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Vol. 1—No. 283

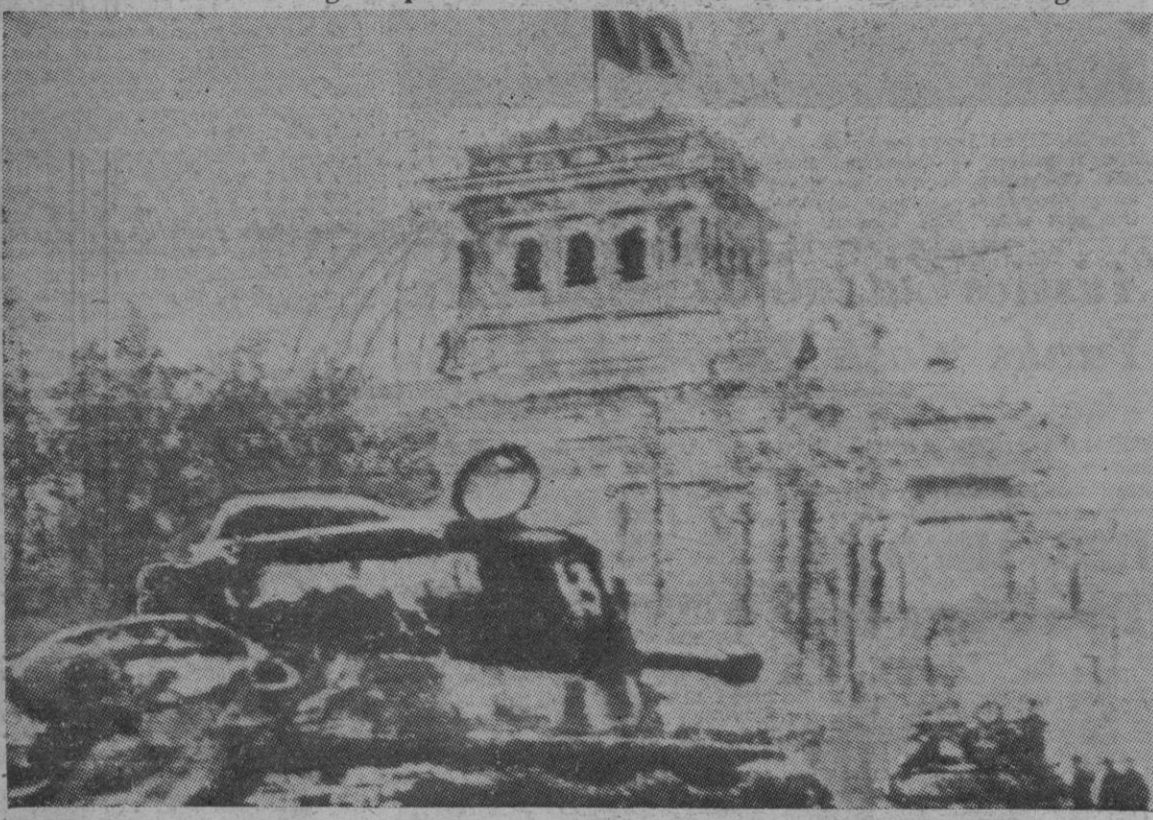
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Sunday, May 6, 1945

# 3 Nazi Armies Give Up; Norway's Fall Expected

The Red Flag Replaces the Swastika Over the Reichstag



As Russian units completed their occupation of Berlin they hoisted their flag over the Reichstag.

## Only Few Pockets Still Holding Out

Organized resistance on the Western Front, except for scattered pockets, was ended yesterday afternoon with the surrender of German Army Group G, facing the U.S. Third and Seventh Armies and the French First Army.

German resistance to the Russians continued, however. In Czechoslovakia, where German troops are pinned in a gradually diminishing pocket between Soviet and American forces, the U.S. Third Army still was meeting opposition.

The surrender of Group G—comprising the German First and 19th Armies—came as Swedish, German and Allied reports indicated that the German garrison in Norway also would give up soon. Reports from London said that Prague, in Czechoslovakia, had been liberated and that resistance groups were leading uprisings.

The surrender of the German Army Group takes effect at noon today. But since early last night, radio transmitters throughout the surrender area have been announcing the end of hostilities to prevent further loss of life.

Group G, commanded by Gen. Schulz, surrendered to the Allied Sixth Army Group, commanded by Gen. Jacob L. Devers.

Roughly, the sector held by the German First and 19th Armies extended from just below Linz to the Italian border. It followed the Italian and Swiss frontiers, with the Rhine as its western boundary.

Meanwhile, the French First Army announced that it had accepted the surrender of remnants of the German 24th Army.

### Third Army Attacks in Czechoslovakia

The exact northern boundary of the sector was not defined, but altogether the 200,000 to 400,000 men of two armies were spread over 9,500 square miles.

[SHAEF first announced that the German Seventh Army was included in Group G, but later said the German Seventh was still facing the U.S. Third in Czechoslovakia.]

Gen. Eisenhower, describing the situation, said: "So great is the confusion among the enemy that the German officer present at the negotiations, Lt. Gen. Foetisch, commanding the First German Army, could not get an accurate estimate of the strength of Army Group G."

Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army was attacking northeastward in Czechoslovakia at points along a 110-mile front, and the German Seventh was being squeezed between his troops and the

(Continued on Page 8)

## Ike Cites Enemy's Confusion

Gen. Eisenhower issued the following statement yesterday on the surrender of German Army Group G:

Today has seen the steady continuation of German demoralization and disintegration on the Western Front.

On the southern flank, Army Group G, commanded by Gen. Schulz, and comprising the German First and 19th Armies, surrendered this afternoon to Gen. Devers.

So great is the confusion among the enemy that the German officer present at the negotiations, Lieut. Gen. Foetisch, commanding the First German Army, could not get an accurate estimate of the strength of Army Group G.

He believed it numbers between 200,000 and 400,000. He reported that the army itself has food for some days but the local population of some 2,500,000 is facing starvation conditions.

This surrender marks the culmination of eight months of brilliant service in this theater by the Sixth Army Gp., under Gen. Devers. In it are the U.S. Seventh and the French First Armies.

An interesting circumstance in connection with this operation is the fact that the Seventh U.S. Army, which fought in the Mediterranean, later made a successful landing at Marseilles, fought its way northward through the Rhone Valley, into the Saar, and finally, encircling Switzerland, linked up again, in the Brenner Pass, with its old friends from the Mediterranean. This is probably one of the longest "left hooks" in history.

## Plan to Release 2 Million After V-E Reported

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UP).—The Army tentatively plans a gradual discharge of some 2,000,000 men after V-E Day, some members of Congress said yesterday.

The Congressmen emphasized that the Army's figures were tentative and depended on final decisions on stepping up offensives in the Pacific.

They placed the Army's present strength at 8,300,000 men and reported that about 6,000,000 troops would be retained to finish the fight against Japan.

Demobilization plans, in part, were outlined by Maj. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, assistant chief of staff, and other War Department officials at an all-day session of the House Military Affairs committee.

### Months To Be Required

Mustering out, the members pointed out, will be gradual, with months required to readjust units and to bring home men eligible for discharge.

Veterans of the European fighting will have no monopoly on discharges. The Army's point system governing discharges will apply to all theaters equally and will include combat vets now in this country.

Of the men now in Europe, more

(Continued on Page 8)

## Hoge Among 6 Generals Nominated for 2nd Star

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 5 (ANS).—Gen. William Hoge, former commander of the Ninth Armd. Div., whose combat team seized the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen, was among six brigadier generals nominated by President Truman for promotion to major general. Hoge now commands the Fourth Armd. Div.

Others nominated are: Holmes E. Dager, 11th Armd. Div.; Charles E. Hurdis, Sixth Inf. Div.; Herbert L. Earnest, 90th Inf. Div.; John M. Devine, Eighth Armd. Div., and Bryant E. Moore, whose assignment was not announced.

## One Look at Monty's Map—And Nazis Yield Million Men

21st ARMY GROUP ADVANCE COMMAND POST, May 5.—An operational map used throughout the whirlwind British Second Army campaign in the north by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery was revealed today to have been the "final straw" that broke the back of German resistance on the 21st Army Gp. front.

Montgomery was entertaining a German armistice mission that had arrived at his headquarters, not to discuss the capitulation of the 1,000,000 combat and garrison troops in Denmark, Holland and the northwestern Reich, but to ask him to accept the surrender of remnants of three German armies being routed by the Russians in "the Mecklenburg area."

Montgomery refused, stating that any truce there would have to be arranged with the Soviet commanders.

Then the enemy conferees, expressing sudden concern for the fate of civilians, offered a proposal of a most laughable nature. They suggested—to save non-combatants from "battle slaughter," they said—that Montgomery agree to a plan

(Continued on Page 8)

## 'Dead' Flier Alive—Wife Remarried

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, May 5 (AP).—Six months after the War Department declared him dead and four months after his wife complied with his farewell wish that she remarry, Lt. Harold W. Goad has been found alive in a hospital near Rangoon.

His stepmother reported the 27-year-old airman had been listed as dead Oct. 31, 1944, a year after his bomber went down in flames 65 miles from the Burmese capital.

Before he went overseas, his stepmother said, he told his wife that "if anything happens to me, go ahead and get married."

Truman Names Naval Aide  
WASHINGTON, May 5 (ANS).—Capt. James K. Vardaman of the Mississippi has been appointed naval aide to President Harry S. Truman. He will take the place of Vice Adm. Wilson Brown, who was aide to President Roosevelt.

## 2 Red Armies Begin Attacks

Two Russian armies launched attacks on a 110-mile front yesterday against the Bohemian redoubt, while other Soviet troops captured the Peenemuende, flying bomb and rocket experimental station on the Baltic coast, and the port of Swinemunde.

A German communique, in an unusual admission, disclosed that Nazi troops north of Berlin fled from the Russians and crossed the Elbe to surrender in territory held by British and American troops, the Associated Press said.

The Russians reported that they had captured more than 45,000 prisoners from pockets northwest and southwest of captured Berlin.

The battle for Bohemia, the United Press said, was being waged on a horseshoe-shaped front whose prongs were approximately 150 miles from Prague. The Germans were still entrenched in Dresden and Goerlitz on the Sudeten range.

