee-Indianapolis postponed, rain.				Los Angeles 25	25	.500	Hollywood 15	34	.306

Dick Tracy



By Courtesy of United Features

By Chester Gould

L'I Abner



By Al Capp

Around the 48 Yesterday

Tariff Debate Stirs Up Old 'Isolationism' Fire

WASHINGTON (ANS)—As Democrats in the House shouted that a tariff vote would test whether Congress wanted world co-operation or isolationism, Republicans fired back that the Administration's lower tariff proposals were "imbecilic and fantastic."

Thus, with heavy oratorical barrages, the House took up an issue as old as the two political parties and began debating a bill, proposed by the late President Roosevelt and endorsed by President Truman, which would extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for three years beyond its June 12 expiration date.

Opening the Democrats' battle, 81-years-old Rep. Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina, sponsor of the bill, declared: "We can talk our heads off about world co-operation at San Francisco, but an inclination for action is a lot more convincing to our Allies, with whom we must work out a more permanent security peace."

"Our vote on this bill will be the real first test as to whether or not we are willing to participate in international co-operation, or to revert to a policy of economic and political isolationism."

Rep. Harold Knutson, of Minnesota, led the attack from the Republican side, saying: "We are told that we must open our trade doors wide to other nations or we shall break the faith reposed in us by a war-weary world. To the peddlers of these banalities, let me say that America can best help the world by being prosperous and strong, and we can remain neither if we surrender our home markets to the pauperized labor of the world."

Meanwhile, Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said that "passage of the bill would give notice to the world that the U.S. means to back up its faith in the liberal, private enterprise system with the action necessary to make the system work."

Shipping Losses Made Up

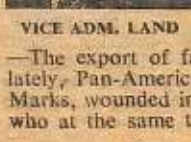
MOBILE, Ala. (ANS)—More than 6,500,000 tons of American shipping have been lost since the war began in Europe in 1939, Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, head of the U.S. Maritime Commission, said here. The figure represents more than the entire pre-war merchant fleet, Land said, but has been made up seven times over by the construction in American shipyards of approximately 56,000,000 deadweight tons.

NEW YORK—Special ceremonies were staged here in connection with "National Maritime Day" honoring men and women who have built the U.S. merchant fleet. Simultaneously, it was reported that 11,200,000 tons of war cargo passed through New York last year. . . . An application was filed with the State Parole Board to reduce Charles (Lucky) Luciano's 30-50-year prison term for compulsory prostitution.

DETROIT—A spokesman for the United Automobile Workers-CIO denied the Union planned to buy the Ford Willow Run plant after it finishes turning out Liberator bombers in August.

CAMP MCCOY, Wis.—Three Japanese prisoners, all civilians, the first to escape from internment in the U.S., broke out of camp and were still at liberty. . . . MINNEAPOLIS—Returning veterans are making grades as much as three per cent higher than the average civilian students, a survey of 114 universities and colleges disclosed.

ST. LOUIS—Two second-hand furniture dealers were beaten to death in similar attacks two hours apart. . . . MIAMI—The export of false teeth to South America has shown a tremendous increase lately, Pan-American Airways officials said. . . . LOS ANGELES—Sailor Nolan Marks, wounded in combat six times, was held up and robbed of \$100 by a bandit who at the same time fired a shot which wounded Marks' wife.



VICE ADM. LAND

Basic Again? But Good!

HARTFORD, Conn. (ANS)—"They have basic training for us when we go into the Army—I think we ought to have basic training before we become civilians again." So said T/Sgt. Daniel M. Killoran, just discharged from the Army under the point system after service in Australia, Hollandia and the Philippines. "I'm still bewildered," the veteran said. "I have to go to the ration board, the draft board and the tailor. I have to get meat points, canned food points and gasoline points. I have to get a new draft classification for discharged veterans (I-C) and I have to get all my civilian clothes altered. They just hang on me. "I have to take a test for my driver's license because they're scared I might be nervous. I don't recognize Hartford streets without trolley tracks. I have to get acquainted with two new

nephews and a new niece, and they're still afraid of me."

Mark Clark to Chicago CHICAGO (ANS)—Gen. Mark W. Clark will fly here from Italy for a Memorial Day Celebration, the Army disclosed. Approximately 50 Chicago-area soldiers who fought under Clark will come back with him and, during public ceremonies, will be granted discharges under the point system.

Sign of Peace? BOSTON (ANS)—Pvt. James Croeley, now in the Pacific, sent this advertisement to a newspaper: "Will buy—small farm property 35 miles north of Boston, handy to Manchester, Mass. Send full details and samples of any edible produce."

Want 'Little Steel' Upped

WASHINGTON (ANS)—Rep. Bertrand W. Gearhart (R.-Cal.) introduced a resolution calling on President Truman to permit pay boosts up to 30 per cent of the Jan. 1, 1941, rates on which the Little Steel formula, which limits hikes to 15 per cent, is based. "Even the most conservative economists, who ignore the impact of war taxes, admit that the cost of living has increased 29.4 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941," Gearhart said.

