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—From a letter to Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest

PARIS EDITION
THE STARS AND STRIPES
Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

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Vol. 1—No. 287

1 Fr.

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Thursday, May 10, 1945

Terms Ratified in Berlin; Yanks Capture Goering

Kesselring Also Taken By Seventh

Hermann Goering and other bigshot Nazis, long branded as war criminals, fell into Allied hands yesterday, following the German capitulation. Biggest find was the multi-medalled and titled Goering, cornered by the Seventh U.S. Army. The Luftwaffe chief, who once told Germans their cities would never be attacked by enemy planes, told his American captors that he had been condemned to death by Hitler. Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's men also captured Field Marshal Albert von Kesselring, perhaps Germany's most able general, formerly chief of Reich forces in Italy and since early March Wehrmacht commander on the Western Front. Picked up at Kitzbuhl, Austria, Goering said that his execution had been decreed after he told Hitler on April 24 that further resistance was futile and that Hitler should turn over his job to him.

Nazi Leaders in Allied Hands



Hermann Goering



Von Kesselring

U.S. to Speed Pacific Air War; Makes Plans to Invade Japan

GUAM, May 9.—The air war against Japan will be intensified immediately as a preface to the "Battle of Japan," Adm. Chester Nimitz disclosed today. He said plans for the invasion of the Japanese homeland are now being drawn up. Telling correspondents that there isn't enough of the Jap fleet left to oppose either the British or American Pacific fleets in any major action, Nimitz said that: "If the Japanese read all the signs they ought to perceive the inevitable." He pictured as their fate that of Germany, with wrecked cities and demolished industries.

Nazis Fight On Past Deadline

Fighting ended in Europe at one minute past midnight yesterday only on paper. For all practical purposes, the German Wehrmacht, Luftwaffe and Navy represented a beaten and surrendered force, but far beyond the appointed hour for the cessation of hostilities actual warfare still was in progress in and around Prague and apparently in a corner of Latvia. The situation at the Czechoslovakian capital was not entirely clear. However, a few hours after announcing the capitulation of Nazi troops in Prague and Bohemia, Prague radio declared that German planes had started bombing the capital at 0250 (Paris time), almost three hours after the unconditional surrender of Germany became effective. The station also said that Nymburk, Melnik and Kralupy, all in the vicinity of Prague, had been attacked by Nazi aircraft. At 1030, Prague radio reported that "the glorious Red Army was within the walls of liberated Prague," and this fact was confirmed later in the day by Marshal Stalin, who announced the capital's fall. While there were no reports of actual conflict in that part of

left to oppose either the British or American Pacific fleets in any major action, Nimitz said that: "If the Japanese read all the signs they ought to perceive the inevitable." He pictured as their fate that of Germany, with wrecked cities and demolished industries. "All parts of Japan," Nimitz said, "can now be reached by carrier-borne and land planes." He added that the effect of the blows by the U.S. air forces operating against Jap shipping in Korean and Japanese waters amounts to a blockade. Since the start of the Ryukyus campaign on March 18 more than 3,000 enemy aircraft have been destroyed, Nimitz said. Some minor U.S. fleet units have been sunk. "I don't think the results the Japs are achieving compensate for the losses they are taking," the admiral said. He described Okinawa as the largest and closest "rung in the island ladder approach to Japan" and said that Japan's expenditure of its remaining forces in persistent suicide attacks on American shipping off Okinawa is proof that it regards the island as highly important. "I hope they are shooting the works and we find fewer planes at other places," he added. Despite the series of punishing blows on and near Japan, Nimitz indicated that the American high command is looking for no surrender now and that it is working entirely on the assumption it will be necessary to invade Japan.

Kiley Only Reporter At Rheims, Berlin

S/Sgt. Charles F. Kiley, of Jersey City, N.J., The Stars and Stripes reporter assigned to Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters, was the only correspondent present at both the German surrender at Rheims, France, and the ratification ceremony in Berlin. Kiley, who also attended the preliminary surrender negotiations, covered the stories for the combined Allied press and radio and for The Stars and Stripes.

Moscow Goes Delirious With Joy at News

Moscow radio gave the Russian people their first proclamation of victory at 1:10 AM yesterday (11:10 PM Paris time), just before the ratification of Germany's surrender was signed in Berlin, and immediately the Soviet capital went delirious with joy. People cried openly and some fell on their knees in thanksgiving. They embraced one another, cheeks wet with tears of joy. "It is over! It is over! God of mine, the war is over," was a cry so regular among the womenfolk that it sounded like a choral chant, Edward Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent, reported. For Russia, alone of the three great powers, the war actually was over, since the Soviet is not at war with Japan. President Kalinine immediately granted a national holiday—the first since the war started for Russia in June, 1941. Most of Moscow slept, oblivious of the war's end, but some, accord-

Ban on Racing, Curfew Lifted

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau WASHINGTON, May 9.—The midnight curfew and horse-racing ban were rescinded today. Fred M. Vinson, director of war mobilization and reconversion, said the order would take effect immediately. "The curfew shall not ring tonight," Vinson told a press conference this noon. The removal of prohibition against horse and dog racing does not affect the Office of Defense Transportation's ban against shipping horses by rail, but despite this, race-tracks have been generally ready to open as soon as Vinson's permission was given.

Reich Navy, Air Force, Army Sign

By Charles F. Kiley
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
BERLIN, May 9.—The defeat of the Wehrmacht was sealed early this morning when the combined chiefs of the German Army, Navy and Air Force signed formal ratification of the Third Reich's unconditional surrender before Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, representing Gen. Eisenhower, and Marshal Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov, Deputy Commander in Chief of Soviet forces.

The document, on more or less the same terms as that signed Monday at Gen. Eisenhower's forward headquarters at Rheims, was signed by request of the Russians. It defined more closely details of surrender of troops and equipment. Agreed on Earlier This "second surrender" had been agreed upon, but not revealed, when the original unconditional surrender was signed Monday by Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, Chief of Staff to Fuehrer Karl Doenitz. The German representatives at this morning's ceremony were: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of Combined Staff; Gen. Adm. Hans-Georg Friedeburg, commander in chief of the German Navy, and Col. Gen. Paul Stumpf, Luftwaffe commander and successor to Reichsmarschal Hermann Goering. The signing took place in one of the buildings which made up a former German Army engineering college at Karlshorst, Berlin suburb. It was the Red Army's show and provided a climactic finish to its 41-month Zhukov-led march from Moscow to Berlin.

Forestalls a German Claim After the German delegation had signed the document, which forestalls forever any future German claim that the Nazi forces ended the war unbeaten, it was signed by Zhukov and Tedder and was witnessed by the signatures of Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, USSTAF commander, and Gen. Jean de Latre de Tassigny, commander of the French First Army. The signing was completed at 0034 Berlin time (2334 Paris time) 27 minutes before the end of hostilities on all fronts at 0001, today. Keitel, tall and erect, was a model of Prussian arrogance to the end. After he had been called from the German delegates' table to the one occupied by the Allied officers to sign, Keitel returned to his seat and bitterly argued a point in the surrender. Keitel reminded an interpreter that he had asked twice during the afternoon to be given 24 hours to notify all German armed forces of the surrender. Keitel's reason, he said, was that he could not inform

Army to Reveal System Of Discharging Today

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—The War Department will announce at noon tomorrow the system by which men will be chosen for discharges now that the war in Europe is over. The system will be based on points for longevity, service, dependents, etc. It will be announced simultaneously to the troops and to the public.

ETO Casualties Top 750,000

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—The war against Germany cost the U.S. more than three quarters of a million casualties—about 150,000 of them dead. Officially reported losses, covering action only up to about April 1 for the Army and up to April 26 for other services, number 747,164, including 148,385 killed. The Army's casualty list totals 732,270. Of this number, 139,498 are dead, 467,408 are wounded and 72,374 missing. The remaining 52,990 are listed as prisoners. The Navy reports total losses of 14,347 in the European war including 345 dead. The Marine Corps casualties total 39, including 34 dead. The Coast Guard reports a total of 508 dead in the ETO. The War Department said its figures do not include all men taken prisoner by the Germans, though many reported as missing were presumed to be captured.

'Victory Furloughs' in UK

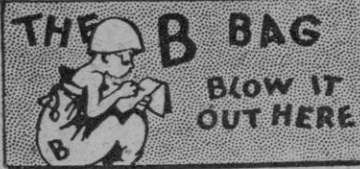
LONDON, May 9 (AP).—All U.S. troops in the United Kingdom will get a "victory furlough" during May, June, July and August, Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, CG of the U.K. Base of Com Z, announced today.

S & S Reporter Sees Ruined Berlin

(This account of Berlin as it looked just after the Russian conquest was written by one of the first four Allied correspondents to reach the heart of the capital.)