The Fourth Ukrainian Army, on the north flank, captured Brusberk and Wigstadel, while the Second Ukrainian Army captured Brunn, 29 miles northeast of Brunn, in Moravia, and 36 miles south of Wigstadel, to project the lower prong of the offensive.

## 8th AF and RAF Drop More Food to Dutch

U.S. Eighth AF and RAF heavy bombers yesterday dropped more than 1,200 tons of food in Holland near Schipol, Alkmaar, Utrecht, Hilversum and Vogelenzeng.

Allied heavy bombers have delivered more than 6,650 tons of food to the starving Dutch in the last six days despite bad weather.





V.I.P.

I read where our friend Von Papen is being held captive in a private home. Of all the contemptible things I've ever heard this takes the cake!

Who is responsible for all the murder, rape and torture that has taken place in Germany and occupied countries? I say the leaders; and who is he but one of the greatest leaders of that bastard country. I don't think he should have the privilege of living in a PW camp much less a private home.

Just recently, some American soldiers were convicted and severe punishment imposed on them for raping German women. This is justice in the true American tradition and if so why not give the same type of justice to this man?—Pfc E. C. Dooner Jr., (also signed by six others.—Ed.) Paratroops.

Seeing Is Believing

After the last war a lot of people said that the reports of the German atrocities were just propaganda. Maybe so; not many people had a chance to see for themselves.

A few years after this war it will be the same story. We will be told that the pictures and the stories of the German death and concentration camps with their extermination centers are just "propaganda." Why not give those I'm-from-Missouri guys the opportunity to see for themselves. Let these camps be an education. Let them show men just what we are fighting against.

Instead of lectures and editorials, how about a certain percentage of each outfit, down to company or squadron strength, being put on DS for a couple of days to one of these camps. See for themselves, and come back and tell their buddies that "It's true; I saw it with my own eyes."

Seeing is believing; it's the best education.—Sgt. M. S. Bru, 302nd Air Serv. Sqd.

Handle With Care

Near our present location is a temporary camp for displaced persons, housing men and women of French, Dutch, Belgian, Italian, Russian and Polish nationality.

Now I am told that according to a new directive the non-fraternization policy has been extended to cover these people as well. Who the hell are we fighting anyway, our Allies?—Sgt. K. P. A., Combat Engr.

(Editor's note: Hq. ETOUSA states that: "The non-fraternization policy does not include displaced persons as French, Dutch, Russian, etc. as a general group. It is, however, possible that a temporary ban was imposed as a necessary health measure similar to the present cordon sanitaire along the Rhine.")

Four-Engined Desk

This letter is being written in behalf of some 50-odd glider pilots, all of whom have just returned from the east bank of the Rhine and "Burp gun" corner.

For the operation we were all transferred to other troop carrier groups. When the mission was completed and we were re-assigned to our original units, the reception we received at our home base was nothing short of mortifying.

The "Big Wheels" had no time for us—not even a friendly smile was offered. No preparations were made to house us although four or five days' notice of our arrival was received. To add insult to injury, our squadron executive officer had the gall to order segregation of all flight officers, second lieutenants, first lieutenants and captains.

From the very beginning of the glider program we have always gotten the short end of the stick. The only thing we have left is a very weakened "esprit de corps."

Now some swivel-chair commando—a paddlefoot no less—says that team spirit is taboo and regimentation and segregation will take its place.

Maybe the generals who said "our efforts were beyond written words of praise" will write a special citation for those sterling officers who fly the four-engine desks.—PO'd Glider Pilots. (18 signatures.—Ed.)

THE STARS AND STRIPES Paris Edition

Printed at the New York Herald Tribune Plant, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris, for the U.S. Armed Forces under auspices of the Information and Education Division, ETOUSA. Tel.: ELYsees 40-58, 41-49.

Other editions: London, Nice, Pfungstadt, Germany, New York Office, 205 E. 42nd St.

Contents: passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors. Entered as second-class matter, March 15, 1943, at the Post Office, New York, N.Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. 1, No. 283

Italian Groups Move Toward Lasting Regime

Both Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Italian government and the National Liberation Committee for North Italy were moving yesterday to reach agreement on establishment of a permanent government for the entire country.

Bonomi's government, established when North Italy was still in German hands, is considered far too conservative by northern Partisans who played a major role in freeing their land of the Germans. The Partisans are expected to call for complete abolition of the monarchy and lieutenantcy of the realm held by Prince Umberto.

Umberto had promised to resign as soon as all the country was liberated. Representatives from Milan arrived in Rome yesterday, reportedly to ask his resignation.

Technically, the northern provinces of Italy are still under foreign control—the Allied Military Government. Umberto, apparently in a gesture to prove his good faith, has visited Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander to request that the liberated provinces be returned to Italian sovereignty.

Denmark Forms Coalition Cabinet

COPENHAGEN, May 5 (Reuter).—Eighteen men of all major parties were given membership today in a new Danish cabinet that will be charged with unifying the country after more than five years of German control.

Prime Minister Wilhelm Buhl said that since "it had been the aim to make the government as representative as possible," half of the new cabinet members represent Denmark's resistance movement that operated underground during the German occupation. The Foreign Minister is Christmas Moeller, who escaped to England in 1942 and became president of the Danish Freedom Council in London.

In the new cabinet are four Socialists, two Conservatives, two Liberals, one Radical Liberal, two Communists and seven men of other political leanings within the resistance group.

Netherlands Celebrates End of Occupation

EINDHOVEN, Holland, May 5.—The Netherlands today celebrated its complete liberation after five years, less five days, of German occupation.

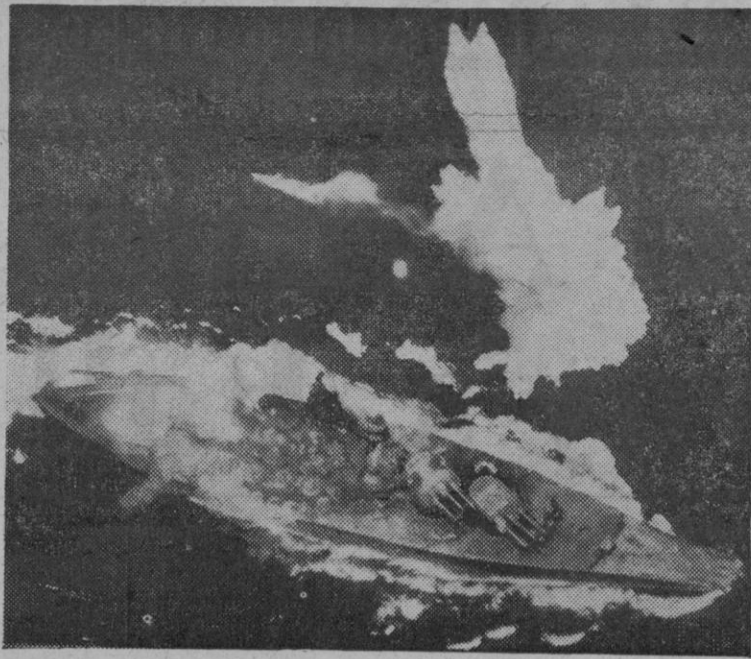
The major ceremony took place last night in an unspecified Dutch town, where Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana heard the news of the Wehrmacht's surrender by radio. Residents flocked to the country house where the Queen was staying and where, from a flight of steps, she addressed her subjects.

Thousands cheered as the Queen concluded her remarks with "Long live our country."

U.S. Asked to Help Feed PWs

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—The problem of feeding German prisoners has become so acute, according to the Daily Express, that the British government has asked the U.S. to feed more than its 50 percent share.

The Last Run of a Jap Battlewagon



The 40,000-ton Japanese battleship Yamato tries to flee from bombs and torpedoes of attacking American carrier-based planes in the East China Sea, 50 miles southwest of Kyushu. The ship is burning amidships from previous attacks, and a near miss explodes off the port side. The Yamato was sunk later in the engagement.

Aussies Cut Into Tarakan City; Yanks Slash Through Davao

MANILA, May 5 (ANS).—Australian troops have seized a military barracks in Tarakan City, on the Borneo island of Tarakan, a frontline dispatch announced today as an American column slashed through Davao, southern Philippine port, without much of a fight.

B29s Hit Japan Twice in a Day

GUAM, May 5 (ANS).—Between 150 and 200 Superforts today attacked the Hiro naval aircraft factory on the Japanese island of Honshu.

It was the day's second raid by Marianas-based B29s on the enemy homeland. Between 25 and 50 of the giant bombers earlier in the morning made neutralizing attacks on Oita and Tachiarai airfields on northern Kyushu.

The Hiro factory, five miles east of the naval air base of Kure, on southern Honshu, was hit shortly before noon from medium altitude. The plant produces aircraft engines, and airframes and sprawls over an area of 1,000,000 square feet.

Employment Offices Set Up for War Vets

WASHINGTON, May 5 (ANS).—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced last night that the United States Employment Service will open 696 local offices to help veterans and others find peacetime jobs.

Revealing that 800,000 veterans had been placed in non-farm jobs in 1944, McNutt said that the "rapidly increasing number of returning veterans" had indicated the need for more employment offices.

The dispatch said the Aussies, covered by guns of the U.S. fleet and by planes of the U.S. 13th and Australian Air Forces, broke into the western part of Tarakan City after winning about 25 percent of the rich oil wells in the vicinity.

The Aussies were repulsed, however, when they tried to take a hill overlooking the town. Jap defenders fired from the tops of derricks as the Aussies assaulted the hill.

On Mindanao, 24th Div. Yanks drove through Davao to the city's northern outskirts. Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said fighting was not severe.

On Luzon Island, American troops finished mopping up the Baguio area and liberated three small nearby towns.

Victory Opens Road to Singapore

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ., Burma, May 5 (Reuter).—The road to Singapore now is open and the total elimination of the Japanese in southeast Asia is possible within a measurable time as a result of the Allied victory in Burma.

The first and most difficult phase of the Southeast Asia campaign has ended more quickly than the most hopeful could have imagined a year ago.

Reopening of the port of Rangoon will mean that supplies which had to be flown hundreds of miles across the Arakan Mountains can be brought direct to the 14th Army by sea.