Gearhart's proposals followed on the heels of a recommendation by CIO President Philip Murray that a 20 per cent increase in prevailing wages should be granted to "restore pre-war relations between wage rates, prices and productivity per man hour."

CAPITAL RAMBLINGS: The War Production Board announced it would crack down on a new trend toward full sleeves on women's dresses. Said the WPB: Long sleeves make for a waste in cloth. . . . The WPB also announced that it had halted the production of 37 comic magazines and five detective story magazines in a drive against black market operations in paper quotas. No established or nationally known publishers were involved.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee voted to approve legislation to award medals to civilians who have served on local draft boards. . . . The War Department announced that it had reduced the enlistment age for WACs from 50 to 38. . . . The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a \$2,500 tax-exempt expense account for Congressmen.

Americans have taken VE-Day in stride, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. said, disclosing that individual sales in the Seventh War Loan Drive were nearing the \$2,000,000,000 mark.

9th's 400,000 Sorties KO Nazi Transport

SHADEF, Paris, May 23 (AP)—The 9th Air Force flew nearly 400,000 sorties in its 19 months of operation, Maj. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg reported today. The 9th's fighter-bombers took a toll of 36,440 motor vehicles and 6,711 horse-drawn vehicles in the campaign against enemy road movements—a campaign which von Rundstedt said "completely immobilized the Wehrmacht and permitted movement only at night," the report said.

They knocked out 7,327 locomotives and destroyed or damaged 59,843 railway cars in addition to uncounted thousands of locomotives and cars smashed by medium and light bombers in attacks on railyards.

New Thunderbolts Fly From Okinawa

GUAM, May 23 (Reuter)—A new type of P47 fighter, now in operation from newly-built bases in Okinawa, is easily capable of flying to Tokyo and back non-stop, a 1,800-mile round trip, it was announced here today.

Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, commander of U.S. Air Forces in the Pacific, described the new Thunderbolt as the longest-range fighter yet put into operation on any front.

Already battle-tested by veterans of the Pacific air war, the plane has a ceiling of about 40,000ft. with a maximum speed of more than 400 mph. It is armed with eight 50-cal. MGs and is capable of carrying bombs and rockets.

Arrest Means End of German High Command

(Continued from page 1) civil—were either arrested or detained for questioning.

A dispatch from Flensburg said that at 10 AM, in accordance with a prearranged plan, Doenitz boarded the SHAEF mission ship Patria, was met by British Brig. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks and a Russian Maj. Gen. and was told that his "government" had come to an end and that the High Command was under arrest.

At the same time, British troops moved in on the German HQ on receipt of a code word.

Within a few minutes the troops entered the red brick building of the German High Command. Along the corridors of the HQ, face to the wall and hands above their heads, stood officers, secretaries, civilians and soldiers, each with a British guard with fixed bayonets behind them. Wireless sets, top secret documents and personal belongings were moved into vans parked outside.

In the full dress of a German general Jodl looked scornfully at the array of cameras and correspondents facing him. As a waiting car drove up he turned and saluted his hatless, dishevelled staff, who bowed stiffly as the general disappeared from sight.

Unheralded and unwatched by the people of Flensburg, Jodl and Doenitz arrived at the British HQ in Flensburg. Doenitz, Jodl and Speer later walked into former stables for questions by correspondents.

"Can you tell us where Himmler is," asked correspondents. "I won't say a single word," retorted Doenitz.

"What about you, Reichsminister Speer?" "I say nothing," said Speer.

"And you, Herr General?" asked correspondents, turning to Jodl. Jodl, drawing himself to his full height, answered, "I am a prisoner of war. I am obliged to give nothing except my name and rank."

"And what is that?" was the last question. "I am Oberstkolonel Alfred Jodl, Chief of Staff of the Wehrmacht," came the reply.

Oil Pipeline Beat Channel

More than 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline a day—enough to meet the requirements of the entire 21st Army Group—have been delivered to Allied armies on the Continent since shortly after D-Day through a pipeline laid under the English Channel, the British Petroleum Warfare Department revealed yesterday.

While the project was under way in the U.K., U.S. Army authorities decided to forego their own pipeline program in order to avoid duplication. An American engineering unit arranged for the manufacture of 140 miles of cable and concentrated its efforts on the operation Pluto (Pipeline Under the Ocean).

Prior to the invasion of Europe, Force Pluto was activated, composed of 19,000-ton ships, converted barges and motorboats. The main base of the force was Southampton. Special high-pressure pumping stations were camouflaged in an old fort, an amusement park and a row of seaside bungalows.

Operation Pluto began working a few weeks after D-Day, as soon as mines had been swept away from the approaches to Cherbourg peninsula. Several lines were established and service personnel started pumping gasoline to Normandy.

