

Man Spricht Deutsch
Blacklist of Nazi Organizations
VDA—Volkbund für Auslands-
deutsche.
League for Germans Abroad.

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

Ici On Parle Français
Ça m'est égal.
Sah met-ay-gal.
It's all the same to me.

Vol. 1—No. 262

1 Fr.

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Sunday, April 15, 1945

Von Papen Is Captured; Yanks Drive for Red Line

President Roosevelt Returns — for Last Time

U.S. Tanks Race Across Corridor



AP photo sent by OWI radiophoto from Washington
On a horse-drawn caisson, the coffin bearing Franklin Delano Roosevelt moved through the streets of Washington yesterday. Saddened, silent crowds lined Pennsylvania Avenue. In background is the Capitol.

Franz von Papen, Nazi diplomat, has been captured by troops of the 17th Airborne Div., the First Allied Airborne Army revealed last night. Capture of his son, Capt. von Papen, led to seizure of the diplomat at a hunting lodge in the hills beyond Stockhausen.

Meanwhile, American armies continued to slash deeper into the Nazi heartland. American armored divisions speared between Leipzig and Czechoslovakia. They were 90 miles from the Russian front at Gorlitz.

Armor Plunges Toward Russians

Three American armored divisions driving between Leipzig and Czechoslovakia speared into the rear areas of German armies fighting on the Russian front yesterday, 90 miles from Red Army lines at Gorlitz.

No significant opposition was reported to have materialized to halt the armored rush which was heading across the dwindling German corridor under security wraps 47 miles east of Jena and 38 miles from Dresden.

Nor were there any indications reported that the Germans facing the east have turned to meet American tanks breaking into their rear.

Reports 24 hours old placed the Ninth Armd. Div. of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U.S. First Army 15 miles south of Leipzig and the Fourth Armd. Div. of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army north of Chemnitz and 24 miles south of Leipzig.

70 Miles in Three Days

Both Leipzig and Chemnitz had been the key supply and communications centers for Germans defending the southeastern approaches to Berlin on the Eastern Front. The armored thrust was rapidly severing their north-south com-

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German Diplomat And Son Seized

Franz von Papen, one of Germany's foremost diplomats, has been captured by eight airborne infantrymen of the 17th Airborne Div. Taken with him were his son, Capt. von Papen, and other members of his family.

Von Papen was seized at a small hunting lodge in the hills beyond Stockhausen. He was unguarded and offered no resistance.

It was not revealed when Von Papen, who played a pro-



Franz von Papen

minent role in diplomatic circles in both World Wars, was captured, but a 17th Airborne Div. release announcing the capture was dated "April 12, delayed."

Capture of Von Papen's son led to the eventual apprehen-

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Reich Papers' Size Limited

LONDON, April 14 (Reuter).—DNE, in a broadcast from Berlin, declared that all German newspapers would be limited to a maximum of two pages.

Truman Busy On Problems of Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Harry S. Truman busied himself today with a study of foreign policy. He authorized a statement by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. pledging Truman to continue Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies.

"President Truman has authorized me to say that there will be no change of purpose or break of continuity in the foreign policy of the U.S. government," Stettinius said. "We shall press forward with other United Nations toward victory... I know that I speak for all Americans when I say that we are united in our resolve to give President Truman our full support in the momentous task of carrying this war to a victorious conclusion and in establishing a secure peace."

The President probably will not attend the San Francisco conference, the Associated Press said, because of the tremendous burden of new duties so suddenly thrust upon him.

Truman is expected to consult frequently with Stettinius in acquiring the background on foreign policy that he needs for future

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Paris to Honor FDR

The Paris municipal council has decided to name one of the city's principal streets after President Roosevelt, it was announced here today.

Washington Draped in Black As Funeral Services Are Held

By Earl Mazo

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Capital was draped in black this morning as President Roosevelt came to the White House for the last time.

Thousands of Washington citizens, dignitaries from all United Nations, and service people thronged the Capital to pay last respects to their leader and commander-in-chief, who will be buried tomorrow at Hyde Park, N.Y.

Troops to Pay Homage Today

With flags throughout the theater draped at half staff and the sorrow of troops displayed in countless ways, the U.S. Army in Europe, observing a 30-day mourning period, today will pay formal homage to President Roosevelt.

In ancient cathedrals, country churches and on the West Front services this Sunday will be dedicated to the President's memory.

Memorial services of all faiths will be held throughout the theater today.

In Paris, Chaplain Richard R. Grady will officiate at a special Catholic service at Notre Dame Cathedral at 5 P.M. A Protestant service will be conducted by Chaplain Chester R. McClellan, at the Palais de Chaillot, at 10 A.M., and Jewish services will be held at the Great Synagogue at 10:30 A.M. by Chaplain Irvin S. Hyman and Judah Nadich.

At 7 A.M. throngs began to line the route which the Presidential funeral procession was to take.

Mr. Roosevelt's body, in a flag-draped mahogany and copper-lined coffin, left yesterday morning from Warm Springs, Ga., where he died Thursday. The slow train wound its way north through masses of people who had showed their love

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And All Was Quiet...

By Jules B. Grad

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SHAEF, April 14.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today joined his troops in a five-minute period of silence in tribute to President Roosevelt.

At exactly 3 P.M. the Supreme Commander and his Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, paused in a conference to stand quietly while Army personnel in nearby offices observed the same simple ceremony.

Gen. Eisenhower received word of the President's death late Thursday while touring Third Army installations in central Germany. Earlier he had visited First Army corps and divisions.

Tanned from a morning-to-dusk inspection trip in an open jeep, the Supreme Commander conferred with members of his general staff immediately upon his return.

(Continued on Page 8)

THE B BAG BLOW IT OUT HERE

Now WE Carry the Ball

Editor's note: The following letter was received a few days before the President's death:

I wish to render a high-ball salute to the Number One Soldier, that statesman-extraordinary, that shrewd, jolly politician—our Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt.

Can anyone divorce the huge achievements of Allied military planning from the wartime leadership of our President? Will anyone, Republican or Democrat, deny that Roosevelt has been moving steadily toward peace, as well as toward a smashing military victory?

From the time of the Atlantic Charter to Casablanca, to Teheran, to Yalta, he and the Allied leaders have been forging plans for an enduring union of peaceful nations. We are truly fortunate to have at the helm one of the giants of history, a man in whom the entire world has faith, a leader capable of building international opinion toward unity and democracy.

Despite a billion bitches in the Army and on the home front, we know that our Chief Executive has been thoroughly tested by stern events and stormy weather. His record is testimony enough that the course he charts is true.

The loss of Abraham Lincoln's guidance after the Civil War caused grave difficulties during the reconstruction. America's rejection of Woodrow Wilson's plans helped to sow the seeds of this conflict. To rebuild the present world, shattered by war and torn with suspicion, ignorance, and doubt, will call for the best in all of us. President Roosevelt is carrying the ball with confidence, with practical judgment and high courage. Let us, for our own self-interest, continue to back him up.

If we can concentrate on peace as we have concentrated on this war—man, what an opportunity lies ahead for us and our children!—Sgt. T. G. Wright, 796 Engr. Forestry Bn.

* * *

Professor of Peace

I have been sitting here in this poor man's CP reading a business news-letter which does not want to be quoted—so I will paraphrase the last little zipper:

"It is problematic now if future world wars can ever be prevented. Everybody really hopes so—and talks it up—at least in public. However, international political authorities privately say there is a definite undercurrent of thought that col-

lective security is 'only a dream'—has never been tested—and the policy of balance-of-power will continue to rule Europe after the war. It will fail again by 1965. If true—as now believed—the power politics of the next 20 years will force war upon the next generation once more."

Someone was thinking, saying, and writing that on the very day and minute thousands of young men went to their graves with the dumb, inarticulate hope that their lives might buy a peaceful world for their women and children. How in the name of all that's good and holy can there ever be peace with that kind of thinking? "Collective security" is untried, therefore it couldn't possibly work and we will continue in the old tried and true way that always has succeeded so fabulously in the past, to the next world war.

All right, suppose "Collective security" is lousy—what can we lose? We'll have another war—sure—and we'll have one with the "balance-of-power" policy too,—so why not at least go to hell in a different hand-basket? I think I know one reason we'll have another war.

When this war is over, I'm going back to the putty-knife factory—and you're going back to the banana warehouse—and he's going back to whatever he earns a living at—and nobody is going back to the job of getting and keeping Peace. Look at it this way—we have a Secretary of War, why don't we have a Secretary of Peace? How many billions are we spending on war per minute? How much did we ever spend on peace? Not one lousy red cent. Every nation since the beginning of time has bristled with "Military Schools," "War Colleges"—but did you ever hear of a Peace School?

We just don't believe peace is important—it's a part-time job for every Tom, Dick and Harry who has an extra pair of striped pants. . . Everyone says, "I hope they don't lose the peace—this time."

"They" are "Us!" You and me. And all the rest of the guys and gals who are sweating this one out right now.

I'd like to see a Department of Peace with an equal place in the Cabinet with the Secretary of War. I'd like to see bright young men and women sent to study nothing else but how to get and keep peace. . . at a school run on exactly the same plan, budget and theory as Annapolis or West Point.