Reds Ask Action On Austria Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (UP).—Russia has suggested to the United States, the United Kingdom and France that the Moscow agreement for the joint occupation of all of Austria be put into force immediately. It was not indicated whether this would affect the Russian-sponsored Renner government in Vienna.

Foreign ministers of the Big Three decided in Moscow in November, 1943, to detach Austria from Germany and agreed about nine months ago on joint occupation.

There was no provision for a new Austrian government in the occupation agreement. The three other powers are each expected to send two commissioners to Austria to begin policing, feeding and administration.

15 Belgians Receive American Decorations

BRUSSELS, May 5.—Fifteen Belgian soldiers and civilians received the American Legion of Merit and Silver Star here today in recognition of services as leaders of Belgian resistance organizations.

Col. John B. Sherman, deputy head of the SHAEF mission to Belgium, made the presentations on behalf of Gen. Eisenhower.

Okinawa Japs Fail in Series Of Wild Attacks

GUAM, May 5 (ANS).—The Japanese, in one of the wildest battles of the Pacific war, yesterday hurled amphibious forces, tanks, suicide boats, planes and pilot-guided flying bombs at U.S. forces on Okinawa.

Every attack was broken up, but five light U.S. ships were sunk and others damaged.

Hundreds of a force of 4,000 attacking Japanese were slaughtered in the "best day of Jap-killing since the Okinawa campaign began." A total of 154 planes were shot down and 15 explosive-laden speedboats blown up.

Attempted Landings in Rear

Under cover of early morning darkness four Japanese amphibious units totalling about 600 men attempted to land behind the American lines on both coasts. Three assault forces got ashore on the west coast in the rear of the 77th Inf. Div. Hours later they were still there, but they were trapped and being wiped out.

The fourth group of about 200 men were stranded on a reef off the east coast and were annihilated.

More than 3,000 Nipponese attacked Seventh Div. positions on the east flank at dawn behind 20 tanks and under the protection of the campaign's heaviest enemy artillery barrage. Big American guns smashed the tanks and doughboys halted the charge in fierce hand-to-hand battles and grenade-throwing duels.

All ground actions were co-ordinated with the air-sea attack on U.S. fleet and supply units offshore.

Suicide Pilots Used

Bombers attacked Yontan airstrip, causing some damage, and joined suicide pilots in raiding the fleet. Some bombers loosed Baka bombs—a glider-type bomb guided by suicide pilots. Fifty-four attacking planes and one Baka bomb were shot down by ships' guns. American aircraft shot down 96 more and four others were accounted for in isolated actions.

Adm. Nimitz announced the combined air and suicide boat assault sank five light units and damaged others.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps, said the day's ground action left the front lines virtually unchanged, but he said the enemy attacks furnished the most fruitful day of the campaign for American rifle-men and machine-gunners.

War Spending Cut 4 Billions

WASHINGTON, May 5 (ANS).—The House took its first slash at war spending yesterday by cutting more than \$4,000,000,000 from the nation's shipbuilding program.

"This is an historic bill," said Rep. Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, as he called up a measure to trim \$4,265,000,000 out of the Maritime Commission's construction program. "This is only the beginning," he said.

Cannon cautioned the House, however, that the end of the European war would not mean that all war appropriation could be halved immediately. "The Pacific war is going to continue to impose a severe tax on all of our resources," he said.

43rd U.S. Sub Lost

WASHINGTON, May 5 (ANS).—The submarine Swordfish is overdue and presumed lost, the Navy announced yesterday.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Table with columns for Time and TODAY, listing radio programs such as Sammy Kaye, Clear Decks, Amer. Sports, WAC on Wax, Hit Parade, Combat Quiz, Atlant. Spotlight, Com. Show, Grand Op. 151, Combat Diary, Dick Haynes, Philharm. Orch., Raymond Scott, AEF Special, Mark Up Map, Top of Evening, Kostelanetz.

Table with columns for TOMORROW, listing radio programs such as Rise and Shine, World News, Song Parade, Richard Tauber, Combat Diary, Personal Album, Modern Music, World News.

News Every Hour on the Hour.

Private Breger



"He spends all his time goug'n' eyes outta those enemy potatoes we captured, sir!"





## Götterdämmerung

"GÖTTERDAMMERUNG," the German word which heads this page, means "twilight of the gods." Applied to Hitler and Mussolini it might better be translated "twilight of the false gods." The two dictators are dead. The regimes they headed are dying. The kind of thinking which produced both Fascists and Fascism is withering in a clean wind blowing through the world.

Everywhere, free men know now that the thing which produced Hitler—which produced beautiful optical instruments, broad speed highways, jobs for Germans as well as the piles of stinking corpses at Belsen and Dachau, Buchenwald and Ohrdruf—was a kind of perverted religion.

\* \* \*

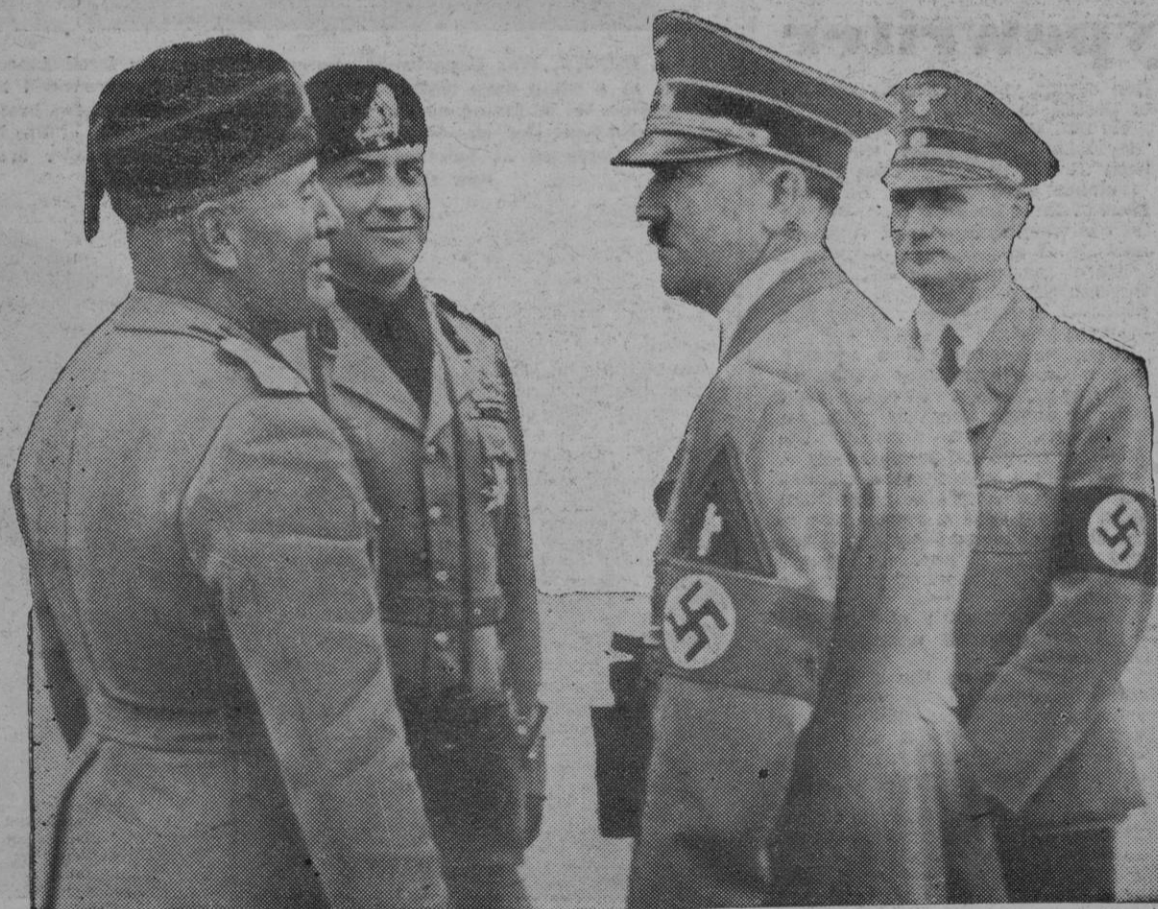
"I believe in God the Fuehrer," was the sacrilegious statement which Josef Kramer, Nazi commandant at Belsen, made in an interview with a Warweek reporter. On this page is a reproduction of a picture found in the home of Julius Streicher, editor of the anti-Semitic Nazi newspaper *Der Stuermer*. It portrays exactly what the twisted brain of Kramer meant by "God the Fuehrer."

This picture, Streicher's typewriter, Kramer's "extermination camp" at Belsen—those are some of the things which made up the price the world paid for believing that Hitler and Mussolini had: "made the trains run on time," or had "certainly put people to work . . . You gotta admit that," or were "only talking for home consumption . . . you know, election stuff. They don't really mean it . . ."

\* \* \*

WELL, we know now that they did mean it. They meant every last insane word of it and they tried with all their power to make their words and promises, their threats and boastings into facts. It was a very narrow escape and a very lucky one, "Wars," people used to say after the last one, "don't settle anything." The fact of the matter is that they do settle something—the only thing they can settle—who is to decide the course the world will take.

The twilight of Hitler and Mussolini, the coming twilight of the Japanese enemy leave the decision up to us and our Allies. If the world takes the wrong course it will be because we let it happen, because we will have left a chance for the false gods to appear again.



CIANO—Dead  
MUSSOLINI—Dead  
HITLER—Dead  
HESS—Prisoner

HITLER, flanked by Julius Streicher (right) and Rudolf Hess (left), used to pose like this when everything looked rosy for his Nazi regime. Also shown: Heinrich Himmler, chief hatchet man, Dr. Josef Goebbels, propaganda chief who killed himself, and other Nazi bigwigs.





Josef Kramer, Nazi Killer.

WHEN Warweek reported JOE WESTON went into the Nazi extermination camp at Belsen, Germany, with advance British units the first thing he saw was a woman. One of the prisoners, she was sitting under a tree just inside the gate, and she was looking at him.

She didn't move and there was no expression on her face. In her arms she held a baby which she was nursing.

"There's one of the prisoners," said the British officer with Weston. "Want to talk to her?" Weston said he did and the two went over to the woman. The British officer leaned down and asked her a question in German. She didn't answer. He spoke to her again. Still she made no reply. Then the officer touched her on the shoulder and both he and Weston saw that she was dead. The baby was alive, though, and it whimpered as they disengaged it from its dead mother's arms.