By Ernie Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
BERLIN, May 5 (Delayed).—Berlin, the capital of defeat, today is a charred, stinking, broken skeleton of a city. It is impossible to imagine what it looked like before. It is impossible to believe that the miles of disembowelled buildings, of cratered streets, of shattered masonry once could have been the capital of Greater Germany and the home of 4,000,000 people. Only a handful of those 4,000,000 still remain as the last clatter of machine-gun fire echoes through the hollow city. There are no factories left for them to work in, no shops, no theaters, no office buildings. But the handful are busy today: They are shovelling the rubble from the streets, sweeping the dead out of the way—working while the Russian conquerors still walk the streets with straggling columns of prisoners or wander around staring at the shells of once-great buildings of state. They are working, oblivious of the light, chill rain that is the only mourning for the death of their homes. The Russians are everywhere—their tanks rumble down the Charlottenburger Chaussee which slices through the great Tiergarten Park; a pert girl MP smartly directs traffic at the west end of Unter den Linden; an infantry battalion forms up in front of the shrapnel-scarred statue of Wilhelm the Great; single armed soldiers wander in and out of cellars; cavalrymen wash their horses at the edge of the River Spree in shambles that was the city's center. A Cossack rides down the Wilhelmstrasse rais-

(Continued on Page 2)



Sez Who?

In keeping American forces overseas informed, your news coverage and special features have been admirable, on the whole. The Army newspaper went beyond its bounds, however, when it decided for American forces that the San Francisco Conference can get along without a GI delegate.

On the face of it, your reasons try to look pretty practical. Merely because, however, the GI comes from combat and must make a quick adjustment to the fight for peace doesn't give him a special monopoly on bewilderment and confusion (your words) at the conference.

He would know that, like anywhere else in the Army, he is there first to do a job. You suggest that he would constitute a unique and special phenomenon all of his own, "an eighth wonder of the world, a two-headed calf at a world conference" (even a bull in a china-shop?). Not at all.

Since when is a democratic delegation not something which is composed of a combination of all the representative interests in the community? Why is GI opinion, as to the problems of the peace above all, not to be a decent part of America's decisions on that score?

A GI is the actual experience of America at war. More than representing a group at the conference, we need the first-hand experience of war itself spoken for. All due and proper respect to the statesmen and diplomats who will be at San Francisco, but for once in the history of war and peace I'd like to see someone present at a peace conference who'd done some of the actual fighting for the peace.

-S/Sgt. A. M. F., MIS.

Wanted: 7,275 Pictures

Publish a different picture daily of German atrocity scenes in both American and German newspapers for the next 20 years or longer.

A subject so important as this must be kept in the eyes of every German. Likewise every GI doing the occupying must be reminded daily or else our human ways will naturally ease the tension on every Nazi and within a few years all such ungodly sights will be forgotten.—T/5 C.H.L. PWP Co.

Still Our Enemy

Six of us are sitting in the guard house and wondering why. The other day we went into a town to check on the civilians and confiscate weapons, uniforms and whatever else they weren't supposed to have.

A lieutenant from our outfit walks in and accuses us of fraternizing, so he hauls us back to camp. After we convince them of our innocence he turns us loose.

An hour later he hauls three of us to town with MPs as escorts, who line us up against a wall and let some civilians look us over to decide whether we were the ones who shot up the town or broke into some joint. I don't know exactly which. The first civilian said no, that's not them; the second one, in plain English said those boys are not the ones.

We are now waiting for a general court martial. Is that what we are fighting for? We are not occupation troops; we are in the 82nd Airborne and have been overseas two years. Everyone of us has been shot up once or twice and are pretty mad about all this stuff going on in this man's army.

I hope that some high-ranking officers would investigate. Let's stop leaving ourselves open to these lousy Germans; they are still our enemy.—Guardhouse Joe.

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Vol. 1, No. 287

Pope Voices Hope of Early Pacific Peace

Hope for a speedy finish to the Pacific war was expressed yesterday by Pope Pius XII in a broadcast marking the end of hostilities in Europe.

Speaking from his study in the Vatican, the Pope said: "At last this war is over. With our thanks goes a prayer for the end in the Far East also."

He urged a rapid return of prisoners of war and civilian internees to their homes, called for another renaissance in Europe and a recovery of faith and unity.

Britain's clerical leader, the Archbishop of Canterbury, told the Empire's millions that "faith and freedom by God's mercy have prevailed. Let our celebrations be worthy of the dignity of a great people who have borne themselves greatly through a great ordeal, who purchased at a great price great victory and great responsibility."

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

In the U.S., while a wreath was laid on the flower-decked grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt in a misty, rain-drenched garden in Hyde Park as a Victory Day tribute from President Truman, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke to the nation and the world in a broadcast from New York.

"I know," she said, "that my husband would want to say he was grateful to each and every one of you. I think also he would want to say that we must go on with every power we have until the war is fully won and that afterward we must give all the backing we can to our own President and to the heads of the Allied nations to win through to permanent peace."

Congratulatory messages on V-E Day, generally sobered by references to the war against Japan, continued to pour in from other world leaders, military figures and dignitaries. Gen. Jan Smuts, senior statesman of the British Empire, called Churchill the "tribune of the people." At San Francisco, Secretary of State Stettinius said the world will make sure this time that they "have not fought and died in vain."

Greetings from Wilhelmina

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands sent greetings to all Allied political and military leaders. In Washington, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower called on American women not to relax in support of their men who are still facing the Japs. In editorial tribute, London's Times said of Eisenhower: "No commander in history—at all events since Marlborough—has become, like Eisenhower, an international institution in himself."

At the other side of the world, Gen. MacArthur declared that victory in Europe meant that reinforcements would now flow to the Pacific. ETO military leaders here, including Gen. Carl Spaatz, CG of the U.S. Strategic Air Force; Gen. James Doolittle, CG of the Eighth AF; Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, CG of the Ninth AF, and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, CG of the Second TAF, sent messages praising their commands.

And the Lights Go on Again



The floodlit Arc de Triomphe in Paris during the victory celebration. Flags of the Allies were raised under the arch, and crowds filed past the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

SHAEF Sifts AP's Release Of German Surrender News

Public relations officers at SHAEF were in the midst of an investigation yesterday to determine what penalty, if any, should be imposed on three Associated Press newsmen believed to have been responsible for releasing news of the German surrender 24 hours in advance of the time set by SHAEF.

The three war correspondents involved are: Edward Kennedy, chief of the AP bureau in Paris; Morton Gudebrod, AP editor in charge of servicing French newspapers, and Robert S. Bunnelle, executive director of the AP in the United Kingdom.

Pending outcome of the probe, the three correspondents are under suspension and are not permitted to file any stories or messages dealing with the situation. A similar suspension was placed on the entire Associated Press organization in the European theater immediately after the premature "break" of the surrender story last Monday afternoon but this ban was lifted four hours later.

'Scoop' Called Disgraceful

AP's "scoop" of the news all the world had been waiting for has resulted in various attitudes among newspaper men both here and in the U.S. Fifty-four Allied correspondents accredited to SHAEF branded the news agency's action "the most disgraceful, deliberate and unethical double-cross in the history of journalism."

In defense of the organization of which he is executive director, Kent Cooper, of the AP in New York, called upon Gen. Eisenhower to abolish military censorship in Europe now that the war is over,

and give Kennedy and the others a chance to state their case.

Advance notice that the surrender pact was about to be signed was given to a "pool" of SHAEF correspondents last Sunday afternoon while they were being transported by plane to Rheims, where the surrender was negotiated.

According to most of the correspondents making the trip, Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, chief of the SHAEF public relations division, informed the group in flight that "this story is off the record until the respective heads of the Allied governments announce the fact to the world."

Release time for the story was set for 1500 hours Tuesday (Paris time), when simultaneous announcements were to be made by the heads of states in all major nations. Some 24 hours before that time, however, the news was on the AP wires in the form of a "flash." All other correspondents who were at Rheims said they observed the official release time.

Kennedy States Stand

Kennedy later was quoted by United Press as admitting that he filed his story in advance on the ground that Allen had no right to bind correspondents to such a pledge. Declaring that he felt he violated no security, Kennedy said: "When I saw the surrender signed, I regarded the war as being finished. Our job is to tell the people what has happened and not the doctored 'information' coming from SHAEF public relations divisions."

Gudebrod was suspended for passing on the premature story to the French press, and Bunnelle apparently was suspended for allowing Kennedy's story to go to New York through the London AP facilities. AP in New York said that Kennedy had telephoned his dispatch from Paris to London, whence it was cabled to New York.



Table with columns for Time, TODAY, and TOMORROW, listing various radio and news programs.

AFN Nancy—1204 Kc.—249 M. News Every Hour on the Hour

S & S Reporter Sees Blasted Reich Capital

(Continued from page 1)

ing a cloud of dust from the powdered stone and concrete that, despite the rain, coats everything. Horse and wagon convoys creak down Leipziger Strasse, past the bodies of two German soldiers, with mouths open, in a grin of death.

In front of the bomb-hollowed Reichstag, high Russian officers gather. Atop the Reichstag's hole-filled dome, a torn Red flag flies. In the circle that is the center of the Tiergarten, a group of Soviet soldiers pose for a picture in front of a statue of the haughty Moltke.

At the eastern end of Unter den Linden, a band plays and Russian soldiers dance to native songs in the great place before the Opera. A few blocks away, a Russian machine-gun fires, and from the north-western edge of the city, near the Beusselstrasse railroad station comes the sound of Russian artillery.

Unter den Linden, which a 1929 guide book proudly calls the "most beautiful avenue in all the city," is gray with the universal powder of death and broken as all the rest. We stopped to pick up a grim souvenir—a street sign with the enamel partly chipped off and a bullet hole through it. Beside the sign were a German man and woman, dead among the debris.