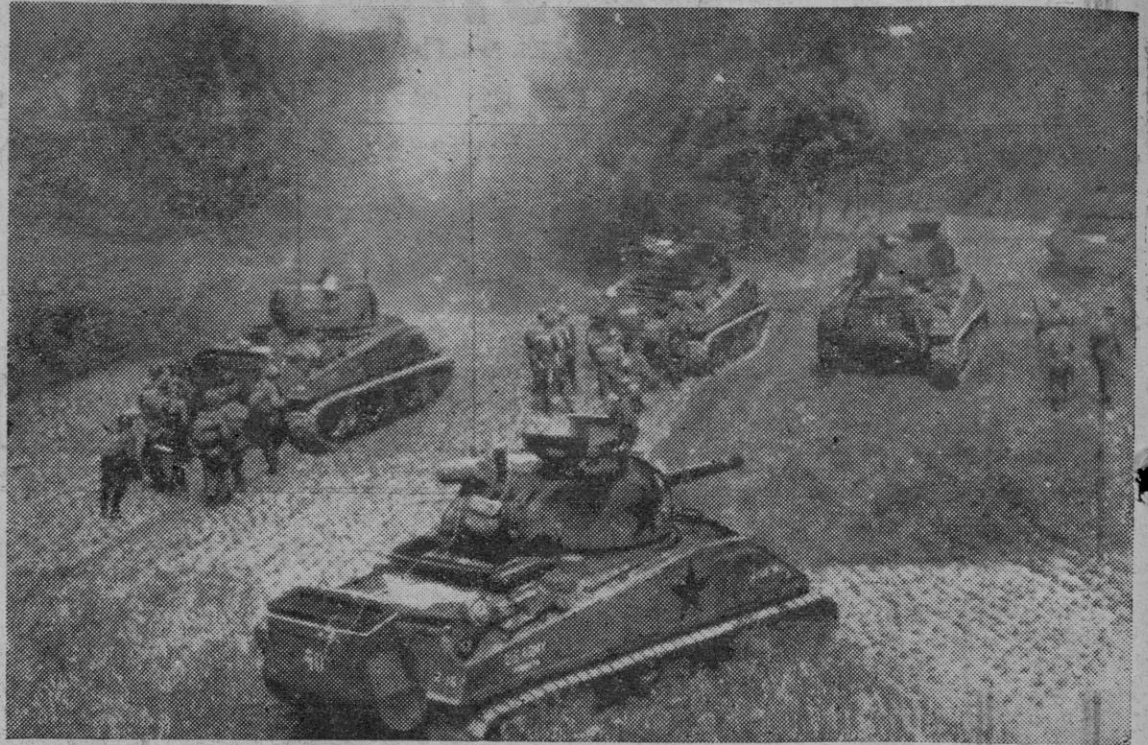
Maybe by 1965 we might have some peace experts or "International Authorities" who at least wouldn't plan to scuttle the peace before it is ever won—what do you think? —Pfc W. Carlton Da Vie, A.F. Engrs.

Private Breger



"Corporal, run over to Headquarters and find out if there isn't some regulation against enlisted men gambling with officers!"

Yanks Consolidate Beachhead on Okinawa



Shortly after hitting the beach on Okinawa, island in the Ryukyu group south of Japan, troops of the U.S. Tenth Army gather in groups behind tanks while enemy positions are spotted. They were held up temporarily by Japanese forces behind a ridge in the background.

Japs' Pre-Dawn Counter-Blow Repulsed by Okinawa Yanks

GUAM, April 14 (ANS).—The U.S. 24th Army Corps, backed by heavy guns of the Army and Navy, hurled back a furious pre-dawn Japanese counter-attack yesterday and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, Adm. Nimitz announced today.

Nimitz also announced the destruction of more than 218 Japanese planes Wednesday and Thursday by American interceptors and ack-ack guns which beat off suicidal enemy air assaults on Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet off Okinawa. Lesser actions in the Ryukyus raised the two-day bag to 256 enemy planes destroyed.

In the 36 days from March 18 through April 12, Nimitz disclosed, pilots of Adm. Mitscher's fast carrier task force took a toll of 1,277 enemy aircraft.

Fail to Gain Ground

Attesting to the fury of the ground fighting on southern Okinawa, Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Corps failed to gain ground for the eighth straight day.

Over this contested area the Pacific war's heaviest artillery duel went into its tenth day. It was in this sector that a Japanese counter-attack, involving a battalion of probably 500 men, was hurled back.

In the north, Third Amphibious Corps Marines continued their steady advance on Motobu Peninsula and Ismikawa Isthmus. Resistance was said to be "sporadic and ineffective."

Dempsey Rustled Food For Okinawa Invaders

GUAM, April 14.—Coast Guard Comdr. Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion of the world, rustled sandwiches for landing craft crews and troops before they debarked from his transport for Okinawa's beaches on Easter Sunday.

Dempsey, as ill with a gall bladder ailment on D-Day, but was able to go ashore the second day. He is going to Australia, India and China on a war tour.

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Tokyo Ablaze After B29 Raid

GUAM, April 14 (ANS).—Huge explosions and fires devastated Tokyo today (Friday, Paris time) after hundreds of Superfortresses, in their greatest raid of the war, poured incendiary bombs on the city. Tokyo said the Imperial Palace was set afire.

A Japanese communique also said the main building and sanctuary of the Meiji Shrine, one of the greatest Shinto shrines in Japan, had been "burned to ashes."

A U.S. correspondent who rode over Tokyo in a B29 said flames and blasts of explosions spread through a five-square-mile target area as the great fleet of bombers hit the concentrated munitions-production area. One tremendous blast threw one plane 5,000 feet upward.

The Japanese claimed 41 B29s were shot down and "about 80 others" damaged. Tokyo admitted many fires raged and said they were brought under control seven hours after the attack began. An enemy broadcast said about 170 U.S. planes took part in the raid.

Japanese jet-propelled fighters, which B29 crewmen said flashed across the sky like balls of fire, met the raiders.

French Seek to Work Coal Mines in Saar

Operation of the Saar coal mines by French engineers has been proposed to Allied governments by the Provisional French Government. Mines, some of which have been worked by local labor under U.S. Army supervision, are practically intact, French sources said, and their operation will help to supply French domestic and military needs.

Superfortresses Roost at a Marianas Base



B29s of the 21st Bomber Command which have been attacking the Japanese mainland are shown at a field in the Mariana Islands. Tents among the planes are for ground crews and repair shops.



Illustration by C.D. SWAN

WEREWOLVES

Nazi Gangsters Already at Work; First Spot-Job

By Dan Causin
Warweek Staff Writer



AACHEN had been rear echelon for many months past and things had been quiet enough. That's why it didn't seem strange to the young American Military Intelligence lieutenant in that district when the phone rang late on the night of March 25 and a guttural German voice asked him to rush over to the mayor's house. Burgomeister Oppenhoff had been murdered.

G-2 found the mayor's body where persons in the house said it had fallen. It was hard to get them to talk. They obviously were scared of something but the American officer persisted in his questioning and the story trickled out.

At 9 p.m., three German soldiers, claiming to have been shot down in an air battle, knocked at the door and asked to see the burgomeister. A maid showed them into the living room and called the mayor, who left his guests to see the three. There was no sound from the room, but after a short time the trio emerged from the chamber with drawn pistols. One of them, a tall German youth of about 25, warned the guests not to say anything about their visit.

The Werewolves Strike

As soon as the soldiers had gone, members of his household rushed into the living room and found the mayor dead on the floor, a bullet hole in his temple. No one in the house had heard a shot. The pistol used in the killing must have had a silencer on it. This fact also indicated that the murder was carefully planned as a political assassination.

Franz Oppenhoff had become American-appointed Burgomeister of Aachen as a result of a typical compromise dictated by necessity. Our Military Government officials knew that he had never been an active Nazi. They knew, also, that he was a political reactionary who had been an official of Veltrupp, makers of plane and tank parts.

A few days after the killing the Nazi radio bragged that the mayor had been shot for co-operating with the Americans. The newly organized underground known as the "Werewolf" had done the job. Soon after, other killings were reported and fear spread among the German populace throughout Allied occupied territory. At Frankfurt-on-Main, no burgomeister could be found until American officials promised a bodyguard for the mayor they would appoint. Other towns, like Bad Kreuznach, still did not have mayors long after the Americans had captured them.

Jekyll and Hyde Version

Nightly the radio blared about new acts of terror. On April 1, over a German radio station designated as the Werewolf, the following broadcast was made:

"A free German movement has been formed in the enemy-occupied areas called the 'Werewolf'." The name was well chosen to describe the character of its members. The Werewolf, an ancient mythological being, was sup-

posed to be a man who appeared handsome and good in the daylight, but at night he would turn into a beast-like creature and anyone bitten by him would turn into a Werewolf. It was the Jekyll and Hyde story of its day.

"Every Bolshevik, every Briton and every American standing on German soil is free booty for our movement. Wherever an opportunity presents itself to extinguish his life, we shall take it with joy without regard for our own life. The German, whatever his class or profession, who places himself at the disposal of the enemy and collaborates with him will come to feel our avenging hand.

"The Werewolf is an organization born of the spirit of Nazism. It does not know the restrictions in battle which are imposed upon regular troops. Every means is legitimate in order to inflict injury upon the enemy. Be as brave as lions and as poisonous as snakes. Work in the dark. Make night your ally. Fall upon the enemy whenever a favorable opportunity offers itself. Do not hesitate at the thought of taking his life since he wants to destroy the life of our people. It is up to you to exact vengeance upon every foreign soldier now standing on German soil. There is only one watchword now. Conquer or die."

Their Mission—Death

Already cases of murder and attack on American troops in rear areas have been officially reported. Recently eight GIs were killed and three wounded when members of a bomb disposal squad lifted a box of TNT from a pile of four boxes of enemy explosives which had been previously inspected and found to be free of booby-traps. It was recalled that three innocent-looking young boys had been lurking in the vicinity that afternoon.

Seventeen-year-old Gefolg-Schafts Fuehrer Richard Eiberbach was taken prisoner by our special agents when he was apprehended carrying arms while wearing civilian clothes. He confessed to being a member of the German underground and told about his training. "I was sent to the school for sabotage at Bonn after volunteering for it," he said.

The pupils were all selected volunteers from the Hitler Youth and their ages ran from 15 to 18. Emphasis at the school was placed on sabotage training and training as

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The Wehrmacht Is Falling to Pieces

Fuehrer's Legions Are Turning Into Guerrilla Fighters

By John Christie
Warweek Staff Writer

THE "call to arms" posters, portraying the determined old Volksturm marching proudly forward in the shadow of a German soldier, had about as much effect on the citizens along the road to Berlin as a Bulldog billboard on a barn would have on an anti-smoking motorist on U.S. Route 1. If those eligible for Hitler's people's army ever thought seriously of the posters, designed to arouse them into becoming minutemen and making every fence and barn a fortress, they lost heart quickly when they saw or heard the tanks of the Second Armored Division thundering through the countryside on the way to Berlin.