Weston's assignment was to find Josef Kramer, the SS captain who was commandant of the Belsen Camp, and to interview him. Warweek believes this is the first interview with a German death camp commander to be published in an American paper. It reveals, with damning clarity, the kind of people who did Hitler's killing for him.

# Interview with Killer Kramer

By Joe Weston  
Warweek Staff Writer

CELLE, Germany.—The British kept Josef Kramer isolated from other prisoners at the PW camp near here. His ankles chained, Kramer simply sat still, staring straight ahead, and answering questions in a monotone.

The camp records provided some information on him. He himself gave the rest during a question and answer interview, carried out through an interpreter.

He is six feet tall and weighs 210 pounds. Kramer's face is square and brutish and, when he was interviewed, it was marked with scars and bruises inflicted by liberated prisoners who attacked him before the British put an individual guard over him.

His natty SS uniform and polished black boots had been taken away. He now wore some nondescript clothing.

Kramer was born in Munich in November, 1906. His father was a clerk in a store—an ordinary middle class German, the type who protest now they are "kleine leute" (little people) who are in no way responsible for anything.

Kramer is married and has three small children who were living with him at Belsen. He says he loves flowers and makes gardening his hobby.

As a boy, Kramer went to public schools in Munich. When he was 14 he left school and became an apprentice electrician. He lost his job in 1925 and was out of work from then until 1933 when he joined the Nazi party and got a job as a clerk in a local government office.

His story, so far, is almost exactly parallel with that of most of Hitler's henchmen. The sequence of middle-class family, some education, unemployment and then the Nazi party as a career is the story being told over and over again by captured Nazis.

His wife was a stenographer and, like Kramer, a member of the

party. She was working in Augsburg when they were married just before the war.

These are the questions asked him, together with his answers:

Q.—Why did you become a Nazi?

A (After some thought).—I had to make a choice between Nazism and Communism.

Q.—Do you believe in God?  
A.—I believe in god the Fuehrer. My parents were Catholics and I was brought up as one but I parted from the faith when I joined the party. It is difficult, if not impossible, to be a good Nazi and a good Catholic.

Q.—How did you get your job at Belsen?

A.—In the usual way—through politics and training. I have been in charge at Belsen since 1944. Before that I had practical training as adjutant of a similar concentration camp in Poland for six months.

Q.—What is your explanation for running Belsen the way you did?

A (After another long pause).—It was impossible to do anything better because of difficulties of transportation and general conditions.

Q.—How many people do you think died in your camp?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—A thousand?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Two thousand?

A.—More than two thousand.

A large number were delivered to me from the East—already dead.

Q.—Did children die in your camp?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you feel any pity for them?

A (Kramer shrugged his shoulders but did not reply.)

Q.—Have you ever been kept awake at night, thinking about the people who died in your camp? Have the deaths of those people ever weighed on your conscience?

A.—I have no bad conscience—

everything was done at my camp that could have been done. Further, I was acting under orders.

Q.—Do the German people know what happened in your camp—what was going on?

A.—I carried out the wishes of the Fuehrer and the German people.

Q.—Do you believe there would have been similar camps in the United States and Great Britain if Germany had won?

A.—They (Americans and British) are enemies of the Reich.

Q.—Was your camp in Poland like the one here?

A.—Not so many died there.

Q.—Do you think you are a good German?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you done what the Fuehrer would have wished?

A (Waving his hands helplessly).—I believe I have carried out the Fuehrer's wishes.

Q.—In whose hands would you prefer to be, British, American or Russian?

A.—I have never been in the hands of Americans or Russians but the British have treated me as a man in my position should be treated.

Q.—Why did the (German) soldiers at the PW camp attack you as soon as they saw who you were? Who were they?

A.—They were all former Communists.

Q.—Do you love children?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you allow them to die?

A (Again Kramer shrugged his shoulders.)

The first thing Joe Weston saw in the Belsen Camp was a woman. The last thing he saw was a tall, stooped, bald human skeleton in tattered rags who hobbled up to him, mumbling in Polish:

"I'm glad you've come, glad . . . glad."

Thirty seconds later he staggered into the road, fell down and died.



## Liberated Yanks Headed for Home

PRISON camp after prison camp, where American soldiers have been held by the Germans after capture on the field of battle, have been reached by our forces in Germany. This means that thousands of former prisoners are now being welcomed back to the Army. But that doesn't mean an immediate dose of KP, drill and fatigue. Far from it. As a matter of fact, these men, who have suffered imprisonment for anything from a few months up to more than two years, are being greeted like long-lost brothers, with a major general detailed by the War Department to see to it that they get the best breaks and—best of all—a quick trip back to the States for a 60-day furlough, which may be extended to 90 days except in unusual cases.

The general is Maj. Gen. S.G. Henry, who is the representative of the Chief of Staff. Through procedure set up under Gen. Henry's supervision, all freed American prisoners are paid, given hot meals, baths, physical examinations, replacements of worn-out clothing and then a quick trip by air to a French port to board a transport for home. They are priority passengers, coming after sick and wounded. After finishing their furloughs the men will be assigned to duty in the United States for at least six months.



GEN. HENRY, War Department representative, greets freed American PWs (top) at a camp deep inside Germany. With him, surrounded by men, is Brig. Gen. W. W. Irvine, also of War Dept. Second photo shows brothers Dave and John Schessler, standing to left and right, respectively, of Pfc Roy Utterback. Captured at Salerno, Italy, April 13, 1943, Schessler brothers are now en route home to Omaha, Neb.



TAKEOFF on the first lap toward home. Liberated prisoners, shown boarding transport plane, are, (L to R) Pfc Louis Di Cesari, 27, of Philadelphia, Pfc Robert Duncan, 25, of Alloa, Scotland, Guardsman Thomas T. Evans, 28, of Essex, England, and Pvt. George Sekel Jr., 20, of Buffalo, Ohio. All Allied PWs are hurried home for reunion with their families as soon as possible.

### Found in Germany:

# One Lone Yiddish Typewriter

By Dan Causin  
Warweek Staff Writer

BACK before the war, when Hitler's Nazi party was just getting started in Germany, one of his most valuable weapons was the newspaper *Der Stuermer*. Edited by Julius Streicher, of Nuremberg, *Der Stuermer* devoted itself to a campaign of "exposing" what it said was a "plot" by German Jews to destroy the country. *Der Stuermer* was the principal anti-Jewish agency in Germany.

Nuremberg, Streicher's home city, was also the home of Alfred Stern. Stern's family managed to escape the persecutions and reach the United States, where they settled in New York. Now Stern is a sergeant in an 80th Div. outfit.

When his division occupied the Nuremberg area, Stern made it a point to find out about a few things



which had been mysteries to him before he left Germany. He had always wondered where Streicher's newspaper secured the documents "proving" the existence of the Jewish "plot." He had personal knowledge of many families, just like his own, the members of which had been arrested, sent to concentra-

tion camps and eventually starved or beaten to death.

He had seen *Stuermer* reprints of "documents" the paper said had been found in their homes—the "evidence" against them. He knew some of these people personally and he was absolutely sure of their innocence of any political activity.

Stern made it a point to go through Streicher's office and city residence at Nuremberg. They had been wrecked.

Then he learned of a country estate, in the near-by village of Cadolzburg, where Streicher had fled to escape bombing raids on Nuremberg. Stern went to the Streicher house and prowled around.

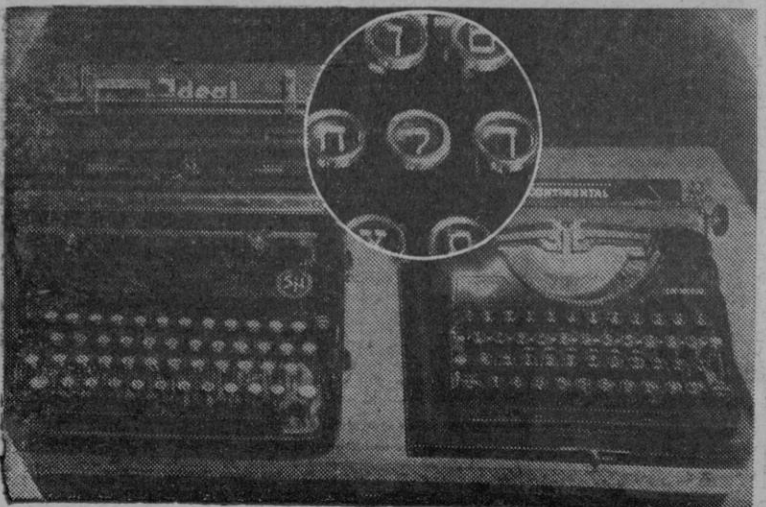
What he found there confirmed his suspicions. It did more than that. It provided one more link in the chain of evidence against Hitler and his accomplices. It proved what the world has long thought to be a fact:

That the "Jewish plot against Germany" was pure, unadulterated, 100-percent fake.