As if Hit by Hurricane

The street is still the "gathering place best known to foreigners." Today, the foreigners are multi-uniformed, battle-dirty Russians, walking slowly with slung tommy-guns, or pushing down the streets in convoys of U.S.-made jeeps and trucks honking constantly. No one is buying anything from the "smart shops, catering to the most elegant tastes." The shops are closed for good.

The trees in the Tiergarten—Berlin's once-beautiful zoological park—looked as though a hurricane had ripped through the city. Shells, shredded, half leafless, they are as broken as the buildings. A red parachute dangled from a smashed branch. The hull of a burnt-out Panther tank lies beneath a fallen trunk.

On the avenue, beside the long columns of red-flagged Russian tanks, are smashed six-barrelled, self-propelled mortars, trucks, sedans. Branches, dirty leaves, broken glass and the ever-present stone dust surface the road.

Nearly intact is the great Brandenburger Tor—the Brandenburg Gate—Berlin's triumphal arch and symbol of its military glory. Its columns still stand, their bases partly covered with debris. On top, one bronze horse pulls the chariot of Victory, but the chariot is smashed and Victory is only mangled metal. One of the horses has fallen to the ground.

Chancellery Guttled

In the center of the seven-pointed Grosser Stern—Great Star—where wide avenues sweep together in the Tiergarten, a statue of the Victory Amazon, in smoke-streaked gold atop a stone column, is untouched. High above the park, at the base of the statue, Russian soldier-sightseers look down on the city they have taken. Another soldier plays an accordion at the foot of the column.

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

On Wallstrasse, the entrances to the Berlin subway are choked with broken concrete and timbers. Smoke rises from a new fire in one of the already-burned buildings down the street.

On Lindenstrasse, a horse picks his way among the debris. At the Belle Alliance Platz, the graceful statue dedicated to the "beautiful alliance" stands high on its slender column in the midst of ruin.

Some of Suburbs Live

It is difficult to go in many parts of Berlin. Streets everywhere are blocked. It is the same in all of the districts, residential, industrial, business. Only some of the suburbs, like Mariendorf, are still alive, and they are scarred and damaged.

Thus it is with the German capital today, two days after its official capture by the Russians. Street fights are just coming to an end, and the smells of sewage and death are everywhere. It is one great tombstone.

As you ride out of Berlin, on the single wall that remains in a whole block, near the city's southern limits, you see a sign, white-washed into the crumbling bricks. It says: "Mit Unser Fuehrer, Zum Sieg." Translated, that means: "With our Fuehrer, to Victory."

Up Front With Mauldin



"Th' hell with it . . . I aint standin' up till he does."

Tomorrow

When we assumed the moral victory we did not lay aside the tools of war. George Washington, 1775

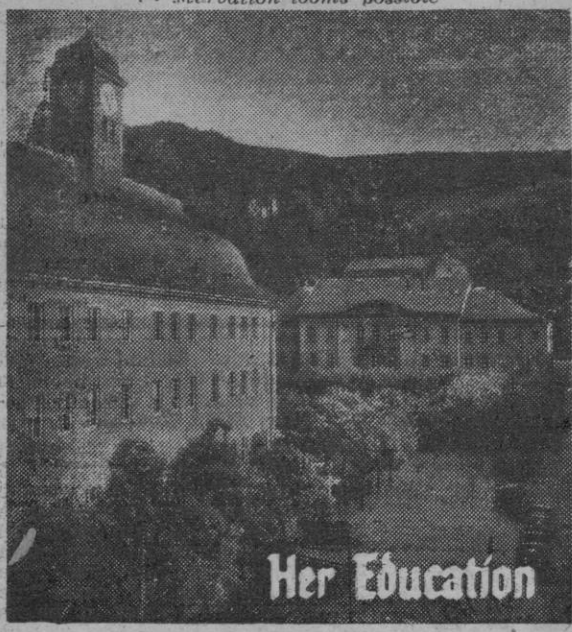


Germany: A Future in Doubt



Her People

...starvation looms possible



Her Education

...new books for old



Her Lebensraum

...the magmakers have a job

Many Plans—No Decisions On Fate of Beaten Reich

By Ed. Wilcox
Tomorrow Staff Writer

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

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

Uninvited Pigeons

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

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

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

Should Germany Pay?

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

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

Byers answers critics who might ask, "Yes, but how about making Germany pay for all of the things she did to other European nations?"

in discussing a reparations plan. As he sees it, exporting German labor (which the Russians are reportedly doing now) is a bad plan because it makes no use of the German industrial capacity and skills. When the reparations workers return home, Byers says, they will be ready to take up old jobs in the center of European industry.

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

Crush The Military

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

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

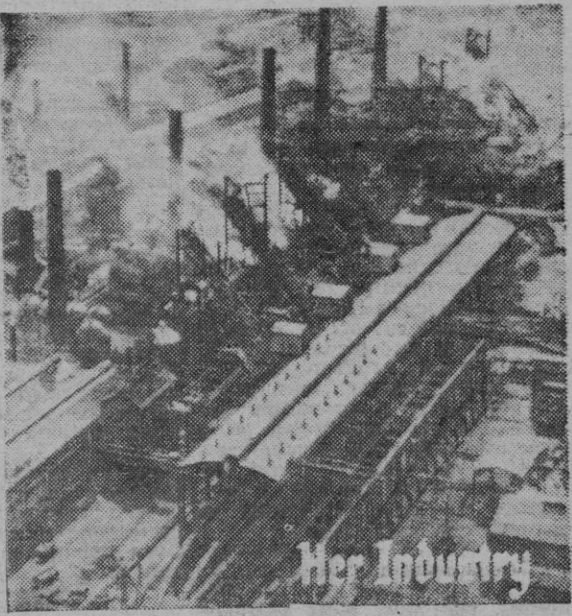
Vansittart's postwar Germany: Full larders, empty arsenals.

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

Hang Together

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

Her suggestion for planners is "re-create any type of authority able



Her Industry

...Heids. not forges



Her Religion

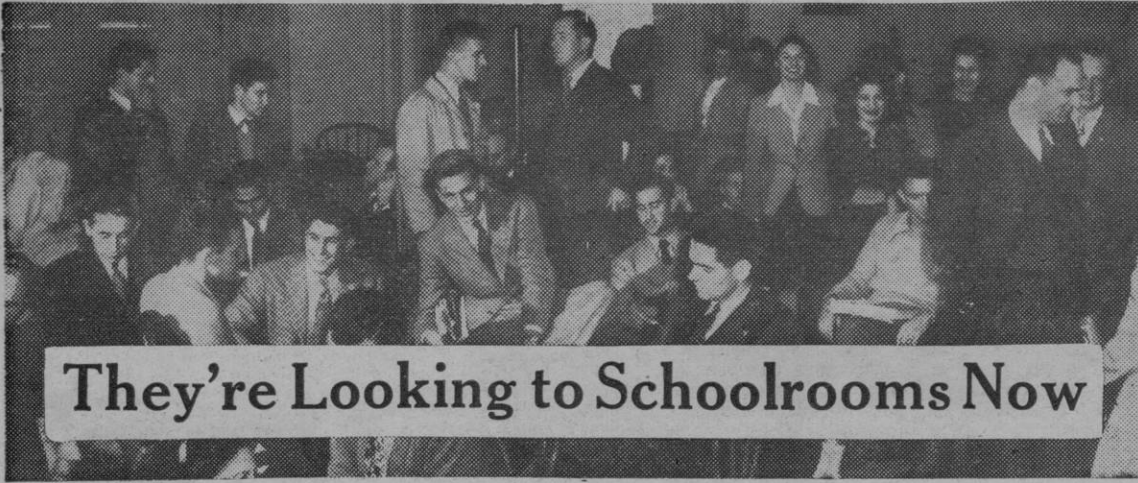
...the shackles you away



Her Politics

...a house to be cleaned

(Continued on Page 5)



They're Looking to Schoolrooms Now

13,000 Veterans Are Back in Class; Educational Fees Paid by Uncle Sam

SOME 13,000 veterans have returned to the nation's classrooms; others, bogged down deep in war work, await the day when industry shuffles off war production contracts before tapping Uncle Sam's coffers for educational fees, as outlined in the GI Bill of Rights.

Educational features of the bill have aroused interest in thousands of servicemen, and the back-to-school march after the war will be heavy, surveys forecast. The majority of students returning from war will be youths whose school careers were nipped short at induction. "Oldsters," too, are expected to return to classrooms, aided by U.S. financial backing.

They're All Eligible

The "under 25" rule has lit a torch of rumors and misconceptions, leading the "over 25" group to feel they are cut off from educational benefits. All veterans, actually, are eligible for at least one year's schooling. The "over 25" might qualify also for additional periods of training if their education was cut off or impeded by induction into service.

Another root of confusion is a time clause: veterans must apply for and begin study within two years after the war—or two years after discharge date—whichever is later. Seven years after the war the U.S. intends stopping all payments. The schooling must be completed at that time.

No boundary lines have been placed on subjects. They can be chosen according to personal desires, but must meet entrance and scholastic requirements and school rules. In short, if the school's got it, the student can have it, whether it's plumbing and hotel management, or playwriting and teaching.

Still on Fire

The question of study in foreign schools is still on the fire, and will be announced when ironed out.