Fingers of Steel

After sealing the ring around the Ruhr by a junction with elements of the Third Armored on April 1, combat commands of the Second Armored on the war maps quickly became long, slender fingers in enemy territory. In a week those fingers had extended to a point dead center between the Rhine and Berlin. The columns were a good distance over the Weser River before holding up until the rear and flanks could be better secured. The task force commanders could study their maps optimistically because there were few contour lines in the territory ahead and the Elbe River loomed as the only good possible line of defense open to the enemy.

Reaching out into the German hinterland during the first week of the big breakthrough on the Western Front, it was more like an armored safari than a military campaign in many respects. It was an exploration of the heart of Germany.

While there was some bitter fighting in spots, never before had German resistance been attempted on such a "shoestring" scale. The regular Wehrmacht units were too

heavily committed elsewhere and there wasn't time to organize an orthodox defense against the invading armored columns.

This was invasion in the style over which the Nazis had gloated back in 1940 when their panzer columns struck across the unprepared and ill-defended countryside of France, Belgium and Holland. Now it was the Germans' turn to stand and gawk at the steel monsters that rumbled past the gatepost.

Tragic and Ridiculous

This was virgin territory for war. The small villages, with their red slate roofs and spacious barns, and the tidy, well-kept farms stood out conspicuously on the rolling landscape—a refreshing change from the rubble cities of the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Because there were insufficient forces available and inadequate equipment to sustain a good defense, these villages for the most part were spared the scars of war. Sometimes, when the last elements of a column entered a village, there would be a single house or barn in

"Like werewolves, our men will fall on the enemy in their rear and cut off their lifelines. Our enemy, cursed may they be, will learn that—penetration of German soil is equivalent to national suicide."
(From a speech by Heinrich Himmler announcing the activation of the Volksturm.)

flames, lone testimony that the spearheading task force had met a fight.

There were cases where the local burgomeister would ask a truce long enough to try to persuade the commander of the troops in the area to surrender the town. One local Volksturm commandant admitted frankly that his call to arms at the approach of the armored column drew not a single turn out.

It was amazing to see the way the people betrayed their relief that the war was passing them by. Even here, in the heart of Germany, some would venture to wave white handkerchiefs at the invaders of the Fatherland.

It came so fast that even some railroad trains couldn't get out

ahead of the columns. Three of them fell victim to tanks of Gen. John "Peewee" Collier's Combat Command A. One was an ammo supply train shot up 200 yards across the Weser River.

Always the futility of the German position was in evidence. It ranged from the tragic to the ridiculous—tragic, as when a kid on his third day in the army lay dying with a bullet wound in his stomach—ridiculous, as when by mistake a 75-year-old air raid warden got hauled in with PWs because his uniform was so impressive he looked like a general.

The columns avoided the larger places so they could knife quickly into the heart of the Reich. Even along the axis of advance there was much Kraut hunting left for the infantry. The mission of the tankers and doughs comprising the spearheads was to clean out the opposition ahead and places necessary to secure the flanks. Getting "road and shoulders clear of Krauts" is the way they often put it.

Some Are Fanatical

Hundreds of troops fighting as disorganized bands had as little heart for contesting the armored thrusts as did the dismayed villagers who kept their Volksturm uniforms in the closet. Thus, all along the line "beaucoup" prisoners came trudging in from the fields or down from the hills.

But you could never tell when to expect a fire fight. Among the bits and pieces of the Wehrmacht that comprised the resistance were some veterans who, by reason of service with an elite fighting outfit or because of fanatical sentiments, would be willing to fight it out and try to keep others in line.

An outstanding feature of the almost guerrilla-like resistance met in the villages and hills was the widespread use of the panzerfaust by foot troops. They used it not only as an anti-tank weapon but as an infantry support weapon—much as you would use a grenade or mortar.

It was first employed to good advantage by the enemy when the columns had to penetrate the narrow passes of the Teutoburger Wald—a heavily-wooded high ridge

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They Captured Frechen—On Tiptoe!

Huge Coal Pits Were a Barrier, The Enemy Had Planted Mines— But Indian-like Tactics Won

WITH THE EIGHTH INF. DIV., Inside Germany. — "Shushing" a whole battalion isn't easy. It's something like yelling "quiet!" in Madison Square Garden during a knock-down. Nevertheless, that was the order sent down to the Second Battalion of the Eighth Infantry Division's 28th Regiment before they moved on Frechen during their drive to the Rhine.

"Mum" wasn't only to be the word, it was an order. The terrain to be traversed was ugly. It not only included the usual large crop of explosive mines, but mines of another sort—broad, deeply-dredged coal pits. How well that battalion muffled their movements that night is testified in the ease and utter surprise with which they passed, through, over and around the Nazi defenders.

This tiptoe attack was a most difficult maneuver, one which called for perfect combat discipline and a background of sound training in tactics. That it was carried out successfully is evidence that the men to whom it was entrusted had learned their lessons well.

Into the Pit

At 1600 that evening the Second Battalion of the 28th moved out for the town of Habelrath, previously taken by the First Battalion while the Second had been occupied with Modrath. The plan was for the First Battalion to attack Frechen frontally from the west, the Third Battalion to come up from the south, and the Second to come through the coal pits to the north.

While the rest of the regiment was moving on Frechen over roads, the Second struck out across country, taking its chances on minefields and hoping the coal pits wouldn't present too great an obstacle.

At 7:30 o'clock that evening the Second Battalion moved out from Habelrath. "F" Company was in the lead, "E" and "G" following in that order. The line of march took them down into the first and largest coal pit, which they followed along the north edge. The darkness was complete, and the irregular character of the terrain made it impossible to follow any kind of azimuth. Once inside the pit an enemy automatic weapon opened up. Two BARs spoke briefly and the German outpost fled. In the darkness they apparently became confused. Anyway, they bumped into "E" Company.

That accounted for seven prisoners.

After getting clear of the coal pit, 1/Lt. Francis T. Slate, "F" Company Commander, South Norwalk, Conn., called for white phosphorous smoke on a certain concentration number to guide on. When the point was reached, he had the smoke lifted to their objective, the northern edge of Frechen.

Two MGs Captured

Many times during the advance, German voices were heard in the darkness. Lt. Slate guided his company around them. These were enemy outposts, guarding the approaches to Frechen, and it is a tribute to the discipline and skill of the Second Battalion doughs that these outposts were never able to detect the whole battalion moving toward them.

In one instance, when voices were heard, a detail was sent from "G" Company in the battalion rear to investigate. The detail surprised the Jerry guards, walking up to them, guided by their voices. They stuck guns into German ribs and captured eight Jerries and two heavy machine-guns without firing a shot.

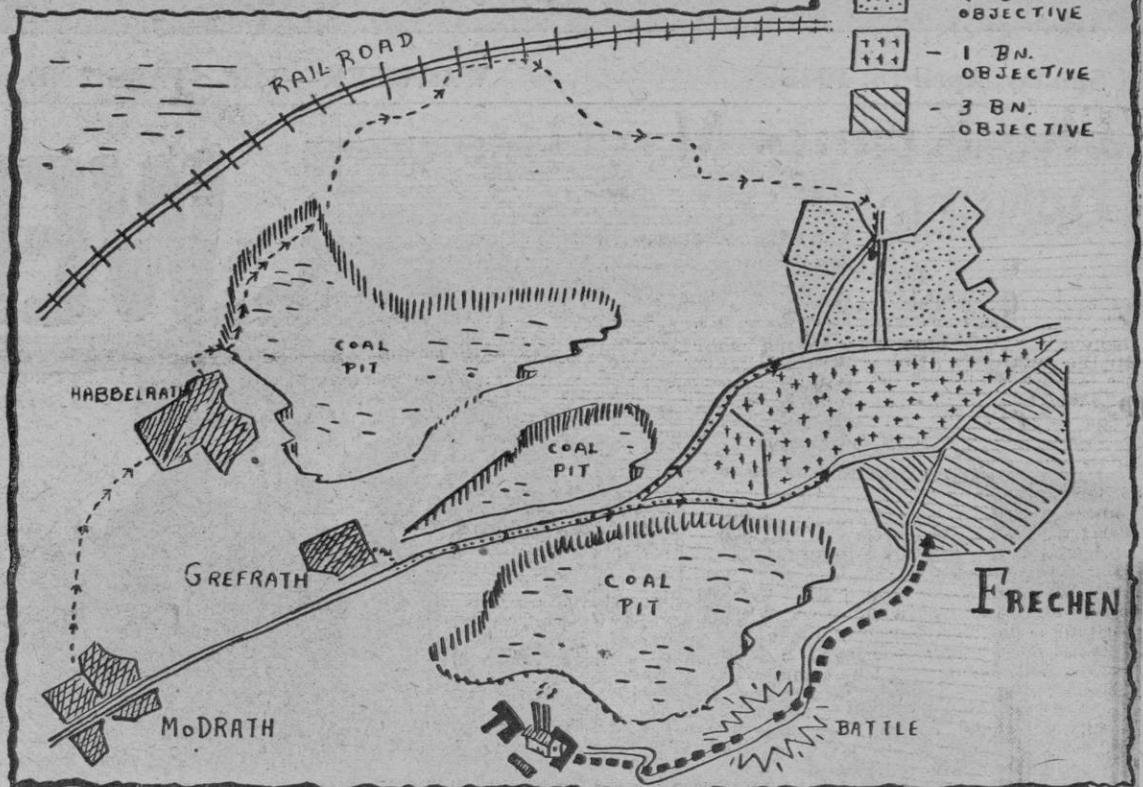
Around midnight, a self-propelled gun landed a few rounds among the men of "F" Company in the lead. Two casualties resulted, the only ones occurring until later in the day when the Germans counter-attacked.