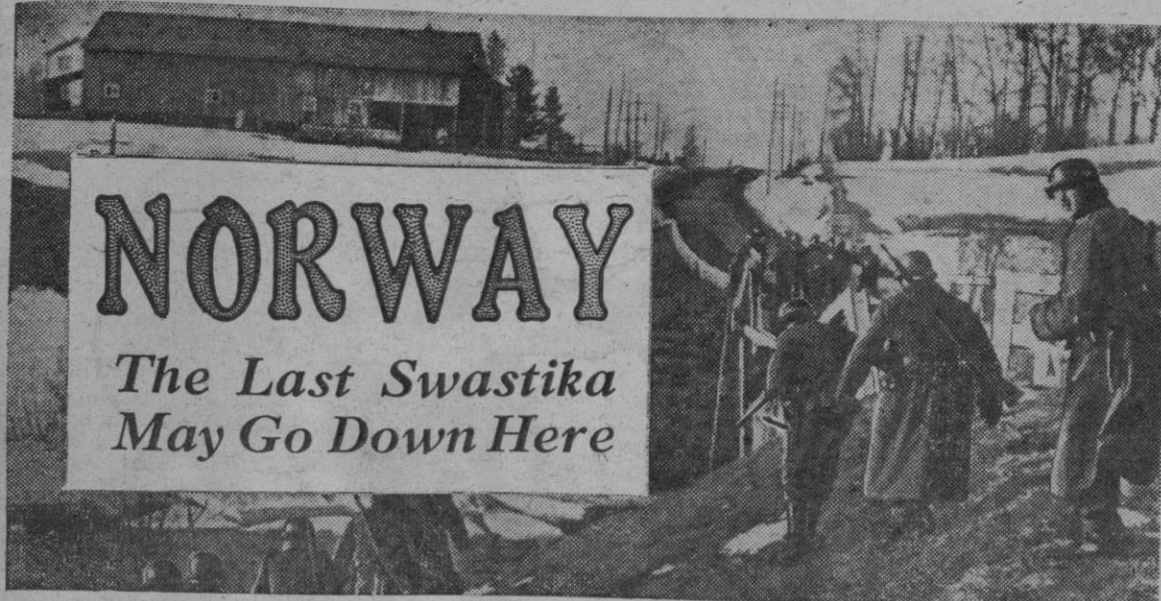
The evidence is the two typewriters, pictured on this page. One, the larger, standard-size machine, was made by Seidel & Naumann, of Dresden. It was Streicher's personal machine, on which he wrote his "expose" stories.

The other, the portable, is a Continental, made by Wanderer-Werke Siegmar at Schonau. It has a Yiddish keyboard and may have been the only Yiddish typewriter in Nazi Germany.

It is the machine on which Streicher forged the plot documents he reproduced in his newspaper and then translated in stories intended to inspire Hitler's Nazi thugs in the extermination of a whole race.







# NORWAY

## The Last Swastika May Go Down Here

By Ralph Harwood  
Warweek Staff Writer

There are some 200,000 German troops in Norway, comprising about twelve divisions, and special units of naval and coastal defense personnel. The naval bases along the western coast shelter at present almost 300 U-boats used against the Allies' Atlantic sea routes. In addition, a considerable number of naval units have taken refuge in the fjords and fortified harbors. There are also great numbers of "human torpedoes" and "storm boats" with explosive warheads.

Norway's steep, mountainous coastline makes a natural fortress. The Germans have been reinforcing it by building heavy defensive positions for the last five years. Coastal batteries have been erected on the outer islands, and complete fortification systems centered around main ports. Extensive minefields have been laid off the coast to present a further obstacle to seaborne attack. Streets in all coastal towns are barricaded.

Great subterranean fortresses are located in hills dominating the important harbors, and work on these extensive underground installations has been going on with increasing energy the last few months. Trainloads of V-2s have arrived from Germany, and sent on to Stavanger on the southwest coast, the section of Norway nearest to the British Isles.

Fortifications have also been built high up in the mountain passes leading to the great plateau of Southern Norway, which may comprise a last stand redoubt. Norwegians in this area now report detonations day and night in the surrounding mountains as work on fortifications is pushed frantically.

The enemy also has attempted to fortify the long Norwegian frontier on the east facing Sweden. Here, however, Germany relies mostly on

Swedish neutrality as its principal defense. Within the past few weeks, Norwegian patriots have asked Sweden to intervene with force to prevent the Nazis from attempting a last-stand on their already ravaged homeland.

The German blow at Norway more than five years ago was carried out in much the same manner as the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. There was no declaration of war, no prior warning. With surprise, overwhelming superiority in men and material, the peaceful tradition of modern Norway and

General Eisenhower said in one of his last messages to President Roosevelt: "So long as any of the Hitler gang retains a semblance of political power, I believe the effort will be to continue resistance not only in Germany but in all of the outlying areas, including the western port areas of France and Denmark and Norway."

the help of such traitors as the infamous Vidkun Quisling on its side, the German command expected immediate capitulation. It didn't get it.

For 62 days, the Norwegian patriots fought with British and French aid to stem the German tide, and the port of Narvik was retaken from the invaders. With the launching of the German blitz attack through Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg early in June, 1940, however, the Allies were forced to withdraw from the north to give all attention to the new threat.

Norwegians bore the bitterness of their nation's tragedy as only a strong people can. They resolved to fight on—with arms if possible, without them if necessary, but in

any case to resist until again they could be free. Their leader in the fight, King Haakon, went to London with civil and military heads to set up the provisional Norwegian government.

Since the initial campaign against the Germans—which undoubtedly had some weakening effect on the enemy's subsequent attack on England—Norwegians inside and outside their enemy-occupied country have continued the war against Nazism by all possible means. The unceasing struggle by Norwegian schools, churches and labor, as well as other sections of the population, led to complete defeat of Hitler's plans to convert Norway into a puppet Nazi state.

Gestapo and SS brutality has served only to sharpen the desire of the patriots for a swift day of reckoning.

Since D-Day, the struggle inside Norway has become more and more a military conflict. The organized sabotage groups of the Norwegian Forces of the Interior, with help of Allied paratroops and arms dropped from the air, have conducted a carefully planned offensive against gasoline storage dumps, road vehicles, railways, harbors and shipping.

The most vital exterior contribution of the country to the Allied cause has been through its merchant navy. Nearly one thousand vessels of this huge fleet went into the Allied shipping pool soon after the mother country's fall, together with trained crews totalling nearly 25,000 men.

Since last fall, elements of the small but well-trained Royal Norwegian Army have fought alongside Russian forces in Northern Norway, and have taken a leading part in clearing the enemy from the Arctic province of Finnmark.

Norwegians are still very much in the common fight; Norway is again very much in the war picture.

The possibility that the final curtain on the Nazi drama of violence will come crashing down in the mountain fastness of southern Norway is not idle talk. Ironically, the German attack to the west in 1940 began with the conquest of Norway, along with her sister Scandinavian democracy, Denmark. It is well known that the Germans have long prepared for an Allied assault against this stolen bastion, and are reinforcing its fortifications.



### Reich's Lost Divisions Are:

## Prisoners We Don't Have to Feed

By Jack Caldwell  
Warweek Staff Writer

Strung along in pockets on the French west coast, nearly 100,000 well-armed German troops are "sweating out" the war.

At Dunkirk, St. Nazaire, Lorient and La Rochelle, the last-ditch enemy forces have holed up in snug little hideouts—all that remains of the Nazis' once highly-touted Atlantic wall. They're hoping to resist the American, French and British penning them in on all sides until the Reich decides on unconditional surrender.

"We think their idea is to last out the war and go back to Germany to be hailed as unconquerable heroes," declared Maj. Charles M. Parr, of Chester, Conn., of the 66th Infantry Division. The 66th, with other American and some French units, is containing the enemy in the St. Nazaire and Lorient areas. Some of the Nazi bigshots, with an eye to the future, see in these isolated forces the nucleus of a new Wehrmacht in years to come. Among these postwar thinkers is Gen. Maj. Werner Junck, Nazi commander at St. Nazaire and Lorient. Fifty-six-year-old Junck was both a military and political light in the Reich's heyday and figures his prestige will be greatly enhanced if he can hold out.

The pockets have been described as the "forgotten front," but one American major with a realistic eye termed it "more or less a voluntary concentration camp."

"Hell," he declared, "I can't think of a cheaper way to keep 100,000 prisoners of war. We've got them tied up so tightly they can't hope to get out and we don't have to worry about feeding them. Slickest concentration camp I've yet to see."

At most, the encircled enemy garrisons overlooking the Atlantic and English Channel are a mere sliver in the Allies' hand.

Said Major Parr: "The pockets aren't worth a major effort; we can use our troops to better advantage some place else. As for the ports, themselves, we have all the ports we need now."

The British, however, have a special reason for wanting Dunkirk—a reason dating back to those black days of 1940 when remnants of



their routed armies fled the Continent from Dunkirk's stormy beaches to Dover, 48 miles across the English Channel.

The jagged 300-mile front along the Atlantic from Lorient to the left bank of the Gironde River above Bordeaux has snafued the great ports of St. Nazaire, Bordeaux and La Rochelle. The Germans also hold the Channel Islands and the Isle of Belle. In the Lorient pocket, the Nazis, numbering nearly 25,000, guard a closely-planted minefield at the mouth of the Gironde—over-

looking approaches to Allied-held Bordeaux.

Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army drove the fleeing enemy remnants into the Lorient and St. Nazaire pockets weeks after D-Day. Since then they haven't made any real effort to get out. Von Rundstedt's offensive of last December was aimed partly at linking up with these pockets, thus splitting Allied armies in two. But the offensive fizzled and the enemy's coastal pockets resumed a comparative garrison existence.

The Germans are pretty well entrenched in the 1,300 square miles of territory comprising the St. Nazaire and Lorient pockets.

"They have had a great deal of time in which to organize this ground," said Maj. Parr. "They have placed mines on all sides, have built in gun emplacements and a great deal of AA artillery and railway guns."

The Nazi pocket legions have sufficient ammunition and food to keep them going for a few months more at least. They haven't shown much inclination to fight, lobbing artillery shells over Allied lines only when opposition fire gets a little too hot.

The battle of the pockets has been marked by a number of truces, mainly to remove war-weary civilians from St. Nazaire and Lorient.

A few weeks ago, French forces launched a drive to open Bordeaux to Allied shipping. The offensive so far has freed the Isle of Oleron, near the Gironde's mouth. Elsewhere, however, the Nazi last-ditchers, with backs to the Atlantic wall, have resisted most efforts to budge them from the pockets.

They're determined to stick it out till the Reich's final KO.

## The Holed-Up Germans Asked for A Line But Got the Busy Sign

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Red Army Is Like This:

WHEN infantry patrols of the 273rd Infantry, 69th Div., met Soviet Army patrols near Torgau, Germany, last week, the first thing that was done was to arrange for a formal linkup ceremony the next day. Warweek Staff Artist Dave Zwillinger went along with the official party to make these sketches.

The story of the historic meeting has been told in full, but men who read every word of it still had questions to ask when Zwillinger returned to The Stars and Stripes office. Mostly, these questions were along this line:

"Well look, Dave, these Russians... what kind of Joes are they? I mean really. You know, how do they look, how do they act, what kind of equipment and uniforms do they have, how about the 'chicken'—was there much of that?"