The government will write checks covering tuition, library and laboratory fees and other normal school expenses. The usual limit is \$500 per school year (2 semesters or 3 quarters, covering from 30 to

38 weeks). Also, those without dependents can draw \$50 monthly for board, lodging or travel expenses. Those with dependents will get \$75, but if the wife is studying, she can draw another \$50.

Prophesying the biggest educational boom in history, U.S. schools are making a strong effort to smooth the transition from khaki to classroom.

Return of 660,000

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, big gun of the Veterans Administration, recently predicted the return of 660,000 veterans to the country's colleges. Warned General Hines: "The college must develop an adult type of program for veterans and the accelerated courses developed during the war should be retained, where suitable, for the returning students."

Harvard's President, James Bryant Conant, notes a dangerous shortage of men in trained industry and the professions unless the veteran is given a chance to complete his education.

Numerous Plans

Said President Conant: "According to a recent survey, the war has already resulted in a shortage of at least 6,000 men and women trained at the graduate levels in the physical, chemical and biological sciences, geology, mathematics and engineering. More trained men and women are needed in these fields. The situation is duplicated in many other scholarly and professional fields."

Numerous plans are afoot: advisers, accelerated courses, campus vet centers, special courses. Many of these already have gotten underway.

Vets Make Good Pupils

Educators and Press Laud Ex-Servicemen

"WORLD WAR II Veterans who have returned to Colorado University are better than holding their own, scholastically."—Denver Post.

"Military experience, fighting overseas, has matured these men. They come to classes with a personal interest in contemporary affairs, rather than the frequently frivolous attitude of many freshmen."—Dr. Paul Douglas, president of American University.

Returned Veterans at Rutgers University are about the most serious students the university has ever had, according to Earl Reed Silvers, dean of men.

"At the end of four months of special training, 50 enlisted sailors, many of them hardened by years and battles at sea, have won the faculty's praise for being in attitude the best group of students we've ever had."—Florida Times-Union.

"The veterans going to school include 9,671 in colleges, 326 in teachers' and normal school, 1,979 in trade school, 227 in junior colleges and 386 in others schools."—New York Times.

"A sizable proportion of the returning veterans are married men. In some instances they have moved to the campus with their families. This is a problem that will confront many institutions. At the University of Denver, the nursery school has been made ready for children of returning service people. Some are already making use of it."—New York Times.

"And from one after the other—from Colgate, Tulane, Rutgers, the University of Michigan, of Virginia, of Indiana—from all these comes the report that the adjusted student is not only holding his own with his civilian colleagues, but even getting better grades."—New York Daily Worker.



Ex-servicemen "take over" at N.Y. U., mingle with coeds, compare marks, discuss mutual plans and problems. Their way is paid by U.S., as outlined in GI Bill, and, according to reports, they're making good students.

Scenes of this sort are repeated in campuses throughout the land. No waiting in lines; semi-tutorial classes allow them to drop an M.I. pick up a text book and start right off.

Most popular courses: mathematics, sciences, business subjects. Many resume fields in which they were engaged before the war. Others, the youngsters, are starting fresh. Besides tuition, veterans receive \$50 a month for subsistence, plus another \$25 for one or more dependents.



For Sale: Surplus War Goods

Veterans Get Purchasing Chance Under Government's New Set-Up

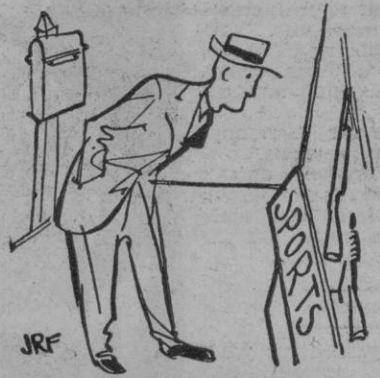
WINNING at the memory of the last war's surplus muddle, government leaders today cast harried looks at rapidly mounting stockpiles of obsolete planes, barrage balloons and other goods. Suffering from "too little" at war's outbreak, the nation may be confronted with suffering from "too much" at war's end. Last time, each government agency disposed of excess war goods as best it could—a formula that resulted in indiscriminate speculation and confusion.

Early this year, the War Department still was vainly attempting to jilt 100-thousand white elephant "bolo knife scabbards," surplus from 1918. With visions of this recurring, Uncle Sam is tackling the problem now, before it menaces national economy.

To Beat the Rap

First action was taken by Congress in creating the Surplus Property Board, intended to beat the waste and indiscriminate sales rap. At SPB's helm are Connecticut's former Governor Robert Hurley, San Francisco business man Edward M. Heller and (chairman) former Iowa Senator Guy Gillette. On these three rests the back-breaking job of coping with possibly as much as 100-billion dollars' worth of excess war properties.

So far, SPB has outlined no positive policy—but some issues seem clear. Veterans, farmers,



small business men, government agencies and state and local governments probably will head purchasers' priority lists. Veterans purchases are planned to be handled through the Veterans Administration, emphasis placed on goods for personal use, not resale. Farmers will work through the

Agricultural Adjustment Agency and small business men through the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Until these new regulations become effective, surpluses are being disposed of in four ways: Reconstruction Finance Corporation sells machinery, plants, metals, chemicals, raw materials and aircraft. Maritime Commission disposes of small quantities of nautical equipment while the War Food Administration sells dribbles of food items, usually to original processors. Consumer goods—clothing, shoes, autos and trucks, furniture—fall in the realm of the Treasury's Procurement Division.

No Shermans Wanted

Sales of surplus property today are but a trickle of what they will be after the war. In addition, the case for a rapid disposal while the demand is high has been gradually abandoned. The various checks and safeguards against "loose" disposition along with the nature of the goods themselves slow the process down. Few show any interest in picking up a slightly used Sherman tank, firing pin gauge or a like-new bombsight. Disposal officials would beat a heavy path to the door of the man able to convert the many items like these to civilian use. Meanwhile, stockpiles pyramid dizzily, with accumulation rate far outstripping disposal rate.

Special interest has developed over problems dealing with aircraft, automobiles, firearms, ships and government housing facilities. Some of the answers:

Few war planes can be used commercially. Built for combat, they

are considered uncomfortable and dangerous. Some transport ships might be used for air-freighters. Most bombers and fighter planes will go to the scrap pile.

Staff cars and jeeps will not be available to the public for some



time. Army policy is to "strip" discarded jeeps in order to repair those still in use.

As a safeguard against accidents and "loose" marketing, the government probably will re-sell rifles, carbines, revolvers and ammo back to the makers.

America's vast merchant fleet will be invaluable: for redeployment and in shipping goods to war-torn countries of Europe. Shipping equipment declared surplus by the Army so far been absorbed by the Navy.

Most of the temporary government "war" housing will be scrapped and sold as used build-

ing materials. Communities and private real estate interests have an eye on permanent housing facilities, government financed.

War plants may meet several fates. The armed forces intend to keep some in operation to insure up-to-date armament for peace-time national defense. Other plants will have to be completely renovated for civilian use and some are already adaptable for peace-time production. First crack at plants not needed by Uncle Sam will be given to their war-time operators—checked by a wary Congress, watchful for monopolistic grabs.

Big Job—Big Answer

Veterans wishing to cut in on surplus deals will receive purchase certificates from the Veterans Administration, giving them priority over other buyers. Advisers will be available for those wanting to make a business of surplus items. The whole deal will be tied in with GI Bill loans to potential vet merchants.

It stands as a big job, needing a big answer. Unnecessary waste of surplus war goods will increase war costs. Indiscriminate "dumping" of huge quantities can chip prices down, resulting in unemployment. The SPB, however, feels that the "too much" can help war-weakened Allied countries, and thus foster a healthier foreign trade. It can increase production, create employment in the selling fields, in conversion operations and in export fields. Therefore, what might seem to be hazy groping is but an experience-wise government taking a slow but sure road back to peace-time economy.



The GI Huddle

SPOTLIGHT

Wants Shovels

Instead of unloading all surplus equipment to some junk dealer or someone with plenty of money for about 1/10th of 1 0/0 of its cost, why not give us Joes a break? Why not sell or give the equipment to the GI who can use it?

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

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

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

... A Car

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

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

... a Carbine

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

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

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

... A Plan

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

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

Secondly, the retail prices should be current retail market prices. If the article is difficult to sell, the price could be lowered slowly until it reaches scrap price. Each veteran could be allowed 20 0/0 discount on all sales. No one person could purchase more than \$5,000 worth a year.—Louis Maine, 1st Lt.

Busybodies

The prohibition article in your publication (25 April) sure is a tipoff on how some people operate.

What gets me is how anyone has the... crust to think he or she knows just what is best for everyone else! My drinking runs only to one or two glasses of beer—usually at a party or sometimes on the way home from work. And now I am told someone doesn't like it and is trying to make me stop. If all these busybodies would only mind their own backyards, this world would be a better place to live in.

That kind of thinking is going to lead us right back to bootlegging, racketeering and another super-duper crime wave. When in the hell are we going to learn?—T/3 C.A.P.

Equal Chance

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

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

Finish the Job

Instead of everybody clamoring to get back first and get jobs, why doesn't someone suggest that we finish the job here—so there will be jobs back there!—M.K.K., FA.