Surprised Krauts

"F" Company sideslipped out of the artillery fire to the north and continued their advance on Frechen.

At one point, "F" Company became somewhat strung out and separated in the dark, and at about 1 a.m. S/Sgt. Austin McKevitt, of Ozone Park, Long Island, New York, a squad leader, and S/Sgt. Elwood Mieciclica, Pascoag, Rhode Island, sat down to wait for their rear elements to catch up. They were on a bank bordering railroad tracks north of Frechen. They suddenly heard a column of soldiers swinging along as if they were walking on Broadway. They counted the silhouettes of seven men coming from the direction of their rear.

"I bet they're Heinies!" McKevitt said. "Mitch" concurred by shouting "Halt!"



THIS sketch-map of Frechen, made on the scene, shows what Eighth Inf. doughs were up against—and the routes they followed in their bold night attack which took the German town by surprise.

"Was ist?" came the question in surprised German. Then there followed a flood of German, which, freely translated, seemed to be: "What's going on here? What kind of a trick do you think you're playing?"

"Mitch" cut them short with a sharp "Hände hoch!"

All but one Jerry complied immediately. He kept his machine-pistol in the crook of his arm. McKevitt was about to fire, but the apparent ranking German non-com said "Nicht!" and the gun slid to the ties. The men apparently had been sent to relieve an outpost which already had been captured, indicating how well the secrecy was working out.

About to Fire

After this incident the battalion proceeded unmolested into Frechen. Maj. Jack Wilhm, Kansas City, Kansas, the battalion commander, dispersed the men inside the town at 2:45 a.m. They occupied two complete blocks on the road leading north out of the town.

Other units moved out to clear their respective sectors, and by 5 a.m. there were 117 PWs on the Second Battalion's hands, with the Germans still officially unaware of the presence of the Americans in this sector of Frechen. The reason

apparently being that the enemy was occupied by the attack of the rest of the regiment on the west and south sides.

Another story illustrates how completely unaware the Nazis were of the 28th's presence in Frechen.

A Pushing Around

At 3 a.m., 15 minutes after the forward element had entered the town, S/Sgt. Robert W. Duffin, of Chicago, and two other men of "F" Company, found themselves mingling with a German squad of ten men which happened to be the street.

The German squad leader was the first to notice that he was not among friends. He gave one of the Yanks a vigorous shove. Private A.C. St. John, Dallas, Texas, observed the shove and plugged the Jerry between the eyes with his carbine.

Duffin, likewise, opened fire and this broke up the party, the Krauts who were able taking to their heels. Duffin says the Jerries fired one shot, which ricocheted and stuck in the leather of his shoe. They "policed up" later and found three German bodies. Later, in a German aid station, they found another of their victims and were told of still another lying in the street.

At 5:30 a.m. the battalion com-

mander asked for armored support after he had heard the movement of enemy armor. Contact with the First Battalion was established at 6:30. At 9 o'clock the battalion objective was reached. Enemy self-propelled guns entered the picture at this point, shelling their positions. An attempt to outflank the guns proved futile. The armored support was still on the way. The enemy counter-attacked minutes later with armor and infantry. A portion of "E" Company's sector was overrun.

Tanks Meet Counter-Attack

At 12:30 a TD officer arrived at the CP and wanted to know where the reported enemy armor was operating. A self-propelled gun launched a shell through the roof of the building as a proper demonstration.

Before the tanks arrived, artillery observers directed fire on the oncoming enemy armor, finding it necessary to fire into areas occupied by our own troops. This action, nevertheless, undoubtedly staved off the German counter-attack. With the arrival of American tanks, "E" and "G" Companies teamed up to put the last German to flight.

The town of Frechen was officially cleared of enemy resistance at 6:30 p.m.

The Wehrmacht Is Falling

(Continued from Page 3)

running northeasterly across the axis of advance. The formation was a perfect natural defense barrier which the enemy was unable to use to maximum advantage due to lack of artillery, but the narrow passes through which the armor had to move for as far as a mile and a half on some routes afforded ideal conditions for use of the panzerfaust.

Although lacking the effective range of artillery and anti-tank weapons, the panzerfaust cannot be underestimated in terrain where foot troops can find good concealment within about 100 yards of the road. With very little heavy-weapon supports, troops armed with panzerfausts—and well dug-in—were able to stall the advance of the columns in some of the passes for more than a day.

Like the bazooka, the panzerfaust is a handy weapon for firing tanks from the basement or first-

story windows of houses and buildings, or from alleyways. It was so employed in several places through which the columns passed.

A tank or vehicle is vulnerable to panzerfaust fire whenever it has less than 100 yards clearance on either side. Although the effective range of the weapon is placed at 75 yards, it is known to have a maximum firing distance of 150 yards.

At one of the numerous PW collecting points that sprang up at crossroads and barnyards all along the route, a German captain explained resentfully how he had been sent into the area by a corps headquarters to organize anti-tank resistance as best he could with panzerfaust-armed troops.

The possibility of the gadget as a guerrilla weapon was emphasized by its use against personnel in houses and buildings. A platoon of 30th Division infantrymen, part of a regiment attached to the Second

Armored, caught hell one night when a couple of houses they were occupying were subjected to a barrage of panzerfaust fire launched from behind a garden wall. In other instances, the weapon was directed against windows and doorways in the manner of a grenade but generally with more protection to the launcher than is practical for the grenade-thrower.

It was found that both paved and secondary roads throughout the entire countryside had been well-surveyed for roadblock sites, but, fortunately, the armor had broken into the hinterland so fast that there was no time to erect them. All along the march routes, at entrances to villages and at bends in the road, logs were piled neatly along the sides. Only in rare exceptions were there movable concrete blocks.

Where roadblocks had been set up, they were generally defended by foot troops with small-arms fire and panzerfausts—and occasionally an 88 or AT gun. As in the case of areas exposed to panzerfaust fire, it was often necessary for the dismounted doughs to flush the

enemy out so that the barriers could be blown.

The scarcity of artillery and anti-tank guns naturally lessened effectiveness of the roadblocks. How good the log barriers were in themselves was best expressed by a German major who told his captors disgustedly: "It takes the Americans 42 minutes to reduce one of those blocks. They spend 40 minutes laughing at them and two minutes blowing them up."

The disorganized resistance along the road to Berlin was reminiscent of what was encountered in the Siegfried Line early last September. When from the pillboxes were blasted or smoked out kids, old men, the lame and the glass-eyed, it was said that the bottom of the manpower barrel finally was being scraped. Then, it developed that what we found in the Siegfried Line was stop-gap resistance pending reorganization of forces further back.

Although German forces are committed to even longer and more active fronts now and many are trapped in the Ruhr and Holland pockets, there is the strong possibility that a few organized units can be scraped together or brought

in from abandoned territory to challenge our entry to the gates of Berlin. Also, there is a good chance that more heavy weapons will be rounded up for the purpose.

But, though the road to Berlin gets somewhat tougher, the heart is being cut out of Germany and it becomes increasingly evident that neither the run of the mill Kraut or his homefolks are eager to contest the last few miles. The real resistance can only come from the organized units whose operations are still controlled by the Nazi high command.

Outside the organized unit, the German soldier's fighting qualities are determined largely by the degree of his Nazi faith and training. But the fanatical Nazi soldier or Hitler Youth cannot be underestimated. He does not need the esprit de corps of a unit as a motive to keep fighting. He is motivated by his Nazi beliefs. He is the type for whom guerrilla warfare and the Werewolf movement will have strong appeal after hostilities formally cease. That means it may be a long time before the road to Berlin is completely cleared of the enemy.

DESPERATE as their plight now is, the Germans are prepared for low-blow in-fighting through the last round. This interview with a freed Russian labor slave carries this warning message for our troops:

The Krauts May Use...

By Michael Seaman
Warweek Staff Writer

AMERICAN soldiers fight wisely and bravely in battle. "They behave like fools when they are not in the frontlines. Unless your soldiers keep on the alert day and night in Germany, many who escape death fighting the uniformed Germans will die from German civilian back stabbing."

The speaker was not an American Army officer haranguing word-weary Joes to keep on the ball. Nor was he a non-com trying to whip his platoon into cat-like alertness 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. He was just a nondescript civilian, a displaced Russian—homeless, tired and hungry—east of the Rhine but behind Allied armies. He was a nonentity by appearance but a vault of gold in value because of his knowledge of what civilians in that particular Wehrkreis (district) of Germany planned to do to American soldiers in rear-echelon areas.

Everything he owned was either draped over his stocky frame or in the burlap bag slung over his shoulder. He admitted he had something else, "fshi" (lice) so he was warned to keep his distance when his first impulse was to rush forward to embrace the first American he had met who understood and talked Russian. He was sufficiently intelligent to realize lice carry dread typhus. DDT powder, however, was an unknown item to him.

Former Engineering Student

After the first rush of words tumbled from his chapped lips he became pathetically eager to help with advice founded on three years of observation while a slave laborer in Germany. His story is unusual not because he was forced to work for his enemies but because his captor, a panzer colonel, had ravaged his village in Western Russia and then brought him to Recklinghausen, Germany, to work on a farm. He had the satisfaction that morning of watching his captor flee unceremoniously toward Hamm, Germany. His every word was freighted with sincerity and truth. "My name," he began after he had gobbled a can of cold C rations and was under the relaxing influence of an American cigaret, "is Yanko Vodwa. I'm 20 now. When the German panzers crushed my native village I was a student at a State technical school. I qualified to study engineering by competitive examination.

"Perhaps your American newspapers had stories about the things the German vandals did to my country. As your Army was taking Recklinghausen this morning I hid in a stone house inclosing a small spring. I watched the colonel, retired as a uniform soldier but now a leader of civilian resistance, leave in such a hurry that he could take with him just what he could wear. I was glad. Your Army helped avenge the rape of my town by the colonel's men three years ago. I used to be his butler at night, after working hard all day in the fields or taking care of his cattle, so I know just where to find these pictures which are proof that the Germans committed atrocities in Russia."