With the opening of Cherbourg Harbor, lines across the narrowest part of the Channel were established to supply bulk petroleum to the Allied armies sweeping toward Belgium and Holland.

Operation Pluto is continuing as a main supply artery to the Continent, releasing tanker tonnage for use in the Pacific war.

House Junketeers Told: 'Stay Home'

WASHINGTON, May 23 (ANS)—A House group scheduled to leave this week for the ETO cancelled the trip today following what was termed a "polite but firm" request by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.) not to go "while important business is before the House."

Meanwhile, Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D.-Ga.), House majority whip, whose duty it is to round up members for important votes, issued a statement criticizing touring legislators. "There are about 15 House members now in Europe who ought to be here for important votes," he declared. "They were not elected to Congress for the purpose of touring Europe."

Terry and the Pirates



TWO FOR THE SHOW: Lovely Ann Di Paolo, who is 17 and still growing, entered all her charms in the "Miss Stardust" beauty contest at New Jersey's Palisades Park. For those who like to look at both sides of things, Ann poses before a mirror.

Truman Speech at Frisco To Close Parley in June

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UP)—President Truman expects to travel to San Francisco early next month to address the final session of the United Nations conference, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. announced today. Stettinius, who planned to return immediately to San Francisco after spending the day in Washington, said he was confident that the final plenary session would be held early next month, "marking the successful conclusion of the conference."

In San Francisco committees spent the day rounding out final drafts of an estimated 75 per cent of the new world organization charter. One of the thorniest uncompleted sections of the charter is the chapter on arrangements—peaceful and forceful—for keeping the peace. There is general agreement on the wording of most of the section, but a dispute remains over where the line between peaceful and enforcement action begins and ends.

This issue is linked closely with the debate over voting procedure—whether a member of the Big Five should have the power to veto peaceful arrangements by the world organization even when that member is not involved.

(There is a possibility, Associated Press reported, that on a showdown the small nations might outvote the Big Five in conference committees and force changes which one or more of the major nations would find unacceptable.)

Report Tito Accepts Trieste Proposals

ROME, May 23 (AP)—Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia has accepted proposals put forward by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Supreme Mediterranean Commander, for the solution of the Trieste question, Rome radio said today, quoting correspondents from Allied HQ. The broadcast added that an official communique was expected soon.

Trieste dispatches said the number of Yugoslav patrols filtering through the streets of the city were apparently reduced in numbers and that the tension there had eased. The movement of 15th Army Group units into positions along a line running north from Trieste to a point five miles east of Gorizia was accomplished without reported incidents. British 8th Army troops have been reinforced by the U.S. II Corps, in the Gorizia area, it was reported.

Allied troops in the Trieste area were inspected yesterday by Gen. Mark Clark, 15th Army Group Commander. Alexander also visited Trieste late yesterday and inspected New Zealand troops in the Adriatic port.

France Honors Monty

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery will make a series of personal appearances in Paris Friday, during which he will receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Later Montgomery will lay a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's Tomb.

Turn Rosneath Back to Britain

The U.S. naval port at Rosneath in western Scotland, where thousands of American sailors landed enroute to England, is being returned to British authorities, U.S. naval authorities announced yesterday in London. U.S. warships have stopped refueling and resupplying in the nearby Firth of Clyde.

Originally planned as a seaplane base Rosneath was procured by the U.S. Navy in August, 1942, as a staging area to prepare men and ships for the invasion of North Africa. It was transferred to the British in January, 1943.

Months later the port was re-occupied by American personnel and was commissioned officially in October, 1943. Prior to D-Day an average of 5,000 sailors a month were processed for assignment. During February, 1944, nearly 7,000 passed through on their way to ships and bases in the U.K.

After the invasion traffic was equally heavy. Casualties, survivors and veterans were shipped at Stateside, totaling 50,000 from July to December, 1944.

Plan British Redeployment

ALLIED HQ, SEAC, May 23 (Reuter)—Plans have been made for the redeployment of thousands of British troops from Europe to the Southeast Asia Theater by RAF transport planes, the British Forces newspaper SEAC said today. The trip from the U.K. to a reception camp in India will take about four days, including a 36-hour stopover to aid acclimatization," the article said, adding that peak figures would be reached about October.

Get War Bond Entries In Before You Go Back

ETO personnel slated for redeployment to other theaters or for return to the U.S. have been urged to enter their letters in The Stars and Stripes War Bond contest before departure. Winners will be notified wherever they may be, it was pointed out by Col. J. H. Fulton, contest chairman.

All in the ETO who have a Class B allotment or who have purchased a war bond since May 1 are eligible for the contest, which closes July 7. Ten automobiles and ten refrigerators will be awarded for the best letters on "My Savings and Post-War Plans."

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

By Milton Caniff