Germany's Future

(Continued from Page 3)

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

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

Also A Moral Victory

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

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

Do away with all symbols of the German military past.

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

Confine them to the limits of their own nation for a period of 10 years.

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

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

Fascism The Thing

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

or replacing it with some viable alternative."

Through the clouded overall picture filtered some solid and clear statements of intentions from Washington. Stating that U.S. officials are in agreement and that plans will be discussed with Russian and British officials "soon," one high American official said that our program rests on two points: Destruction of German war industries such as armament factories, and secondly to make it impossible, through controls, to convert peace-time industry to war industry.

U.S. Public Opinion

A recent Gallup poll asked U.S. citizens of all strata: "What do you think should be done with German industry after the war?" The report showed that 56 percent favor "close supervision and control;" 13 percent say they would destroy German industry, "make her mainly agricultural;" 10 percent advocate taking over the industries and running them ourselves; four percent would like to see Germany rebuild her industries; four percent didn't think it was any of our business and that we should do nothing; and 13 percent had no opinion.

Columns of newspaper space were devoted to discussions in Allied capitals. Suggestions varied: one British proposal would "show them the error of their ways, reform them, help them." Others went along with the Morgenthau plan, even further: "If they starve, that's all right, too."

Atrocities Weigh Heavily

Opinions on methods of collecting reparations also differed. A British writer suggested that Germany be forced to pay off in timber, gathered from her "magnificent" forests; the French government asked for 200,000 Germans to start rebuilding France's war-wrecked cities.

Several analysts added, however, that recent atrocities might well swing public opinion to demand harsh and severe treatment of the Germans.

As for Big Three leaders, they were mum. No official word was forthcoming from Washington, Moscow, London.

Germany's future, at week's end, still awaited the fearful stroke of the historian's pen.

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

EDDIE CANTOR, irrepressible star-sponsor, is now boosting Navy veteran Fred Martel on his radio program. Martel recently signed a five-year contract with Cantor. American Industry, teaming up with the Army, Navy and the Red Cross, hopes to ring the bell with its new Blue Network radio show, "The Road Back." Originating from veteran hospitals and emceed by Clifton Fadiman, it will have Bob Hope, Bing Crosby and Fred Allen as its first three guest stars.

FROM BROADWAY: Producers and directors OK'd an Army request for more Broadway-type plays to ETO. . . Milton Berle, turned down on physical for overseas tour, is to do an eight-week tour of veteran hospitals. . . Frank Fay, star of current comedy-fantasy sensation, "Harvey," signed new two-year contract with Producer Brock Pemberton. . . Premiere of new drama, "Common Ground," by Edward Chodorov, last week drew lukewarm reception from critics.



Danny Kaye

PUBLICITY Nutshell: Danny Kaye's real name is David Daniel Kuminsky, was born in Brooklyn in 1913, was a soda jerk and wore "silk underwear all the time!" Song hit "Candy" went from third to second place in popularity polls, and the Mills Brothers recording of "I Wish" is climbing fast.

HORACE "TREASURE CHEST" HEIDT is reported to have forked over a quarter of a million for his Lone Palm Hotel at Palm Springs. Band leaders Hal McIntyre and Shep Fields are pointing their bows toward the ETO, Fields taking along a girl harpist, male and female vocalists and his full 14-piece orchestra.

NOVELIST LOUIS BROMFIELD'S "Pleasant Valley" hit publishing waters with scarcely a ripple. Part essay, part autobiographical, it tells the story of Bromfield's co-operative farming community in the Ohio Valley. Anecdotes, opinions and essays on wild life make it readable—if you like that sort of thing.

AT A RECENT MASS MEETING of Screen Actors Guild called by President George Murphy, scores of top-flight stars agreed to do a four-week circuit of Army hospitals. Committee included Edward Arnold, Jane Wyman, Harpo Marx, Walter Pidgeon, James Cagney and Ann Revere. Alma Mater Grinnell College awarded an honorary degree to Gary Cooper.



Louis Bromfield

DELEGATES TO FRISCO CONFERENCE daily get special editions of the New York Times and tabloid New York Post. Times wirephotos its 2 AM edition to the Coast, where the Richmond (Cal.) Independent prints 2,000 free copies for the delegates. The Post has a special staff in San Francisco, producing a sixteen-page edition with all features except comics and classified ads. Selling for ten cents a copy, the edition goes to 4,000 readers.

Supervise, Control German Industry—Is U.S. Answer to Gallup Poll Query

THE approaching end of the European war finds the country in a mood to deal firmly, even severely, with German industry.

The experience of two world wars started by Germany within hardly more than a generation has led the majority of American civilians to advocate strict control and supervision over German industrial output, with manufacture of armaments rigidly forbidden.

One person in every four would go even farther and either destroy the industry of the Reich, making her largely an agricultural state, or have the Allies take over the operation of German factories and run them ourselves.

These sentiments are revealed in a coast-to-coast survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion, which found that only four persons in every 100, or 4 per cent, believe the proper policy is to help promote German industry and encourage it to try to be equal with other countries again.

THE poll found interesting differences of attitude between people in this country who have had college training, and people who have had only a grade school education or less. In general, the college-trained group was found to be less in favor of drastic punishment of German industry.

The question in the poll was: "What do you think should be done with German industry after the war?"

The replies fell into these chief categories:

Close supervision and control.....	56 %
Destroy German industry, make her mainly agricultural.....	13
Take it over ourselves and run it.....	10
Promote it, encourage Germans to build up their industry.....	4
Do nothing, not our concern.....	4
No opinion.....	13

EDUCATORS and statesmen will be especially interested in noting variation in opinions expressed by voters who have had some college education, voters who have had high school training only, and those who had a grade school education only, or no schooling.

The poll did not include men in the armed forces, whose opinions on the treatment of Germany may or may not coincide with civilian opinion. Military regulations do not permit polls among servicemen.



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The War to Save Lives



In operating tent of an evacuation hospital in Italy, 21-year-old Cromer T. Conrad, doughboy, has shell fragment removed from his body. Operations like this are saving lives.

Today's Medicine Miracles Bring New Hope; Death Rate Only Half That of the Last War

ON a clear October day, 1943, an Army plane glided in at a Naples airport, screeched to a halt, where tired but eager attendants unloaded a cargo of DDT powder. In less than a week a threatened typhoid epidemic was balked, slapped under control. Diffidently accepted by the Army, the event caused more than a mere ripple of astonishment among Europeans. Wartime medicine was beginning to work miracles.

Said Surgeon General Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk: "Medicine has been stepped up 15 years in the last three years."

The pay-off: The mortality rate of wounded in this war is less than half of what it was in 1918. New techniques, discoveries, developments have arrived at an accelerated pace, far outstripping advances. Limbs that would have been discounted a quarter of a century ago are being saved; drugs that were never heard of up to ten years ago are renewing a lease on life.

Penicillin

A thing unknown five years ago, penicillin today kayos VD and disease-producing organisms; is so powerful that a dilution of one to one hundred million will smother or burn out harmful bacteria; is administered by injection and (recently) in capsule form. At the

outbreak of war the "miracle drug" was rare, in great demand, used by the military alone—but now is available for civilian use as well.

Atabrine

When a few thousand acres of upland Java were conquered by the Japanese, 90 percent of the world's quinine supply was shut off. Army and civilian doctors alike feared an uncontrollable outbreak of malaria among troops fighting in Pacific swamps and jungles. Researchers burned midnight oil, developed atabrine, a drug that was used sparsely some 20 years ago in Germany, but, as late as 1933, introduced as an improved treatment and prophylaxis for malaria. With its attendant drug plasmochin, atabrine played

a heavy role in suppressing malaria.

Sulfa Drugs

Untried up to eight years ago, sulfa drugs are proving to be one of this war's life-saving ball carriers. Covering a multitude of ills, it prevents and limits epidemics, arrests wound infections and helps to speed recovery in pneumonia, gonorrhea, arthritis and dysentery.

Preparedness

Equipment and casualty evacuation methods are constantly overhauled, speeded up. Field Service schools and laboratories investigate reports, suggest bigger and better ways. From these hints spring new-type wound dressings, improved stretcher designs, low-silhouetted ambulances, a "before-you-know-it" evacuation system—which forge medical science into a battle weapon.

Surgery

Field surgery, forced to "on the spot" decisions, has turned magic trick after magic trick. Touchy heart, brain operations have made copy for medical journals, whereas prewar surgeons considered these heart cases as goners. Wartime surgery has grown up; has donned long pants since Pearl Harbor.

Argentina Firecracker Pops At S.F. Conference

Molotov Bucks Measure, Loses, But Gains U.S. Press Applause

By Richard Oulahan, Jr.
Tomorrow U.S. Bureau

THE first San Francisco conference flare-up came last week when 32 United Nations delegates voted to open their council doors to Argentina. Foreign Minister Padilla, of Mexico, in advancing the request, touched off a verbal onslaught by Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov. Molotov, backed by Greece, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, fought the measure successively through meetings of the executive committee, steering committee and, finally, before the conference plenary session.

Quoting the late President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Hull, he expressed grave doubts as to democracy in Argentina, seeking to win two issues: first, to bar Argentina altogether or admit her only jointly with the Lublin (Poland) government; second, to postpone the Argentina decision until the Soviet delegation could study the problem.