This, roughly, is the way Zwillinger answered the questions: "They're the toughest-looking guys I ever saw. Every one of 'em was in perfect physical shape, young, husky and on the ball. They looked like the team our team was always afraid to play in high school. None of the ones I saw were wearing helmets, they had a kind of overseas cap on.

They were all friendly and enthusiastic and wanted to show us their weapons, especially a kind of Russian tommy gun. The officers and men seemed to take it easy and there wasn't much saluting."

The actual meeting with the Soviet troops was sudden and dramatic. An American jeep convoy had pulled into Torgau and stopped in the town's principal square. There were no soldiers in sight.

Then, suddenly, a squad of six Red Army men appeared from one of the houses and walked toward the waiting jeeps. Men climbed out of their vehicles and went forward to meet the Russians. Greetings were exchanged. Then the Russians led the American party to the site of the formal linkup ceremony.



When East Met West

International Picnic



## How the Russians Say It

Hello	SDRAHST-voeee-tee
Good-by	da svee-DAH-N-ya
Comrade	ta-VA-reeshch
How are you?	KAHK pa-jee-VA-yee-tee?
Do you understand?	pa-nee-MA-yee-tee?
I don't understand	nee-pa-nee-Ma-you
Speak slowly	ga-va-REE-tee MED-leen-na
What's this?	SHTAW ET-a?
How much is it worth?	SKAWL-ka STAW-yee?
What time is it?	ka-TAW-rih CHAWSS?
What's your name?	KAHK VAHSS za-VOOT?
My name is	meen-YA za-VOOT
I am an American	YA a-mee-reeKA-neets
Thank you	spa-SEE-ba
You're welcome	pa-JA-loo-sta or nee STAW yeet
That is too expensive	Et-a SLEESH-kum DAW-ra-ga
Good	ha-ra-SHAW
Excuse me	eez-vee-NEE-tee
How far is it?	KAHK da-lec-KAW?
Give me	DAee-tee MNEH
Have a seat!	sa-DEE-teess!
What's this?	SHTAW ET-a?
I don't know	YA nee ZNA-yoo

# They Freed Themselves

By Simon Bourgin  
Warweek Staff Writer

THE link-up of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's British Eighth Army with Field Marshal Tito's Yugoslav National Liberation forces accomplished on the Mediterranean front what the linking of the Americans and Russians did in Germany last week. It joined two Allied forces which had been hammering toward each other through long, weary months, and further welded Western with Eastern Europe.

The Yugoslav Army, reported to be 250,000 strong, is still partly engaged in ridding its home country of Germans. A strong part of that army is now able to help the Allies in driving the Germans back into the Alps or into POW cages. Up to now this army is credited with keeping busy 30 German divisions, more troops than have been engaged by the combined Allied forces in Italy.

The liberation of Yugoslavia is different from the liberation of other European countries in one important respect. More than any other people, the Yugoslavs liberated themselves. Cut off from the Allied armies by enemy pockets, mountainous terrain and a rough sea-coast, the Yugoslav Partisans grew strong without outside aid. It was only in the last two years that Allied aircraft and material have been sent to the partisans.

The Yugoslavs are in a much stronger position, politically, than the French, Belgians and Greeks, because no large numbers of foreign Allied troops are on their soil. A fiercely independent people, they are determined to have a new deal in the Balkans after the war, beginning with a people's government at home.

The man who more than any other is responsible for Yugoslavia's liberation is Marshal Tito, the country's chief soldier and states-

man. This 55-year-old former steel worker is the main figure in a controversy which has divided the country since the Germans came in 1941. In his dispute with the now



Alexander



Tito

discredited Mihailovitch, Tito emerged as the strong man, welder of national unity.

It was not until late 1943 that this mysterious figure came into his own. Successes Yugoslav guerrillas achieved against the German invaders had, for two years, been erroneously credited to Mihailovitch who had support of the Yugoslav government-in-exile.

Skillfully organized, these left-wing Partisans scored repeated successes against the Germans. Rightist Mihailovitch, more anti-Tito than anti-German, withdrew into

the highlands of Montenegro and did nothing while Tito fought a full-fledged war. More and more the Yugoslavs rallied to Tito. In December, 1943, Tito announced formation of the Yugoslav National Council of Liberation which promptly deprived the government-in-exile of all rights and forbade King Peter to return to Yugoslavia until after the country was liberated and had decided to go back to a monarchy.

The name, Tito, is only a pseudonym. He is really Joseph Broz. He fought in the Austro-Hungarian Army in 1914, and was taken prisoner by the Russian Army. Freed by the Russian revolution, he joined the Red Army and served for three years before returning to Croatia.

Foreseeing a German occupation of Yugoslavia long before the spring of 1941, he set up an underground organization to prepare for civil war. After defeat of the Yugoslav Army, he went to Belgrade where, under the very eyes of the police, he laid plans for resistance operations. Shortly after the German attack on Russia the Partisans, already a cohesive force under the driving organization of Tito, made their first counter-attack.

It was a rag-tag motley band at first. With little clothing, food or medicine, the Tito followers performed wonders. Wearing homemade red stars on their caps and flaunting hammer and sickle insignia, the Partisans manufactured their own bombs and munitions in the forests and caves.

But they were more than an army. When a village was captured, within hours radio loudspeakers and newspapers were set up. Town councils were organized, sanitation programs instituted, schools opened, and tribunals organized to mete out justice to local quislings.

Despite the fact that Allied aid was going to Mihailovitch, Tito, by the fall of 1942, ruled a solid liberated area bigger than Connecticut. Meanwhile, King Peter was in

# Partisans in Yugoslavia Fought Thru to Victory

Cairo, rooting for Mihailovitch. After Tito formed his Council of Liberation, the Allies, while refusing to withdraw their recognition of the Yugoslav government-in-exile, nevertheless gave Tito every support short of actual recognition.

Jugoslavia is no larger than Oregon, but is the largest of the Balkan states. Half of her 16 millions practice the Greek Orthodox faith, and most of these are Serbs—Slavic in race and pro-Russian in sentiment. The remaining chief racial groups, the Croats and Slovenes, are of the same Slavic race and speak the same language, but worship in the Roman Catholic Church and write in a modification of the Latin alphabet. Much of the dissension in this post-World War I state has revolved around the attempts of the Croats and Slovenes to gain political and cultural equality with the more ag-

gressive Serbs, who held the upper hand in Yugoslav government until Tito's rise. Tito's Partisans would solve this dispute by creating a federation that would not favor one nationality over another.

Whether or not the charge of Communism levelled at Tito by his bitter rival Mihailovitch is deserved, there is no doubt that Tito has the support and sympathy of the Soviet Union. However, some observers look to the new Partisan charter as the best indication of the character of the Partisan movement and its leader. It has been called a compromise between democracy and Communism. The Council of Liberation has drawn up a "declaration of rights" as a guide for the future federation. Among the principles enunciated is one guaranteeing citizens' rights of private property and free enterprise. Another guarantees freedom of religion.





This Happened in America:

60% of Americans See U.S. In New War Within 50 Years

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

NEW YORK, May 5.—America read and heard this week of progress by the United Nations Conference at San Francisco to establish an international organization for peace, yet a poll by Denver University's National Opinion Research Center showed that six out of every ten Americans believe the U.S. will have to fight another war within 50 years; more than half of these expect it within 25 years.

Americans also learned this week that the Nazis had surrendered in Italy and Austria, Holland, Northern Germany and Denmark. There were no celebrations and people asked each other: When do you think we'll have a V-E Day?

The nation was told that Hitler was dead. The general reaction was typified by the comment of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her newspaper column:

"Until I actually see a photograph of Hitler dead I shall feel rather skeptical."

The former First Lady explained her suspicions thus: "The horror of Mussolini's death would, I think, make any of the German officials do everything possible to escape a like fate. It has often been said that Hitler had a double. Unless he really saw his body and it was identified by people who know him but who were not his close associates, I think one would be justified in wondering if he had not killed his substitute and tried to escape himself.

"It may be that escape is impossible but one cannot help feeling that these men made their plans long in advance. That they will make every effort to escape seems a foregone conclusion."

This was a week of so many sensations that one excited radio announcer interrupted a flash with a flash. He broke into a musical program to tell of a report by a captured Nazi officer that Adm. Doenitz had instructed the German armed forces not to fight the Americans and the British; halfway through that bulletin he interrupted himself to flash the fall of Berlin.

Pendergast Prosecutor Displaced

AMONG the business President Truman attended to during the week was to displace Maurice M. Milligan, U.S. Attorney for Western Missouri who prosecuted the late Thomas J. Pendergast, Kansas City Democratic boss.



Sam Wear, Springfield, Mo., attorney and state Democratic chairman, who was never associated with the Pendergast machine, was appointed to the post. Truman had, as both senator and Vice-President, opposed the reappointment of Milligan, whose term expired last September but who had continued in the job.

Otis M. Bailey, of Bristol, R. I., 69-year-old grandfather, building inspector, Sunday school superintendent and retired shipbuilder, plans to make a good living himself with no visible means of support. Bailey has invented a wire gadget that holds up strapless bathing suits, evening gowns, aprons, etc., and after the war he intends to put it into mass production. Bailey, who had retired and was dabbling in his many hobbies when the war came, worked in a war plant for three years. Students at the Rhode Island School of Design have okayed his wire bodice and also a strapless gown he has designed.

THE week's Gallup poll indicated that the current debate over the question of postwar universal training has not changed public sentiment. Nearly five months ago a survey showed 70 percent of the nation approving compulsory training; a survey just completed finds the idea still favored by 70 percent.

USO Camp Shows, Inc., is planning an entertainment program in the ETO for six months after V-E Day which will cost \$2,500,000 over and above its normal expenditures, which run to \$500,000 monthly for all overseas activities, according to Variety, theatrical trade weekly. This sum represents the cash outlay for six to eight musical shows, 20 to 36 legitimate plays and ten additional concert units.

SHOCKING SIGNAL CORPUS films of Nazi prison camps at Buchenwald, Ohrdruf, Hadamar and Nordhausen were released by major newsreel films this week and were shown in all their horror to movie audiences throughout the country. In New York all first-run houses exhibited the films except the Radio City Music Hall, whose manager explained that he considered the shots unfit for audiences of women and children.