Atrocity Pictures

He proffered a handful of small pictures. Among the two-by-four-inch snapshots was one showing several Russian civilians, machine-gunned to death by German soldiers commanded by the colonel. Another was of a house set on fire to drive out a group of young Russian girls who hid when the colonel posted an order that women of a certain age group had to "entertain" German soldiers. A third snapshot pictured a row of wooden crosses

marking the graves of Russian civilians killed by German soldiers who had alleged they were "eliminating snipers." Vodwa explained the nature of each picture.

"In three years with the colonel I learned enough German to understand what the civilian last-ditch defenders planned to do when the Reich was invaded by Allied armies. That's why I repeat that your American soldiers are fools when they are not fighting. They should be careful all the time.

"While bringing drinks to the men and women who used to gather from time to time at the colonel's house I overheard and understood enough of their plans to offer this advice to your soldiers. Beware of every man, woman and child in Germany. Ask us freed Russians



POISON

"...they will attempt to kill you or try to create confusion or disorder within your ranks. Your men should not forget these fanatical civilians who hate you so and will try to make your lives a living hell..."

for advice. We will be honest and tell you who the underground leaders are, if we know them. Not many Russian slave workers were in as advantageous a position as I was, I will admit, but most of them know the ringleaders.

Watch the Women

"I know from overhearing conference talks that German women were told to keep boiling water handy to pour on unsuspecting American soldiers. Children were taught to file nails to sharp points at both ends and scatter them in the mud to ruin the tires of your vehicles. Bits of glass, too, were to be rolled into mud balls and scattered along roads used by your trucks.

"Women were taught to walk with baskets under their arms, flip a package to the ground, and while pretending to pick it up to snip your communication wires. Where there are many cases of flat tires,

Yanko Vodwa was an engineering student in Russia until the German Army conquered his village and the commanding colonel carried the youth away as a slave laborer. A keen observer, Vodwa was in a position to learn, through his work as valet for the retired German colonel, that the five most important tricks German civilians will try to kill American soldiers inside the Reich are:

1. To poison food—candy, preserved fruit, etc.
2. Place explosives in coal.
3. Booby-trap vehicles.
4. Weaken structural supports so they collapse under the weight of a man.
5. Stretch wires across roads to choke jeep drivers.

or where wires are broken or cut repeatedly under mysterious circumstances, a close watch should be kept of that area to nab the saboteurs.

"Your American soldier has one serious flaw in his behavior in Ger-

many. He is a souvenir hunter just as soon as he comes back from the front. He likes comfort, too. Western Germany has much coal. Just as soon as your soldiers establish themselves in a house they start fires in stoves, using the coal they find at the houses. Part of the plan to make life a hell for your soldiers behind the lines includes the placing of explosives in coal.

"This brick of pressed coal dust," he stooped to pick up a block of the fuel, "can be rubbed to dust and, when it's mixed with water, makes a fine dye to color explosives so they blend with the coal pile.

Food May be Poisoned

"About the souvenir hunters, they should be told that, aside from booby traps, which is an army function because it takes time and skill to do a good job, the German civilians have been told to poison food, particularly candy, and leave it in drawers where it is easily found.

"One night, when the colonel and his followers had too much liquor and their talk became careless, they mentioned that a good way to cripple American souvenir hunters is to saw the supports of cellar steps almost through so that the weight of a man will make it collapse. Multiply such acts in every house from which German civilians have fled and you will realize that many American soldiers can be seriously injured, if not killed outright, by becoming careless when they invade homes to rummage for souvenirs.

"Your men should not forget that this is the first time in modern history that Germany has been invaded before peace was declared. Right or wrong, they will defend their homeland. They will attempt to kill you or try to create confusion and disorder.

Kids are Bad

"I can't blame American soldiers for wanting fresh eggs and fresh chicken to vary the diet of rations, but they should be careful of canned fruits and vegetables. Your Army overran this section too quickly, they were confident you couldn't carry the war across the Rhine, but when there is time they

will poison food. That's the truth, because poisoning of food was a topic for discussion at almost every meeting at the colonel's house.

"There are many other ways in which they can bring grief to your men behind the lines. Boys, like the apparently harmless ones you see walking down that road, were taught to stretch wires across roads so that a jeep, with the top and windshield down, passes under the wire. The wire is throat high and quickly garrots a man, especially if the jeep is traveling fast. An angle iron as an upright to cut such wires should be required equipment on all your vehicles.

"The boys have been taught to roll logs across roads to slow down convoys, to dig holes along wheel racks during heavy rains so that when they fill with water the drivers don't know how deep the holes really are. Another trick that the children were taught was to change your information signs so messengers and others with urgent business at headquarters get lost.

Guard Hand Grenades

"A great many guns and much ammunition is always left behind by the German Army when it retreats in Germany. Pistols, with ammunition and grenades, are the favorites because they are easy to hide. This is done intentionally so the civilians have something with which to fight your rear-echelon soldiers. Every bit of German equipment that can be used for underground fighting should be collected and either destroyed or put under guard.

"A concussion grenade hidden in a stove on which an American soldier is going to cook dinner for himself or others can kill or seriously injure several persons. I noticed that your own soldiers sometimes get careless about their grenades. I saw a number along the road this morning. It would be better for the American soldier to carry those grenades with him, or destroy them, than to leave them where they can be found by fanatical civilians and used to kill those whom they were meant to protect.

"Another thing I have noticed

since being liberated is the mad desire on the part of your soldiers to drive German automobiles or to ride German motorcycles. Nearly every car or motorcycle was either the property of the German Army or of a Nazi whose position demanded rapid transportation to get around to perform party business. They can be booby-trapped. I know you will say that this had been told to the men a hundred times, yet right now you can see dozens of American soldiers driving around in German cars or riding German motorcycles. It's not because the Germans didn't have the heart to booby-trap the cars and motorcycles that the men operating them aren't dead, but lack of time. They had to get out before they could make death traps of the cars and motorcycles.

The Laundry Trick

"You should be careful that women permitted to return to their homes don't spread blankets, sheets and other large pieces of cloth on the ground to dry. The resistance plan includes apparently innocently-laid out pieces of cloth, ostensibly to dry, by which the Luftwaffe will know where to bomb or strafe. Don't make the mistake of thinking the Luftwaffe is entirely knocked out. Even one sortie by one plane can do much damage to your Army, particularly if a division or regiment commander is killed.

"There should be more attention paid to the little things I have told you about. I know they plan to kill behind the lines, to destroy your communications, to delay your convoys. This is the first trip into Germany for most of your men. The majority can't speak German. How could they possibly know the fanatical, persistent methods by which the civilians who hate you so will try to make your lives a living hell."

The cigaret in his hand had burned down almost to the calloused tips of his fingers. He was unconscious of it until the glowing end seared the flesh. He tossed it away as a column of other Russians marched into view. Vodwa joined them.

His parting word was "Sbogom!" It means "go with God."

Armor Is Their Specialty

THESE BRITISH SECOND ARMY TOMMIES ARE ROCKING KRAUTS WITH A MENAGERIE OF STEEL

By Joe Weston
Warweek Staff Writer

WITH BRITISH ARMOR IN GERMANY.—The British Second Army is carving up Nazi turkey like there never would be another Thanksgiving and they're doing it with the strongest and strangest assortment of thundering armor ever used in modern warfare. It's an infantry army completely encased in steel, thousands of Sherman, Churchill and Canadian RAM tanks toting one hell of a lot more than 75s, MGs and tankers.

Hundreds of them, affectionately known as Cocks to Tommy, Canuck and Joe, are spitting deadly fire from snubnosed flame-throwers, reducing Nazi strongpoints to charred rubble and Nazi "strong-men" to sniveling POWs.

Troops and regiments of obsolete RAMs with cut-down turrets comprise the Kangaroo Armored Personnel Carriers—tanks which carry a squad of fully-armed infantrymen straight to their objectives completely protected all the way against enemy small-arms and MG fire by tank armor and fire-power. It is armored infantry going into battle in tanks instead of on them.

Still more special Shermans and Churchills are the "flail" tanks equipped with an ingenious minefield detonating apparatus. These tanks go ahead to clear lanes of safety.

Tank-Borne Engineers

But the lads who really throw the Kraut construction gangs into an uproar and provoke the ditch digging Volksturm to fury are the AVRE (Assault Vehicles Royal Engineers)—combat engineers mounted on tanks, the only tank-borne engineer units in the Allied armies. Here are men who build bridges, bridge tank traps, demolish "dragon's teeth" and lick mud from the top of a Sherman tank.

The "Iron-pants" army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, didn't just "happen." It's been an experimental army for a long time—ever since the Dieppe raid in 1942.

It was a little after that historic blood-letting raid that Maj. Gen. Sir Percy Hobart (KB, DSO, MC), leading British tank expert, was assigned the task of building super-super armored units incorporating all the new devices needed to cope with Nazi "invasion" defenses.

The work began with experiment after experiment. There were failures and successes, new things and better things. Then newer and even better, but always with one definite idea: Armor could and should be used to protect all elements of assault. Armor was expendable. Human lives were not.

Baby With Horns

The Flail is a normal Sherman medium tank fitted with a 75mm gun and one .30 cal. MG. The flail—or mine detonator—is a rotar with about 40 chains attached to a drum carried on two arms extending ten feet in front of the tank.

When "baby" gets going, the chains whirl like 40 thousand devils playing tag with a hangover. It pounds hell out of the ground in front and anti-tank anti-personnel mines don't have much of a future.

Working in an echelon of a tank troop, the Flails recently made a 32-foot gap in a minefield outside Paderborn, Germany, with the percentage of missed mines about one.