On both counts, he was decisively trounced. Nine nations, including China and Belgium, refrained from voting.

Press Hails Molotov

Reaction from the U.S. press, however, while admitting Molotov's defeat, hailed his stand for its vigor and forthrightness. Helen Rich, in the Philadelphia Inquirer, said: "Ninety-five percent of the newspapermen are sore about it..." H. V. Kalternborn, who is, if anything, anti-Russian, was appalled by the situation. So were Walter Lippmann and Major George Fielding Eliot.

This same impression was evidenced in the nation's editorials, following the Argentina debate. The Washington Post, in an unusually heated editorial, said that one more such "victory" as Argentina and "we might as well leave a call for the undertaker." The St. Louis Star-Times editorialized: "If we were so disturbed by the Argentine government only a few months ago, why were we in such haste Monday? Russia finds as much basis for suspicion and bewilderment in our policies as we may find in hers..." Walter Winchell called the admission of Argentina "blood transfusion for Fascism in its dying hours."



V. M. Molotov

President Truman failed to comment on the issue. Sylvia Porter, New York Post correspondent, quoted the inevitable "authoritative sources" as saying Cordell Hull had telephoned a "verbal spanking" to the U.S. delegation, and that the former Secretary of State "was and is still furious." This rumor later was officially denied by the State Department.



Cordell Hull

Some Viewpoints Hopeful

Some were hopeful, however, and took a more optimistic viewpoint. The New York Sun saw Argentina possibly emerging as a democratic nation: "Having spoken his piece, Molotov accepted the conference verdict with a smile, apparently satisfied that he had put his country on record and willing to abide by the decision of Argentina's neighbors. He is too shrewd a statesman not to be aware that in voting to accept Argentina as a partner in the new world organization, her sister republics of this hemisphere, including the U.S., were not expressing approval of her past actions but rather giving evidence of their hope of better things to come."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch summed the situation up in this manner: Argentine membership in the United Nations is safer than "a resentful, lone wolf Argentina looking for a scrap."

What effect this heated debate will have on the future world security organization—whether it will become one of "patent trivialities" of the conference or not—will become clear only when that organization punches the time clock and goes to work. Until then, opinions are only—opinions.

U.S. Signs Mexican Waters Treaty

A Million Acres of Desert Land To be Reclaimed for Crop Raising

IN U.S. southern border states and northern Mexico sprawl more than a million arid, cactus-studded acres, completely worthless to both governments. This "forgotten" waterless section is in for a face-lifting that may make it as productive as California's famed Imperial Valley.

Last week, the U. S. Senate ratified a much-bickered-about, controversial Mexican Waters Treaty. The Mexican Congress is expected to approve it next fall, or in an early special session, bringing to a close 40 years of scratch and struggle to reach a satisfactory water distribution of the Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers.

Under the treaty, a two-man International Boundary Commission would have joint jurisdiction over both the Rio Grande and Colorado, determining water distribution, construction of dams and new industrial projects. Their big job will be to guarantee success of the agreement. Much Rio Grande water is stated to be diverted to Texas for irrigation. Colorado River water will go toward developing north-west Mexico.

To Build 3 Dams

The building of three storage dams on the Rio Grande, with both governments footing the bill, already has been approved. The IBC, remaining under Congressional check, will fall subject to Constitutional and Statutory processes and won't alter present U.S. water distribution.

Senate discussion of the treaty was stormy. California and Nevada

senators labelled it "harmful to domestic users of the Colorado River."

Senator Hiram Johnson (R., Cal.) declared "if it (the treaty) is thrust down the throats of Colorado Basin people" he would demand an investigation of the State Department "treaty makers, their abilities, their background and their motives."

Others saw it as a "blow to public water, electric power and irrigation projects in Nevada and California" and would cause U.S. water projects to be cut back to meet treaty terms.

'An Excellent Example'

Backing the measure were Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) and most representatives from the Colorado Basin states. Said Connally: "It is an excellent example of the manner in which two neighboring states, equally protecting their particular national interests, can co-operate."

Newsweek Magazine called disposition of Colorado water the main issue, but Time felt that California objected because of the Rio Grande, fearing increased competition of both Texas and Mexico, mainly in citrus fruit and vegetable areas.

Most Americans considered the treaty a vital step toward good

will between two nations. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. called it a "common sense, businesslike arrangement."

President Truman said that Senate approval evidenced strong support of the nation's Good Neighbor policy. "By this action of the Senate," he said, "the United States and Mexico join hands in a constructive, businesslike program to apportion between them and develop to their mutual advantage waters of rivers that are a common part of them."

Mexico, now using more water than she will get under the treaty, could acquire rights to it merely by using it year after year. The U.S. would then have only a limited supply for her own irrigation, power generation and flood control. Lacking enough dams and canals on the Colorado River, she could not reduce the amount of flow into Mexico for the next 15 or 20 years. Under the treaty, however, Mexico could use in excess of a specified yearly amount only until U.S. consumption rises.

Mexico is willing to take a cut in her present consumption of Colorado water so as to be sure of a fixed amount in the future. The U.S. could, by dam and canal construction, slice her neighbor's consumption even below the allotted amount in the treaty.

Government leaders, therefore, feel that the treaty will be a stop on future controversy, while foreign nations call it a test of the Good Neighbor policy and of U.S. willingness to co-operate in international problems.

Treaty Doin's — No Dunes



Treaty would make Colorado sand dunes past history. Water diverted into this Basin would reclaim wastelands, pave way for crop raising.



This Happened in America:

Victory Means End Of Many Restrictions

By William R. Spear

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9.—What V-E Day meant on the homefront was this:

Brownout—The ban on lights for shop windows, theater marquees and outdoor signs, which had been in effect since Feb. 1 to save fuel, was lifted immediately.

Curbs on motorists—Harold G. Boeschstein, deputy vice-chairman of the War Production Board, said the Army had notified WPB of a big cutback in tire needs, and civilian tire production should increase from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 monthly in about three weeks. Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes estimated that gasoline rations will be increased 50 percent with the cutback in military requirements.

CIVILIAN goods—WPB Chairman J. A. Krug said that such items as radios, refrigerators and vacuum cleaners should be back on the market within 12 months.

Shoes—Officials predict that rationing will continue for a couple of years because production has trailed far behind demand.

Food—Rationing may become even tighter as the U.S. provides relief for Europe.

V-E Day Around the States

THESE were some of the sidelights on V-E Day in the United States:

Philadelphia—A middle-aged woman lighted a holy candle at St. Rita's Catholic Church, gave thanks for the victory in Europe and prayed for the safe return of her son from an aircraft carrier in the Pacific. As she ended her prayers there came a voice behind her: "Hello, ma." It was her son, Seaman 1/c Anthony Caputi, kneeling behind her. "A miracle," the mother whispered and fainted in her son's arms.

New York—While harbor whistles screamed for V-E Day, 2,642 German prisoners disembarked at a Hudson River pier and learned what the noise was about. They were shown pictures of emaciated U.S. PWs liberated in Germany and told that the freed Americans would be their guards here. They stiffened, said nothing.

LOS ANGELES—On the biggest day of his career, veteran newsie Tony Lopez appeared on his downtown street corner with laryngitis. He said: "With news like this you don't need to holler." And Virginia Elizabeth Day, noting the headlines, said, "Golly, they've splattered my name all over the front pages."

Washington—General of the Army John J. Pershing was on the sick list on the great day. An aide said that he was "quite sick" at Walter Reed Hospital and not available for interviews.

Wants to Stop Celebration

CHICAGO—An unidentified woman telephone caller asked Police Sgt. Fred Buerger if he wanted a good idea how to stop disorder in the victory celebration. "All you have to do," she said, "is raise all the bridges in the Loop and keep them raised all day."

Dearborn, Mich.—Strange roarings heard by residents were not part of the victory celebration. Police traced them to the Ford Rouge plant, where robot bomb engines are tested.

Danville, Pa.—Mrs. Lottie Whipple spent V-E Day working in her victory garden. Mrs. Whipple is 86.

MINNEAPOLIS—The Minnesota Editorial Association urged a little restraint in celebrating V-E Day, noting that there are several other special days coming up this month. It listed Hospital Day, May 12; Mothers' Day, May 13; Straw Hat Day, May 15; I Am An American Day, May 20; Maritime Day, May 22; Poppy Day, May 24, and Memorial Day, May 30. In addition to these one-day affairs there are all kinds of weeks this month. Next week is Music Week, Family Week and Restaurant Week—presumably it can best be handled by having the family eat out together in a restaurant with an orchestra. May 13 starts Golf Week. The week starting May 20 is Cotton Week and First Aid Week. All of which leaves one a little weak.

Congress Faces Problems Of Jap War, Reconversion

WASHINGTON, May 9 (ANS).—Congress faced today a host of pressing problems in the wake of the ending of the European war.

Aware that the end of fighting in Europe meant the end of only one phase of the global war, Congress now has the job of beginning a gradual transition from a war economy to a peace economy, while at the same time redoubling its efforts for the successful prosecution of the Pacific war.

Draft 'Compelling Necessity'

The signing today by President Truman of legislation extending the Selective Service Act for one year from May 15 or until the end of "the duration," pointed up the war against Japan.