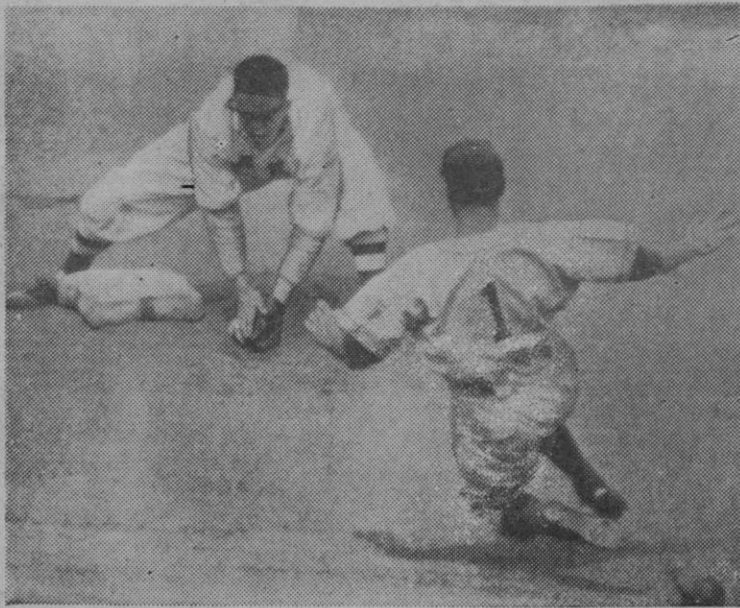
As the grisly record of Nazi brutality and inhumanity unfolded, there were audible exclamations of horror and shock, and it seemed unlikely that any of the millions who saw the films here could afterwards advocate a soft peace for the Nazis.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



Larceny Attempt That Failed



Ben Steiner, Red Sox shortstop, grabs perfect throw from Catcher Fred Walters and waits at second to tag out Hal Peck of the Athletics, who is trying to steal second. The A's won, 8-2.

Brown Trying To 'Steal' Men, Widdoes Says

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5.—Carroll Widdoes, Ohio State football coach, today accused Navy Lt. Paul Brown, who is under contract to coach Cleveland in the proposed postwar All-American Football League, of trying to lure Buckeye players from the campus and into professional football.



Carroll Widdoes

"Brown is signing or trying to sign players from our 1942 freshman team who now are in the service," Widdoes charged. "He has approached some of our varsity players, too."

"When he was head coach here, I heard him advise the boys in all of his speeches to get their college education first and then sign professional contracts," Widdoes said. "Now that he is in the pro game he is doing an about face."

Widdoes, who succeeded Brown as head grid mentor at Ohio State, referred specifically to Lou Groza, of Martins Ferry, Ohio, and Joe Whisler, of Willard, Ohio, who wrote to tell Widdoes they had received pro contracts. Groza was the placekicking specialist and Whisler was star fullback on the Buckeyes' 1942 freshman squad.

Brown Denies Charges; Says 'It's News to Me'

GREAT LAKES, Ill., May 5.—Lt. Paul Brown denied having discussed professional contracts with Ohio State gridders when informed of charges by Carroll Widdoes, his successor at the Buckeye helm, and declared, "It's news to me."

Brown said, "My attitude toward the boys getting their education first hasn't changed one bit. Furthermore, I'm in the Navy and anything to do with contracts is being handled by John Bricles, acting manager of the Cleveland team in my absence. I don't know anything about men being approached with contracts. I certainly haven't talked to any of them."

Nats Shade A's, 5-4, In Nocturnal Game

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Chick Pieretti looked like a sandlot pitcher in the first inning when the Athletics counted four runs, but he settled down and pitched the Senators to a 5-4 victory last night in the first arc-light game of the season in Washington.

All other games in both leagues were rained out.

Singles by Hal Peck, Frank Hayes, Bob Estalella and Larry Rosenthal, plus a Griff error, produced four runs for the A's in the first frame. George Binks and Harland Clift each drove in two runs for the Nats and George Myatt chased home the other as the Senators rapped Jess Flores, Lou Knerr, who was charged with the loss, and Jittery Joe Berry for nine hits.

Racing Bill Voted Down

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 5.—A bill to legalize betting on horse racing in Pennsylvania was defeated by the House by a vote of 98-87, with 105 votes necessary to pass the bill.



NEW YORK, May 5.—Paul Waner, veteran outfielder and the only active player with more than 3,000 major league baschits to his credit, has been given his unconditional release by the Yankees. The Giants have signed Hans Lobert, former manager of the Phillies, as a scout. Lobert starred at third base for the Giants and Reds 35 years ago, and later was baseball

coach at West Point. Catcher Hank Camelli of the Pirates passed his Army physical and has departed for the New Cumberland, Pa., induction center. Camelli received a 90-day deferment early this year because of a war job, but he was called when the deferment expired. The Braves have purchased Harold Schakler, 23-year-old Army dischargee, from their Hartford farm of the Eastern League. Schakler, a native of Brooklyn, is a right-handed pitcher. The Braves also optioned Harry Petty, right-handed pitcher, to Hartford on 24-hour recall.

MAJOR league attendance is running ten percent ahead of 1944 figures for the same period, despite adverse weather that has caused postponement of 28 games. In the first 18 days of the season, 696,404 fans paid their way through the turnstiles, as compared to last year's 637,537. The Yankees, of course, lead all clubs with 72,251 customers for their seven home games to date, but the National League has an edge over the American in total attendance. The NL has performed before 365,000 fans, while the AL has entertained 331,148.

Lott to Play French Net Star In Paris Exhibition Tonight

By Gene Graff  
Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

Sports fans in the Paris area will have three GI exhibition events—tennis, golf and pingpong—to choose from for entertainment today.

Georges Lott, ranking doubles player in the States and veteran of Davis Cup competition, will conduct a tennis clinic for Waacs and their guests tonight at 1830 hours in the Paris Tennis Club, 81 Rue Edouard Nortier (Metro Neuilly). Although the show is primarily for Waacs, male servicemen will be admitted.

After the demonstration, Lott will play an exhibition match against Raymond Bagneaus, French professional doubles player.

Golfers who couldn't break 100 before entering the Army will be offered an opportunity to improve their game this morning at 1000 hours when Horton Smith and Chick Harbert appear at the St. Cloud Country Club. The popular golfers will supervise an instruction period, then match strokes with two French golfers in an 18-hole exhibition match.

Sol Schiff, No. 1 U.S. table tennis player, and Pvt. Garrett Nash, former No. 2 ranking player from St. Louis, will present two exhibitions in Paris today. Schiff and Nash will play at the Rainbow Corner ARC club this afternoon at 1430 hours; they will meet in a return match at the Columbia ARC club at 2000 hours.

Today's activity will conclude continental exhibitions by Smith, Lott, Harbert and Schiff, who will leave for England tomorrow with Leland Mortenson, horseshoe pitching champion from Des Moines, Iowa, and the fifth member of their barnstorming athletic troupe.

Minor League Results

American League			
Washington 5, Philadelphia 1 (night)			
Others postponed, rain			
WL	Pct	WL	Pct
New York	8 4 .667	Philadelph.	6 7 .462
Chicago	6 3 .667	St. Louis	4 6 .400
Detroit	7 4 .636	Boston	5 8 .385
Washington	7 7 .500	Cleveland	3 7 .300
St. Louis at Detroit			
Cleveland at Chicago			
Philadelphia at Washington			
New York at Boston			
National League			
All games postponed, rain			
WL	Pct	WL	Pct
New York	9 4 .692	Brooklyn	5 6 .455
Chicago	7 4 .636	Cincinnati	5 6 .455
Boston	7 5 .583	Pittsburgh	5 8 .385
St. Louis	6 5 .545	Philadelphia	3 9 .250
Boston at New York			
Brooklyn at Philadelphia			
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh			
Chicago at St. Louis			
International League			
All games postponed, rain			
WL	Pct	WL	Pct
Jersey City	9 2 .818	Newark	5 6 .455
Baltimore	7 4 .636	Buffalo	4 6 .400
Montreal	6 5 .545	Rochester	3 7 .300
Syracuse	4 4 .500	Toronto	3 7 .300
American Association			
All games postponed, rain			
WL	Pct	WL	Pct
Milwaukee	6 2 .750	Indianapolis	6 5 .545
Louisville	6 4 .600	Kansas City	3 5 .375
Columbus	7 5 .583	St. Paul	2 5 .286
Minneapolis	4 4 .500	Toledo	3 8 .273
Pacific Coast League			
Oakland 5, Seattle 2			
Portland 7, Hollywood 4			
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 0			
Los Angeles 10, San Diego 2			
WL	Pct	WL	Pct
Portland	21 11 .656	Sacramento	16 17 .485
Seattle	19 13 .594	Los Angeles	15 18 .455
S. Diego	18 15 .545	S. Francisco	14 19 .424
Oakland	16 16 .500	Hollywood	11 21 .344
Southern Association			
Mobile 5, Birmingham 4			
New Orleans 2, Nashville 0			
Others postponed, rain			
WL	Pct	WL	Pct
Little Rock	4 0 1.000	Mobile	2 4 .333
N. Orleans	5 1 .833	Charlottesville	1 3 .250
Birmingham	3 1 .750	Nashville	0 4 .000
Atlanta	3 1 .750	Memphis	0 4 .000
Eastern League			
All games postponed, rain			
WL	Pct	WL	Pct
Utica	2 0 1.000	Wilk.-Bar.	0 1 .000
Albany	2 0 1.000	Elmira	0 1 .000
Syracuse	1 0 1.000	Binghamton	0 2 .000
Will'sport	1 0 1.000	Hartford	0 2 .000



By Al Capp



## Big Four Lack Accord Only on 2 Major Issues

### BULLETIN

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (UP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. revealed today that he had asked the Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov for a "full explanation" of the disappearance more than a month ago of Polish democratic leaders. He said that further discussion of the Polish issue "must await a reply" to his request.

Molotov told him that the Polish leaders were under arrest, charged with "diversionist activities against the Red Army," Stettinius said.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—With France now included in the major-power category as a result of formal agreement by the U.S., Britain, Russia and China, the sponsoring powers today lacked agreement on only two proposed key changes to the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

These were the question of international trusteeships over conquered territories and the problem of how to incorporate regional pacts—such as the Franco-Soviet treaty or the Latin-American agreement at Mexico City—into the proposed world security organization.