The AVRE is now comparatively old stuff to the Krauts who have faced these tanker-engineers since Normandy. But it's like a hangover. You know you're going to get it—and you usually do. In addition, the AVREs have been throwing in some new twists since crossing the Rhine and moving on toward Bremen and Hamburg.

AVRE was designed to supplement the work of the ordinary combat engineers in jobs which would normally incur a great

amount of casualties if done in the usual manner.

Instead of the normal Sherman 75mm gun, it carries a barrel-shaped short-range mortar called a Petard. This devilish-looking contraction fires an exploding 25-pound charge called a dustbin which usually "kaputs" the obstacle at which it aims.

Many of its gadgets are still on the secret list but the ones that are known don't bring Kraut G2 any comfort at all.

For bridging tank traps, craters and ditches, they use a fascine, which is a 3 1/2-ton bundle of wood forming a roll twelve feet long and eight feet in diameter. Dropped into a ditch, it forms an effective bridge over which pass armor foot troops as well as wheeled vehicles.

Certain other equipment carried on the tanks with the engineers is used for scaling walls so that other tanks can crawl right over the obstacle.

Pre-fabricated Bailey bridges were towed to Rhine bridge sites by AVREs and then put together in one-tenth the time it would have taken truck-borne engineers to do the same job.

Flame-Throwing Terrors

But after AVRE drops its load, whatever it may be, it immediately puts its MGs and Petard and smoke mortar into action and becomes a fighting tank—engineers, infantry, tankers. Yep, all of 'em.

But of all the iron-clad monsters of the Second, the prima-donnas—the gore and glory lads and the good newspaper copy—are the flame-throwing Cocks and the infantry-carrying Kangaroos.

The Crock, spurring 150 yards of liquid fire, has the Krauts so demoralized that the very sight of the lumbering Churchill Mark VII with 75mm. MGs and flame-thrower going at once flushes them out of

alleged strong-points like rats out of a sinking ship.

The writer personally witnessed such an episode while riding a Crock outside of Munster.

Advancing infantry was sustaining heavy casualties in trying to reduce a formidable fortress of three pillboxes, a house and a line of trenches. It was holding up the advance of a battalion.

The infantry commander asked Lt. I. W. S. Sherriff, tank commander of No. 13 Troop Royal Armored Corps, for assistance. Lt. Sherriff brought his troop of flame-throwers up to the line. They went in spurting flame. They got the slits in the pillboxes.

Twenty-six shuddering Nazis came out with hands up. Three inside were burnt to cinders. Thirty-six more Krauts in the slit trenches and twenty from the house surrendered without firing another shot.

The Kangaroos—known as the Armored Personnel Carriers to the training manual writers—are the dream de la dream of the Second Army infantryman. He loves 'em.

Motorized Teamwork

With the motto "Armatos Fundit" (It Pours Forth Men) emblazoned on each RAM tank—these converted fighting tanks with cut-off turrets cruise into battle at speeds between 15 and 30 miles per hour. Armed with two .30 cal-MGs and completely armored against everything but direct hits from artillery or bazooka fire, they protect the infantryman until the objective is practically within bayonet reach.

As soon as the British foot-tank slogger disembarks from the tank's protective covering, however, the Kangaroo slews around and pours fire from both MGs as cover for the infantry. After that chore is finished, medics load the casualties into the Kangaroo, and it takes off for home.

In an engagement near Osna-bruck a few days ago, 41 Kangaroos moved a battalion of Second British infantry 1,500 yards in six minutes through heavy enemy small-arms and mortar fire to relieve a besieged unit. NOT A MAN WAS LOST PRIOR TO DISEMBARKATION.

It was at the Falaise Gap that Lt. Gen. Guy Simmons, commander of the Second Canadian Corps dismounted the turrets from 60 M7 tanks in 48 hours, converted them to Kangaroos and covered 12 miles with foot troops in a wild night ride to close the gap. Here was a way for the infantry to keep up with the armor—to become part of it.

But the real story of the Second British armor is not of individual exploits. It is the story

of the Breaching Teams—and co-operation—which all the vaunted Nazi defense systems have been unable to withstand. It is the story of the east bank of the Rhine. It will be the story of Bremen and Hamburg and Berlin.

The Breaching Team formed up outside of the Rees-Rhine bridge-head. It moved toward the starting line—the area of main resistance. The town was lousy with trench systems and barbed wire and mines and tank traps and pillboxes. It was a dawn operation. It was grim.

The watch read 0230.

First came the Flail tanks clearing the minefields up to the ditches. They detonated about 50 mines.

Then came the AVRE, carrying engineers and fascines and bridging equipment.

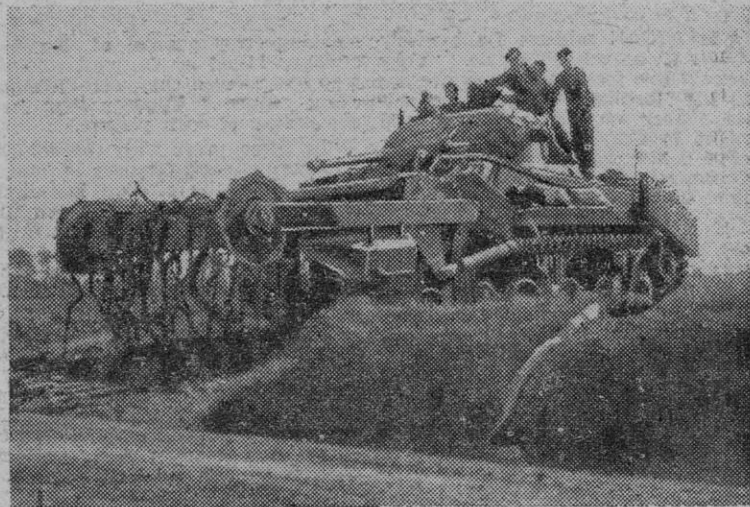
The Flail tanks crossed the ditches on the fascines and cleared the next minefield—32 more mines. Then they pulled clear.

The flame-throwing tanks came next—breathing fire and searing the pillboxes and the trenches and the strongpoints with their orange flame.

They were immediately followed by the Kangaroo tanks carrying the infantry. Ninety minutes later Rees was in British hands.

This was the battle.

This was armor—the armor of the Second British "Phantom" Army.



Werewolves Harass the Allies

(Continued from page 3)

radio operators. Students had practical instruction in many types of demolitions. In addition, lessons were given on how to cut tires, slash communication lines and use a knife in the dark. Espionage work was a feature of the course and the captured youth still had notes on this subject in his pockets.

One group of seven of these boys, when caught, said they had been told to wait until the Americans came and then do whatever harm they could with the demolition kits issued to them.

Underground Arsenal

Another type of Werewolf operator was revealed when American military intelligence men followed a suspicious German in civilian clothing to a remote mountain spot and watched him disappear into the carefully camouflaged entrance of a dugout. They raided the dugout and took the German prisoner. He admitted that he was a member of the SS left behind to do sabotage work.

The dugout turned out to be an elaborate underground cave built into the hillside. It had concrete floors, brick and heavily timbered walls and electric lights. There were seven separate chambers equipped with medical supplies, water storage tanks, German army rations, beds, cooking materials, arms, ammunition and demolitions, including 10 panzer-fausts and 100lb. boxes of high explosives.

The prisoner said that he had attended a school for sabotage in Germany and that there were other caves of a similar type in the vicinity. The caves were approximately 30 kilometers apart, or one day's march, so that the underground operators could travel to a new one each day if it became necessary for them to escape.

Wore Wrong Suit

One common trick now being used by the Nazi underground to get their henchmen into political office in Allied-occupied territory was revealed when a well-dressed German appeared at the AMG office in one town to volunteer his services to the Americans. He spoke fluent English and told a very plausible story of returning to Germany in 1938 to collect his inheritance after his parents had died. Before that, he said, he had spent 11 years in N.Y. working for a railroad supply firm, Nathan & Son, on 104th Street. When the Nazis found out that he was an engineer they would not let him return to

the U.S. and put him to work on projects in Germany.

The following day a member of the American Military Intelligence Service called upon the German at his lodgings and found him wearing the uniform of a German officer of the Engineer Corps. Upon interrogation, he confessed that the Nazis had sent him there to get any kind of governmental post and supply them with information. He admitted his identity papers were forged.

The underground Werewolf organization is reported to be using a system of double identity for all its workers. They take the identity papers of soldiers who died in battle and of civilians killed in air raids. Their purpose is to cause confusion to the Allies if they attempt to check identities among municipal office holders.

To help protect their leaders from being identified, they have already issued orders that all political prisoners will be murdered shortly before the military collapse of Germany and that all important identifying documents will be hidden or destroyed.

Plenty of Money

The Werewolves will be supported with plenty of funds, which have already been deposited in the banks of foreign countries by citizens of those countries. These foreigners who act as agents for the Nazis will also be used to spread Nazi beliefs. They will be part of the estimated 200,000 members of the underground outside of Germany.

The Werewolves have been instructed to stop at nothing to gain their objectives. Falsified accusations of rape against Allied soldiers, the smile of a pretty girl and the dagger thrust in the dark or the stray soldier ambushed on a lonely road... they are all part of the Nazi plan. And the goals set for the Werewolf in that plan are as follows.

1. Rule Germany through terrorism during the Allied occupation.
2. Discourage the Allies from a long-term occupation.
3. Spread seeds of Nazism throughout Europe.
4. Accomplish a psychological victory over the occupying forces... through propaganda.

If the Werewolf underground can accomplish the objectives set by their leaders, the Nazis think that Germany can build up another powerful army in 20 or 30 years. That thought has been instilled into the majority of Germans.



Official British War Photos

FLAME-throwing tanks (above) and anti-mine Flails (upper right) are two British innovations which have the Germans groggy as Montgomery's Second British Army makes a northern jab at the Reich.

This Was America Yesterday:

First Shock Passes; U.S. Mood—Carry On

By Richard Wilbur The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14.—The mood of America after the first shock of Mr. Roosevelt's passing, reflected in the utterances of its public men, of commentators and editorialists, was one of "carry on."

The theme of virtually all speeches and public writings was that there would be no change in the prosecution of the war, no change in foreign policy and that there need be no concern abroad or at home. In this connection, the words of Mr. Roosevelt which are most often recalled and quoted were those of his first inaugural address—"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

There was also a wave of sentiment for full support of President Truman, upon whom the Presidency's heavy burdens have fallen.

This disposition was reflected in Wall Street, where Mr. Roosevelt had many enemies. The morning after the President's death, the board rooms were jammed at the opening, and trading in the first hour was the heaviest since March 10, when American armies crossed the Rhine, but then it settled down and was quiet the rest of the day.

Southerner Startles the Senate

Earlier in the week, Sen. Josiah Bailey (D-N.C.) startled colleagues with praise of Gen. Sherman who led Union troops through Georgia. Bailey characterized Sherman as "a genius," and said: "We should be careful about condemning Sherman for what he did in the South lest we reflect on what our own soldiers are doing abroad. War is hell. That phrase explains everything."

Rep. E. E. Cox (D-Ga.) appraised former President Herbert Hoover and found that "he has one of the best minds in the country."

OUTSTANDING movies of the week were two, far apart as the poles—a gentle romance, "Enchanted Cottage," with Dorothy McGuire and Robert Young—and a lively boudoir romp, "A Royal Scandal," wherein Tallulah Bankhead cavorts as Russia's amorous empress, Catherine the Great.

Time Magazine called "Enchanted Cottage" the best sentimental picture of the season, done with genteel taste and loving care. It is about a disfigured veteran and a slavey born ugly, and a blind musician who helps instruct them in the heart's vision.

"A Royal Scandal" is hampered by a poor script, the critics agreed, but the New York Times says that when Tallulah moves in on her target, a man, things nearly explode, and the New York Post says that "the man in the street and some in the gutter will have a hearty laugh more than once."

The fact that Richard Davis is appearing in a Broadway play, "Kiss Them For Me" and is featured in a cigaret ad throughout the nation is a tribute to plastic surgery, says Walter Winchell, because Davis had half of his face shot away at Casablanca.

Orson Welles has taken on the prodigious job of recording the entire Bible. Reading 15 minutes a day for a year, he expects to put the 773,746 words of a "slightly rewritten" King James version on records.

CHAMPING at the bit, David Chatfield, 7, hurried to Green Lake, Seattle, Wash., for the opening of the trout season and made veteran fishermen squirm in envy when he pulled out two trout weighing two and a half pounds each.



David Chatfield and catch.

There's Meat—But Not on the Table

THE ANNUAL southwestern livestock show and rodeo opened in El Paso, Tex., with a record entry list. New features included a beef cattle division and a rabbit and chicken show.

Mrs. William T. Healy found that cooks are curious, too. She ran an ad in the Atlanta Constitution, "Cook wanted. Long hours, work hard, woman disagreeable, pay poor,"—and got 12 applications.

At Grimes, Iowa, an AAF man home on leave from Europe—William Dale Brown, of Bethany, Mo.—found that he did not have to worry about one marriage detail. His girl, Dolores Florea, had been saving her pennies and shelled out 150 coppers for a license.

Twister's Toll In 3 States Exceeds 100

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 14 (ANS).—As reports filtered in from isolated areas, the toll of Thursday's tornado in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri rose above 100.

The brunt of the storm hit Antlers, Okla., where 58 of Oklahoma's 80 fatalities occurred.

Twenty were dead and five were missing in northwestern Arkansas. Five were killed in the Missouri Ozarks. The injured ran into hundreds, property damage into thousands of dollars.

Rains Flood Highways

In several places, heavy rains accompanying the twister temporarily blocked highways and railroads.

Fewer than half the dead at Antlers had been identified, chiefly because the bodies were taken to near-by cities before relatives had time to view them. Antlers has only one funeral home and two of its employees were killed in the storm.

Many of the 600 soldiers who came in from Camp Maxey, Texas, to do medical work, aid the police and provide food from field kitchens were being withdrawn.

All utilities were working, but were overburdened. The Red Cross has set up a headquarters to aid in rehabilitation.

Medic Receives Medal of Honor

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded Pvt. Harold A. Garman of Albion, Ill., and the Fifth Med. Bn., Fifth Inf. Div., for saving the lives of three seriously wounded infantrymen Aug. 25 when the assault boat in which they were being evacuated across the Seine was fired upon by the Germans.

"Pvt. Garman was working on the friendly shore carrying the wounded from boats to waiting ambulances near Montereau," the citation reads. "As one boatload reached midstream, a German machine-gun suddenly opened fire upon it. All of the men in the boat immediately took to the water except one man who was so badly wounded he could not rise from his litter. Two other patients who were unable to swim because of their wounds clung to the sides of the boat."

"Seeing the extreme danger of these patients, Pvt. Garman plunged directly into a hail of machine-gun bullets he rapidly reached the assault boat and then, still under accurately-aimed fire, towed the boat to safety."

Tanker, Freighter Crash Off E. Coast; 100 Missing

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 14 (AP).—One hundred persons were missing today after a collision between an American merchant vessel and a Canadian tanker off Woods Hole yesterday.

At least two crew members were known to be dead, and others were in a hospital. A survivor said the tanker sank within five minutes, but the merchant ship was still afloat when he was rescued.

She Waited



Aubrey Holland, 23, discharged veteran who lost both legs as a result of wounds suffered at Cassino, leaves a church at West Conshohocken, Pa., with his bride, the former Doris J. Ruth, 18. After he was wounded, he wrote telling her she'd better not wait for him. She disagreed.

'Lady Robin Hood' Is Sent to Prison

NEW YORK, April 14 (ANS).—Fifth Avenue's "Lady Robin Hood," who pleaded guilty to stealing more than \$26,000 from her boss so that she could give raises to fellow-workers and gifts to servicemen, was sentenced to serve two to four years in prison.

She is Mrs. Madeline Dunnigan, 22, who admitted diverting money from the accounts of Oscar H. Gropper, owner of a Fifth Avenue luggage store, where she was bookkeeper. She was arrested Dec. 7.

Gropper died Dec. 26 in a plunge from a ninth-floor window, after leaving a note in which he said Mrs. Dunnigan's thefts had ruined him.

Mrs. Dunnigan's attorney told the court that she had been under a strain because of her father's death and mother's illness. He said that she had appropriated only \$3,000 for herself.

Stokowski in Nevada, Met by Gloria Vanderbilt

RENO, Nev., April 14 (ANS).—Leopold Stokowski, 58-year-old symphony conductor, stopped in Nevada today and was met by Gloria Vanderbilt DiCicco, 21-year-old heiress, who last February inherited \$4,345,000. They have been silent on reports that they will wed. The heiress is in Reno for a divorce from Pat DiCicco, Hollywood actors' agent.

Sports

Sports World Pays Respect To Roosevelt

NEW YORK, April 14.—The sports world cancelled most of its weekend activity in memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the nation's No 1 sports fan.

The Pacific Coast League, which cancelled Thursday's games, will operate as usual, but prayers will be said before the start of each game today and tomorrow. The only other events not postponed are the women's AAU swimming championships at Chicago and the Stanley Cup hockey playoffs at Toronto, both being held because contestants have been unable to change their train reservations.

Baseball Cancels Slate

Ford Frick, president of the National League, requested club owners to cancel all exhibition games today, the day designated for national mourning. Two games scheduled for yesterday were scratched by club owners themselves.

Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Senators, said there will be no change in plans for Monday's American League opener at Washington between the Nats and New York Yankees.

"This really is President Roosevelt's game," Griffith declared. "For several years we have opened the season a day ahead of other teams for the President's convenience, and I'm certain he would want us to go on as usual. But we shall have a silent prayer and tribute to the man who frequently befriended baseball."

The Larchmont Yacht Club, of which the late President was an honorary member, postponed the national dinghy races until next week.

Colleges Join Mourning

Colleges also erased sports activity from the docket. Yale and Columbia postponed contests, while Notre Dame called off its baseball game booked for today and also abandoned today's football workout.

Racetracks in Havana and Mexico City locked their doors today, and there was a possibility Havana may remain closed tomorrow.

Buffalo Beats Nats, 6-4

FT. MEADE, Md., April 14.—GI fans saw Bob Bowman and Al Brown come through to hurl Buffalo to a 6-4 win over the Senators, despite six errors by their teammates. Marino Pierette hurled seven innings for the Senators.

Reds Top Louisville, 8-6

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Making ten hits and capitalizing on the wildness of three Louisville hurlers, the Cincinnati Reds edged the Colonels, 8-6. Trailing, 7-0, in the eighth, the Colonels opened up on Ed Heusser, who was preceded on the mound by Bucky Walters and Arnie Carter, for six runs before he killed the uprising.

Blind Pig on Wheels

DETROIT, April 14 (ANS).—Police today arrested Donald Boughner, who, they charged, operated a "blind pig on wheels." When customers left saloons at midnight, Boughner drove near-by and suggested a quick nightcap from his rolling bar.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Table with columns for Time and TODAY, listing various radio programs and their start times.

Table with columns for TOMORROW, listing various radio programs and their start times.

United Nations Stamp

WASHINGTON, April 14 (ANS).—The Postoffice Department announced today that the new five-cent stamp commemorating the United Nations conference in San Francisco would be of special delivery size, with an unusually simple laurel branch design printed in blue, and the words "Toward United Nations" and "April 25, 1945."

Li'l Abner



By Courtesy of United Features



By Al Capp



President's Last Speech Stressed Need of Peace

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—Before his death, President Roosevelt wrote one last speech in which he declared that Americans are determined that there shall be no third world war.

The speech was to have been delivered by radio tonight in observance of some 500 Jackson Day dinners throughout the country. The dinners were canceled because of the President's death.

"We seek peace—enduring peace," the President wrote. "More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginning of all wars—an end to this brutal, inhuman and thoroughly impractical method of settling differences between governments."

"Thomas Jefferson himself once spoke of the 'brotherly spirit of science, which unites into one family all its votaries of whatever grade and, however widely dispersed throughout the different quarters of the globe.'"

"Today, science has brought all the different quarters of the world so close together that it is impossible to isolate them one from another."

"Great power involves great responsibility. . . . We, as Americans, do not choose to deny responsibility."

"The mere conquest of our enemies is not enough. Today, we are faced with the pre-eminent fact that if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples of all kinds to live together and work together in the same world of peace."

Funeral Held For Roosevelt

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for him by electing him President four times.

Wherever the train stopped, America came bodily to pay its respects.

Although Mrs. Roosevelt had asked that no flowers be sent, flowers by the truckload began to flow to the White House early this morning.

As crowds began milling around the White House, President Harry S. Truman walked into the northwest entrance. He nodded to all who greeted him.

Later former Justice James F. Byrnes, Henry Morgenthau and other dignitaries followed Mr. Truman into the White House and left with him by another entrance to meet the train bearing the Roosevelt body.

An honor guard of two platoons of OD-clad GIs, one platoon of marines and one platoon of sailors with the Navy band, marched into the White House grounds.

Liberators followed by Thunderbolts flew low over the White House as the morning wore on. About 10 o'clock the funeral train pulled into Union Station. Slowly the train moved into its siding and through open windows of the last car could be seen the flag-draped coffin.

Simple Funeral Service Held in White House

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Simple funeral services for Franklin D. Roosevelt were held at 4 PM today in the East Room of the White House, while the nation observed a day of mourning.

The brief service of the Episcopal Church was read by Bishop Angus Dun, of the National Cathedral.

There was no state funeral, in accordance with the family's wishes, and the body did not lie in state.

The same simplicity will mark graveside services tomorrow at 10 AM (Sunday), when Mr. Roosevelt will be buried in the hedge-walled family garden at Hyde Park, N.Y.

Milan Under Martial Law

ZURICH, April 14 (Reuter).—Reports to Swiss newspapers today said that the Germans have proclaimed martial law in Milan and are making plans to declare a state of siege in the big north Italy manufacturing city. The measures were taken as unrest mounted among workers who feel that Allied victory is near.

Truman Busy On Problems of Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings with Stalin and Churchill. On Monday, he will address a joint session of Congress and is expected to outline his foreign policy.

On Tuesday night, at the request of the military high command, he will speak to the nation's armed forces by radio.

The President will depend on the American delegation to San Francisco in plans to create a world security organization. It will be the responsibility of Stettinius and his seven colleagues to make spot decisions on any differences over the Dumbarton Oaks formula.

Washington observers believe that the Allied penetration of Germany has moved so swiftly that it may be necessary to hold another Big Three meeting much earlier than had been anticipated. It is thought that, with the end of the European war, Stalin and Churchill will want to meet Mr. Truman almost immediately to settle problems involving the political and economic future of Europe.

Confers With Byrnes

The President conferred yesterday with former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, who attended the Yalta conference. His presence at the White House aroused speculation whether he might be asked to return to Washington to work with Mr. Truman.

After talking with the President, Byrnes told reporters that he would "be delighted to advise with him any time I can be of help" in an unofficial capacity. He added, however, that he intends to continue as "Private Citizen James F. Byrnes."

Mr. Truman smashed precedent the first day of his assumption of office by arranging a luncheon with Democratic and Republican leaders and Sen. Robert LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) and Sen. Burton Wheeler (D-Mont.). Wheeler was long at odds with the Roosevelt administration over foreign policy.

Asks Congress' Cooperation

Mr. Truman was reported to have told the group at the luncheon in the Capitol that he intended to co-operate with Congress and needed and hoped for their co-operation.

Earlier in the day, Republican Senators had sent Mr. Truman a telegram pledging co-operation in "winning the war and a successful peace." After the luncheon, Republican House Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. declared that "all Republicans are behind President Truman in the war effort and any efforts which mean permanent security after the war." Democratic House Leader John W. McCormack issued a similar statement.

Closer to the Nazi Heart



South of flanked Leipzig American armored divisions were 90 miles from Russian lines at Gorlitz. To the north, spearheads were thrusting across the Berlin plain. British forces were moving toward Bremen.

Heavies Blast Gironde Area

The U.S. Eighth AF yesterday sent more than 1,150 heavies in a two-hour attack against an estimated 35,000 German troops in the Gironde River pocket, north of Bordeaux. Five heavies were reported missing.

The bombers dropped more than 3,500 tons on AA batteries and other installations in the German-held area, which commands the Atlantic port of Bordeaux.

First TAC B26s flew 500 sorties smashing German pillboxes, barbed-wire defenses and other ground installations northwest of Royan, near Bordeaux.

Ninth AF medium bombers dropped leaflets on isolated enemy pockets, and fighter-bombers attacked airfields and ground installations at Dresden, Nuremberg and Dessau. Nine enemy planes were shot down and seven destroyed on the ground southeast of Bayreuth.

Allied Troops in Italy Score New Advances

ROME, April 14 (Reuter).—Although enemy resistance has stiffened, Allied troops in Italy have scored new advances in both the Adriatic and Ligurian battle sectors. Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced today.

Troops of the Eighth Army have penetrated the outskirts of Imola, road hub on Highway Nine, a scant 20 miles below Bologna. Other Eighth Army troops continued to push toward Bologna through the flat lands on either side of the highway.

U.S. troops, apparently infantry of the Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team, aided by Italian Partisans, were reported driving up the Ligurian coastal road from Carrara toward La Spezia.

Atlantic Wall Builders Fined Heavily by French

Two Nancy firms which participated in construction of the Atlantic Wall for the Germans have been fined 8,349,000 and 3,000,000 francs, respectively, and profits of 5,566,000 and 2,018,000 francs have been confiscated.

Von Papen Is Captured

(Continued from Page 1)

sion of the diplomat. Capt. Von Papen was seized by Sgt. Stephen A. Witchko, of Pittsburgh. Suspicious of the German's ability to speak English, Witchko took the son to 1/Lt. Thomas McKinley, of Lexington, Ky.

On interrogation, the son identified himself and revealed his father's hideout. The next morning McKinley and a seven-man patrol went in search of the father.

After surrounding the lodge, Sgt. Waldo L. Elder, Burlington, Iowa; Pfc Denver M. Terrill, Bunker, Mo.; Pvt. Anthony L. Giunti, of Chicago, and McKinley entered the building to find the elder Nazi statesman at his dinner.

"There are no German soldiers here," said Von Papen.

McKinley, armed with a picture of Von Papen, asked the diplomat whether he was the Franz von Papen.

"Yes," admitted the former ambassador. "But I can't imagine what you Americans want with an old man 67 years old."

After explaining that it was their duty to take him along with them, Von Papen exhibited great concern over his wife and children, who had fled previously.

"I wish this war were over," Von Papen said as they led him from his hide-out in the hills.

"So do 11 million other guys," answered Sgt. Frederick.

All patrol members were from the 194th Glider Infantry Regt., commanded by Col. James R. Pierce.

Civil War Repression Ended, Franco Declares

MADRID, April 14 (AP).—The Franco regime, nearly nine years after the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, announced today that the period of repression which followed the conflict has ended, and that Republican exiles might apply for return to Spain without fear of reprisals, if accepted.

Gen. Francisco Franco thus made a frank bid for the support of Republican exiles abroad.

Soviet Forces Push Toward Bavarian Line

Soviet troops, swiftly following up the capture of Vienna, yesterday pushed along the Danube toward Linz and Munich and across southern Austria, toward Graz, as the Germans reported that the Red Army was expected to launch a powerful offensive along a 200-mile front east of Berlin at any moment.

Berlin said that Red Army forces were attacking on the approaches to St. Poelten, industrial town 30 miles west of Vienna, 60 miles from Linz and less than 90 miles from the Bavarian frontier.

About six miles north of Vienna, which front dispatches said suffered relatively little damage, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's forces captured the railway station of Hagenbrunn.

Meanwhile, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops, which had entered southern Moravia and captured Hodonin, repelled Nazi counter-attacks and advanced to within 25 miles of the important arms-producing city of Brno.

Tolbukhin, according to front reports, was attacking on a 120-mile front extending to the River Drava, in Yugoslavia. Before Graz, Austria's second city, Berlin has reported breaches in the German lines.

West Front . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

communications and had already outflanked them.

Patton's Sixth Armd. Div. rolled up to the Mulde River, a tributary of the Elbe, at an undisclosed point.

The 11th Armd. Div. drove into Bayreuth, 25 miles west of the Czechoslovakian border, and front dispatches said the 90th Inf. Div. had reached a point only 18 miles from the Czech border.

Patton's tank divisions, which have raced more than 70 miles through Central Germany in three days, have crushed organized resistance in their path, Reuter front dispatches said.

With their communications cut to ribbons, the Nazis have been unable to form any line to hold Patton's drive, which sped across three river lines—the Saale, Weisse and the Mulde—in little more than a day. The enemy made efforts to hold in towns, such as Erfurt, but Nazi troops were mopped up by American infantry as the tanks roared on.

Sixty miles to the north, spearheads of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U.S. Ninth Army drove a second crossing over the Elbe River. Location of the crossing was officially undisclosed, but German radio said it was made 60 miles from Berlin at the confluence of the Elbe and Saale Rivers.

The Second Armd. Div., which had reached the Elbe at Magdeburg, was reported by AP front dispatches to have made the first crossing there.

In the collapsing Ruhr pocket, Dortmund, which had a pre-war population of 500,000, was cleared by Ninth Army troops. It was disclosed officially that 90,000 prisoners had been taken from the pocket.

In the north, Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's British Second Army pushed northeastward from the Weser River in a thrust to seal off Hamburg and possibly the approaches to Denmark and Norway. Germans were reported evacuating the area east of the Weser River and falling back toward Hamburg.

Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