The President described continuance of the draft as a "compelling necessity in continuance of military operations against Japan," and indicated his displeasure with the amendment which provides that 18-year-olds may not be sent into combat until they have had six months' training.

Rep. Robert Ramspeck, House

Democratic whip from Georgia, and other Congressmen fear that Germany's collapse may start a stampede to abandon home-front controls too quickly and thus impede the military machine needed to throttle Japan.

Among the problems tossed into the lap of Congress are veterans' benefits, specifically a drive to get a bonus of \$20 a week for a year for veterans; the proposal to merge the Army and Navy; whether there shall be compulsory military training in peacetime; the size of the peacetime Army; reconversion of the nation's economy, and proposals to liberalize social security and to revise the tax program.

International Problems

International problems include legislation to carry out the Bretton Woods monetary agreements; to lower tariffs and to continue the reciprocal trade agreements program, and Senate consideration of the proposed world security organization and peace treaties.

Congress must also decide soon to what extent controls over prices and wages are to be retained.

Victory Briefs

German PWs In States Told Of Surrender

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The U.S. War Department has notified all German prisoners in the U.S. of the German surrender.

The Department said that "until such time as enemy prisoners are repatriated, they will continue to be used to alleviate the existing manpower shortages of American industry and agriculture."

GIs Find Italian Treasure

ROME, May 9 (AP).—A large cache of gold with an estimated value of from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 has been found by American troops in a mountain area near the Italo-Austrian frontier. The cache also yielded art treasures worth millions, including a number of famous paintings.

Belgians Contact King

BRUSSELS, May 9 (AP).—The Belgian cabinet announced today that the government had contacted King Leopold, but said nothing about his return. Questioned about this, a government spokesman said that "we do not even know yet what the King's state of health is."

Jap Envoys Reach Moscow

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP).—Shikao Matushima, Japanese minister-at-large in Europe, and 17 members of his embassy staff, have arrived in Moscow, Tokyo radio said. Matushima recently was attached to the Japanese embassy in Berlin.

Riots Bring Halifax Curfew

HALIFAX, N.S., May 9 (Reuter).—A curfew was declared here last night following rioting which began as quiet V-E Day celebrations. Police cleared the streets and closed liquor stores as fires started in a jewelry store and drug store.

Reveals Nazi Horror Ships

LONDON, May 9 (UP).—Three German passenger ships, used as floating concentration camps near Kiel, were found to be horrible counterparts of the infamous Buchenwald camp. CBS correspondent Bill Downs reported today.

Quick Return of PWs Seen

WASHINGTON, May 9 (INS).—Almost all French war prisoners and deportees, numbering nearly 3,000,000, are expected to return to France within a month, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said today.

Reds Find Hitler Documents

MOSCOW, May 9 (Reuter).—Hitler's personal map of Europe and a plan for the evacuation of the Führer from Berlin have been found by Soviet soldiers searching Hitler's underground refuge under his Chancellery.

Spain Interns Nazi Escapees

MADRID, May 9 (Reuter).—Reported to have escaped from Lorient, 11 Nazis arrived yesterday afternoon at the port of Santander in a fast German motor launch. The Germans will be interned.

Norway Nazis Sign Surrender

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (UP).—Documents surrendering German forces in Norway were signed last night at Gen. Boehmes' headquarters in Lillehammer.

Communist Official in Paris

Dolores Ibaruri, secretary of the Spanish Communist party, has arrived in Paris from Moscow, the United Press reported yesterday.

French Generals Reach Paris

LONDON, May 9.—Gen. Gustave Marie Gamelin and Gen. Weygand have arrived in Paris by air, Swedish radio said today.

Fun in Fur



Gloria Graham, a movie ingenue, thinks half a coat better than a whole one. Anybody disagree?

U.S. Censors' Codes Relaxed

WASHINGTON, May 9 (ANS).—The Office of Censorship yesterday relaxed press and radio censorship codes as a result of victory in Europe.

Sections covering air attacks on the country, sabotage and weather information were eliminated. Sections on ship sinkings, production and war prisoners were modified.

Censorship Director Byron Price said that an entire new code will be issued soon. He added that the end of the European war "by no means erases the need for, or the importance of, voluntary censorship."

Hague Ticket Sweeps Jersey City Election

JERSEY CITY, May 9 (UP).—Mayor Frank Hague, Hudson County political boss, was re-elected to his ninth successive term as Jersey City commissioner today and presumably will be named mayor in the usual reorganization of the city commission.

His Democratic ticket of city commissioners also won re-election by a wide margin over the "Liberation" ticket headed by Paul E. Doherty. Hague forces carried all of the city's 311 election districts.

French Seek Valued Flag

One of France's historical trophies—a two-foot French flag carried by Gen. Leclerc and his French Second Armored Div. through the African and European campaigns—disappeared April 27 from an exhibit on the Champs-Elysées in Paris, it was reported yesterday at Com Z Hqs. An appeal for the return of the flag is being made by the Counter Intelligence Div. which says no questions will be asked. It may be sent or brought to The Stars and Stripes office, 21 Rue de Berri.

By Chester Gould

Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate Inc.



Sports

Potter Hurls Browns to 7-1 Nod Over Nats

NEW YORK, May 9.—Nelson Potter spun a three-hitter while the Browns hopped on their old teammate, Johnny Niggeling, for an easy 7-1 victory over the Senators last night at St. Louis.

The Browns jumped ahead in the second frame when Len Schulte doubled with the bases full, then coasted the rest of the way behind Potter's excellent pitching.

In the only other game played yesterday, the American League cellar occupants, the Indians, won their first game in six tries against the league leading White Sox, winning 7-1 behind Red Embree's seven-hit twirling. The Tribe clouted Orval Grove and Earl Caldwell for 12 hits, including a home-run by Felix Mackiewicz, former Purdue grid star, with one aboard in the sixth.

Rain stopped the Giants and Reds, and other teams were not scheduled.



Table with American League standings: Cleveland 7, Chicago 1, St. Louis 7, Washington 1 (night). Only games scheduled.

Table with National League standings: Cincinnati at New York, postponed, rain. Only games scheduled.

Leading Hitters

Table with American League leading hitters: Stephens, St. Louis, 11 36 10 14 389.

Table with National League leading hitters: Olmo, Brooklyn, 13 44 7 18 409.

Homerun Leaders

Table with Homerun leaders: National—Lombardi, New York, 5; Ott and Weintraub, New York, and Nieman, Boston, 4.

Runs Batted In

Table with Runs Batted In: National—Lombardi, New York, 20; Elliott, Pittsburgh, and Nieman, Boston, 16.

Minor League Results

Table with International League results: Toronto 9-6, Syracuse 5-5, Baltimore 3-2, Buffalo 3-1.

American Association

Table with American Association results: Toledo 6, Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 8-7, Columbus 3-2.

Table with Southern Association results: Atlanta 5, Memphis 2, Chattanooga 12, Little Rock 1.

Table with Eastern League results: Albany 4 1 300, Elmira 1 1 500, Utica 3 1 750, Wilk-Bar. 2 3 400.

Table with Pacific Coast League results: San Diego 10, Portland 1, San Francisco 9, Hollywood 1.

Table with Eastern League results: Albany 4 1 300, Elmira 1 1 500, Utica 3 1 750, Wilk-Bar. 2 3 400.

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Japs Cut Off U.S. Battalion On Mindanao

MANILA, May 9 (ANS).—Japanese troops, in their first show of strength since the 24th Div. landing on Mindanao April 17, penetrated American lines near captured Davao City and virtually isolated one U.S. battalion, field dispatches reported today.

This was the first indication of stiff resistance on Mindanao, the second largest island in the Philippines, since Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's troops landed on Moro Gulf and raced 140 miles overland to Davao City in 17 days.

The cut-off battalion, which had seized the village of Mintal, was being reached by a few reinforcements sent over a little-used trail.

Japs Shell Airfield

About one mile south of Mintal, the Japs poured shells into Yank positions at Libby Airfield and the American hold on the base was described as tenuous.

On Tarakan Island, off Borneo, Australian and Dutch troops expanded their holdings north and east of Tarakan City and captured a hurriedly-evacuated Japanese headquarters.

On northern Luzon, Gen. MacArthur announced, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Inf. Div. now is fighting alongside the 32nd and 25th Divs. at Balete Pass, which leads into Cagayan Valley.

MacArthur also announced a 300-ton raid on Formosa by 170 heavy, medium and fighter-bombers.

U.S. Navy Bombarbs

Jap Positions on Okinawa

GUAM, May 9.—Adm. Nimitz announced today that ground action on Okinawa had been brought to a standstill in the last 24 hours by bad weather which also prevented Japanese air activity over the Ryukyus and against the U.S. Okinawa forces.

While American heavy naval guns from off shore continued to shell enemy strongpoints, the U.S. Tenth Army, reinforced by a crack Marine outfit, consolidated its hard-won gains threatening Yonabaru airfield and the capital city of Naha.

Nimitz' communique disclosed that the Third Marine Amphibious Corps was in action on southern Okinawa. Last week he reported the presence there of the First Marine Div.

Japanese Ambushed In Irrawaddy Crossing

KANDY, Ceylon, May 9.—Boats loaded with Japanese trying to escape east over the Irrawaddy River have been ambushed and sunk 180 miles northwest of Rangoon, Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

Moscow . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to Reuter, had seen a news item telling of the German announcement over Flensburg (Danish) radio of Germany's capitulation.

Thousands of wildly cheering Muscovites gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy yesterday afternoon, shouting "Long live America" in the greatest spontaneous tribute to the U.S. ever heard in Moscow, the Associated Press reported.

"Long live America! Long live Truman! Long live the memory of Roosevelt! Long live the great American people!" they shouted.

Hundreds of people moved to the embassy building from the nearby Red Square. They bestowed kisses on every American they could find. The demonstration broke out afresh when Minister George Kennan hung out the Soviet flag beside the U.S. flag, which was at half-staff for President Roosevelt.

Marshal Stalin, broadcasting to the nation last night, said that "the great day of victory over Germany has arrived. Fascist Germany has been brought down to her knees by the Red Army and troops of our Allies." He gave the details of the complete surrender to the western Allies and to Russia. Meanwhile, peace celebrations were at their peak elsewhere in the world.

The people of Britain could not get over their jubilation to relax yesterday, and London had its second V-E holiday.

The French also carried their celebration into a second day. American cities were comparatively quiet after two straight days of celebration.

U.S. Legislator in Paris

Rep. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) arrived in Paris yesterday en route to study conditions in Germany.

Jap Tries a Variation on Hara-kiri



A Japanese suicide pilot, at the upper left, tries to crash his Zero on the deck of an American warship in the Pacific. However, the maneuver was unsuccessful and the plane dropped into the sea.

Truman Statement on Japan Viewed as Easing Peace Path

WASHINGTON, May 9 (ANS).—President Truman's statement on unconditional surrender for Japan was widely viewed in Congress today as easing the way for the Japanese to end their futile struggle.

Some legislators interpreted it, too, as lending credence to the rumors of peace overtures from Tokyo, according to the Associated Press.

2nd Surrender Made at Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

them before the end of hostilities was scheduled and that many might unnecessarily lose their lives resisting the Allies.

It was a Russian problem and no action was taken at the ceremony. Marshal Tedder and the other SHAEF representatives left Rheims by plane yesterday at 0830 hours. The group included: Gen. Spaatz, Adm. Sir Harold Burrough, chief of Allied Naval Forces; Maj. Gen. Kenneth W. D. Strong, G-2; and Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, G-3.

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

Private Conference

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

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

Tedder was called for another conference with Zhukov during the evening and it was not until 2230 hours that the exact text of the document was agreed upon.

Zhukov and Tedder, followed by the SHAEF and Russian delegations entered a 60-foot, white-walled room at 2258 for the signing of the surrender. Twelve minutes later Keitel led the Germans into the room.

The three principal German delegates took their seats at a table separate from the Allies.

Tedder addressed the Germans.

"I ask you: Have you read this document on unconditional surrender? Are you prepared to sign it?"

After Tedder's questions were translated, Keitel replied: "I am prepared to sign."

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

While Stumpff was signing and the documents were being passed to Zhukov, Tedder, Spaatz and De Lattre, Keitel first became annoyed by the score of Russian photographers darting around the room, then called the Russian interpreter to discuss the possibility of having the "end of hostilities" agreement changed.

The meeting ended when Zhukov arose and coldly said: "I now request the German delegation to leave the room."

C47 Pilot Rounds Up 5 Stukas, Cargo Plane

435th TC GROUP HQ, May 9.—Maj. Edgar A. Smith, of Los Angeles, dropped victory editions of The Stars and Stripes at Third Army Hq. Tuesday from his plane and on the return trip made news by capturing five armed Stukas and one German cargo plane near the western border of Czechoslovakia.

Smith sighted the German cargo plane first. He whipped his C47 alongside and brandished a .45 automatic. The Jerry pilot waved a white handkerchief. A few moments later Smith saw five Stukas. He edged his plane near the group's leader and repeated his gesture.

The Nazi flight leader signaled his group to form a single file and Smith led them to a U.S. hospital air base.

Shift of Com Z Soldiers Into Infantry Ends

The drafting of service troops in the ETO into the infantry has been halted, Com Z revealed yesterday.

At the same time, it was disclosed that men currently being retrained as riflemen by the Ground Forces Reinforcement Command are expected to be returned to their original branch of service at the end of their infantry training.

The "stop" order on the transfer of troops from Com Z, the Air Forces and other arms to the infantry was cited as another step in the quick shift of troops to the Pacific and an indication of the need for specialized service troops in the battle against Japan.

There was no official report, however, that the shift of service troops in the U.S. to the infantry had been halted.

Nearly 90,000 Retrained

Since the shift of Com Z troops was first made public in January, GPRC disclosed, nearly 90,000 officers and men have been retrained and are now part of the infantry. Of these, 3,065 were officers, 19,581 were enlisted men in service units of the infantry and retrained as riflemen and 66,625 were from Com Z and other branches of the Army. More than 2,250 of these were Negroes.

Currently in training for the infantry are 38,857 enlisted men. Present plans call for the completion of their training but for their subsequent return either to their original unit or to a job for which they were previously qualified.

In addition, 5,279 officers and officer candidates, most of them in the European OCS, are in training. They will remain in the infantry at the completion of their training.

Goering Seized...

(Continued from Page 1)

his fellow collaborators had been arrested.

Still missing from the roundup was Heinrich Himmler, who would be classed as war criminal No. 1 with verification of Hitler's death.

Persistent but unconfirmed reports reaching Sweden in London asserted that Himmler may be in Sweden.

On the credit side of the ledger was the return to Paris last night from Oranienburg of Paul Reynaud, former French premier and one of the first political prisoners given the Germans by the Vichyites.

Zhukov Praises Eisenhower At Victory Banquet in Berlin

By Charles F. Kiley
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, May 9.—Marshal Zhukov, deputy commander-in-chief of Russian forces and chief instrument in the Red Army's tactical defeat of the Third Reich, today lauded Gen. Eisenhower as "one of the greatest generals of all time and one of America's outstanding sons."

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

Red Army celebrations marking V-E Day were nearing a close when the victory banquet began at 0030

hours today. The Russian troops had marked V-E Day by listening to the latest reports of the war from their unit commanders, attending concerts and holding banquets of their own. It was hardly the picture of New York, London and Paris.

At the banquet for his staff officers, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and other Allied officers, Zhukov had begun a series of 24 toasts proposed during the dinner by toasting victory, peace and Marshal Stalin. His second toast was for Eisenhower.

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

S.F. Delegates Seek to Settle Trusteeships

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Two unsettled problems today occupied attention of delegates at the world conference to form a security organization—the question of international trusteeships and the incorporation of the Latin-American regional agreement into the proposed world organization.

Meanwhile, Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, a member of the American delegation, told a press conference that nothing in the American proposals on trusteeships would "prevent safeguarding of the essential security of the U.S. after the war."

The Navy has been particularly anxious that no proposal at the conference interfere with vast security bases in the Pacific, which have been won from Japan in bloody battles.

Molotov Expected to Leave

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov was expected to leave today for Moscow, the Associated Press reported, as were the American and British Ambassadors to Russia, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr. Since both Harriman and Clark-Kerr are members of the Allied commission to reorganize the Polish provisional government, it was expected they would continue discussions on the Polish situation in Moscow.

Molotov, in a radio address last night, hailed the victory over Germany and declared that "we must consolidate our victory for the sake of the freedom of nations and the welfare, cultural development and progress of mankind."

The chairmanship of the Soviet delegation here will be assumed by Andrei Gromyko, Russian Ambassador to the U.S.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. told reporters that the question of inviting Denmark to the conference had not arisen, but that there might be future discussion on it. He said that he had no official information on when the Argentine delegation would arrive.

Number of Problems Arise

The difficulties in the discussion of trusteeships, the AP said, involve the following points:

1. Whether a country administering a dependent territory shall be allowed to impose its own economic rules or whether, as the Americans desire, all countries should be treated the same in economic relations with the area under guardianship.

2. Whether the social and economic council of the proposed world league will deal with trusteeships, as the British propose, or whether the general assembly should handle the task, as the Americans suggest.

3. Whether there should be separate types of administration for strategic and non-strategic areas, as proposed by the U.S., or only one, as recommended by the British.

4. Whether the world organization should be allowed to investigate the administration of trusteeships.

The Latin-American delegations are reported disturbed because the Big Four amendment on recognizing treaties between Russia and Britain, France, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland does not include recognition for the Latin-American regional agreement, the United Press said.

Nazis Fight On...

(Continued from Page 1)

Latvia still held by the Germans when the war formally ended, the Nazi-controlled radio at Libau, on the Baltic coast, declared that German troops in Latvia would not obey the capitulation order and would continue to fight.

Details concerning the activity of the U.S. Third Army in the final hours before peace were skimpy, but a Reuter correspondent wrote that Gen. George S. Patton's men had linked with Russian troops southeast of the big Austrian city of Linz on Tuesday afternoon. All reports said that the Third was the last of Gen. Eisenhower's armies still in action when the war ended.

In Yugoslavia, Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, was officially reported captured hours before the surrender took effect. However, Marshal Tito said at the same time that his patriot army was continuing its "pursuit of the beaten enemy," indicating that hostilities in that sector also may have continued past the deadline.

Elsewhere, the surrender of scattered German garrisons was conducted in orderly fashion.