### Solution on Poles Near

There were reports at the conference that the dispute over the Polish situation was approaching agreement. The Associated Press said that Russia was believed to be considering inviting Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Polish premier, to discussions in Moscow on broadening the present Polish government in Warsaw.

(Mikolajczyk told associates in London that he has not received any such invitation, the United Press reported.)

The Big Four last night invited France's representatives at the conference to sit in on major-power conferences on an equal basis. While this does not mean that French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, head of his country's delegation, will preside over sessions, he will be present at almost all meetings of Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong.

Another problem on which final Big Four agreement has not been reached is that of reviewing decisions on international relations, a proposal strongly pressed by the American delegation. Molotov was reported to have agreed in principle to both the review and regional security proposals, but to have asked 24 hours to reach a final decision.

### Vandenberg Amendment

Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), a member of the American delegation, sponsored the amendment which would permit the assembly of the world security organization to make recommendations for revision of treaties whenever it found that they endangered world peace.

International trusteeships were discussed last night by the trusteeship subcommittee. The British desire one form of control over dependent areas, while the U.S. proposes a dual type of control which would give the trustee power absolute control in strategic areas.

The Big Four also met last night and reached agreement on some 15 to 20 amendments to Dumbarton Oaks.

It is expected that on the crucial veto power question in the Security Council, the small nations will agree, although with certain minor modifications.

## Monty's Map

(Continued from Page 1)

whereby the Germans would retreat slowly while his British Second Army advanced at a corresponding lack of speed. Montgomery replied: "No, I will not discuss what I propose to do in the future."

Finally, Montgomery took out his operational map on the basis that the war was too near won for the map to have any security importance.

"I wonder," he asked the German representatives, "whether you know the battle situation on the Western front?"

"They had a great shock," the Allied leader told correspondents. "They did not know, and were amazed."

That look at the map convinced the Nazis they should return to their own lines for further instruction from higher authorities. Soon they were back, ready to surrender unconditionally the estimated 1,000,000 Nazis in Denmark, Holland and northwestern Germany.

## Over the Danube: A River Crossing Without Opposition



U.S. Seventh Army infantrymen paddle across the Danube River in the vicinity of Berg, Germany. U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

## CMH Given Missing Pilot

NINTH AF HQ, May 5.—Capt. Darrell R. Lindsey, 25, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a Ninth AF B26 Marauder pilot missing in action since August, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.



Capt. Lindsey

Leading the 394th Gp. on Aug. 9 against the Isle Adam railway bridge, one of the few lines open for German troop movement into the Paris area, Capt. Lindsey's plane was set afire by flak. He ordered his crew to abandon the plane "as soon as we release the bombs."

The approaches to the bridge were destroyed, and Capt. Lindsey's crew parachuted to safety. Then the plane exploded and crashed in flames. A gunner in another Marauder said he saw a man ball out after the explosion.

## Atrocity Prober Demands Trials

MINEOLA, N.Y., May 5 (ANS).—Rep. Leonard Hall (C-N.Y.) arrived home yesterday from a tour of German prison camps to recommend the trial for murder of all Germans "from top to bottom" responsible for such "living hells" as the Buchenwald death factory, where 51,732 political prisoners died or were killed.

"We must take the attitude that all Nazi war criminals must be tracked down just as we track down American criminals in this country," Hall said. "We must place no credence in statements from Germans that they did not know what was going on under Hitler."

Hall visited Buchenwald with Reps. Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) and John Kunkel (R-Neb.).

## Patterson Calls Armies Finest Produced by U.S.

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY, May 5 (UP).—The American armies in Europe were described today by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson as "the finest fighting force our nation ever produced."

After a tour of what once was the western front, Patterson said that he was impressed by the devastation of Germany's key industrial area while unimportant villages in the countryside appeared to have escaped unnecessary damage.

### For PW Records

To establish permanent records for future reference, officers and enlisted men freed from German PW camps are asked to forward their official PW educational records to the War Prisoners' Branch of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute at Geneva, Switzerland.

## Nazi Army Group Quits

(Continued from Page 1)

Russians to the east. The 26th Inf. and 11th Armd. Divs. drove into Linz without opposition after capturing intact the Danube River bridge between Linz and the twin city of Urfahr, which also fell without a fight. At Linz, Patton's forces were about 20 miles from the Russians.

Two other comparatively small pockets remained in the west. One pocket extended northward from Chemnitz about 50 miles to Torgau, where the Russians and the U.S. First Army made their junction. The other extended from Zerbst, 85 miles northward to Wittenberge, where the Russians and the Ninth Army linked.

The Germans were still holding out, too, at four French ports—Lorient, St. Nazaire, La Rochelle and Dunkirk and on several island outposts.

### Quisling Denies Nazis Will Give Up

Holland, Denmark and northwestern Germany having been surrendered Friday, only Norway remained in German hands to the north. Widely circulated reports insisted that Norway would soon be surrendered. The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau even reported from Oslo, Norway, that the capitulation was to have been announced yesterday.

But Vidkun Quisling, the Nazis' puppet ruler, denied over Radio Oslo last night that the Germans were going to give up. He recited the old Nazi formula about "the struggle against Bolshevism" and appealed to Norwegians for loyalty to his government. He said he would not resign until he was succeeded by a "legitimate government."

Correspondents reported that thousands of soldiers of the Allied 21st Army Group spent Friday night celebrating the end of their war, and then began to gather into cages the 1,000,000 German troops in Holland, northwestern Germany and Denmark. Reuter estimated that 1,000,000 other Germans had been captured in the north during the week ended Friday.

### Danish Patriots, Nazis Battle

The Associated Press said that fighting continued throughout Saturday in scattered sections of Copenhagen as Danish patriots sought to settle old scores with home-grown Nazis and a few fanatical German soldiers. Yesterday morning, German warships in Copenhagen harbor opened fire with machine and anti-aircraft guns on several parts of the city. Many were reported killed and wounded.

London heard that the Czechoslovak patriots had liberated Prague at 1230 hours yesterday after a successful uprising against their German overlords. Adm. Karl Doenitz, in one of his first official acts after proclaiming himself Hitler's successor, had declared Prague an open city.

Dr. Hubert Ripka, a member of the Czechoslovakian government in exile, broadcast from London late last night that the Czech resistance council had taken over administration of Bohemia and Moravia and that "Prague has again become the Czechoslovak capital."

A patriot broadcast from Prague asked the Russians and western Allies to send airborne troops to their aid immediately.

## U.S. Holds \$22,000 'Mein Kampf' Royalties

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The U.S. is holding more than \$22,000 worth of royalties earned by Adolf Hitler's book "Mein Kampf," but it is unlikely that his heirs will ever see it.

The Alien Property Custodian, which has possession of the money, doubts that it will be released after the war as was private property after 1918.

### Snow in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 5 (ANS).—Knoxville had a brief snow flurry early yesterday morning. It was the first May snowfall in 22 years and the third since the weatherman started keeping records 65 years ago.

## Nazis in Norway Put at 300,000

LONDON, May 5 (UP).—The Norwegian government information service has published the following estimates of German forces in Norway:

Total fighting forces: Between 280,000 and 300,000, including 180,000 to 190,000 in the army, 50,000 in the navy, and 50,000 in the air forces.

Ninety per cent of air force personnel are for anti-aircraft and ground defense work; a large part of the naval personnel are used to man coastal batteries; the army includes some good Alpine divisions as well as many non-German troops.

## Allied Regime For Reich Goes Into High Gear

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter).—The Allied Control Commission machine, which will govern fallen Germany, began to roll in high gear today as the piecemeal surrender of the Nazi Wehrmacht neared completion.

One of the major tasks confronting the commission is a rapid survey of Germany's immediately available economic resources, with the view of restoring to France, Russia, Belgium and other countries as much as possible of the loot seized by the Nazis. The survey, which will include all stolen articles ranging from railroad locomotives to cattle, will be undertaken by a group of American experts, which is about to leave for Germany.

Another ACC problem is where its personnel of 4,000 or more will have their headquarters. Berlin was to have been the commission's seat but the Reich capital may be too damaged to accommodate, that many people and provide the communications and other facilities the commission requires.

Should Berlin not become the center of the ACC, it is believed in London diplomatic circles that the city would be included in the Russian zone of occupation and not be garrisoned by all four powers, as now planned.

After the German surrender, Allied military government authorities will operate in the country for three months, during which time the various Allied troops will be regrouped and made ready to occupy their respective zones.

## Discharges . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

than one-half apparently will remain there as occupation troops. Some of the troops who were in Europe, already have started for the Pacific.

Combat troops, for the most part, will have furloughs at home before being sent to the Pacific. Service troops will go directly to the Pacific, in most cases.

The Congressmen said that the Army officials told the committee that everything possible would be done to speed the homeward return of men selected for discharge, but the Pacific war must have first call on shipping.

To hurry men home, freighters will be converted into troop transports. It was believed that 50,000 men a month could be handled at A.T.C.

Releasing some 2,000,000 troops will mean an actual reduction of only 1,400,000 in the size of the Army. The 600,000 difference will be made up by new inductees.

## Army Ends Flight Training For Volunteers in Reserve

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., May 5 (ANS).—The War Department has notified 17- and 18-year-old youths in the Army Air Force Reserve that it is discontinuing flying training for those who had volunteered for calls to active duty on reaching their 18th birthday.

Youths in the reserve who are now 18 or older were advised they must register with their local draft boards within five days.

## More Mines Seized As Ickes Urges Pact

WASHINGTON, May 5 (ANS).—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes wired an appeal yesterday to anthracite negotiators for continued efforts to reach an agreement in the wage dispute that has tied up hard-coal production since April 30.

In his capacity as Solid Fuels Administrator, Ickes also seized 33 more strike-bound bituminous mines, bringing to 272 the number of soft-coal properties under government control. On Thursday, under authorization from President Truman, he took possession of 363 hard-coal companies, all in Pennsylvania.

## 220 Air Force EM Complete Infantry OCS

Commissions as infantry second lieutenants have been awarded recently to 220 Air Corps enlisted men graduated from five classes at the GFRC Officer Candidate School.

Thirty-nine of the officers who were graduated in yesterday's class were formerly attached to the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces.